

Sociodemographic data in the OeNB Euro Survey

Collection and harmonization

For the survey waves from fall 2007 to spring 2012, we broadly specified the sociodemographic characteristics to be elicited with the OeNB Euro Survey. The key sociodemographic questions were then customized by the opinion poll institutes for each Euro Survey country. Thus, questions may have varied across time and/or countries. With a view to pooling waves, we later harmonized these data ex post and switched to ex ante harmonization of the sociodemographic variables in fall 2012. This enabled us to compare the results both across countries within individual waves and across survey waves. By necessity, the final harmonized sociodemographic variables are, in some cases, rather broad.

Harmonized sociodemographic variables in the OeNB Euro Survey

Variable	Label	Range	Category labels and definition	Remarks
h_age	age	[14,99]	not applicable	missing for HR and SK in 2007 and 2008
h_age_cat	age in categories	[1,12]	1 – 14 to 18 years 2 – 19 to 24 years 3 – 25 to 29 years 4 – 30 to 34 years 5 – 35 to 39 years 6 – 40 to 44 years 7 – 45 to 49 years 8 – 50 to 54 years 9 – 55 to 59 years 10 – 60 to 64 years 11 – 65 to 69 years 12 – 70+ years	
h_female	female	[0,1]	0 – male 1 – female	
h_sizehh	size of household	[1,5]	1 – 1 person 2 – 2 people 3 – 3 people 4 – 4 people 5 – 5 or more people	
h_children	children in household	[0,1]	0 – no children in household 1 – children in household	
h_hoh	head of household	[0,1]	0 – someone else/no answer 1 – respondent	
h_edu	education	[0,3]	0 – no answer 1 – low education 2 – medium education 3 – high education	
			low education: no education and primary education	

			medium education: lower secondary, upper secondary education, postsecondary nontertiary education high education: tertiary education	
h_employed	employed	[0,1]	0 – not employed 1 – employed	
h_selfemp	self-employed	[0,1]	0 – not self-employed 1 – self-employed	
h_unemployed	unemployed	[0,1]	0 – not unemployed 1 – unemployed	“unemployed” also includes respondents who are not working and are not seeking a job
h_student	student	[0,1]	0 – not a student 1 – student	“students” also includes pupils still at school
h_retired	retired	[0,1]	0 – not retired 1 – retired	
h_inccat_low	hh income: category lower bound	[-1,100,000,000]	net household income in local currency lower bound of income category or -1 if income answer refused	
h_inccat_high	hh income: category higher bound		net household income in local currency upper bound of income category or -1 if income answer refused ¹	
h_inc_mean	mean of income category bounds		mean of lower and upper bound when income asked in categories, otherwise value respondent stated or -1 if income answer refused	
h_inc_ppp	income in euro – ppp conversion	[-1,603267.25]	net household income based on “h_inc_mean”, converted into EUR PPP ² using exchange rate of respective year when wave was conducted or -1 if income answer refused	
h_inc	income in terciles	[0,3]	0 – income answer refused 1 – low income 2 – medium income 3 – high income “h_inc_mean” is used to calculate weighted net household income terciles	

¹ From 2023 onwards, h_inccat_high is set to the 95th percentile of the distribution of exact income for respondents who fall into the highest bracket in the bracketed income (tercile) questions n14c or n29e.

² Using data published by The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw).

			for each country and wave separately. Those respondents who did not give an answer are excluded from tercile calculation and defined as a separate category.	
h_size	size of town	[22,1940500]	number of inhabitants of village/town/city where respondent lives	For some small villages where no official data are available, village size is based on interviewer estimates.
h_siz_d1	≤ 5,000 inhabitants	[0,1]	0 – town has more than 5,000 inhabitants 1 – town has 5,000 or fewer inhabitants	
h_siz_d2	≥ 100,000 inhabitants	[0,1]	0 – town has less than 100,000 inhabitants 1 – town has 100,000 or more inhabitants	
h_region	region	[1001,11007]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85 regions in total • regions are NUTS 2 equivalents for AL, PL, RO, RS, CZ, HU • BA regions are equivalent to cantons • BG regions are equivalent to the 1987–98 oblast definition • MK regions roughly comprise the following NUTS 3: Skopje: MK008 Northwest: MK006, MK007 Southwest: MK003, MK005 East: MK001, MK002, MK004 • HR regions roughly comprise the following NUTS 3: Zagreb: HR041, HR042 Slavonia: HR048, HR049, HR04A, HR04B, HR04C, North Croatia: HR043, HR044, HR045, HR046, HR047 	

Lika: HR032, HR04D,
 HR04E
 Istra & Pomorje:
 HR031, HR036
 Dalmatia: HR033,
 HR034, HR035, HR037

h_inc_median_n14a	(alternative to h_inc_mean) median of exact income per tercile		For those who answered the bracketed (tercile) question, the value is set equal to the median of exact income within the respective tercile (instead of the mean of lower and upper bound as in h_inc_mean), otherwise exact value respondent stated or -1 if income answer refused	From 2023 onwards
h_inc_n14c_bounds	(alternative to h_inc) income in 4 categories	[0,3]	0 – income answer refused 1 – low income 2 – medium income 3 – high income Uses the country and wave specific pre-set bounds for the bracketed (tercile) household income question and allocates exact income respondents into these brackets. Respondents who did not give an answer are included as a separate category.	