Welfare Regime Divergence and Varieties of Capitalism
: Perceptions of Class Consciousness and Decommodification

Table 1. Commodification and decommodification variables for clustering

	Variables	Description	Year	Source
Commodification	Education expenditure	Public spending on education includes direct expenditure on educational institutions as well as educational-related public subsidies given to households and administered by educational institutions. % of GDP.	2010-2019	OECD
	Education index	An average of mean years of schooling (of adults) and expected years of schooling (of children), both expressed as an index obtained by scaling with the corresponding maxima.	2010-2019	UNDP
	Life expectancy	How long, average, a new born can expect to live, if current death rates do not change.	2010-2019	OECD
	Immunization	Childhood vaccination rates reflect the percentage of children that receive the respective vaccination in the recommended timeframe. Protection against diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and measles.	2010-2019	OECD

	Gender equality	Ratio of female to male Human Development Index	2010-2019	UNDP
	Labor productivity	Growth in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita can be broken down into growth in labor productivity, measured as growth in GDP per hour worked, and changes in the extent of labor utilization, measured as changes in hours worked per capita. High labor productivity growth can reflect greater use of capital.	2010-2019	OECD
Decommodification	Social spending	Social expenditure comprises cash benefits, direct in-kind provision of goods and services, and tax breaks with social purposes for redistribution. Benefits may be targeted at low-income households, the elderly, disabled, sick, unemployed and young persons. % of GDP.	2010-2019	OECD
	Employment protection	Synthetic indicators of the strictness of regulation on dismissals and the use of temporary contracts.	2010-2019	OECD
	ILO Conventions	Cumulative number of ILO conventions ratified by a country	2000-2019	ILO

* Log transformations for education index, life expectancy, labor productivity, employment protection and ILO Conventions, except for the ratio variables.

Table 2. List of OECD advanced economies

	Country		Country		Country		Country
1	Australia	7	France	13	Luxembourg	19	Sweden
2	Austria	8	Germany	14	Netherlands	20	Switzerland
3	Belgium	9	Greece	15	New Zealand	21	United Kingdom
4	Canada	10	Iceland	16	Norway	22	United States
5	Denmark	11	Ireland	17	Portugal		
6	Finland	12	Italy	18	Spain		

Table 3. Survey information (WVS)

Survey	Year	Source	Website
World Values Surveys (WVS)	1994-2022	World Values Survey Association	https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp

Table 4. Dependent variables (WVS)

	Variable	Description	Note
1	Income equality	We need larger income differences as incentives (=1) ~ Income should be made more equal (=10)	
2	State ownership	Private ownership of business should be increased (=1) ~ Government ownership of business should be increased (=10)	
3	Public responsibility	People should take more responsibility (=1) ~ The government should take more responsibility (=10)	

Table 5. Explanatory variables (WVS)

	Variable	Description	Note
1	Subjective class	Lower class (=1) ~ Upper class (=5)	
2	Income	Income scale: 1 ~ 10	
3	Education	Lower (=1) ~ Upper (=3)	
4	Sex	Female = 1 Otherwise = 0	
5	Age	Age scale: 1 ~ 6	
6	Marital	Living with a spouse (or a partner) = 1 Otherwise = 0	
7	Urban	Size scale: 1 ~ 8	
8	Religious	Religious = 1 Otherwise = 0	
9	Satisfaction	Satisfaction with life scale: 1 ~ 10	