

Inequality and Politics dataset codebook

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12 November 2021

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Introduction

This codebook describes an online survey of representative samples of the population aged 16 to 75 fielded in fourteen countries and provides definitions of the variables in the dataset generated by the survey. The survey was fielded by Ipsos SA between June 6th and September 19th, 2019, on behalf of two research projects at the University of Geneva: “Unequal Democracies,” financed by the European Research Council (Advanced Grant no. 741538, with Jonas Pontusson as principal investigator) and “Inequality in the Mind,” financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation (Grant No. 100017_178980, with Nathalie Giger as principal investigator). The dataset has been deposited with the SWISSUbase data repository and will be publicly available via its website (<https://www.swissubase.ch/en/>) as of January, 2022.

The countries included in the survey (and the dataset) are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. For each of these countries, the dataset consists of sample of at least 2,000 respondents and weights for age, gender, region, education and income. For Germany, Sweden and the UK, Ipsos oversampled union members to provide us with samples of at least 2,000 union in each country.

Motivation¹

The survey was designed with several objectives in mind. In one way or another, these objective circle around a puzzle that has preoccupied a great many scholars in recent years: in most liberal democracies, income inequality has increased quite sharply since the beginning of the 1990s, yet governments do not seem to have responded by engaging in compensatory redistribution. While one strand of the literature on the politics of inequality attributes this puzzle to income or class biases in the way that government policy responds to public preferences, another strand suggests that public preferences do not respond to inequality in the way that standard models would lead us to expect. Citizens may not properly perceive what has happened to inequality and (or) they may confused about their own place in the income distribution. As a number of scholars have argued, citizens’ perceptions of inequality are conditioned by fairness considerations, and this may also explains why rising inequality has not generated more support for redistribution. Yet another line of reasoning suggests that other societal problems take priority over income inequality in the minds of citizens who correctly perceive inequality and consider it to be unfair. Our survey contains a battery of questions designed to shed light on these alternative conjectures.

The survey also probes respondents’ perceptions of political inequality and, relatedly, their understanding of the sources of rising income inequality. The dataset allows researchers to address question such as these: Do low and middle-income citizens perceive themselves to be well represented in politics? Do they perceive other groups in society to better represented? Do they blame governments for rising income inequality?

Yet another objective behind the design of our survey was to pay more attention to preferences for specific policies with redistributive implications, as distinct from the survey questions about overall support for redistribution that have featured so prominently in the literature to date. To this end, the survey replicates a series of policy-specific questions that have been asked, irregularly, in previous cross-national surveys (notably the European Social Survey of 2008).

While income inequality has risen in most liberal democracies, the extent to which this is so varies across countries and so the way in which inequality has grown. In some countries, such as Great Britain and the US, growing inequality has primarily occurred through rising top income shares while in other countries, notably Germany, it has primarily occurred through the expansion of low-pay employment. We also observe country-level variation in government partisanship, unionization rates and other indicators potentially related to political representation and public discourse about inequality. Our survey has been designed to allow for analyses of individual-level effects of macro-level variables, but also to allow for analyses of how perceptions and policy preferences vary across individuals. Needless to say perhaps, the dataset includes a large number

¹For a more extended discussion, including references to literature on attitudes towards inequality and redistribution, see Jonas Pontusson, Nathalie Giger, Jan Rosset and Davy-Kim Lascombes, “Introducing the Inequality and Politics Survey: Preliminary Findings,” *Unequal Democracies Working Paper no. 16*, April 2020

socio-demographic variables, including respondents' occupation (broadly defined) and household income as well as items related to electoral participation and party identification and choice.

A unique feature of our survey pertains to union membership, which is typically included as a single item in cross-national surveys (member or not) and invariably found to be positively associated with concerns about inequality as well as political participation and vote choice. In our survey, we asked a series of questions designed to identify the kinds of unions to which unionized respondents belong and to find out more about the nature of their involvement with unions. As noted above, the survey over-sampled union members in three countries, providing opportunities to analyze within-country effects of union membership based on unusually large samples of respondents².

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the following collaborators at the University of Geneva for their contributions to the design of the survey: Mariana Alvarado, Max Joosten, Konstantin Käppner, Elif Kayran, Nadja Mosimann, Anna-Lena Nadler, Jérémie Poltier, Line Rennwald, Elisa Volpi and Reto Wüest. For valuable comments and suggestions, we also wish to thank the following participants in a workshop held at the University of Geneva in December 2018: Paul Marx, David Rueda, Marco Giugni and Macarena Ares. We thank Fausto Conti, Silvia Gugu and Louis Mermillod for valuable research assistance.

Citation

Scholars using data from the Inequality and Politics Survey should cite the following working paper:

Jonas Pontusson, Nathalie Giger, Jan Rosset and Davy-Kim Lascombes. 2020. "Introducing the Inequality and Politics Survey: Preliminary Findings," Unequal Democracies Working Paper no. 16, University of Geneva.

Queries and feedback

If you have any comments or remarks on this document or the dataset, please contact any of the authors: [Jonas Pontusson](#), [Nathalie Giger](#), [Jan Rosset](#), [Davy-Kim Lascombes](#)

²Germany, Sweden and the UK were selected for over-sampling as cases of different union-movement structures: see Nadja Mosimann and Jonas Pontusson, "Heterogeneity of the Trade Union Membership Effect on Support for Redistribution in Western Europe," Unequal Democracies Working Paper no. 12, January 2020

Codebook

Data collection and design

Data collection overview:

- **Contractor:** Ipsos SA.
- **Data collection method:** Online Interviews (CAWI), device agnostic design.
- **Fieldwork:** Data collected between June 6th and September 19th 2019.
- **Incentive scheme:** Points convertible into vouchers.
- **Population:** General population between 16 and 75 old in 14 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.
- **Sample size:**
 - 2000 respondents in each country.
 - Union members oversampling in Germany, Sweden and the UK to reach at least 2000 union members in each of those countries.
- **Quotas:** by age, gender, region, education, income.
- **Weights:** Two weights variable using the rim weighting methods. One weight by age, gender and region and another one by age, gender, region, education level and income.
- **Data structure:**
 - Questionnaire developed in 7 thematic modules.
 - Order randomization between module C and D.
 - Survey experiment: Priming experiment in module D. 5417 respondents in Germany, Sweden and UK were treated by one of the two priming statement (see **experiment** for more details).

Sampling and weighting design:

- **Sampling strategy:** The questionnaire targeted group is the general population between 16 and 75 old in 14 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. A minimum of 2000 respondents in each country completed the survey during summer 2019. National representative quotas were applied in all countries for: Gender (Male; Female); Age (16-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-75); Education (No university degree; having a University degree) not applied in UK; Region; and income after tax deduction (quintiles), not applied in US. Quotas for gender, age, education and region were provided by Ipsos. Income quotas were based on the income decile data from the European Social Survey 2016. Quotas were monitored during the fieldwork. A maximum deviation of 10% from the established quotas was accepted. For more information on quota monitoring and quota realization in each country, see Ipsos technical report.
- **Union boost:** In addition to the 2000 respondents in each of the 14 countries, respondents from Germany, Sweden and the UK were oversampled to reach a minimum of 2000 union members in each of these three countries. No quotas were applied on the union oversampled respondents.
- **France's two waves:** Due to a mistake in the regional quotas, 440 interviews from the first fieldwork period (3.7-13.8) were excluded and new ones were conducted in a second fieldwork period (17.9-19.9). The two fieldwork periods can be identified with the variable **frsample2**.
- **Weighting design:** After the fieldwork, two weight variables were designed to correct the remaining discrepancies between the established quotas and the IAP sample using the rim weighting method (for more information, see Ipsos technical report). **Weightgar** weight each respondents by gender, age and region, while **weightgarei** balance respondents by gender, age, region, education and income. The two weight variables can only be applied where national quotas were used. Therefore, weightgarei cannot be used to weight american and british respondents, and none of the weight variables can be used

for the union oversampled respondents in Germany, Sweden, and the UK. For analyses on weighted representative sample by country, use **weightgar** and exclude the boosted union members (**boost==1**).

Experimental setting:

The Inequality and Politics survey include one priming experiment embedded in Module D. The goal of the experiment is to assess the role of perceived responsibility of inequality on preferences for redistribution. The experiment was conducted in the three oversampled countries (Germany, Sweden and United Kingdom) such as all respondents (including the union oversampled respondents) were randomly distributed in one of the three following groups: **t1govresp**, **t2globresp**, **control**. A quarter of the respondents were assigned to the first condition (t1govresp), another quarter to the second condition (t2globresp), and half to the control group. Treated respondents were primed to attribute responsibility for inequality on the government (t1govresp) or global economic changes (t2globresp). Respondents in the control group were not exposed to any priming information. Following the priming information, all respondents had to express their preferences for redistribution in the last question of module D: **chesredis**. Respondents in the 11 other countries were not subject to the experiment and follow the exact same question flows than the respondents who were assigned to the control group. Analyses using the variable **chesredis** should exclude primed respondents (**control==0**).

Translation process:

Ipsos translation experts translated and adapted the original questionnaire (United Kingdom) to the other languages, taking into account regional variations (eg. Ireland, UK, USA; Austria, Germany, Switzerland). Native speakers in our research teams checked and added minor adaptation to the final questionnaires.

Fieldwork:

Answers were collected between June and september 2019 using online interviews (CAWI), with a device agnostic design. 56% of the respondents completed the questionnaire on laptop or PC, 34% on smartphone and 9% on tablet. The median time to complete the questionnaire is 17 minutes.

Fieldwork summary table:

Country	Union Boost (n)	Main sample (n)	N treated in experiment	Fieldwork period	Median duration	Incidence rate
Austria	NO	2060	NO	5.7-3.9	18 mins	86%
Belgium	NO	2002	NO	10.7-6.9	16 mins	95%
Denmark	NO	2067(+74)	NO	24.6-3.8	17 mins	90%
France	NO	1585+416	NO	3.7-13.8 17.9-19.9	18 mins	88%
Germany	2000	2001	2000	5.7-8.8	17 mins	90%
Ireland	NO	2002	NO	8.7-12.8	16 mins	85%
Italy	NO	2002	NO	10.7-19.7	16 mins	85%
Netherlands	NO	2001	NO	11.7-2.8	17 mins	95%
Portugal	NO	2001	NO	10.7-21.8	19 mins	88%
Spain	NO	2001	NO	12.7-31.7	17 mins	89%
Sweden	1070	2003	1536	21.6-3.9	19 mins	97%
Switzerland	NO	2002	NO	11.7-12.8	18 mins	97%
United Kingdom	1761	2002	1881	6.6-27.7	16 mins	96%
USA	NO	2001	NO	5.7-24.7	16 mins	88%

Quality check:

Ipsos quality control guarantees that each respondents recruited are real, unique, and have not participated in too many surveys before taking part in the Inequality and Politics survey. Straightliners (respondents choosing the same answer to all statements in a grid question), and speeders (respondents completing the survey 2 times faster than the median speed) were flagged and removed from the final sample. For more details, see Ipsos technical report. In terms of attitudes representativity, in replicated questions from the European Social Surveys, respondents expressed strikingly similar levels of support for redistribution than respondents in the ESS 2016 and 2018 (See **Pontusson et al (2020)** for more details).

Dataset overview

This section gives an overview of the variables in our dataset. For detailed information, including question wording and answer code, see the **dataset detailed information section**

Variable name	Description
MODULE 0	Metadata, sample variable and survey weights
timelink	Time spent on link (in seconds)
deviceini	Device used in initial access
devicefin	Device used in the latest access
language	Language
cdrandom	Randomization module C, D
boost	Boosted samples
datelink	Date in the latest access
weightgar	Weight by gender, age and region
weightgarei	Weight by gender, age, region, education and income
frsample2	French second wave respondent sample
MODULE A	Socio-demographics
cntry	Country
yrbrn	Year of birth
agecat	Age categories, used for quotas
gndr	Gender
region	Region living
regioncat	Region living recoded, used for quotas
educ	Level of education
educcat	Level of education dichotomic, used for quotas
hhincm	Household monthly net income
hhinca	Household annual net income
incdec	Recoded household net income in deciles, used for quotas
unionmbr	Trade union membership
employstat	Employment status
hhmbr	Household members
MODULE B	Political attitudes
polint	Interest in politics
voterec	Vote recall
voteint	Vote intention
partyid	Party identification
<i>polact:</i>	Participation in political activities
a. polactparty	Participation in a political party or association
b. polactpet	Signed a petition
c. polactdem	Participation in demonstration
d. polactonline	Politics online
<i>sali:</i>	Issue saliency
a. saliinequ	Economic inequality saliency
b. salicrime	Crime and terrorism saliency
c. saliunempl	Unemployment saliency
d. salidebt	Public debt saliency
e. saliimmigr	Immigration saliency

Variable name	Description
f. salipub	Public services saliency
g. salienvi	Environment saliency
lrscale	Left-right scale
redisess	Preferences for redistribution (ESS replication)
partycompet	Most competent party to deal with inequality
<i>sophi:</i>	Political sophistication
a. sophiunempl	Unemployment rate estimation
b. sophiparl	Share of women in lower house estimation
MODULE C	Perception of inequality
<i>percincy:</i>	Perceived yearly household incomes
a. percincboty	Perceived income of the bottom 10%
b. percincmedy	Perceived median income
c. percinctopy	Perceived income of the top 10%
<i>percincm:</i>	Perceived monthly household incomes
a. percincbotm	Perceived income of the bottom 10%
b. percincmedm	Perceived median income
c. percinctopm	Perceived income of the top 10%
<i>dynineq:</i>	Perception of inequalities evolution
a. dynineqbot	Perception of low end inequality evolution
b. dynineqtop	Perception of top end inequality evolution
<i>fairineq:</i>	Fairness assessment of inequalities
a. fairineqtop	Fairness of top end inequality
b. fairineqbot	Fairness of low end inequality
ineqop	Perceived inequality of opportunity
ineqopdyn	Perceived evolution of inequality of opportunity
meritsoc	Meritocratic society - Fairness
minpoor	Minimum for the poor - Fairness
<i>ineqresp:</i>	Responsible for economic inequalities
a. respgov	Government responsibility
b. respeu	European Union responsibility
c. respcomp	Big companies responsibility
<i>scineq:</i>	Individual sources of inequality: Merit/Background
a. scwork	Sources of inequality: Hard work
b. scbrn	Sources of inequality: Inborn ability
c. scfamily	Sources of inequality: Wealthy family
<i>stineq:</i>	Inequality statements: Justification and source of inequalities
a. sttrickle	Trickle-down argument
b. stmigrant	Migrants as sources of inequalities
c. sttechno	Technologies as sources of inequalities
<i>cong:</i>	Perceived policy (in)congruence

Variable name	Description
a. congmaj	Policy congruence with the majority
b. congown	Policy congruence with own preferences
c. congrich	Policy congruence with the affluent
d. congconst	International constraint to congruence
e. congcorp	Corporation influence on policies
MODULE D	Preferences for redistribution
<i>ens:</i>	Government responsibility in ensuring social standard
a. enshealth	Ensure adequate healthcare
b. ensold	Ensure living standard for the old
c. ensunemp	Ensure living standard for the unemployed
d. ensref	Ensure living standard for the refugees
e. enschild	Ensure child care for parents
<i>eff:</i>	Effect of social benefits
a. effeco	Economic utility
b. effpov	Prevent poverty
c. effegal	Equal society
d. efflazy	People laziness
welfchauv	Welfare chauvinism
chestax	CHES trade-off tax question replication
pensprop	Pension proportionality
unempprop	Unemployment proportionality
flattax	Flat tax (ESS replication)
<i>immpref:</i>	Immigration preferences
a. immjob	Immigration restriction to protect workers
b. immid	Immigration restriction to protect identity
<i>Experiment, Only in Germany, Sweden and UK</i>	Responsibility for inequality priming experiment, random distribution in one of the three following conditions (25% in t1govresp, 25% in t2globresp, 50% in control)
t1govresp	Government responsibility priming
t2globresp	Globalisation responsibility priming
control	Control: no priming
condition	Condition attribution in the priming experiment
chesredis	Preferences for wealth redistribution (CHES replication)
MODULE E	Trade Union
uniname	Union name
uniconf	Union confederation
unitime	Time being in an Union
unimeet	Union meetings participation
uniinfo	Union information access
unileav	Reason for leaving union
unihh	Union members in the household
uniwrk	Union members in the work place

Variable name	Description
<i>rol:</i>	Union role and leaders
a. rolprotec	Union protect working conditions
b. rolpol	Union as counterweight to business influence
c. rolnoresp	Union responsiveness
MODULE F	
ecosit	Perceptions of the economy
ecogriev	Economic situation (sociotropic)
	Economic situation (egocentric)
<i>posdistr:</i>	Perceived position in the income distribution
a. posrich	Percentage of richer household
b. pospoor	Percentage of poorer household
<i>prospmob:</i>	Prospect for mobility
a. prosperich	Percentage of richer household
b. prospoor	Percentage of poorer household
jobsec	Job security
taxbur	Tax burden
MODULE G	
trustppl	Socio-demographics and trust
trustpol	Trust in other people
cntret	Trust in politics
sector	Type of employment contract
occup	Sector of employment
citiz	Occupation
forbrn	Citizenship
forpar	Foreign born
marit	Parents foreign born
prtnemploy	Marital status
prtneduc	Partner employment status
urban	Partner education level
	Urban/rural

Dataset detailed information

The Inequality And Politics questionnaire is divided in seven distinct modules covering respondents’:

- sociodemographics (**module A** and **module G**),
- general political attitudes (**module B**),
- perceptions and evaluations of inequality (**module C**),
- preferences for redistribution (**module D**),
- attitudes towards trade unions (**module E**),
- economic perceptions (**module F**).

In this section you will find all variable names, questions and answers code. This section follows a chronological structure, meaning that variables descriptions follow the order of question appearance for respondents (Module A to module G). Module C and D order was randomized: half of the respondents answered questions in module C before module D and the other half completed module D before module C. To see the look and the flow of the questionnaire, see the **questionnaire screenshots document**. In addition to the seven modules, “**module 0**” describes the metadata, sample variables and the survey weights. Missing values are coded 96 “None of the above”, 97 “Other”, 98 “Prefer not to answer” and 99 “Don’t know”, except in `voteint`, `partyid`, `partycompet` where missing values are coded 996 “None of the above”, 998 “Prefer not to answer” and 999 “Don’t know”. In the variables `occup`, `region`, `educ`, `prtneduc`, `hhinca`, `voteint`, `partyid` and `partycompet` values between 96 to 99 are not missing values. If no missing values are signaled in the variable description, respondents were forced to select an answer.

Module 0: Metadata, sample variable and survey weights

Variable name	Question	Answer code
timelink	Time spent on link (in seconds)	
deviceini	Device used in initial access	1. Laptop/PC; 2. Smartphone; 3. Tablet; 4. Smart TV
devicefin	Device used in the latest access	1. Laptop/PC; 2. Smartphone; 3. Tablet; 4. Smart TV
language	Language of the questionnaire (language-country)	da-dk; de-at; de-ch; de-de; en-gb; en-ie; en-us; es-es; fr-be; fr-ch; fr-fr; it-ch; it-it; nl-be; nl-nl; pt-pt; sv-se
cdrandom	Randomization module C, D	1. C first; 2. D first
boost	Union members, boosted samples	0. Main sample; 1. Boost sample
datelink	Completion date	[DayMonthYear]
weightgar	Weight by gender, age and region	
weightgarei	Weight by gender, age, region, education and income	
frsample2	French respondents who answered in the second wave	0. Original sample; 1. New sample

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- **Module C:** Perceptions and evaluations of inequality
- **Module D:** Preferences for redistribution
- **Module E:** Trade Union
- **Module F:** Perceptions of the economy
- **Module G:** Socio-demographics and trust

Module A: Socio-demographics

Variable name	Question	Answer code
cntry	Country	1. Austria; 2. Belgium; 3. Denmark; 4. France; 5. Germany; 6. Ireland; 7. Italy; 8. Netherlands; 9. Portugal; 10. Spain; 11. Sweden; 12. Switzerland; 13. UK; 14. USA
yrbrn	What is your year of birth?	NUMERIC <i>(minimum: 1940; maximum: 2005)</i>
agecat	<i>Recoded from yrbrn to create the age quota variable</i>	1. 16-24; 2. 25-34; 3. 35-44; 4. 45-54; 5. 55-75
gndr	Are you...?	1. Male; 2. Female
region	Where do you live?	<i>Region list by country</i>
regioncat	<i>Recoded from region to create the region quota variable</i>	<i>Region list recoded for quotas</i>
educ	What is your highest level of education attained?	<i>Education list by country</i>
educat	<i>Recoded from educ to create the education quota variable</i>	1. No university degree; 2. University degree <i>For more details, see education list recoded for quotas</i>
hhincm	What is the COMBINED TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME (after tax deduction) earned by all members of your household? [Please include all your income sources: salaries, scholarships, pension and Social Security benefits, dividends from shares, income from rental properties, child support and alimony etc.]	<i>Income list by country</i> <i>Question asked in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Switzerland.</i>

Variable name	Question	Answer code
hhinca	What is the COMBINED TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME (after tax deduction) earned by all members of your household? [Please include all your income sources: salaries, scholarships, pension and Social Security benefits, dividends from shares, income from rental properties, child support and alimony etc.]	<i>Income list by country</i> <i>Question asked in Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA.</i>
incdec	<i>Respondent's household income decile position in country recoded from hhincm and hhinca</i>	<i>Household income recoded in deciles</i>
unionmbr	Are you, or have you ever been, a member of a trade union?	1. Yes, currently; 2. Yes, previously; 3. No; 98. Prefer not to answer
employstat	What is your current employment status?	1. Employed full-time; 2. Employed part-time; 3. Self-employed; 4. Unemployed; 5. Full-time parent, homemaker; 6. Full-time student; 7. Retired; 96. None of the above
hhmbr	Including yourself, how many people live in your household?	NUMERIC

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Module B: Political attitudes

Variable name	Question	Answer code
polint	How interested are you in politics?	1. Not at all interested; 2. Hardly interested; 3. Somewhat interested; 4. Quite interested; 5. Very interested
votelec	For one or another reason, people often don't vote. Did you vote in the last national election?	1. Yes, I voted; 2. I'm not entitled to vote; 3. I thought about voting, but finally decided not to do so; 4. I did not vote, for other reasons; 5. I do not recall
voteint	If there were a national election in [COUNTRY] tomorrow, which party would you vote for?	Party list by country; 996. None of the above; 999. Don't know; 998. Prefer not to answer
partyid	Even if you do not vote, is there a particular political party you feel closer to than all the other parties?	Party list by country; 996. None of the above; 999. Don't know; 998. Prefer not to answer
polact:	There are different ways of trying to improve things in [COUNTRY] or help to prevent things from going wrong. During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following? Have you...	1. Yes; 2. No
a. polactparty	...actively participated in a political party or some other association seeking to influence public policies at the national or local level?	
b. polactpet	...signed a petition?	
c. polactdem	...participated in a public demonstration?	
d. polactonline	...posted or shared anything about politics online?	
sali:	How important are the following topics for you?	1. Not important at all; 2. Not important; 3. Somewhat important; 4. Very important; 5. Extremely important; 99. Don't know
a. saliinequ	Economic inequality	
b. salicrime	Crime and terrorism	
c. saliunempl	Unemployment	
d. salidebt	Public debt	
e. saliimmigr	Immigration	
f. salipub	Public services	

Variable name	Question	Answer code
g. salienvi	Environment	
lrscale	In political matters, people talk of “the left” and “the right”. What is your position? Please indicate your views using any number on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “left” and 10 means “right”. Which number best describes your position?	0. Left 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. 10. Right; 99. Don’t know; 98. Prefer not to answer
redissess	Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: The government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels.	1. Agree strongly; 2. Agree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Disagree; 5. Disagree strongly; 99. Don’t know
partycompet	Which political party do you think would be best at dealing with economic inequality?	<i>Party list by country;</i> 996. None of the above; 999. Don’t know; 998. Prefer not to answer
sophi:	Please give us your best estimations in response to the following questions.	NUMERIC (0-100)%, no decimals
a. sophiunempl	What is the current national unemployment rate in [COUNTRY]?	
b. sophiparl	What percentage of the LOWER HOUSE are women?	

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Module C: Perceptions and evaluations of inequality

Variable name	Question	Answer code
<i>percincy:</i>	Imagine a ten-step scale with households ranked from the poorest (at the far left) to the richest (at the far right). Now, please give us your best estimations for the annual income (after taxes) of the three households identified in this graph :	<i>Question asked in Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA.</i>
a. percincboty	Poor household (10%): ____ [COUNTRY CURRENCY] per year (after taxes)	NUMERIC (9 digits max)
b. percincmedy	Household in the middle of the distribution (median): ____ [COUNTRY CURRENCY] per year (after taxes)	NUMERIC (9 digits max) <i>must be higher than percincboty</i>
c. percinctopy	Rich household: (90%): ____ [COUNTRY CURRENCY] per year (after taxes)	NUMERIC (9 digits max) <i>must be higher than percincboty and percincmedy</i>
<i>percincm:</i>	Imagine a ten-step scale with households ranked from the poorest (at the far left) to the richest (at the far right). Now, please give us your best estimations for the monthly income (after taxes) of the three households identified in this graph :	<i>Question asked in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Switzerland.</i>
a. percincbotm	Poor household (10%): ____ [COUNTRY CURRENCY] per month (after taxes)	NUMERIC (7 digits max)
b. percincmedm	Household in the middle of the distribution (median): ____ [COUNTRY CURRENCY] per month (after taxes)	NUMERIC (7 digits max) <i>must be higher than percincbotm</i>
c. percinctopm	Rich household: (90%): ____ [COUNTRY CURRENCY] per month (after taxes)	NUMERIC (7 digits max) <i>must be higher than percincbotm and percincmedm</i>
<i>dynineq:</i>	Compared to 20 years ago, do you think that income inequality in your country...	1. ...has declined a lot; 2. ...has declined; 3. ...has stayed the same; 4. ...has increased; 5. ...has increased a lot; 99. Don't know
a. dynineqbot	... between the poorest 10% household and middle-income household...?	
b. dynineqtop	... between the middle-income household and richest 10% household...?	

Variable name	Question	Answer code
<i>fairineq:</i>	In your opinion, do you think current income differences in your country...	1. ... very unfairly small; 2. ... unfairly small; 3. ... fair; 4. ... unfairly large; 5. ... very unfairly large; 99. Don't know
a. fairineqtop	...between the top and middle-income household are...?	
b. fairineqbot	...between the middle and bottom income household are...?	
ineqop	Overall, in [COUNTRY], how do you think the educational opportunities of children from affluent families compare to children from poor families?	1. They are much better; 2. They are better; 3. They are about the same; 4. They are worse; 5. They are much worse; 99. Don't know
ineqopdyn	In [COUNTRY], compared to 20 years ago, how do you think that education opportunities have changed? Education opportunities...	1. ... have become much more unequal; 2. ... have become more unequal; 3. ... have stayed the same; 4. ... have become less unequal; 5. ... have become much less unequal; 99. Don't know
meritsoc	On a scale from 0 to 10, do you think a society is fair when there are (0) no income differences to reward individual efforts or when (10) there are large income differences?	0. No Income differences; 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. 10. Large income differences; 99. Don't know
minpoor	Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: A society is fair when it takes care of those who are poor and in need regardless of what they give back to society.	1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 99. Don't know
<i>inegresp:</i>	People often hold different actors responsible for economic inequality. How much responsibility do the following actors have, in reference to the current state of economic inequality? Please indicate your views using any number on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "no responsibility" and 10 means "full responsibility" for each of the following actors:	0. No responsibility; 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. 10. Full responsibility; 99. Don't know
a. respgov	Government responsibility	
b. respeu	European Union responsibility	
c. respcomp	Big companies responsibility	

Variable name	Question	Answer code
<i>scineq:</i>	Today in [COUNTRY] some people have better jobs and higher incomes than others. We would like to know your opinion about why this is the case. In your view, how important is each of the following considerations?	1. Not important at all; 2. Not important; 3. Somewhat important; 4. Very important; 5. Extremely important; 99. Don't know
a. scwork	Some people don't work hard while some others do.	
b. scbrn	Some people have more inborn ability.	
c. scfamily	Some people are born into a wealthy family and have more opportunities than others have.	
<i>stineq:</i>	Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:	1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Nor agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly Agree; 99. Don't know
a. sttrickle	1. Large income inequalities generate more economic growth and better economic conditions for the poor and the middle classes.	
b. stmigrant	2. The inflow of immigrants is a major reason for the rise of income inequality in [COUNTRY].	
c. sttechno	3. Technological change makes rising inequality inevitable.	
<i>cong:</i>	Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about democracy in [COUNTRY] today.	1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Nor agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly Agree; 99. Don't know <i>Swedish respondents were not able to answer the questions congmaaj, congown, congrich and congcorg and are coded 999</i>
a. congmaaj	Public policies generally reflect the preferences of the majority of citizens.	
b. congown	Public policies generally reflect my own preferences.	
c. congrich	Rich citizens have more influence over public policies than other citizens.	
d. congconst	International (political and economic) constraints prevent politicians from doing what citizens want.	
e. congcorg	Corporations and interest groups greatly influence public policies.	

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Module D: Preferences for redistribution

Variable name	Question	Answer code
<i>ens:</i>	People have different views on what the responsibilities of governments should or should not be. For each of the following tasks please rate, on a score of 0-10, how much responsibility you think governments should have. 0 means it should not be governments' responsibility at all and 10 means it should be entirely governments' responsibility.	0. Not governments' responsibility at all; 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. 10. Entirely governments' responsibility; 99. Don't know
a. enshealth	Ensure adequate healthcare for the sick.	
b. ensold	Ensure a reasonable standard of living for the old.	
c. ensunemp	Ensure a reasonable standard of living for the unemployed.	
d. ensref	Ensure a reasonable standard of living for the refugees.	
e. enschild	Ensure sufficient child care services for working parents.	
<i>eff:</i>	Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree that social benefits and services in [COUNTRY]...	1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Nor agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 99. Don't know
a. effeco	...place too great a strain on the economy.	
b. effpov	...prevent widespread poverty.	
c. effegal	...lead to a more equal society.	
d. efflazy	...make people lazy.	
welfchauv	Thinking of people coming to live in [COUNTRY] from other countries, when do you think they should obtain the same rights to social benefits and services as citizens already living here? Please choose the option that comes closest to your view.	1. Immediately upon arrival.; 2. After living in [COUNTRY] for a year, whether or not they have worked.; 3. Only after they have worked and paid taxes for at least a year.; 4. Once they have become a citizen of [COUNTRY].; 5. They should never get the same rights.
chestax	What is your position on improving public services at the cost of raising taxes?	0. Fully in favour of raising taxes to increase public services; 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. 10. Fully in favour of cutting public services to cut taxes; 99. Don't know

Variable name	Question	Answer code
pensprop	Some people say that higher earners should get larger old age pensions because they have paid in more. Others say that lower earners should get larger old age pensions because their needs are greater. Which of the three statements comes closest to your view?	1. Higher earners should get a larger old age pension than lower earners.; 2. High and low earners should get the same amount of old age pension.; 3. Lower earners should get a larger old age pension than higher earners.; 99. Don't know
unempprop	Some people say that high earners should get more benefits when they are temporarily unemployed because they paid more in tax, whilst others think that lower earners should get more because they are in greater need. Which of the three statements comes closest to your view?	1. Higher earners who become unemployed temporarily should get more in benefit.; 2. High and low earners should get the same amount of benefit.; 3. Lower earners who become unemployed temporarily should get more in benefit.; 99. Don't know
flattax	Think of two people, one earning twice as much as the other. Which of the three statements comes closest to how you think they should be taxed?	1. Pay same share of earnings in tax; 2. Higher earner pay higher share of earnings in tax; 3. Pay same amount of money in tax; 99. Don't know
immpref:	Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:	1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Nor agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly Agree; 99. Don't know
a. immjob	Immigration should be restricted to ensure well-paying jobs for unskilled workers.	
b. immid	Immigration should be restricted to protect our national identity and culture.	
Experiment	<i>Only in Germany, Sweden and UK</i>	<i>Random distribution in one of the three following conditions: 25% primed in t1govresp; 25% primed in t2globresp; 50% in the control group). For more information see the experimental setting section</i>
t1govresp	Experts say that changes in income differences in [COUNTRY] are largely driven by actions taken by the government of [COUNTRY].	0. Not primed; 1. Primed

Variable name	Question	Answer code
t2globresp	Experts say that changes in income differences in [INSERT COUNTRY] are largely driven by global economic changes.	0. Not primed; 1. Primed
control	<i>Control: no priming</i>	0. Treated; 1. Control group
condition	<i>Condition attribution in the priming experiment. Combine t1govresp, t2globresp and control in a single variable</i>	1. Government responsibility priming; 2. Global economic changes priming; 3. Control group
chesredis	What is your position on redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor?	0. Fully opposed to the redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor; 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. 10. Fully in favour of the redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor; 99. Don't know

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Module E: Trade Union

Variable name	Question	Answer code
uniname	<p><i>Question asked in oversampled countries (Germany, Sweden, UK), to current union member (unionmbr=1)</i></p> <p>You said earlier that you are a trade-union member. Please identify the one to which you belong.</p>	Union name list by country
uniconf	<p><i>Question asked to current union member (unionmbr=1):</i></p> <p><i>See question wording in Union confederation list by country</i></p>	Union confederation list by country
unitime	<p><i>Question asked to current union member (unionmbr=1)</i></p> <p>How long have you been a union member?</p>	<p>1. Less than 2 years; 2. 2-5 years; 3. 6-10 years; 4. More than 10 years; 98. Prefer not to answer</p>
unimeet	<p><i>Question asked to current union member (unionmbr=1)</i></p> <p>How often do you attend meetings of your local union organization?</p>	<p>1. Never; 2. Rarely; 3. Sometimes; 4. Often; 5. Very often; 98. Prefer not to answer</p>
uniinfo	<p><i>Question asked to current union member (unionmbr=1)</i></p> <p>How often do you read newsletters or engage with other communications from your union?</p>	<p>1. Never; 2. Rarely; 3. Sometimes; 4. Often; 5. Very often; 98. Prefer not to answer</p>
unileav	<p><i>Question asked to respondents who were previously union member (unionmbr=2)</i></p> <p>You said earlier that you used to be a trade-union member. What would you say is the main reason why you stopped?</p>	<p>1. I retired or became unemployed; 2. I changed employer; 3. I disagreed with what the union did; 4. Membership dues were too high; 97. Other reasons; 98. Prefer not to answer</p>
unihh	<p><i>Question asked to respondents who were currently or previously union member and live with someone else in their household (unionmbr=1 or 2 and hhmbr>=2):</i></p> <p>Does anyone else in your household currently belong to a trade union?</p>	<p>1. Yes; 2. No; 98. Prefer not to answer</p>

Variable name	Question	Answer code
uniwrk	<i>Question asked to respondents who were currently or previously union member (unionmbr=1 or 2)</i> At your place of work, how many people are members of a trade union?	1. None; 2. Some of them; 3. Most of them; 4. All of them; 99. Don't know
rol:	Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:	1. Strongly disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree; 99. Don't know
a. rolprotec	Employees need strong trade unions to protect their working conditions and wages.	
b. rolpol	Unions provide a useful counterweight to the political influence of business.	
c. rolnoresp	Union leaders are not responsive to their members.	

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Module F: Perceptions of the economy

Variable name	Question	Answer code
ecosit	What do you think about the economy? Compared to 12 months ago, do you think that the general economic situation in [COUNTRY]...?	1. is a lot worse; 2. ...is a little worse; 3. ...has stayed the same; 4. ...is a little better; 5. ...is a lot better; 99. Don't know
ecogriev	Which of the descriptions comes closest to how you feel about your household's income nowadays?	1. Living comfortably on present income; 2. Coping on present income; 3. Finding it difficult on present income; 4. Finding it very difficult on present income; 98. Prefer not to answer
posdistr:	Compared with the rest of the population in [COUNTRY], where do you think your household stands? (See graph)	NUMERIC (Minimum: 0; Maximum: 100); <i>posrich + posppoor is equal to 100 by design</i>
a. posrich	___% are richer	
b. posppoor	___% are poorer	
prospmob:	And five years from now, where do you think your household will stand? (See graph)	NUMERIC (Minimum: 0; Maximum: 100); <i>prosprich + prosppoor is equal to 100 by design</i>
a. prosprich	___% would be richer	
b. prosppoor	___% would be poorer	
jobsec	<i>Question asked to respondents who are employed or self-employed</i> (employstat =1 or 2 or 3) Please tell me how likely it is that during the next 12 months you will be unemployed and looking for work for at least four consecutive weeks.	1. Not at all likely; 2. Somewhat unlikely; 3. Neither likely nor unlikely; 4. Somewhat likely; 5. Very likely; 98. Prefer not to answer
taxbur	Thinking about the amount of income tax you paid in the last 12 months, would you say the amount of tax is too low, the right amount, or too high?	1. Far too low; 2. Too low; 3. The right amount; 4. Too high; 5. Far too high; 99. Don't know

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Module G: Socio-demographics and trust

Variable name	Question	Answer code
trustppl	Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please respond on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.	0. You can't be too careful; 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. 10. Most people can be trusted; 99. Don't know
trustpol	On a score of 0-10 how much do you, personally, trust government institutions in [COUNTRY]? 0 means you do not trust them at all, and 10 means you have complete trust.	0. No trust at all; 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. 10. Complete trust; 99. Don't know
cntrct	<i>Question asked to respondents who are employed (employstat=1 or 2)</i> What kind of employment contract do you have?	1. Permanent; 2. Fixed-term; 3. No contract
sector	<i>Question asked to respondents who are employed or self-employed (employstat=1 or 2 or 3)</i> In which sector do you work?	1. Public sector; 2. Private Industry; 3. Private services; 4. Agriculture; 5. Other

Variable name	Question	Answer code
occup	<p><i>Students were excluded from this question (employstat=1; 2; 3; 4; 5 or 7)</i></p> <p>Which of the descriptions below best describes the sort of work you do or you used to do when you were working?</p>	<p>1. Professional and technical occupations such as: doctor – teacher – engineer –artist – accountant;</p> <p>2. Higher administrator occupations such as: banker – executive in big business – high government official – union official;</p> <p>3. Clerical occupations such as: secretary – clerk – office manager –book keeper;</p> <p>4. Sales occupations such as: sales manager – shop owner – shop assistant –insurance agent;</p> <p>5. Service occupations such as: restaurant owner – police officer – waiter – caretaker – barber– armed forces;</p> <p>6. Skilled worker such as: foreman – motor mechanic – printer – tool and die maker – electrician;</p> <p>7. Semi-skilled worker such as: bricklayer – bus driver – cannery worker – carpenter – sheet- metal worker – baker;</p> <p>8. Unskilled worker such as: labourer – porter – unskilled factory worker;</p> <p>9. Farm worker such as: farmer – farm labourer– tractor driver – fisherman;</p> <p>97. I have never worked</p>
citiz	Are you a citizen of [COUNTRY]?	<p>1. Yes;</p> <p>2. No;</p> <p>98. Prefer not to answer</p>
forbrn	Were you born in [COUNTRY]?	<p>1. Yes;</p> <p>2. No;</p> <p>98. Prefer not to answer</p>
forpar	Were your parents born in [COUNTRY]?	<p>1. Yes;</p> <p>2. None of them;</p> <p>3. Only one;</p> <p>98. Prefer not to answer</p>
marit	What is your marital status?	<p>1. Single;</p> <p>2. Married;</p> <p>3. Cohabiting;</p> <p>98. Prefer not to answer</p>
prtnemploy	<p><i>Question asked to respondents who are married or cohabiting (marit=2 or 3)</i></p> <p>What is the current employment status of your partner?</p>	<p>1. Employed full-time;</p> <p>2. Employed part-time;</p> <p>3. Self-employed;</p> <p>4. Unemployed;</p> <p>5. Full-time parent, homemaker;</p> <p>6. Full-time student;</p> <p>7. Retired;</p> <p>96. None of the above</p>

Variable name	Question	Answer code
prtneduc	<i>Question asked to respondents who are married or cohabiting (marit=2 or 3)</i> What is the highest level of education your partner has attained?	Education list by country
urban	Which phrase best describes the area where you live?	1. A big city; 2. The suburbs or outskirts of a big city; 3. A town or a small city; 4. A country village; 5. A farm or home in the countryside

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Appendices

Region list by country

Region code by country used in **region**: “Where do you live?”

Country	region code
Austria	1. Burgenland; 2. Niederösterreich; 3. Wien (Land); 4. Kärnten; 5. Steiermark; 6. Oberösterreich; 7. Salzburg (Land); 8. Tirol; 9. Vorarlberg
Belgium	10. Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstede; 11. Anvers/Antwerpen; 12. Limbourg/Limburg; 13. Flandre Orientale/Oost-Vlaanderen; 14. Brabant Flamand/Vlaams-Brabant; 15. Flandre Occidentale/West-Vlaanderen; 16. Brabant Wallon/Waals-Brabant; 17. Hainaut/Henegouwen; 18. Liège/Luik; 19. Luxembourg/Luxemburg; 20. Namur/Namen
Denmark	21. Nordjylland; 22. Midtjylland; 23. Syddanmark; 24. Hovedstaden; 25. Sjælland
France	26. Région Parisienne; 27. Bassin Parisien Ouest; 28. Bassin Parisien Est; 29. Nord; 30. Ouest; 31. Est; 32. Sud-Ouest; 33. Sud-Est; 34. Méditerranée
Germany	35. BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG; 36. BAYERN; 37. BERLIN; 38. BRANDENBURG; 39. BREMEN; 40. HAMBURG; 41. HESSEN; 42. MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN; 43. NIEDERSACHSEN; 44. NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN; 45. RHEINLAND-PFALZ; 46. SAARLAND; 47. SACHSEN; 48. SACHSEN-ANHALT; 49. SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN; 50. THÜRINGEN
Ireland	51. Connacht Province; 52. Leinster Province; 53. Munster Province; 54. Ulster Province (Cavan, Donegal, Monaghan)
Italy	55. PIEMONTE; 56. VALLE D’AOSTA; 57. LOMBARDIA; 58. LIGURIA; 59. TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE; 60. VENETO; 61. FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA; 62. EMILIA ROMAGNA; 63. TOSCANA; 64. UMBRIA; 65. MARCHE; 66. LAZIO; 67. ABRUZZO; 68. MOLISE; 69. CAMPANIA; 70. PUGLIA; 71. BASILICATA; 72. CALABRIA; 73. SICILIA; 74. SARDEGNA
Netherlands	75. Groningen; 76. Friesland; 77. Drenthe; 78. Overijssel; 79. Gelderland; 80. Flevoland; 81. Utrecht; 82. Noord-Holland; 83. Zuid-Holland; 84. Zeeland; 85. Noord-Brabant; 86. Limburg
Portugal	87. Norte; 88. Algarve; 89. Centro (PT); 90. Lisboa; 91. Alentejo; 92. Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT); 93. Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)
Spain	94. Galicia; 95. Principado de Asturias; 96. Cantabria; 97. País Vasco; 98. Comunidad Foral de Navarra; 99. La Rioja; 100. Aragón; 101. Comunidad de Madrid; 102. Castilla y León; 103. Castilla-La Mancha; 104. Extremadura; 105. Cataluña; 106. Comunidad Valenciana; 107. Illes Balears; 108. Andalucía; 109. Región de Murcia; 110. Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta; 111. Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla; 112. Canarias
Sweden	113. Stockholm; 114. Östra Mellansverige; 115. Sydsverige; 116. Norra Mellansverige; 117. Mellersta Norrland; 118. Övre Norrland; 119. Småland med Öarna; 120. Västsverige

Country	region code
Switzerland	121. Genferseeregion/Région lémanique/Regione Lago Lemano; 122. Espace Mittelland; 123. Nordwestschweiz/Suisse du Nord-Ouest/Regione nord-ovest; 124. Zürich/Zurich/Zurigo; 125. Ostschweiz/Suisse orientale/Svizzera orientale; 126. Zentralschweiz/Suisse centrale/Svizzera centrale; 127. Tessin/Tessin/Ticino
United Kingdom	128. North East; 129. North West; 130. Yorkshire and The Humber; 131. West Midlands; 132. East Midlands; 133. East of England; 134. South West; 135. South East; 136. Greater London; 137. Wales; 138. Scotland; 139. Northern Ireland
USA	140. Alabama; 141. Alaska; 142. Arizona; 143. Arkansas; 144. California; 145. Colorado; 146. Connecticut; 147. Delaware; 148. Florida; 149. Georgia; 150. Hawaii; 151. Idaho; 152. Illinois; 153. Indiana; 154. Iowa; 155. Kansas; 156. Kentucky; 157. Louisiana; 158. Maine; 159. Maryland; 160. Massachusetts; 161. Michigan; 162. Minnesota; 163. Mississippi; 164. Missouri; 165. Montana; 166. Nebraska; 167. Nevada; 168. New Hampshire; 169. New Jersey; 170. New Mexico; 171. New York; 172. North Carolina; 173. North Dakota; 174. Ohio; 175. Oklahoma; 176. Oregon; 177. Pennsylvania; 178. Rhode Island; 179. South Carolina; 180. South Dakota; 181. Tennessee; 182. Texas; 183. Utah; 184. Vermont; 185. Virginia; 186. Washington; 187. West Virginia; 188. Wisconsin; 189. Wyoming; 190. District of Columbia

Region list recoded for quotas by country

Region list recoded by country used in **regioncat**

Country	region code
Austria, region_at	No recoding
Belgium, region_be	1. Center (Bruxelles) (Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstede); 2. North (Flandre)(Anvers/Antwerpen, Limbourg/Limburg, Flandre Orientale/Oost-Vlaanderen, Brabant Flamand/Vlaams-Brabant, Flandre Occidentale/West-Vlaanderen); 3. South (Wallonie)(Brabant Wallon/Waals-Brabant, Hainaut/Henegouwen, Liège/Luik, Luxembourg/Luxemburg, Namur/Namen)
Denmark, region_dk	No recoding
France, region_fr	No recoding
Germany, region_de	1. Nielsen I (North – Bremen, Hamburg, Niedersachsen & Schleswig-Holstein); 2. Nielsen II (West – Nordrhein-Westfalen); 3. Nielsen IIIa (West – Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz & Saarland); 4. Nielsen IIIb (South - Baden-Württemberg); 5. Nielsen IV (South - Bayern); 6. NielsenV(a+b) (Berlin); 7. Nielsen VI (East – Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern & Sachsen-Anhalt); 8. Nielsen VII (East – Sachsen & Thüringen)
Ireland, region_ir	No recoding
Italy, region_it	1. Nord-Ouest (PIEMONTE, VALLE D'AOSTA, LOMBARDIA, LIGURIA); 2. Nord-Est (TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE, VENETO, FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA, EMILIA ROMAGNA); 3. Centro(I) (TOSCANA, UMBRIA, MARCHE, LAZIO); 4. Sud (ABRUZZO, MOLISE, CAMPANIA, PUGLIA, BASILICATA, CALABRIA); 5. Isole (SICILIA, SARDEGNA)
Netherlands, region_nl	1. Noord-Nederland (Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe); 2. Oost-Nederland (Overijssel, Gelderland, Flevoland); 3. West-Nederland (Utrecht, Noord-Holland, Zuid-Holland, Zeeland); 4. Zuid-Nederland (Noord-Brabant, Limburg)
Portugal, region_pt	No recoding
Spain, region_es	1. Noroeste and Noreste (Galicia, Principado de Asturias, Cantabria, País Vasco, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, La Rioja, Aragón); 2. Madrid and Centro (Comunidad de Madrid, Castilla y León, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura); 3. Este (Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Illes Balears); 4. Sur and Canarias (Andalucía, Región de Murcia, Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta, Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla, 112. Canarias)
Sweden, region_se	1. Norrland (Mellersta Norrland, Övre Norrland); 2. Mellansverige (Östra Mellansverige, Norra Mellansverige); 3. Stockholm (Stockholm); 4. Västsverige (Västsverige); 5. Södra Sverige (Sydsverige, Småland med Öarna)

Country	region code
Switzerland, region_ch	No recoding
United Kingdom, region_gb	1. North&Yorkshire (North East, Yorkshire and The Humber); 2. NorthWest (North West); 3. Midlands (West Midlands, East Midlands); 4. SouthWest & Wales (South West, Wales); 5. SouthEast & Anglia (East of England, South East); 6. Greater London (Greater London); 7. Scotland (Scotland); 8. Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland)
USA, region_us	1. Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont,); 2. Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin); 3. South (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia); 4. West (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming)

Education list by country

Answers code by country used in **educ**: “What is your highest level of education attained?; and in **prtneduc**: What is the highest level of education your partner has attained?”

Country	education code
Austria	1. Pflichtschule (Volks-, Haupt-, Mittelschule, Polytechnikum); 2. Berufsschule (Lehre), Fach-/Handelsschule (ohne Matura); 3. Matura (AHS/BHS) / Hochschulreife; 4. Hochschulverwandte Ausbildung (Akademie, College, ...); 5. Bakkalaureus, Bakkalaureus (FH); 6. Magister, Magister (FH), Diplom-Ingenieur, Diplom-Ingenieur (FH); 7. Doktoratstudien & Habilitation
Belgium (French - Flemish)	8. Enseignement primaire (CEB) - Lager onderwijs (Getuigschrift Basisonderwijs); 9. Secondaire de transition général / technique / artistique (CESS) - Algemeen Secundair Onderwijs (Diploma van secundair onderwijs); 10. Secondaire de qualification technique / artistique / Secondaire professionnel (CESS, CQ) - Beroepssecundair Onderwijs / Technisch Secundair Onderwijs / Kunstsecundair Onderwijs (Diploma van secundair onderwijs); 11. La 7e année de l'enseignement professionnel secondaire / technique de qualification secondaire (CESS, CQ) - Gewoon secundair onderwijs – 3de leerjaar van de 3de graad ASO, BSO, TSO, KSO (Attest van regelmatige leverbijwoning, Diploma van secundair onderwijs); 12. Université / Haute école / École supérieure des arts / Institut d'architecture (Bachelier, Maîtrise, Doctorat) - Universiteit / Hogeschool (Bacheloropleidingen, Masteropleidingen, Doctoraatsopleidingen)
Denmark	13. Folkeskole; 14. Gymnasium (STX) / Højere handelseksamen (HHX) / Højere teknisk eksamen (HTX) / Højere Forberedelseseksamen (HF); 15. EUD-enkeltfag / Social- og sundhedsuddannelserne (SOSU) / Eksamensuddannelser (Soefart, etc.) / Landbrugs-, gartner- og skovbrugsuddannelser / Erhvervsfaglige uddannelser; 16. Korte videregående uddannelser af mere end 2 års varighed, herunder teknikere / Mellemlange videregående uddannelser (Datamatiker, byggetekniker, maskintekniker, Diplomingeniør, maskin- mester, sygeplejerske, folke- skolelærer m.fl.); 17. Universitet/Højere Uddannelsesinstitution (Bachelor B.A., B.Sc / Cand. mag., cand. scient., cand. polyt., etc / Ph.D., Doktorgrad)
France	18. École Élémentaire; 19. Collège (BREVET); 20. CAP, BEP; 21. Baccalauréat; 22. Bac + 2 (BTS, DEUG, DUT); 23. Bac +3/+4 (Licence, Maîtrise, Master 1); 24. Bac +5 et plus (Grandes Écoles, DESS, DEA, Doctorat, Master 2)
Germany	25. Grundschule; 26. Volks-/ Hauptschulabschluss oder Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8./9. Klasse; 27. Mittlere Reife / Fachoberschulreife/ Mittlerer Abschluss/ Qualifizierter Sekundarabschluss I / Qualifizierter Hauptschulabschluss oder äquivalenter Abschluss 10. Klasse; 28. Abgeschlossene Lehre/ beruflicher Abschluss ohne Fachschul- oder Fachhochschulabschluss; 29. Fachhochschulreife/ fachgebundene Hochschulreife/ Fachabitur; 30. Allgemeine Hochschulreife/ Abitur; 31. Abschluss einer Fachschule oder Berufsakademie (z.B. staatlich geprüfter Gestalter/ Techniker/ Betriebswirt/ Meister); 32. Universität/ Fachhochschule/ Kunsthochschule Musikhochschule (Diplom, Staatsexamen, Bachelor, Magister, Promotion)
Ireland	33. Primary School; 34. Junior Secondary School (Lower Secondary); 35. Senior Secondary School (Upper Secondary); 36. Vocational Secondary School; 37. University; 38. Post - University - Master's Degree; 39. Post - University - Doctorate; 40. Post - University - Higher Doctorate

Country	education code
Italy	41. Scuola Elementare; 42. Scuola Media; 43. Istituto Professionale; 44. Istituto Tecnico; 45. Liceo artistico/Istituto D'Arte; 46. Liceo classico, scientifico, linguistico o maturità magistrale; 47. Alta Formazione Artistica e Musicale / Formazione Tecnica Superiore (post diploma); 48. Università / Specializzazione / Dottorato
Netherlands	49. WO-doctoraal of master of HBO-master / postdoctoraal; 50. HBO of WO propedeuse / HBO (behalve HBO-master) / WO-kandidaats of WO-bachelor; 51. HAVO of VWO (met diploma afgerond) / HBS / MMS; 52. MBO 2, 3, 4 of MBO oude structuur voor 1998; 53. MAVO / HAVO of VWO (overgegaan naar de 4e klas) / ULO / MULO / VMBO (theoretische of gemengd) / voortgezet speciaal onderwijs; 54. LBO / VBO / VMBO (kader- of beroepsgericht) / MBO1; 55. Geen onderwijs / basisonderwijs
Portugal	56. Ensino Básico - 1 Ciclo (Primário); 57. Ensino Básico - 2 Ciclo (Primário); 58. Ensino Básico - 3 Ciclo (Secundário inferior geral; Secundário inferior profissional); 59. Escola Secundária (Secundário superior geral); 60. Escolas Profissionais (Secundário superior profissional); 61. Pós-secundário não superior; 62. Ensino superior (Bacharel/Licenciado/Mestre/Doutor/Agregação)
Spain	63. Educación primaria; 64. Educación secundaria obligatoria (Graduado en educación secundaria); 65. Formación profesional de grado medio (Técnico); 66. Bachillerato; 67. Formación profesional de grado superior (Técnico superior); 68. Enseñanzas universitarias / Enseñanzas artísticas de grado superior (Diplomado, Licenciado, Titulación Superior por especialidad, Máster, Doctorado, etc.)
Sweden	69. Grundskolan; 70. Gymnasieskola; 71. Yrkesteknisk högskoleutbildning / Kvalificerad yrkesutbildning; 72. Universitet / Högskola (Högskoleexamen, Kandidatexamen, Yrkesexamina, Magisterexamen, Masterexamen) / Forskarutbildning (Licentiatexamen, Doktorsexamen)
Switzerland (German - French - Italian)	73. Grund- und Hauptschule - Enseignement primaire - Scuola elementare; 74. Sekundarstufe I / Gymnasium - Enseignement secondaire, premier cycle (Gymnasium) - Scuola media/Ginnasio; 75. Sekundarstufe II / Gymnasium (Matura) - Enseignement secondaire, deuxième cycle / Lycée (Maturité) - Scuola superiore/Liceo; 76. Berufliche / Technische Ausbildung (EBA, EFZ) - Enseignement professionnel et technologique (AFP, CFC) - Formazione professionale/Apprendistato; 77. Berufsakademie / Höhere berufliche Bildung (Eidgenössischer Fachausweis) - Formation professionnelle supérieure (Brevet Fédéral) - Formazione professionale/Apprendistato di grado superiore; 78. Universität / Höhere Bildung (Bachelor) - Enseignement supérieur/Université, premier cycle (Bachelor) - Università; 79. Aufbaustudium – Magister, MBA Magister - Enseignement supérieur, deuxième cycle – Master, MBA - Studi post-laurea - Master, MBA; 80. Aufbaustudium – Dokortitel (Dr.) - Enseignement supérieur, troisième cycle – Doctorat - Studi post-laurea - Dottorato
United Kingdom	81. Primary school; 82. Secondary school (age under 15 years old); 83. GNVQ / GSVQ / GCSE/ SCE standard; 84. NVQ1, NVQ2; 85. NVQ3/ SCE Higher Grade/ Advanced GNVQ/ GCE A/AS or similar; 86. NVQ4 / HNC / HND / Bachelor's degree or similar; 87. NVQ5 or post-graduate diploma

Country	education code
USA	88. Grade 4 or less; 89. Grade 5 to 8; 90. Grade 9 to 11; 91. Grade 12 (no diploma); 92. Regular High School Diploma; 93. GED or alternative credential; 94. Some college credit, but less than 1 year; 95. 1 or more years of college credit, no degree; 96. Associate's degree (AA, AS, etc.); 97. Bachelor's degree (BA, BS, etc.); 98. Master's degree (MA, MS, MBA, etc.); 99. Professional degree (MD, DDS, JD, etc.); 100. Doctorate degree (PhD, EdD, etc.)

Education list recoded for quotas by country

Quotas used for education rely on the share of each country population with a university degree. To create the quota education variable **educ** variable recoded into a dichotomic variable (1. Up to university; 2. University degree) by country: used in **educat**

Country	1. No university degree (educ code)	2. University degree (educ code)
Austria	1 to 4	5 to 7
Belgium	8 to 11	12
Denmark	13 to 16	17
France	18 to 22	23 and 24
Germany	25 to 31	32
Ireland	33 to 36	37 to 40
Italy	41 to 46	47 and 48
Netherlands	51 to 55	49 and 50
Portugal	56 to 61	62
Spain	63 to 67	68
Sweden	69 to 71	72
Switzerland	73 to 77	78 to 80
United Kingdom	81 to 85	86 and 87
USA	88 to 96	97 to 100

Income list by country

Two different questions were used to learn respondents' household total income after tax depending of the country surveyed: **hhincm**: ask for monthly income while **hhinca**: ask for annual income. The two variables were then recoded into **income deciles**.

Question asked in **hhincm**: What is the **COMBINED TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME (after tax deduction)** earned by all members of your household? [Please include all your income sources: salaries, scholarships, pension and Social Security benefits, dividends from shares, income from rental properties, child support and alimony etc.]

and in **hhinca**: What is the **COMBINED TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME (after tax deduction)** earned by all members of your household? [Please include all your income sources: salaries, scholarships, pension and Social Security benefits, dividends from shares, income from rental properties, child support and alimony etc.]

Countries surveyed with hhincm questions are in **bold**, all the others were surveyed with hhinca.

Country	hhincm	hhinca
Austria	✓	
Belgium	✓	
Denmark		✓
France		✓
Germany	✓	
Ireland		✓
Italy		✓
Netherlands		✓
Portugal	✓	
Spain		✓
Sweden		✓
Switzerland	✓	
United Kingdom		✓
USA		✓

Country	income code
Austria (hhincm)	1. Unter 1.000 Euro; 2. 1.000 bis unter 1.200 Euro; 3. 1.200 bis unter 1.500 Euro; 4. 1.500 bis unter 1.700 Euro; 5. 1.700 bis unter 2.000 Euro; 6. 2.000 bis unter 2.400 Euro; 7. 2.400 bis unter 2.500 Euro; 8. 2.500 bis unter 2.900 Euro; 9. 2.900 bis unter 3.000 Euro; 10. 3.000 bis unter 3.400 Euro; 11. 3.400 bis unter 3.500 Euro; 12. 3.500 bis unter 4.000 Euro; 13. 4.000 bis unter 4.500 Euro; 14. 4.500 bis unter 4.700 Euro; 15. 4.700 bis unter 5.000 Euro; 16. 5.000 bis unter 5.500 Euro; 17. 5.500 bis unter 5.900 Euro; 18. 5.900 bis unter 6.500 Euro; 19. 6.500 Euro und mehr
Belgium (hhincm)	20. € 0 - € 549; 21. € 550 - € 1 099; 22. € 1 100 - € 1 399; 23. € 1 400 - € 1 699; 24. € 1 700 - € 1 899; 25. € 1 900 - € 2 099; 26. € 2 100 - € 2 199; 27. € 2 200 - € 2 499; 28. € 2 500 - € 2 799; 29. € 2 800 - € 3 099; 30. € 3 100 - € 3 199; 31. € 3 200 - 3699€; 32. € 3700 - € 3799; 33. € 3 800 - € 4 499; 34. € 4 500 - € 5 599; 35. € 5 600 - € 7 999; 36. € 8 000 et plus
Denmark (hhinca)	37. DKK 0 - DKK 40 000; 38. DKK 40 001 - DKK 80 000; 39. DKK 80 001 - DKK 120 000; 40. DKK 120 001 - DKK 135 000; 41. DKK 135 001 - DKK 150 000; 42. DKK 150 001 - DKK 170 000; 43. DKK 170 001 - DKK 190 000; 44. DKK 190 001 - DKK 210 000; 45. DKK 210 001 - DKK 230 000; 46. DKK 230 001 - DKK 260 000; 47. DKK 260 001 - DKK 290 000; 48. DKK 290 001 - DKK 320 000; 49. DKK 320 001 - DKK 350 000; 50. DKK 350 001 - DKK 380 000; 51. DKK 380 001 - DKK 410 000; 52. DKK 410 001 - DKK 450 000; 53. DKK 450 001 - DKK 470 000; 54. DKK 470 001 - DKK 560 000; 55. DKK 560 001 - DKK 900 000; 56. DKK 900 001 <; 998. Ønsker ikke at svare
France (hhinca)	57. Entre 0 € et 6000 €; 58. De 6001 € à 14000 €; 59. De 14001 € à 15000 €; 60. De 15001 € à 17000 €; 61. De 17001 € à 18000 €; 62. De 18001 € à 21000 €; 63. De 21001 € à 24000 €; 64. De 24001 € à 25000 €; 65. De 25001 € à 30000 €; 66. De 30001 € à 35000 €; 67. De 35001 € à 36000 €; 68. De 36001 € à 42000 €; 69. De 42001 € à 48000 €; 70. De 48001 € à 50000 €; 71. De 50001 € à 60000 €; 72. De 60001 € à 65000 €; 73. De 65001 € à 120000 €; 74. De 120001 € et plus
Germany (hhincm)	75. €0 - €500; 76. €501 - €1.000; 77. €1.001 - €1.100; 78. €1.101 - €1.250; 79. €1.251 - €1.400; 80. €1.401 - €1.500; 81. €1.501 - €1.800; 82. €1.801 - €2.000; 83. €2.001 - €2.100; 84. €2.101 - €2.500; 85. €2.501 - €3.000; 86. €3.001 - €3.500; 87. €3.501 - €4.000; 88. €4.001 - €4.100; 89. €4.101 - €5.000; 90. €5.001 - €5.300; 91. €5.301 - €10.000; 92. €10.001 und mehr
Ireland (hhinca)	93. Up to €5.000; 94. €5.000 - €9.999; 95. €10.000 - €12.499; 96. €12.500 - €14.999; 97. €15.000 - €17.499; 98. €17.500 - €21.999; 99. €22.000 - €24.499; 100. €24.500 - €26.999; 101. €27.000 - €29.999; 102. €30.000 - €32.999; 103. €33.000 - €35.499; 104. €35.500 - €37.999; 105. €38.000 - €41.499; 106. €41.500 - €44.999; 107. €45.000 - €48.499; 108. €48.500 - €51.999; 109. €52.000 - €59.999; 110. €60.000 - €67.999; 111. €68.000 - €75.999; 112. €76.000 and more
Italy (hhinca)	113. 0 € - 4500; 114. 4501 € - 9000; 115. 9001 € - 11000; 116. 11001 € - 13000; 117. 13001 € - 15000; 118. 15001 € - 17000; 119. 17001 € - 18500; 120. 18501 € - 20000; 121. 20001 € - 22000; 122. 22001 € - 24000; 123. 24001 € - 26500; 124. 26501 € - 29000; 125. 29001 € - 32000; 126. 32001 € - 35000; 127. 35001 € - 38500; 128. 38501 € - 42000; 129. 42001 € - 48000; 130. 48001 € - 54000; 131. 54001 € - 60000; 132. 60001 o più

Country	income code
Netherlands (hhinca)	133. 0 € - 6500 €; 134. 6501 € - 13000 €; 135. 13001 € - 15000 €; 136. 15001 € - 17000 €; 137. 17001 € - 19000 €; 138. 19001 € - 21000 €; 139. 21001 € - 23000 €; 140. 23001 € - 25000 €; 141. 25001 € - 27000 €; 142. 27001 € - 29000 €; 143. 29001 € - 31500 €; 144. 31501 € - 34000 €; 145. 34001 € - 37000 €; 146. 37001 € - 40000 €; 147. 40001 € - 44000 €; 148. 44001 € - 48000 €; 149. 48001 € - 54000 €; 150. 54001 € - 60000 €; 151. 60001 € - 70000 €; 152. 70001 € en meer
Portugal (hhincm)	153. € 0 - 400; 154. € 401 - 500; 155. € 501 - 600; 156. € 601 - 700; 157. € 701 - 800; 158. € 801 - 900; 159. € 901 - 1000; 160. € 1001-1100; 161. € 1101-1200; 162. € 1201-1300; 163. € 1301-1400; 164. € 1401-1500; 165. € 1501 - 1600; 166. € 1601 - 2000; 167. € 2001 - 2500; 168. € 2501 - 3100; 169. € 3101 - 4000; 170. € 4000 ou mais
Spain (hhinca)	171. 0 € - 4500 €; 172. 4501 € - 9000 €; 173. 9001 € - 10500 €; 174. 10501 € - 12000 €; 175. 12001 € - 13500 €; 176. 13501 € - 15000 €; 177. 15001 € - 16500 €; 178. 16501 € - 18000 €; 179. 18001 € - 19500 €; 180. 19501 € - 21000 €; 181. 21001 € - 23500 €; 182. 23501 € - 26000 €; 183. 26001 € - 27500 €; 184. 27501 € - 29000 €; 185. 29001 € - 31500 €; 186. 31501 € - 34000 €; 187. 34000 € - 39500 €; 188. 39501 € - 45000 €; 189. 45001 € - 50000 €; 190. 50001 € o más
Sweden (hhinca)	191. Mindre än 70.000 kr; 192. 70.000 kr - 139.999 kr; 193. 140.000 kr - 164.999 kr; 194. 165.000 kr - 189.999 kr; 195. 190.000 kr - 214.999 kr; 196. 215.000 kr - 239.999 kr; 197. 240.000 kr - 264.999 kr; 198. 265.000 kr - 289.999 kr; 199. 290.000 kr - 304.999 kr; 200. 305.000 kr - 319.999 kr; 201. 320.000 kr - 244.999 kr; 202. 245.000 kr - 369.999 kr; 203. 370.000 kr - 399.999 kr; 204. 400.000 kr - 429.999 kr; 205. 430.000 kr - 474.999 kr; 206. 475.000 kr - 519.999 kr; 207. 520.000 kr - 569.999 kr; 208. 570.000 kr - 619.999 kr; 209. 620.000 kr - 699.999 kr; 210. 700.000 kr - eller mer
Switzerland (hhincm)	211. 0 - 2000 CHF; 212. 2001 - 2800 CHF; 213. 2801 - 3000 CHF; 214. 3001 - 4100 CHF; 215. 4101 - 5000 CHF; 216. 5001 - 5200 CHF; 217. 5201 - 6000 CHF; 218. 6001 - 6300 CHF; 219. 6301 - 7000 CHF; 220. 7001 - 7500 CHF; 221. 7501 - 8000 CHF; 222. 8001 - 8800 CHF; 223. 8801 - 10000 CHF; 224. 10000 - 10400 CHF; 225. 10401 - 11000 CHF; 226. 11001 - 12300 CHF; 227. 12301 - 15800 CHF; 228. 15801 - 17000 CHF; 229. 17001 CHF und mehr
United Kingdom (hhinca)	230. Under £5,000; 231. £5,000 - £10,999; 232. £11,000 - £12,999; 233. £13,000 - £14,999; 234. £15,000 - £16,999; 235. £17,000 - £18,999; 236. £19,000 - £20,999; 237. £21,000 - £22,999; 238. £23,000 - £24,999; 239. £25,000 - £26,999; 240. £27,000 - £29,999; 241. £30,000 - £32,999; 242. £33,000 - £35,999; 243. £36,000 - £38,999; 244. £39,000 - £43,499; 245. £43,500 - £47,999; 246. £48,000 - £45,499; 247. £45,500 - £62,999; 248. £63,000 - £69,999; 249. £70,000 or more
USA (hhinca)	250. Less than \$2,500; 251. \$2,500 - \$4,999; 252. \$5,000 - \$7,499; 253. \$7,500 - \$9,999; 254. \$10,000 - \$11,999; 255. \$12,000 - \$13,999; 256. \$14,000 - \$15,999; 257. \$16,000 - \$17,999; 258. \$18,000 - \$19,999; 259. \$20,000 - \$21,999; 260. \$22,000 - \$24,999; 261. \$25,000 - \$27,999; 262. \$28,000 - \$31,999; 263. \$32,000 - \$36,999; 264. \$37,000 - \$42,999; 265. \$43,000 - \$49,999; 266. \$50,000 - \$64,999; 267. \$65,000 - \$84,999; 268. \$85,000 - \$99,999; 269. \$100,000 or more

Household income recoded in deciles for quotas by country

Income list recoded by country used in **incdec**

Decile	Austria (incdec_at)	Belgium (incdec_be)	Denmark (incdec_dk)
1	€0-1199 (1-2)	€0-1099: 20, 21	DKK 0-120'000: 37, 38, 39
2	€1200-1699 (3-4)	€1100-1399: 22	DKK 120'001-150'000: 40, 41
3	€1700-1999 (5)	€1400-1699: 23	DKK 150'001-190'000: 42, 43
4	€2000-2399 (6)	€1700-2099: 24, 25	DKK 190'001-230'000: 44, 45
5	€2400-2899 (7-8)	€2100-2499: 26, 27	DKK 230'001-290'000: 46, 47
6	€2900-3399 (9-10)	€2500-3099: 28, 29	DKK 290'001-350'000: 48, 49
7	€3400-3999 (11-12)	€3100-3699: 30, 31	DKK 350'001-410'000: 50, 51
8	€4000-4699 (13-14)	€3700-4499: 32, 33	DKK 410'001-470'000: 52, 53
9	€4700-5899 (15-17)	€4500-5599: 34	DKK 470'001-560'000: 54
10	€5900+ (18-19)	€5600+: 35, 36	DKK 560'001=: 55, 56

Decile	France (incdec_fr)	Gemany (incdec_de)	Ireland (incdec_ir)
1	€0-14'000: 57, 58	€0-1'100: 75, 76, 77	€0-9'999: 93, 94
2	€14'001-17'000: 59, 60	€1'101-1'400: 78, 79	€10'000-14'999: 95, 96
3	€17'001-21'000: 61, 62	€1'401-1'800: 80, 81	€15'000-21'999: 97, 98
4	€21'001-25'000: 63, 64	€1'801-2'100: 82, 83	€22'000-26'999: 99, 100
5	€25'001-30'000: 65	€2'101-2'500: 84	€27'000-32'999: 101, 102
6	€30'001-35'000: 66	€2'501-3'000: 85	€33'000-37'999: 103, 104
7	€35'001-42'000: 67, 68	€3'001-3'500: 86	€38'000-44'999: 105, 106
8	€42'001-50'000: 69, 70	€3'501-4'100: 87, 88	€45'000-51'999: 107, 108
9	€50'001-65'000: 71, 72	€4'101-5'300: 89, 90	€52'000-67'999: 109, 110
10	€65'001+: 73, 74	€5'301+: 91, 92	€68'000+: 111, 112

Decile	Italy (incdec_it)	Netherlands (incdec_nl)	Portugal (incdec_pt)
1	€0-9'000: 113, 114	€0-13'000: 133, 134	€0-400: 153
2	€9'001-13'000: 115, 116	€13'001-17'000: 135, 136	€401-600: 154, 155
3	€13'001-17'000: 117, 118	€17'001-21'000: 137, 138	€601-800: 156, 157
4	€17'001-20'000: 119, 120	€21'001-25'000: 139, 140	€801-1'000: 158, 159
5	€20'001-24'000: 121, 122	€25'001-29'000: 141, 142	€1'001-1'200: 160, 161
6	€24'001-29'000: 123, 124	€29'001-34'000: 143, 144	€1'201-1'400: 162, 163
7	€29'001-35'000: 125, 126	€34'001-40'000: 145, 146	€1'401-1'600: 164, 165
8	€35'001-42'000: 127, 128	€40'001-48'000: 147, 148	€1'601-2'000: 166
9	€42'001-54'000: 129, 130	€48'001-60'000: 149, 150	€2'001-3'100: 167, 168
10	€54'001+: 131, 132	€60'001+: 151, 152	€3'101+: 169, 170

Decile	Spain (incdec_es)	Sweden (incdec_se)
1	€0-9'000: 171, 172	0-139'999kr: 191, 192
2	€9'001-12'000: 173, 174	140'000-189'999kr: 193, 194
3	€12'001-15'000: 175, 176	190'000-239'999kr: 195, 196
4	€15'001-18'000: 177, 178	240'000-289'999kr: 197, 198
5	€18'001-21'000: 179, 180	290'000-319'999kr: 199, 200
6	€21'001-26'000: 181, 182	320'000-369'999kr: 201, 202
7	€26'001-29'000: 183, 184	370'000-429'999kr: 203, 204

Decile	Spain (incdec_es)	Sweden (incdec_se)
8	€29'001-34'000: 185, 186	430'000-519'999kr: 205, 206
9	€34'001-45'000: 187, 188	520'000-619'999kr: 207, 208
10	€45'001+: 189, 190	620'000kr+: 209, 210

Decile	Switzerland (incdec_ch)	UK (incdec_uk)	USA (incdec_us)
1	0-2'800CHF: 211, 212	£0-10'999: 230, 231	\$0-4'999: 250, 251
2	2'801-4'100CHF: 213, 214	£11'000-14'999: 232, 233	\$5'000-9'999: 252, 253
3	4'101-5'200CHF: 215, 216	£15'000-18'999: 234, 235	\$10'000-13'999: 254, 255
4	5'201-6'300CHF: 217, 218	£19'000-22'999: 236, 237	\$14'000-17'999: 256, 257
5	6'301-7'500CHF: 219, 220	£23'000-26'999: 238, 239	\$18'000-21'999: 258, 259
6	7'501-8'800CHF: 221, 222	£27'000-32'999: 240, 241	\$22'000-27'999: 260, 261
7	8'801-10'400CHF: 223, 224	£33'000-38'999: 242, 243	\$28'000-36'999: 262, 263
8	10401-12300CHF: 225, 226	£39'000-47'999: 244, 245	\$37'000-49'999: 264, 265
9	12'301-15'800CHF: 227	£48'000-62'999: 246, 247	\$50'000-84'999: 266, 267
10	15'801CHF+: 228, 229	£63'000+: 248, 249	\$85'000+: 268, 269

Party list by country

Answers code by country used in:

- **voteint:** “If there were a national election in [INSERT COUNTRY] tomorrow, which party would you vote for?”
- **partyid:** “Even if you do not vote, is there a particular political party you feel closer to than all the other parties?”
- **partycompet:** “Which political party do you think would be best at dealing with economic inequality?”

Country	party code
Austria	1. Österreichische Volkspartei (ÖVP); 2. Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs (SPÖ); 3. Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ); 4. NEOS – Das Neue Österreich und Liberales Forum; 5. Jetzt – Liste Pilz; 6. Die Grünen – Die Grüne Alternative
Belgium Flemish region	7. Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie (N-VA); 8. Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams (CD&V); 9. Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten (Open VLD); 10. Socialistische Partij Anders (sp.a); 11. Groen (Groen); 12. Vlaams Belang (VB); 13. Partij van de Arbeid van België (PVDA/PTB); 14. Union des francophones (UF)
Belgium Walloons region	15. Parti socialiste (PS); 16. Mouvement réformateur (MR); 17. Ecolo (Ecolo); 18. Parti du travail de Belgique (PTB/PvdA); 19. Centre démocrate humaniste (cdH); 20. Parti populaire (PP); 21. Démocrate fédéraliste indépendant (DéFI)
Belgium Brussels region	7. Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie (N-VA); 8. Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams (CD&V); 9. Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten (Open VLD); 12. Vlaams Belang (VB); 16. Mouvement réformateur (MR); 19. Centre démocrate humaniste (cdH); 20. Parti populaire (PP); 21. Démocrate fédéraliste indépendant (DéFI); 22. Parti socialiste (PS) / Socialistische Partij Anders (sp.a); 23. Ecolo/Groen; 24. Parti du travail de Belgique/ Partij van de Arbeid van België (PTB/PVDA)
Denmark	25. Socialdemokraterne; 26. Dansk Folkeparti; 27. Venstre, Danmarks Liberale Parti; 28. Enhedslisten; 29. Liberal Alliance; 30. Alternativet; 31. Radikale Venstre; 32. Socialistisk Folkeparti (SF); 33. Det konservative Folkeparti; 34. Folkebevægelsen mod EU
France	35. La république en marche (LREM); 36. Les républicains (LR); 37. Rassemblement national (RN), anciennement Front national (FN); 38. La France insoumise (FI); 39. Parti socialiste (PS); 40. Europe Écologie Les Verts (EELV); 41. Mouvement démocrate (MODEM); 42. Union des démocrates et indépendants (UDI); 43. Parti communiste français (PCF); 44. Debout la France; 45. Les Patriotes; 46. Union Populaire Républicaine; 47. Génération.s, le mouvement
Germany	48. Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU); 49. Christlich-Soziale Union (CSU); 50. Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD); 51. Die Linke (Linke); 52. Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (Grüne); 53. Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP); 54. Alternative für Deutschland (AfD); 55. Freie Wähler
Ireland	56. Fine Gael (FG); 57. Fianna Fáil (FF); 58. Sinn Féin (SF); 59. Labour Party (LP); 60. Green Party (GP); 61. Independence Alliance
Italy	62. Movimento 5 Stelle (MCS); 63. Partito Democratico (PD); 64. Lega nord (LN); 65. Forza Italia (FI); 66. Fratelli d'Italia (FDI); 67. +Europa; 68. La Sinistra

Country	party code
Netherlands	69. Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD); 70. Partij voor de Vrijheid (PVV); 71. Christen-Democratisch Appèl (CDA); 72. Democraten 66 (D66); 73. GroenLinks (GL); 74. Socialistische Partij (SP); 75. Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA); 76. ChristenUnie (CU); 77. Partij voor de Dieren (PvdD); 78. 50PLUS (50+); 79. Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP); 80. DENK; 81. Forum voor Democratie (FvD)
Portugal	82. Partido Social Democrata (PPD/PSD); 83. CDS – Partido Popular (CDS-PP); 84. Partido Socialista (PS); 85. Bloco de Esquerda (BE); 86. Partido Comunista Português (PCP); 87. Partido Ecologista « Os Verdes » (PEV)
Spain	88. Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE); 89. Partido Popular (PP); 90. Ciudadanos (C's); 91. Podemos; 92. Izquierda Unida (IU); 93. Equo; 94. Vox; 95. Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya-Sobiranistes (ERC-Sobiranistes); 96. Junts per Catalunya; 97. Euzko Alderdi Jeltzalea/Partido Nacionalista Vasco (EAJ/PNV); 98. EH Bildu
Sweden	99. Socialdemokraterna; 100. Moderaterna; 101. Sverigedemokraterna; 102. Miljöpartiet; 103. Centerpartiet; 104. Vänsterpartiet; 105. Liberalerna; 106. Kristdemokraterna
Switzerland (German / French / Italian)	107. Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP) / Union démocratique du centre UDC / Unione Democratica di Centro (UDC); 108. Sozialdemokratische Partei (SP) / Parti socialiste (PS) / Partito socialista svizzero (PS); 109. Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei (FDP) (Die Liberalen) / Parti libéral-radical (PLR) / I Liberali (PLR); 110. Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei (CVP) / Parti démocrate-chrétien (PDC) / Partito popolare democratico svizzero (PPD); 111. Grüne Partei der Schweiz (GPS) / Parti écologiste (Les verts) (PES) / Partito ecologista svizzero (PVL); 112. Grünliberale Partei (GLP) / Vert libéraux (PVL) / Partito Verde Liberale svizzero (PVL); 113. Bürgerlich-Demokratische Partei (BDP) / Parti bourgeois démocratique (PBD) / Partito borghese democratico Svizzera (PBD)
United Kingdom	114. Conservative Party (Con); 115. Labour Party (Lab); 116. Scottish National Party (SNP); 117. Liberal Democrats (LD); 118. Brexit Party; 119. UKIP (UK Independence Party); 120. Change UK – The Independent Group; 121. The Green Party of England and Wales
USA	122. Democratic Party; 123. Republican Party

CMP and CHES Party code

To ease merging with the Comparative Manifesto Project dataset (Version 2020b) and the 2019 Chapel Hill Expert Survey (Version 2019.3), the IAP dataset duplicated the following three variables with CMP (`_cmp`) and CHES (`_ches`) party code:

- **voteint**
- **partyid**
- **partycompet**

Party without code in CMP or CHES are coded 99999.

Union name list (Only in oversampled countries)

Answers code by country used in **uniname**: "You said earlier that you are a trade-union member. Please identify the one to which you belong?"

Country	union code
Germany	1. IG Metall; 2. ver.di; 3. IG Bergbau, Chemie, Energie; 4. Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft; 5. Verband Bildung und Erziehung; 97. Other; 98. Prefer not to answer; 99. Don't know
Sweden	6. Kommunal; 7. Metall; 8. Handels; 9. Unionen; 10. Lärarförbundet; 11. Vision; 12. Sveriges Ingenjörer; 13. Lärarnas Riksförbund; 97. Other; 98. Prefer not to answer; 99. Don't know
United Kingdom	14. Unite; 15. Unison; 16. GMB; 17. USDAW; 18. National Union of Teachers; 19. NASUWT; 20. Public and Commercial Services Union; 21. Communication Workers Union; 97. Other; 98. Prefer not to answer; 99. Don't know

Union confederation list by country

Question and answers code by country used in **uniconf**: "You said earlier that you are a trade-union member. ...":

Country	question wording	confederation code
Austria, uniconf_at	Is the union to which you belong affiliated with the ÖGB?	1. Yes; 2. No; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
Belgium, uniconf_be	To which of the following confederations is your union affiliated?	1. CSC/ACV (wallon); 2. FGFB/ABVV (wallon); 3. CGSLB/ACLVB (wallon) 4. CSC/ACV (flemish); 5. FGFB/ABVV (flemish); 6. CGSLB/ACLVB (flemish); 96. None of the above; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
Denmark, uniconf_dk	To which of the following confederations is your union affiliated?	1. LO; 2. FTF; 3. FO; 4. Akademikerne; 96. None of the above; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
France, uniconf_fr	To which of the following confederations is your union affiliated?	1. CGT; 2. CFDT; 3. FO; 4. UNSA; 96. None of the above; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
Germany, uniconf_de	Is the union to which you belong affiliated with DGB or DBB?	1. DGB; 2. DBB; 3. Neither; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
Ireland, uniconf_ir	Is the union to which you belong affiliated with the ICTU?	1. Yes; 2. No; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer

Country	question wording	confederation code
Italy, uniconf_it	To which of the following confederations is your union affiliated?	1. CGIL; 2. CISL; 3. UIL; 96. None of the above; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
Netherlands, uniconf_nl	To which of the following confederations is your union affiliated?	1. FNV; 2. CNV; 3. vcp; 96. None of the above; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
Portugal, uniconf_pt	Is the union to which you belong affiliated with CGP-IN or UGT?	1. CGP IN; 2. UGT; 3. Neither; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
Spain, uniconf_es	Is the union to which you belong affiliated with CC.OO or UGT?	1. CC.OO; 2. UGT; 3. Neither; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
Sweden, uniconf_se	To which of the following confederations is your union affiliated?	1. LO; 2. TCO; 3. SACO; 96. None of the above; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
Switzerland, uniconf_ch	Is the union to which you belong affiliated with SGB/USS or Travail.suisse?	1. SGB/USS; 2. Travail.suisse; 3. Neither; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
United Kingdom, uniconf_uk	Is the union to which you belong affiliated with the TUC?	1. Yes; 2. No; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer
USA, uniconf_us	Is the union to which you belong affiliated with the AFL-CIO or Change to Win?	1. AFL-CIO; 2. Change to Win; 3. Neither; 99. Don't know; 98. Prefer not to answer

Lower house name (sophiparl) and currency (percinc) by country

Lower house name use in **sophiparl**: question; currency used in **percincy**: and **percincm**:

Country	Currency	Lower house
Austria	€	Nationalrat
Belgium	€	La Chambre des représentants / Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers
Denmark	DKK	Folketinget
France	€	Assemblée nationale
Germany	€	Bundestag
Ireland	€	Dáil Éireann
Italy	€	Camera dei deputati
Netherlands	€	Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal
Portugal	€	Assembleia da República
Spain	€	Congreso de los Diputados
Sweden	kr	Sveriges riksdag
Switzerland	CHF	Nationalrat / Le Conseil national / Consiglio Nazionale
United Kingdom	£	House of commons
USA	\$	The United States House of Representatives

Graph used in percincy and percincm

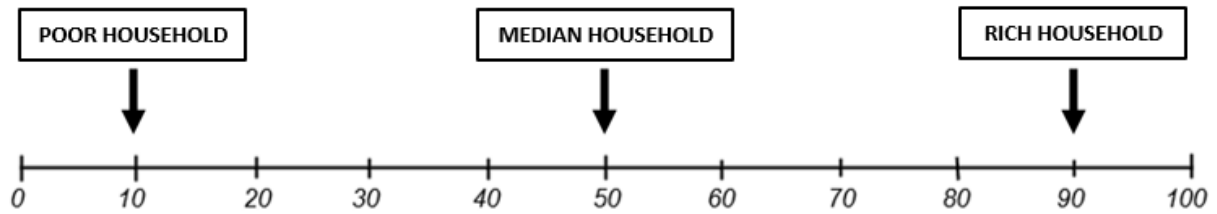


Figure 1: Graph used in percincy and percincm

Slider used in posdistr and prospmob

Values could vary from 0% to 100% on both end. As in all the sliders used in the Inequality And Politics questionnaire, the slider had no initial position and was defined by respondent first click on the scale.

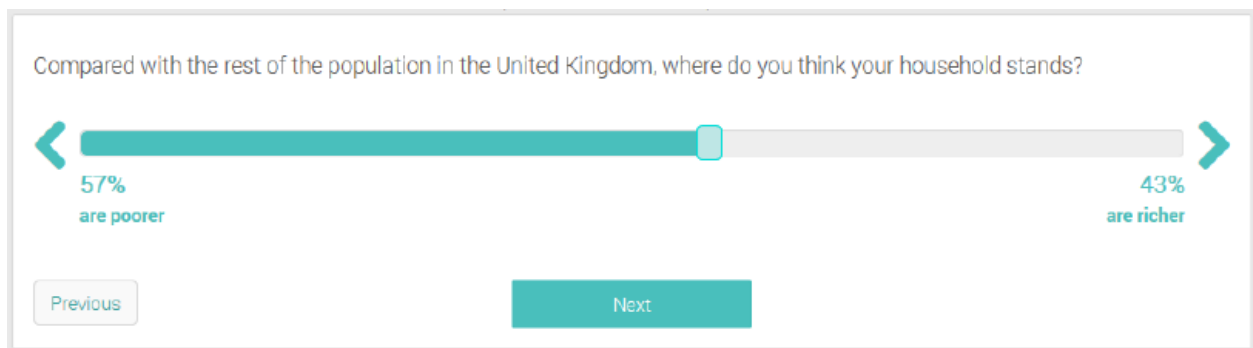


Figure 2: Graph used in posdistr and prospmob