

**Guide for the ISSP  
“National Identity” cumulation  
of the years 1995, 2003 and 2013  
(ZA5960 and ZA5961)**

June 2020

**For questions concerning the cumulation please contact:**

Dr. Insa Bechert or Kerstin Beck  
GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences  
Data Archive for the Social Sciences (DAS)  
Unter Sachsenhausen 6-8  
50667 Koeln  
Germany  
[isspservice@gesis.org](mailto:isspservice@gesis.org)

## Content

1. Countries.....	4
2. Variables.....	5
2.1 Variables of ZA5960 “ISSP Cumulation National Identity I-III” .....	6
2.2 Variables of ZA5961 “ISSP Cumulation Social Inequality Add On” .....	6
3. Missing Values .....	8
4. ISCO88 and ISCO08 .....	8
5. Additional information .....	9
6. Variable correspondence list.....	10

These guidelines intend to give an overview on the contents, the structure and basic coding rules of the ISSP “National Identity I-III” cumulation. The data is provided by the GESIS Data Archive<sup>1</sup>, variable-related information is available via the study documentation on ZACAT<sup>2</sup>.

The cumulation covers all those ISSP member countries that participated in at least two *National Identity* modules (31 countries). The data release consists of two separate data files. The main file, ZA5960 “ISSP Cumulation National Identity I-III”, contains only cumulated variables. That means it includes:

- topic-related variables of the master questionnaires, called module variables, which appear in at least two *National Identity* modules and
- background variables, mostly covering demographics, which appear in at least two *National Identity* modules

However, there are other, mainly national-specific background variables, which belong to the ISSP standard, but cannot be cumulated for various reasons. Although not being comparative over time, these variables might still be useful for many analyses. Therefore, they are included in a second data file with the study number ZA5961 “ISSP Cumulation National Identity Add On”. ZA5961 is a separate data file that goes along with separate documentation on ZACAT. The variables contained, however, can be matched easily to the cumulated file if necessary.

The cumulation and its “Add On” file are based on the data of the integrated data files of the modules 1995 (ZA2880), 2003 (ZA3910) and 2013 (ZA5950). In some exceptional cases we also took into account the original country data files to provide the most appropriate coding. A general rule is that the cumulated data follow the coding of the 2013 module as closely as possible, because this module represents the most recent ISSP standard. In terms of the background variables that means that whenever the module data allows it, the coding of the “[The ISSP Background Variable Standard](#)” set in 2012, is realized, again, as closely as possible.

---

<sup>1</sup> The GESIS data download (<https://search.gesis.org>) offers data and metadata of all studies for secondary analysis that are available at the Data Archive. Access is free and also download of ISSP data is free of charge, but requires registration. The data is provided in STATA- and SPSS-format.

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

## 1. Countries

Over the three years the *National Identity* surveys have been conducted, the following countries participated. Those indicated in grey italics participated only once and therefore are not part of the cumulated data file:

	1995	2003	2013
<b>Australia</b>	X	X	
<b>Austria</b>	X	X	
<i>Belgium</i>			X
<b>Bulgaria</b>	X	X	
<b>Canada</b>	X	X	
<i>Chile</i>		X	
<i>Croatia</i>			X
<b>Czech Republic</b>	X	X	X
<b>Denmark</b>		X	X
<i>Estonia</i>			X
<b>Finland</b>		X	X
<b>France</b>		X	X
<i>Georgia</i>			X
<b>Germany</b>	X	X	X
<b>Great Britain</b>	X	X	X
<b>Hungary</b>	X	X	X
<i>Iceland</i>			X
<i>India</i>			X
<b>Ireland</b>	X	X	X
<b>Israel</b>		X	X
<i>Italy</i>	X		
<b>Japan</b>	X	X	X
<b>Latvia</b>	X	X	X
<i>Lithuania</i>			X
<i>Mexico</i>			X
<b>Netherlands</b>	X	X	
<b>New Zealand</b>	X	X	
<b>Norway</b>	X	X	X
<b>Philippines</b>	X	X	X
<b>Poland</b>	X	X	
<b>Portugal</b>		X	X
<b>Russia</b>	X	X	X
<b>Slovakia</b>	X	X	X
<b>Slovenia</b>	X	X	X
<b>South Africa</b>		X	X

<b>South Korea</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Taiwan</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<i>Turkey</i>			<i>X</i>
<i>Uruguay</i>		<i>X</i>	
<b>USA</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<i>Venezuela</i>		<i>X</i>	

## 2. Variables

Both data files contain a number of administrative variables:

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

The respondents’ ID numbers (CASEID) are those of the integrated data files guaranteeing comparability of the cumulated with the integrated data of each individual module. Corrections were made if all country cases had the same ID number or, in case of double ID numbers in one country. CUMU\_ID is a cumulation-specific ID variable. It was constructed to uniquely identify all cases in the cumulated dataset. CUMU\_ID consists of the variables year\_sdno (4 characters), c\_sample (5 characters) and the original CASEID (8 characters). If c\_sample or CASEID had fewer characters than the target variable, leading zeroes have been added to fill up to the according number of characters.

While YEAR\_SDNO “ISSP ModuleYear\_StudyNumber” allows the splitting of the data by modules, variables COUNTRY and C\_SAMPLE indicate the countries. While the first offers codes for the country as a whole, the second also specifies the subsamples within a country. As another cumulation specific variable, C\_SAMPLE\_YEAR “Country\_Sample\_Year” combines the information of C\_SAMPLE and YEAR\_SDNO. According to the current ISSP standard, the codes for all variables which deal with country identification make use of international three-digit ISO “ISO 3166-1 Codes”.

To match both datasets, the easiest way is using CUMU\_ID as key variable, since it uniquely addresses each case in the dataset.

#### Example for SPSS:

`SORT CASES by CUMU_ID. /** use this on BOTH input files.`

`MATCH FILES`

`/FILE='put path of your data file here\ZA5960.sav'`

`/FILE='put path of your data file here\ZA5961.sav'`

`/BY CUMU_ID.`

`EXECUTE.`

### **2.1 Variables of ZA5960 “ISSP Cumulation National Identity I-III”**

All module variables, which have been asked in at least two *National Identity* modules, are included in the cumulated data file ZA5960. For a detailed overview on these variables see the correspondence list in section 6 of this document.

In addition to the module variables, ZA5960 contains the following background variables:

SEX, AGE, EDUCYRS, DEGREE, WRKHRS, EMPREL, NEMPLOY, WRKSUP, TYPORG2, ISCO88, ISCO08, MAINSTAT, COHAB, SPEMPREL, SPISCO88, SPISCO08, SPMAINST, UNION, RELIGGRP, ATTEND, TOPBOT, VOTE\_LE, PARTY\_LR, HHKIDS, HOMPOP, MARITAL, URBRURAL, nat\_REG, nat\_SIZE, MODE and WEIGHT

Due to the lack of a fully harmonizable household composition variable, we created with HKIDS a variable that contains the core information of whether there are any children in the household.

The “Region” variables (nat\_REG) are the only national-specific variables which were cumulated over time, because the administrative divisions of regions usually do not change too much. According to the current ISSP standard it is split by country but cumulated over the module years. The only exception is the regional Czech data from 1995, which is not compatible with the more recent administrative regions.

### **2.2 Variables of ZA5961 “ISSP Cumulation National Identity Add On”**

The “ISSP Cumulation National Identity Add On” data file ZA5961 contains all those background variables and some topic related variables which cannot be cumulated for various reasons.

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

- **TYPORG13, HHCHILDR13 and HHTODD13 and PARTLIV13**
- **CLASS95**
- **LANGH1 and LANGH2** for the years 1995 and 2003
- **CZ\_REG95**
- The national occupation codes in 1995 that were not convertible into an ISCO standard **AU\_OCC95, JP\_OCC95, NL\_OCC95, NO\_OCC95, PH\_OCC95, SE\_OCC95, GB\_OCC95 and AU\_SPOCC95, JP\_SPOCC95, NO\_SPOCC95, PH\_SPOCC95, SE\_SPOCC95, GB\_SPOCC95**
- **AU\_SIZE95 and AU\_SIZE03**
- Country specific highest completed degree of education for the years 2003 and 2013 (**nat\_DEGR**)
- Respondent's income and Family income for the years 1995, 2003 and 2013 (**nat\_RINC and nat\_INC**)

Income information varies widely, for example, whether the survey asked for income per month or year, before or after tax and in what currency. Beyond, it is hardly useful to cumulate income data in a range of almost twenty years, without accounting for inflation and monetary reforms. These are the reasons why we decided against cumulating income variables.

- Respondent's party affiliation for the years 1995, 2003 and 2013 (**nat\_PRTY**)
- Racial/ethnic (linguistic, religious) group of respondent for the years 1995 and 2003 (**ETHN**)
- Country specific ethnic group 1 and 2 for 2013 (**nat\_ETHN1 and nat\_ETHN2**)



### 3. Missing Values

The “National Identity” cumulation introduces three codes for missing values which do not appear in the integrated data files in this form. These codes specify certain missing cases in the cumulation explicitly:

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

This missing value is coded when a country did not provide the variable in question.

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

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

***-3 'Variable not available in this module'***

This missing value is cumulation-specific and is coded in the case of variables that are not part of a certain module at all.

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

### 4. ISCO88 and ISCO08

The data contains the information of the respondent’s occupation as well as the spouse’s/ partner’s occupation. Both are coded as ISCO88-4 digits and ISCO08 – 4 digits to meet the most recent standard.

In 1995, when ISCO88 had not been established as a standard yet, many countries provided ISCO68 codes or national occupation variables. The ISCO68 codes were transferred into ISCO88 codes via an [ISCO88 conversion table](#) provided by Harry Ganzeboom. Recodes of ISCO88 into ISCO08 were done the same way. All cases without equivalent in the target standard are coded on code -6 “Not classifiable; inadequately described”.

The national occupation variables from 1995 are included in the supplementary data file ZA5961 since they cannot be cumulated.

**Occupation codes 1995:**

	<b>ZA5960</b>
Austria	ILO/ISCO 1968 (4-digit)
Bulgaria	ILO/ISCO 1968 (4-digit)
Canada	ILO 1988 (4-digit)
Czech Republic	ILO 1988 (4-digit)
Germany	ILO/ISCO 1968 (4-digit)
Hungary	ILO 1988 (4-digit)
Ireland	ILO 1988 (4-digit)
Latvia	ILO 1988 (4-digit)
New Zealand	ILO/ISCO 1968 (4-digit)
Poland	ILO 1988 (4-digit)
Russia	ILO 1988 (4-digit)
Slovakia	ILO 1988 (4-digit)
Slovenia	ILO 1988 (4-digit)
Spain	ILO/ISCO 1968 (4-digit)
USA	ILO/ISCO 1968 based on the 1980 U.S. Occupational Codes (4-digit)
	<b>ZA5961</b>
Australia	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)
Great Britain	Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)
Japan	1-digit classification of occupation
Netherlands	Professional group
Norway	Nordic Standard Classification of Occupation (NSCO)
Philippines	3-digit Occupational Codes
Sweden	Nordic Standard Classification of Occupation (NSCO)

**Occupation codes in 2003 and 2013 are all available in ISCO88 (4-digit)**

**5. Additional information**

On ZACAT, under the option “Metadata” in the sidebar for the individual modules ZA2880 (1995), ZA3910 (2003) and ZA5950 (2013), there are links to different types of documents: the Codebooks including the Study Descriptions provided by the individual countries, the original national questionnaires, and the master questionnaire. Besides, for 2013 information documents on the original coding of the background variables are available. The individual module documentation on ZACAT provides all national-specific question texts.

## 6. Variable correspondence list

	Cumulated module variables	ZA2880 (1995)	ZA3910 (2003)	ZA5950 (2013)
V1	How close do you feel to: town - city?	v5	v7	V5
V2	How close do you feel to: [Country]?	v6	v8	V6
V3	How close do you feel to: [Country]?	v7	v9	V7
V4	How close do you feel to: [Continent]?	v8	v10	V8
V5	How important: born in [Country]?	v15	v11	V9
V6	How important: have [Country Nationality] citizenship?	v16	v12	V10
V7	How important: living most of life in [Country]?	v17	v13	V11
V8	How important: able to speak [Country Language]?	v18	v14	V12
V9	How important: to be a [Religion]?	v19	v15	V13
V10	How important: to respect [Country Nationality] political institutions a laws	v20	v16	V14
V11	How important: to feel [Country Nationality]	v21	v17	V15
V12	How important: to have [Country Nationality] ancestry		v18	V16
V13	Rather be a citizen of [Country]	v22	v19	V17
V14	Things about [Country] feel ashamed	v23	v20	V18
V15	World better place if people were more like the [Country Nationality]	v24	v21	V19
V16	[Country] is a better country than most other countries	v25	v22	V20
V17	People should support country even if wrong	v26	v23	V21
V18	Well in international sports makes proud to be [Country Nationality]	v27	v24	V22
V19	Often less proud of [Country] than like to be		v25	V23
V20	Proud of: way democracy works	v28	v26	V25
V21	Proud of: its political influence in the world	v29	v27	V26
V22	Proud of: [Country's] economic achievements	v30	v28	V27
V23	Proud of: its social security system	v31	v29	V28
V24	Proud of: its scientific and technological achievements	v32	v30	V29
V25	Proud of: its achievements in sports	v33	v31	V30
V26	Proud of: its achievements in the arts and literature	v34	v32	V31

V27	Proud of: [Country's] armed forces	v35	v33	V32
V28	Proud of: its history	v36	v34	V33
V29	Proud of: fair treatment of all groups in society	v37	v35	V34
V30	[Country] should limit import of foreign products	v38	v36	V35
V31	International bodies should enforce solutions	v39	v37	V36
V32	[Country] should follow its own interests even if conflict	v41	v38	V37
V33	Foreigners should not be allowed to buy land in [Country]	v42	v39	V38
V34	TV should prefer [Country] films and programs	v43	v40	V39
V35	Large international companies damage local business		v41	V40
V36	Free trade leads to better products in [Country]		v42	V41
V37	[Country] should follow decisions of international organizations		v43	V42
V38	International organizations taking too much power from the government		v44	V43
V39	Without shared customs no full membership	v44	v47	V45
V40	Help minorities to preserve traditions	v45	v48	V46
V41	Maintain traditions - adapt in society	v46	v49	V47
V42	Immigrants increase crime rates	v47	v50	V48
V43	Immigrants generally good for economy	v48	v51	V49
V44	Immigrants take jobs away f people born in [Country]	v49	v52	V50
V45	Immigrants bring new ideas and cultures	v50	v53	V51
V46	Legal immigrants should have same rights		v61	V53
V47	Illegal immigrants should be excluded	v71	v62	V54
V48	Number of immigrants increase to country	v51	v55	V56
V49	How proud are you of being [Country Nationality]		v63	V58
V50	Are you a citizen of [Country]	v63	v56	V63
V51	Parents citizens of [Country] at birth	v64	v57	V64
V52	Heard or read about [the European Union]	v67	v69	V65
V53	Benefits from being member of [the European Union]	v68	v70_2	V66
V54	[Country] should follow decisions of [the European Union]		v71	V67
V55	EU should have more power than national		v72	V68

	government			
V56	EU Referendum to become new member		v73	V69
V57	EU members: Referendum to remain member		v74	V70
V58	One nation - Separate nation	v14	v66	
V59	How close do you feel to your ethnic group	v66	v67	

## Background Variables

	Cumulated module variables	ZA2880 (1995)	ZA3910 (2003)	ZA5950 (2013)
AGE	Age of respondent	v201	age	AGE
ATTEND	Attendance of religious services	v266	attend	ATTEND
DEGREE	Highest completed education level: Categories for international comparison	v205	degree	DEGREE
EDUCYRS	Education I: years of schooling	v204	educyrs	EDUCYRS
EMPREL	Employment relationship	v212	wrktype	EMPREL
HHKIDS	Household with or without children	v294	hhcycle	HHCHILDR
HOMPOP	How many persons in household	v293	hompop	HOMPOP
MAINSTAT	Main status	v206	wrkst	MAINSTAT
MARITAL	Legal partnership status	v202	marital	MARITAL
MODE	Administrative mode of data-collection		mode	MODE
NEMPLOY	Self-employed: how many employees	v214	nemploy	NEMPLOY
PARTLIV	Living in steady partnership	v203	cohab	PARTLIV
PARTY_LR	R: Party affiliation: left-right (der.)	v269	party_lr	PARTY_LR
RELIGGRP	Groups of religious affiliations (derived from nat_RELIG)	v265	religgrp	RELIGGRP
SEX	Sex of Respondent	v200	sex	SEX
SPEMPREL	Spouse, partner: employment relationship		spwrktyp	SPEMPREL
SPMAINST	Spouse, partner: main status	v207	spwrkst	SPMAINST
TOPBOT	Top-Bottom self-placement		topbot	TOPBOT
TYPORG2	Type of organization, public/ private	v212	wrktype	TYPORG2
UNION	Trade union membership	v268	union	UNION
URBRURAL	Place of living: urban - rural	v295	urbrural	URBRURAL
VOTE_LE	Did respondent vote in last general election		vote_le	VOTE_LE
WRKHRS	Hours worked weekly	v215	wrkhrs	WRKHRS
WRKSUP	Supervise other employees	v216	wrksup	WRKSUP
C_SAMPLE	Country/Sample		COUNTRY	V3
COUNTRY	Country	v3	COUNTRY	V4
ISCO88/08	R: Occupation ILO ISCO 1988/2008; 4-digit	v208	isco88	ISCO88
SPISCO88/08	Spouse: Occupation ILO ISCO 1988/2008; 4-digit	v211	spisco88	SPISCO88

AT_REG	Country specific region: Austria	v319	at_reg	
AU_REG	Country specific region: Australia	v320	au_reg	
BG_REG	Country specific region: Bulgaria	v321	bg_reg	
CA_REG	Country specific region: Canada	v322	ca_reg	
CH_REG	Country specific region: Switzerland		ch_reg	CH_REG
CZ_REG	Country specific region: Czech Republic	v323	cz_reg	CZ_REG
DE_REG	Country specific region: Germany	v324	de_reg	DE_REG
DK_REG	Country specific region: Denmark		dk_reg	DK_REG
ES_REG	Country specific region: Spain	v325	es_reg	ES_REG
FI_REG	Country specific region: Finland		fi_reg	FI_REG
FR_REG	Country specific region: France		fr_reg	FR_REG
GB_REG	Country specific region: Great Britain (GB-GBN)	v326	gb_reg	GB_REG
HU_REG	Country specific region: Hungary	v327	hu_reg	HU_REG
IE_REG	Country specific region: Ireland	v329	ie_reg	IE_REG
IL_REG	Country specific region: Israel		il_reg	IL_REG
JP_REG	Country specific region: Japan	v330	jp_reg	JP_REG
KR_REG	Country specific region: Korea (South)		kr_reg	KR_REG
LV_REG	Country specific region: Latvia	v331	lv_reg	LV_REG
NL_REG	Country specific region: Netherlands	v333	nl_reg	
NO_REG	Country specific region: Norway	v332	no_reg	NO_REG
NZ_REG	Country specific region: New Zealand	v334	nz_reg	
PH_REG	Country specific region: Philippines	v336	ph_reg	PH_REG
PL_REG	Country specific region: Poland	v335	pl_reg	
PT_REG	Country specific region: Portugal		pt_reg	PT_REG
RU_REG	Country specific region: Russia	v337	ru_reg	RU_REG
SE_REG	Country specific region: Sweden	v338	se_reg	SE_REG
SI_REG	Country specific region: Slovenia	v340	si_reg	SI_REG
SK_REG	Country specific region: Slovakia	v339	sk_reg	SK_REG
TW_REG	Country specific region: Taiwan		tw_reg	TW_REG
US_REG	Country specific region: United States	v341	us_reg	US_REG
ZA_REG	Country specific region: South Africa		za_reg	ZA_REG
AT_SIZE	Size of community: Austria	v296	at_size	
BG_SIZE	Size of community: Bulgaria	v298	bg_size	
CA_SIZE	Size of community: Canada	v299	ca_size	
CZ_SIZE	Size of community: Czech Republic	v300	cz_size	
DE_SIZE	Size of community: Germany	v301	de_size	

DK_SIZE	Size of community: Denmark		dk_size	
ES_SIZE	Size of community: Spain	v302	es_size	
FR_SIZE	Size of community: France		fr_size	
GB_SIZE	Size of community: Great Britain (GB-GBN)	v303	gb_size	
HU_SIZE	Size of community: Hungary	v304	hu_size	
IE_SIZE	Size of community: Ireland	v306	ie_size	
IL_SIZE	Size of community: Israel		il_size	
JP_SIZE	Size of community: Japan	v307	jp_size	
KR_SIZE	Size of community: Korea (South)		kr_size	
LV_SIZE	Size of community: Latvia	v308	lv_size	
NL_SIZE	Size of community: Netherlands	v310	nl_size	
NO_SIZE	Size of community: Norway	v309	no_size	
NZ_SIZE	Size of community: New Zealand	v311	nz_size	
PH_SIZE	Size of community: Philippines	v313	ph_size	
PL_SIZE	Size of community: Poland	v312	pl_size	
PT_SIZE	Size of community: Portugal		pt_size	
RU_SIZE	Size of community: Russia	v314	ru_size	
SE_SIZE	Size of community: Sweden	v315	se_size	
SI_SIZE	Size of community: Slovenia	v317	si_size	
SK_SIZE	Size of community: Slovakia	v316	sk_size	
TW_SIZE	Size of community: Taiwan		tw_size	
US_SIZE	Size of community: United States	v318	us_size	
ZA_SIZE	Size of community: South Africa		za_size	
MODE	Administrative mode of data-collection		mode	MODE
WEIGHT	Weighting factor	v342	weight	WEIGHT