# Generations and Gender Programme Preparatory Phase Project (GGP-5D)

## TEACHING DATASETS

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## Executive summary

The Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) is the core component of the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) – an international research infrastructure providing high quality, open access data on population and family dynamics. The GGS is a cross-national panel survey on life course and family dynamics that tracks the experiences and changes that individuals go through in their personal lives.

The GGS Teaching Datasets are based on the second round of the GGS (GGS-II), which was launched in 2020 and data collection is ongoing. The GGS Teaching Datasets are extracts from the already available data, containing a selection of variables and a subset of respondents from several countries.

The aim of the Teaching Datasets is to simplify and facilitate the use of the rich and complex GGS data. By bringing GGS into the classroom, students can learn statistical analysis using easy-to-use real survey data. The GGS Teaching Datasets can also be a useful resource for researchers with limited experience in quantitative analysis of complex survey data. The dataset has been designed to support teaching and learning of variable management, descriptive statistics, multivariate methods, survival analysis and cross-country comparisons. The variables included allow for the study of topics related to family formation, partnership quality, well-being, work-life balance, family and gender attitudes.

This User Guide describes how the Teaching Datasets have been created, how to access and use them, and provides an overview of the data structure and the variables included.

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. What are GGP and GGS?

The Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) is an international research infrastructure providing high quality, open access data on population and family dynamics. The Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) is the core component of the GGP. It is a cross-national panel survey on life course and family dynamics that tracks the experiences and changes that individuals go through in their personal lives, such as leaving the parental home, union formation and dissolution, parenthood, and the opportunities and challenges that individuals face in their lives. GGS applies a panel design – collecting information on the same persons at three-year intervals (also called 'waves' of data collection) – to allow the examination of causes and consequences of inequalities between genders and generations.

The Teaching Dataset is based on the second round of the GGS (GGS-II), which was launched in 2020 with a revised questionnaire, improved survey design and refreshed samples (Gauthier et al. 2023). GGS-II data collection is ongoing. Data from several countries have already been released. The microdata files are freely available to researchers for non-commercial use after registering in the GGP User Space and signing the relevant data agreement.

## 1.2. What is GGS Teaching Dataset and who is it for?

The GGS Teaching Dataset is an extract from Wave 1 of the GGS-II data, containing a selection of variables and a subset of respondents from several countries.

The GGS Teaching Dataset has been created with the aim of simplifying and facilitating the use of the rich and complex GGS data. By bringing GGS into the classroom, students can learn statistical analysis using easy-to-use real survey data. To support lecturers and teachers, we have created datasets specifically designed for use by students and new data users. The GGS Teaching Dataset can also be a useful resource for researchers with limited experience in quantitative analysis of complex survey data. The dataset has been developed to support teaching and learning of variable management, descriptive statistics, multivariate methods, survival analysis and cross-country comparisons. The variables included allow for the study of topics related to family formation, partnership quality, well-being, work-life balance, family or gender attitudes.

The GGS Teaching Dataset is intended for student training and teaching purposes. For scientific publications and theses, the original GGS datasets are more appropriate, as the Teaching Dataset contains several simplifications and additional anonymization that make it unsuitable for scientific use. The main datasets are available from the GGP website.

The Teaching Dataset is available for different data management and analysis platforms and can be opened directly by the most common software packages: STATA, SPSS, and Excel.

## 1.3. Two datasets: starter and advanced

Currently there are two versions of the teaching dataset available: the starter and the advanced dataset. The starter dataset is for introductory statistics classes and the advanced one is for more advanced analysis.

Both datasets are cross-sectional. They cover the same countries and the same number of respondents, but the advanced dataset has more variables.

The main difference between them is that only the advanced dataset includes information on the timing of life events. By including life histories (e.g. fertility history, partnership history), retrospective data analysis techniques can be practiced. The extended dataset is particularly useful for learning and teaching survival/event history analysis.

## 1.4. Types of skills and techniques that students can learn

Both the starter and the advanced datasets are useful for teaching, learning and practicing the following skills and techniques using real survey data:

- Basic use of a statistical software (describe data and variables, frequencies, dealing with different types of variables, missing data etc.)
- Manipulation of variables: recoding, renaming, creating scales, etc.
- Using a 'weight' variable
- Cross tabulation (contingency tables)
- Linear regression models
- Logistic regression models

In addition to the above statistical methods and data management skills, the advanced dataset offers additional opportunities for users to learn and practice:

- Working with dates
- Survival analysis techniques

# 2. Data access

## 2.1. How to download

The data is available for download via the following link: https://ggp.colectica.org/Item/int.ggp/0540f022-9fb7-470c-be95-9d183a28abcb/2 with a one-click procedure. Each of the two data files – the starter and the advanced – has a dedicated page where users can browse the data and download the data file. Each data file is downloaded in a zip format with the data in SPSS, Stata, and Excel formats.

All the countries are appended in the same files, so that the data is ready for cross-country comparison and there is no need for additional post-harmonization. However, users need to be aware that there are a few variables that are not available in all countries (see Table A1 in the Appendix).

The GGS Teaching Dataset is intended for teaching and training purposes only, not suggested for scientific publications, and any form of commercial use is not permitted. For scientific publications and theses, we recommend using the original GGS micro data, which are available from the GGP Data Portal after registration, filing a request and signing the data agreement.

## 2.2. Supporting materials

There is a dedicated page on the GGP website for the teaching datasets (https://www.ggp-i.org/ggs-teaching-datasets/). This page provides a detailed explanation of the teaching datasets and includes video tutorials that guide users on how to use the data effectively. In addition, the page includes a link to an online codebook where users can browse detailed variable-level information about the dataset.

# 3. The structure of the data

## 3.1. Basic structure of the data

The current version of the data (v2.0) covers 12 countries and over 76,000 respondents. The number of variables is 88 in the starter dataset and 124 in the advanced dataset. In order to have the same age range for each country, respondents aged 18–49 are included.

All countries are merged into a single harmonised file. Variables are ordered thematically in the data. The advanced dataset includes all the variables of the starter dataset and some additional variables.

## 3.2. Selection of variables

The following general principles guided variable selection:

- Few missing cases
- No complex filtering
- Cross-country comparability (no country-specific variables or coding)
- Only cross-sectional information
- Keep it simple but suitable for statistical analysis

Data is based on the Generations and Gender Survey Baseline Questionnaire Version 3.1.1 (Gauthier et al. 2021). Both original and constructed variables are included. All variables have been renamed and some labels also differ from the original GGS datasets.

Basic respondent and household information is included and can be used as independent variables in analyses. Variables of interest (potential dependent variables) are centred on thematic focal points. These include basic demographics, partnership quality, division of household work, fertility intentions and ideals, mental health, working

conditions, family and gender attitudes. Both datasets include a weighting variable and the advanced dataset contains dates of past events (notably, fertility and partnership histories).

## 3.3. Countries in the dataset

Data collection for GGS-II is underway. Several countries have already implemented GGS-II, while others are preparing for data collection. Other countries will be added as fieldwork is completed and data are available.

Version v2.0 of the Teaching Dataset includes 12 countries. Fieldwork took place between 2020 and 2023 (Table 1).

Please note that – due to the large variation in the number of respondents per country – we recommend that the "country" variable is always included in the analysis.

Table 1: Countries included in the GGS Teaching Dataset v2.0

| Country | Period of data collection | Mode | N |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina (Buenos Aires) | Aug 2022 – Dec 2022 | CAPI | 1,335 |
| Austria | Oct 2022 – Mar 2023 | CAWI | 6,027 |
| Croatia | May 2023 – Jul 2023 | CAWI | 6,351 |
| Czech Republic | Oct 2020 – Jul 2022 | CAWI, CAPI | 3,647 |
| Denmark | Mar 2021 – Jul 2021 | CAWI | 8,142 |
| Estonia | Oct 2021 – Feb 2022 | CAWI | 6,838 |
| Finland | Oct 2021 – Mar 2022 | CAWI | 3,062 |
| Germany | 2021–2022 | CAWI, PAPI | 21,579 |
| Moldova | Jan 2020 – Dec 2020 | CAPI | 4,175 |
| Netherlands | Oct 2022 – Nov 2023 | CAWI | 5,640 |
| United Kingdom | Aug 2022 – Jan 2023 | CAWI | 5,683 |
| Uruguay | Oct 2021 – Oct 2022 | CAPI, CAWI | 3,641 |

Notes: CAPI = computer-assisted personal interview, CAWI = computer-assisted web interview, PAPI = paper and pencil personal interview

## 3.4. Anonymization

A number of depersonalisation and anonymization procedures have been applied to the data to minimise the risk of identification (based on Baron et al. 2022).

1. All direct identifiers (names, addresses, telephone numbers, etc.) have been removed from the data.
2. Country is the only available geographical information on place of residence (information on region, settlement etc. have been removed).
3. The original personal identifier of the respondents has been removed and a new identifier variable has been created so that the Teaching Dataset cannot be merged with the GGS main country files.

4. The weight variable has been rounded to 2 decimal places so that it is not possible to identify which respondents have the same combination of values on the weighting variables (age, gender, region, education, and marital status).
5. Continuous objective variables have been aggregated (e.g. age of respondent, age of children) or truncated at the top (e.g. number of children, sisters or brothers).
6. Plain text variables (responses to open questions) are not included.
7. Response modalities with low (<5) frequencies have been identified, systematically reviewed, and removed or recoded. This includes the transformation of some continuous variables into categorical ones (e.g. age into age groups), reducing the number of values of certain categorical variables (e.g. marital status) or removing certain rare events from the life histories (e.g. dates of higher order births).
8. Random noise has been added to the dates of events, while preserving the order of events for each person. This means that the age of the respondent and variables recording age at certain events are also randomly modified.

## 3.5. Missing values

As with all survey data, the GGS has some missing values. (The only exceptions are gender and age, where respondents with no valid answers have been removed from the dataset.) The reason for a missing value may be refusal, don't know, not applicable (filtering), incomplete survey (when a respondent quits the web survey before reaching the final question), or the fact that the question was not asked in that particular country or for a subset of respondents.

Most missing values do not have specific codes in the Teaching Dataset, partly because of the difficulty of harmonizing them across countries. However, for some subjective variables (questions on fertility intentions and attitudes) the 'Don't know' missing code has been retained so that students can practise working with it.

## 4. Contents of the dataset: an overview

The dataset contains variables from almost all sections of the main GGS questionnaire, except for work history. The aim was to cover a wide range of topics in order to provide teachers and students with several options for analysis.

The following table gives an overview of the topics and variables included in the starter and the advanced datasets (Table 2). More details on each variable are available in the next section.

Table 2: Overview of variables

| Variable name(s) | Label | Included in the… | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | starter dataset | advanced dataset |
| **BASIC INFORMATION** | | | |
| id | Respondent ID | 1 | 1 |
| country | Country of residence | 1 | 1 |
| weight | Weight | 1 | 1 |
| int_m, int_y | Interview date | 0 | 1 |
| gender | Gender | 1 | 1 |
| birth_m, birth_y | Month/year of birth of respondent | 0 | 1 |
| agegr5 | Age group (5 years) | 1 | 1 |
| countrybirth | Born in country | 1 | 1 |
| **EDUCATION AND WORK** | | | |
| edu | Highest level of education | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_employment | Employment status | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_activity | Activity status | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_dummy | In paid work last week | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_occupation | Occupation ISCO major groups | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_time | Work time | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_hours | Hours worked per week | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_home | Working from home | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_evening | Evening work | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_weekend | Weekend work | 1 | 1 |
| wrk_life_bal1-4 | Work-life balance | 1 | 1 |
| **CHILDREN AND FERTILITY** | | | |
| ch_nb | Number of children of respondent | 1 | 1 |

| Variable name(s) | Label | Included in the… | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | starter dataset | advanced dataset |
| ch_dummy | Respondent has children (dummy) | 1 | 1 |
| chx_m, chx_y | Month/Year of birth of child x | 0 | 1 |
| chx_ager | Age group of respondent at the birth of child x | 1 | 1 |
| ch_youngest | Age of the youngest child | 1 | 1 |
| fer_int1 | Intention to have a child in next 3y | 1 | 1 |
| fer_int2 | Intention to have a child at all | 1 | 1 |
| fer_int3 | Total number of children intended | 1 | 1 |
| fer_int4 | General ideal family size | 1 | 1 |
| fer_int5 | Personal ideal family size | 1 | 1 |
| fer_int_d | Intends to have children | 1 | 1 |
| ch_impact1 – ch_impact8 | Child impact | 1 | 1 |
| PARTNERSHIP | | | |
| par_stat | Partnership status | 1 | 1 |
| par_dummy | Respondent has a coresident partner/spouse | 1 | 1 |
| par_met | Place first met current partner | 1 | 1 |
| mar_stat | Marital status | 1 | 1 |
| mar_dummy | Respondent is married | 1 | 1 |
| par_sat | Satisfaction with relationship | 1 | 1 |
| par_age | Age group at first cohabitation or marriage | 1 | 1 |
| pstart_m, pstart_y | Date started living with current partner/spouse (month/year) | 0 | 1 |
| pmar_m, pmar_y | Date of marriage with current spouse (month/year) | 0 | 1 |
| par_nb | Number of past partnerships (marriage or cohabitation) | 0 | 1 |
| pstart_mx, pstart_yx | Date of starting living together with partner x (month/year) | 0 | 1 |
| pmar_x | Married to partner x | 0 | 1 |
| pend_mx, pend_yx | End of relationship with partner x (month/year) | 0 | 1 |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | |
| hh_type | Household type | 1 | 1 |
| hh_alone | Living alone in household | 1 | 1 |
| hw1 – hw6 | Division of household tasks | 1 | 1 |
| hw_sat | Household tasks satisfaction | 1 | 1 |

| Variable name(s) | Label | Included in the… | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | starter dataset | advanced dataset |
| **GENERATIONS** | | | |
| parents_mar | Biological parents ever got married | 1 | 1 |
| parents_mar_m, parents_mar_y | Date of parents' marriage (month/year) | 0 | 1 |
| parents_end | Biological parents ever broke up | 1 | 1 |
| parents_end_m, parents_end_y | Date of parents' (first) break-up (month/year) | 0 | 1 |
| brothers | Number of brothers ever born | 1 | 1 |
| sisters | Number of sisters ever born | 1 | 1 |
| alive_m | Biological mother alive | 1 | 1 |
| alive_f | Biological father alive | 1 | 1 |
| alive_gp | Number of grandparents alive | 1 | 1 |
| **WELLBEING AND ATTITUDES** | | | |
| lonely1 – lonely6 | Loneliness | 1 | 1 |
| happiness | Happiness scale | 1 | 1 |
| subinc | Subjective income | 1 | 1 |
| att_fam1 – att_fam8 | Family values | 1 | 1 |
| att_gender1 – att_gender5 | Gender importance | 1 | 1 |
| att_work1, att_work2 | Ideal work hours | 1 | 1 |
| relig | Religiosity | 1 | 1 |

## 5. Description of variables

This section provides a brief description of all the variables in the Teaching Dataset. Variable names and labels, value labels (if there are any), question wording (as the question appeared in the main GGS questionnaire), filtering and any additional information on missing values or variable construction are listed below.

Variables are listed in the order in which they appear in the datasets. We also indicate whether a variable is available in both datasets or only in the advanced dataset. Table A1 in the Appendix show the availability of each variable by country.

## 5.1. Identifiers and basic demographic information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **id** | Respondent ID | Both datasets |

An integer – running from 1 – that is unique to each respondent. This is different from the ID variable that the main GGS data files use.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **country** | Country of residence | Both datasets |

The country where the interview was fielded.

Values:

1 Argentina (Buenos Aires)
2 Austria
3 Croatia
4 Czech Republic
5 Denmark
6 Estonia
7 Finland
8 Germany
9 Moldova
10 Netherlands
11 United Kingdom
12 Uruguay

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **weight** | Weight | Both datasets |

Post-stratification weigh is produced using Iterative Proportional Fitting based on the most recent and reliable information on population figures provided by the country teams on five items: age, gender, region, level of education, and marital status. This accounts for selectivity in response, making within-country and cross-country-comparative research more reliable. The weights are normalized for each country (e.g. their mean is close to 1).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **int_m** | Interview date (month) | Advanced dataset |
| **int_y** | Interview date (year) | Advanced dataset |

These variables contain the month and the year in which the interview took place.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **gender** | Gender of respondent | Both datasets |

Question: "What is your gender?"
Respondents who choose the "other" category and where information was missing have been deleted from the dataset due to low cell sizes.

Values:

1 Male
2 Female

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **birth_m** | Month of birth of respondent | Advanced dataset |
| **birth_y** | Year of birth of respondent | Advanced dataset |

Question: "When were you born? [MM/YYYY]"

These variables contain the month and the year in which the respondent was born. The few respondents with missing information on the year have been deleted from the dataset. Missing months have been imputed with a random value.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **agegr5** | Age groups (5 years) | Both datasets |

Age of respondent in years, calculated from monthly information on respondent's date of birth and interview date, then recoded to 5-year categories.

Values:

1 18–24
2 25–29
3 30–34
4 35–39
5 40–44
6 45–49

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **countrybirth** | Country of birth (dummy) | Both datasets |

Question: "Were you born in this country?"

Values:

1 Yes
2 No

## 5.2. Education and work

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **edu** | Highest level of education | Both datasets |

Question: "What is the highest level of education you have completed?"
Responses are coded according to the International Standard Classification of Education, ISCED 2011, levels of education, aggregate

levels[1]. Low education = ISCED 0–2, medium education = ISCED 3–4, high education = ISCED 5–8.

Values:

1 Low
2 Medium
3 High

| **wrk_activity** Activity status | Both datasets |
|---|---|

Questions: "Which of the items best describes your current employment status?"

Values:

1 In education or training
2 Employed or self-employed
3 Unemployed
4 On child related leave
5 Other inactive

| **wrk_employment** Employment status | Both datasets |
|---|---|

Questions: "Have you been in paid work in the last week?
'In paid work' refers to someone who either:
a) worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour in the last week or;
b) were not at work during the last week but has a job or business from which they were temporarily absent (i.e. on holiday or some form of leave)."
Further questions related to work are only asked to those who have answered 'In paid work'.

Values:

[1] For more information, see: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=International_Standard_Classification_of_Education_(ISCED)#Background (visited on 20/09/2024).

1 In paid work
2 No in paid work but looking for work
3 Not in paid work and not looking for work

| wrk_dummy | In paid work last week | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

The variable has been constructed from wrk_employment.
Further questions related to work are only asked to those who have answered 'yes' to wrk_dummy.

Values:
0 No
1 Yes

| wrk_occupation | Occupation ISCO major groups | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "What is your current occupation? […] If you are engaged in two or more jobs or businesses, please consider only the one in which you spend most of your working hours."
ISCO codes for occupation (major groups) are used.

Values:
1 Managers
2 Professionals
3 Technicians and Associate Professionals
4 Clerical Support Workers
5 Service and Sales Workers
6 Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers
7 Craft and Related Trades Workers
8 Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers
9 Elementary Occupations

| wrk_time | Work time | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Is your work full time or part time?"

Values:

0 Part time
1 Full time

**wrk_hours** Hours worked per week Both datasets

Question: "How many hours per week do you normally work in this job or business including overtime?"

Values:

1 0–20
2 21–40
3 More than 40

**wrk_home** Work from home Both datasets

Question: "Thinking about the last four weeks, did you do any work at home, including using internet for professional purpose, checking emails, having professional phone calls?"

Values:

1 Yes, twice or more per week
2 Yes, less than twice per week
3 No

**wrk_evening** Evening work Both datasets

Question: "Thinking about the last four weeks, did you ever work for at least 2 hours in the evening or at night (between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.)?"

Values:

1 Yes, twice or more per week
2 Yes, less than twice per week
3 No

**wrk_weekend** Weekend work Both datasets

Question: "Thinking about the last four weeks, did you work on Saturdays or Sundays?"

Values:

1 Yes, twice or more in the last four weeks
2 Yes, less than twice in the last four weeks
3 No

**wrk_life_bal1** Work balance: Too tired to do chores Both datasets

Question: "How often has each of the following happened to you during the past three months?
I have come home from work too tired to do the chores that need to be done."

Values:

1 Several times a week
2 Several times a month
3 Once or twice a month
4 Never

**wrk_life_bal2** Work balance: Difficult to fulfil family responsibilities Both datasets

Question: "How often has each of the following happened to you during the past three months?
It has been difficult for me to fulfil my family responsibilities because of the amount of time I spent on my job."

Values:

1 Several times a week
2 Several times a month
3 Once or twice a month
4 Never

**wrk_life_bal3** Work balance: Too tired to function at work Both datasets

Question: "How often has each of the following happened to you during the past three months?
I have arrived at work too tired to function well because of the household work I have done."

Values:

1 Several times a week
2 Several times a month
3 Once or twice a month
4 Never

**wrk_life_bal4** Work balance: Hard to concentrate because of family responsibilities Both datasets

Question: "How often has each of the following happened to you during the past three months?
I have found it difficult to concentrate at work because of my family responsibilities."

Values:

1 Several times a week
2 Several times a month
3 Once or twice a month
4 Never

## 5.3. Children and fertility

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ch_nb** | Number of children of respondent | Both datasets |

The total number of biological and adopted children the respondent has had.
More than 4 children are recoded to 4+ due to small cell sizes.

Values:

…
4 4 or more

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ch_dummy** | Respondent has had children | Both datasets |

The variable has been constructed from ch_nb.

Values:

0 No
1 Yes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ch'x'_m** | Date of birth of child 'x' (month) | Advanced dataset |
| **ch'x'_y** | Date of birth of child 'x' (year) | Advanced dataset |

Question: "When was the child born? [MM/YYYY] If you are unsure of the precise date, please provide your best estimate."
The question was asked to respondents who have had children. Missing months have been imputed with a random value. Implausible years have been set to missing (dates before the birth of the respondent or after the interview). Only the first four children are included due to small cell sizes at higher parities.

| ch'x'_ager Age of respondent at the birth of child 'x' | Both datasets |
|---|---|

Age of respondent in years at the birth of the first four children. The coding is different for the first child. Ages less than 14 have been recoded to 14.

Values for the first child:

1 14-24
2 25-29
3 30-34
4 35+

Values for the second, third, and fourth children:

1 14-29
2 30-34
3 35+

| ch_youngest Age group of the youngest child | Both datasets |
|---|---|

Age of the youngest child of the respondent (in years, grouped into 5-year categories).

Values:

1 0-4
2 5-9
3 10-14
4 15-19
5 20+

| fer_int1 Intention to have a child in the next 3y | Both datasets |
|---|---|

Question: "Do you intend to have a/another child during the next three years? Please take into account only biological children".

Values:

1 Definitely not
2 Probably not
3 Unsure
4 Probably yes
5 Definitely yes
6 Currently expecting a child

| fer_int2 | Intention to have a child at all | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Supposing you do not have a/another child during the next three years, do you intend to have any (more) children at all?"
This question was not asked to respondents who were currently expecting a child.

Values:

1 Definitely not
2 Probably not
3 Unsure
4 Probably yes
5 Definitely yes

| fer_int3 | Total number of children intended | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "How many more children – including biological and adoptive children – do you intend to have overall? [Not including existing children]"
This question was not asked to respondents who answered "definitely not" to the previous question (fer_int2).

Values:

…
4 4 or more
99 Don't know

| fer_int4 | General ideal family size | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Generally speaking, what do you think is the ideal number of children for a family?"

Values:

…
4 4 or more
99 Don't know

| fer_int5 | Personal ideal family size | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "For you personally, what would be the ideal number of children you would like to have or would have liked to have had?"

Values:

…
4 4 or more
99 Don't know

| fer_int_d | Intention to have children (dummy) | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Dummy variable constructed from fer_int3.

Values:

0 No
1 Yes

| ch_impact1 | Child Impact: Do what you want | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Even though you might not intend to have a/another child, we would still want your opinion about this possibility. Suppose that during the next 3 years you were to have a/another child. I

would like you to tell me what effect you think this would have on various aspects of your life.
The possibility to do what you want"
Question was not asked to those who said that they definitely didn't intend to have any (more) children.
The items on the impact of having a child were optional and were not asked in a number of countries.

Values:

1 Much better
2 Better
3 Neither better nor worse
4 Worse
5 Much worse
99 Don't know

| ch_impact2 Child Impact: Money to spend | Both datasets |
|---|---|

Question: "Even though you might not intend to have a/another child, we would still want your opinion about this possibility. Suppose that during the next 3 years you were to have a/another child. I would like you to tell me what effect you think this would have on various aspects of your life.
The amount of money you can spend"
Question was not asked to those who said that they definitely didn't intend to have any (more) children.
The items on the impact of having a child were optional and were not asked in a number of countries.

Values:

1 Much better
2 Better
3 Neither better nor worse
4 Worse

5 Much worse
99 Don't know

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ch_impact3** | Child Impact: Realize other goals | Both datasets |

Question: "Even though you might not intend to have a/another child, we would still want your opinion about this possibility. Suppose that during the next 3 years you were to have a/another child. I would like you to tell me what effect you think this would have on various aspects of your life.
The possibility to realize other goals in life"
Question was not asked to those who said that they definitely didn't intend to have any (more) children.
The items on the impact of having a child were optional and were not asked in a number of countries.

Values:
1 Much better
2 Better
3 Neither better nor worse
4 Worse
5 Much worse
99 Don't know

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ch_impact4** | Child Impact: Joy from life | Both datasets |

Question: "Even though you might not intend to have a/another child, we would still want your opinion about this possibility. Suppose that during the next 3 years you were to have a/another child. I would like you to tell me what effect you think this would have on various aspects of your life.
The joy and satisfaction you get from life"
Question was not asked to those who said that they definitely didn't intend to have any (more) children.

The items on the impact of having a child were optional and were not asked in a number of countries.

Values:

1 Much better
2 Better
3 Neither better nor worse
4 Worse
5 Much worse
99 Don't know

| ch_impact5 | Child Impact: Employment opportunities | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Even though you might not intend to have a/another child, we would still want your opinion about this possibility. Suppose that during the next 3 years you were to have a/another child. I would like you to tell me what effect you think this would have on various aspects of your life.
Your employment opportunities"
Question was not asked to those who said that they definitely didn't intend to have any (more) children.
The items on the impact of having a child were optional and were not asked in a number of countries.

Values:

1 Much better
2 Better
3 Neither better nor worse
4 Worse
5 Much worse
99 Don't know

| ch_impact6 | Child Impact: Partners work opportunity | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Even though you might not intend to have a/another child, we would still want your opinion about this possibility. Suppose that during the next 3 years you were to have a/another child. I would like you to tell me what effect you think this would have on various aspects of your life.
Your partner's employment opportunities"
Question was not asked to those who said that they definitely didn't intend to have any (more) children.
The items on the impact of having a child were optional and were not asked in a number of countries.

Values:

1 Much better
2 Better
3 Neither better nor worse
4 Worse
5 Much worse
99 Don't know

| **ch_impact7** Child Impact: Security in old age | Both datasets |
|---|---|

Question: "Even though you might not intend to have a/another child, we would still want your opinion about this possibility. Suppose that during the next 3 years you were to have a/another child. I would like you to tell me what effect you think this would have on various aspects of your life.
The care and security you may get in old age"
Question was not asked to those who said that they definitely didn't intend to have any (more) children.
The items on the impact of having a child were optional and were not asked in a number of countries.

Values:

1 Much better
2 Better
3 Neither better nor worse
4 Worse
5 Much worse
99 Don't know

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ch_impact8** | Child Impact: Closeness with spouse | Both datasets |

Question: "Even though you might not intend to have a/another child, we would still want your opinion about this possibility. Suppose that during the next 3 years you were to have a/another child. I would like you to tell me what effect you think this would have on various aspects of your life.
The closeness between you and your partner"
Question not asked to those who said that they definitely didn't intend to have any (more) children.
The items on the impact of having a child were optional and were not asked in a number of countries.

Values:

1 Much better
2 Better
3 Neither better nor worse
4 Worse
5 Much worse
99 Don't know

## 5.4. Partnership

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **par_stat** | Partnership status | Both datasets |

The variable has been constructed from three yes-or-no questions:
"Do you have a partner at the moment?"
"Are you and your partner legally married?"
"Does your partner live with you in the same household?"
Both opposite and same sex relationships are considered. LAT = living apart together relationship.

Values:
1 Living with spouse
2 Cohabitation
3 LAT
4 No partner

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **par_dummy** | Respondent has a coresident partner/spouse | Both datasets |

The variable has been constructed from par_stat (those living with spouse or cohabiting have been coded as "yes").

Values:
0 No
1 Yes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **par_met** | Place first met current partner | Both datasets |

Question: "How did you and your partner meet?"
It was asked of respondents living in either marriage, cohabitation or LAT relationship. Answer categories have been simplified.

Values:
1 Through work
2 In education (school, university, college etc.)
3 Online
4 At a bar, nightclub or dance club

5 Through a social organization, health club, gym, church or volunteer group
6 At a private party, social event or trip
7 Through friends or family
8 Other

| mar_stat | Marital status | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

The variable has been constructed using the question "Are you and your partner legally married?" and information on past partnerships (marriages and divorces).
Legal marital status. Registered partnerships are not considered. Divorced and widowed respondents are grouped together in the "previously married" category due to low cell sizes.

Values:
1 Never married
2 Married
3 Previously married

| mar_dummy | Respondent is married (dummy) | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

The variable has been constructed from mar_stat (married respondents have been recoded to "yes").

Values:
0 No
1 Yes

| par_sat | Satisfaction with relationship | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "How satisfied are you with your relationship with your partner? On a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means 'not at all satisfied' and 10 means 'completely satisfied' and 5 means 'about average',

what number best represents your satisfaction with your relationship?"
It has been asked of respondents living in either marriage, cohabitation or LAT relationship.

Values:

0 Not at all satisfied
…
5 About average
…
10 Completely satisfied

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **par_age** | Age at first cohabitation or marriage | Both datasets |

Age of respondent (in years, grouped into 9 categories) at the beginning of the first cohabitation or marriage. Ages less than 14 have been recoded to 14.

Values:

1 14-19
2 20-21
3 22-23
4 24-25
5 26-27
6 28-29
7 30-34
8 35-39
9 40-49

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **pstart_m** | Date started living with current partner/spouse (month) | |
| **pstart_y** | Date started living with current partner/spouse (year) | |
| | | Advanced dataset |

Question: "When did you and he/she first start living together?

[MM/YYYY] If you are unsure of the precise date, please provide your best estimate."
The question was asked of respondents who lived in marriage or cohabitation.
Missing months have been imputed with a random value. Implausible years have been set to missing (dates before the birth of the respondent or after the interview).

| | |
|---|---|
| pmar_m | Date of marriage with current spouse (month) |
| pmar_y | Date of marriage with current spouse (year) |
| | Advanced dataset |

Question: "When did you marry? [MM/YYYY] If you are unsure of the precise date, please provide your best estimate."
The question was asked of married respondents.
Missing months have been imputed with a random value. Implausible years have been set to missing (dates before the birth of the respondent or after the interview).

| | |
|---|---|
| par_nb | Number of past partnerships (marriage or cohabitation) |
| | Advanced dataset |

Question: "Not including your current relationship, how many partnerships did you have where you lived together?"
The question was asked of respondents who lived in marriage or cohabitation.

**pstart_m'x'** Date of starting living together with partner 'x' (month)
**pstart_y'x'** Date of starting living together with partner 'x' (year)
Advanced dataset

Question: "When did you start living together with …? [MM/YYYY] If you are unsure of the precise date, please provide your best estimate."
The question was asked of respondents who had lived in marriage or cohabitation before the current partnership.
Missing months have been imputed with a random value. Implausible years have been set to missing (dates before the birth of the respondent or after the interview).
Only the first three partners are included due to small cell sizes at higher order unions.

**pmar_'x'** Married to partner 'x' Advanced dataset

Question: "Were you and … legally married?"
The question was asked of respondents who had lived in marriage or cohabitation before the current partnership.
Only the first three partners are included due to small cell sizes at higher order unions.

**pend_m'x'** End of relationship with partner 'x' (month) Advanced dataset
**pend_y'x'** End of relationship with partner 'x' (year)Advanced dataset

Question: "When did that happen? [MM/YYYY] If you are unsure of the precise date, please provide your best estimate."
The question was asked of respondents who had lived in marriage or cohabitation before the current partnership.
Missing months have been imputed with a random value. Implausible years have been set to missing (dates before the birth of the respondent or after the interview).

Only the first three partners are included due to small cell sizes at higher order unions.

## 5.5. Household and housework

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **hh_type** | Household type | Both datasets |

Constructed variable describing the type of household of the respondent.

Values:

1 Living alone
2 Single parent
3 Couple with no children
4 Couple with children
5 Other

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **hh_alone** | Living alone in household | Both datasets |

The variable has been constructed from hh_type.

Values:

0 No
1 Yes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **hw_1** | Housework: Preparing meals | Both datasets |

Question: "The next questions are about who does what in your household. Please indicate who does the following tasks in your household.
Preparing daily meals"
Question only asked if there was a coresident partner.

Values:

1 Always me

2 Usually me
3 Equally me and partner
4 Usually partner
5 Always partner
6 Always or usually someone else

| hw_2 | Housework: Vacuuming | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next questions are about who does what in your household. Please indicate who does the following tasks in your household.
Vacuum cleaning the house"
Question was only asked if there was a coresident partner.

Values:
1 Always me
2 Usually me
3 Equally me and partner
4 Usually partner
5 Always partner
6 Always or usually someone else

| hw_3 | Housework: Doing laundry | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next questions are about who does what in your household. Please indicate who does the following tasks in your household.
Doing the laundry"
Question wasconly asked if there was a coresident partner.

Values:
1 Always me
2 Usually me
3 Equally me and partner

4 Usually partner
5 Always partner
6 Always or usually someone else

| hw_4 | Housework: Small repairs | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next questions are about who does what in your household. Please indicate who does the following tasks in your household.
Doing small repairs in and around the house"
Question was only asked if there was a coresident partner.

Values:
1 Always me
2 Usually me
3 Equally me and partner
4 Usually partner
5 Always partner
6 Always or usually someone else

| hw_5 | Housework: Finances | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next questions are about who does what in your household. Please indicate who does the following tasks in your household.
Paying bills and keeping financial records"
Question was only asked if there was a coresident partner.

Values:
1 Always me
2 Usually me
3 Equally me and partner
4 Usually partner
5 Always partner
6 Always or usually someone else

| hw_6 | Housework: Social | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next questions are about who does what in your household. Please indicate who does the following tasks in your household.
Organising joint social activities"
Question was only asked if there was a coresident partner.

Values:

1 Always me
2 Usually me
3 Equally me and partner
4 Usually partner
5 Always partner
6 Always or usually someone else

| hw_sat | Satisfaction with housework | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: ""How satisfied are you with the division of household tasks between you and your partner? On a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means 'not at all satisfied' and 10 means 'completely satisfied' and 5 means 'about average', what number best represents your satisfaction with the division of household tasks?"
Question was only asked if there was a coresident partner.

Values:

0 Not at all satisfied
…
5 About average
…
10 Completely satisfied

## 5.6. Generations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **parents_mar** | Biological parents ever got married | Both datasets |

Question: "Did your biological parents ever get married?"

Values:
0 No
1 Yes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **parents_mar_m** | Date of marriage of biological parents (month) | |
| **parents_mar_y** | Date of marriage of biological parents (year) | |
| | | Advanced dataset |

Question: "When did they get married? [MM/YYYY] If you are unsure of the precise date, please provide your best estimate."
The question was asked of respondents whose biological parents ever got married to each other (who answered "yes" to parents_mar).
Missing months have been imputed with a random value. Implausible years have been set to missing (dates after the interview).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **parents_end** | Biological parents ever broke up | Both datasets |

Question: "Did your biological parents ever break up?"

Values:
0 No
1 Yes
8 Not applicable, never together

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **parents_end_m** | Date of biological parents' (first) break-up (month) | |
| **parents_end_y** | Date of biological parents' (first) break-up (year) | |
| | | Advanced dataset |

Question: "When did that first happen? [MM/YYYY] If you are unsure of the precise date, please provide your best estimate."
The question was asked of respondents whose biological parents ever broke up (who answered "yes" to parents_end).
Missing months have been imputed with a random value. Implausible years have been set to missing (dates after the interview).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **brothers** | Number of brothers ever born | Both datasets |

Question: "How many brothers do you have? Including those who are deceased."
More than 4 brothers are recoded to 4 due to small cell sizes.

Values:

…
4 4 or more

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **sisters** | Number of sisters ever born | Both datasets |

Question: "How many sisters do you have? Including those who are deceased."
More than 4 sisters are recoded to 4 due to small cell sizes.

Values:

…
4 4 or more

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **alive_m** | Biological mother alive | Both datasets |

Question: "Is your biological mother still alive?"

Values:

0 No, not alive anymore
1 Yes, still alive
99 Don't know

| alive_f | Biological father alive | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Is your biological father still alive?"

Values:
0 No, not alive anymore
1 Yes, still alive
99 Don't know

| alive_gp | Number of grandparents alive | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "How many of your grandparents are alive?"
More than 4 grandparents are recoded to 4 due to small cell sizes.

Values:
4 4 or more
99 Don't know

## 5.7. Wellbeing and attitudes

| lonely1 | Loneliness: People to lean on | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next six statements are about your current experiences. Please indicate for each of them to what extent they have applied to you recently.
There are plenty of people I can rely on when I have problems."
Variables lonely1 to lonely6 can be used to create a loneliness scale.

Values:
1 Yes
2 More or less
3 No

| lonely2 | Loneliness: General sense of emptiness | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next six statements are about your current experiences. Please indicate for each of them to what extent they have applied to you recently. […]
I experience a general sense of emptiness."
Variables lonely1 to lonely6 can be used to create a loneliness scale.

Values:

1 Yes
2 More or less
3 No

| lonely3 | Loneliness: Miss having people around | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next six statements are about your current experiences. Please indicate for each of them to what extent they have applied to you recently. […]
I miss having people around."
Variables lonely1 to lonely6 can be used to create a loneliness scale.

Values:

1 Yes
2 More or less
3 No

| lonely4 | Loneliness: May people I can trust | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next six statements are about your current experiences. Please indicate for each of them to what extent they have applied to you recently. […]
There are many people I can trust completely."
Variables lonely1 to lonely6 can be used to create a loneliness scale.

Values:

1 Yes
2 More or less
3 No

| lonely5 | Loneliness: Feel rejected | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next six statements are about your current experiences. Please indicate for each of them to what extent they have applied to you recently. […]
Often, I feel rejected."
Variables lonely1 to lonely6 can be used to create a loneliness scale.

Values:
1 Yes
2 More or less
3 No

| lonely6 | Loneliness: Enough people I feel close | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next six statements are about your current experiences. Please indicate for each of them to what extent they have applied to you recently. […]
There are enough people that I feel close to."
Variables lonely1 to lonely6 can be used to create a loneliness scale.

Values:
1 Yes
2 More or less
3 No

| happiness | Happiness scale | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are? Please note that 0 means 'extremely unhappy' and 10 means 'extremely happy'"

Values:

0 Extremely unhappy

…

10 Extremely happy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **subinc** | Subjective income | Both datasets |

Question: "A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet with great difficulty, with difficulty, with some difficulty, fairly easily, easily or very easily?"

Values:

1 With great difficulty
2 With difficulty
3 With some difficulty
4 Fairly easily
5 Easily
6 Very easily

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **att_fam1** | Values: Marriage outdated | Both datasets |

Question: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Marriage is an outdated institution."

Values:

1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Strongly agree
99 Don't know

| att_fam2 | Values: Unmarried cohabitation | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? It is alright for a couple to live together without getting married."

Values:

1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Strongly agree
99 Don't know

| att_fam3 | Values: Divorce is permissible | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? It is all right for a couple with an unhappy marriage to get a divorce even if they have children."

Values:

1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Strongly agree
99 Don't know

| att_fam4 | Values: Women need children | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? A woman has to have children in order to be

fulfilled."

Values:

1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Strongly agree
99 Don't know

| att_fam5 | Values: Child needs a father and mother | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? A child needs a home with both a father and a mother to grow up happily."

Values:

1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Strongly agree
99 Don't know

| att_fam6 | Values: Men need children | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? A man has to have children in order to be fulfilled."

Values:

1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Strongly agree

99 Don't know

| att_fam7 | Values: Homosexual couple rights | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Homosexual couples should have the same rights as heterosexual couples do."

Values:

1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Strongly agree
99 Don't know

| att_fam8 | Values: Child suffers if mother works | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his/her mother works."

Values:

1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Strongly agree
99 Don't know

| att_gender1 | Gender importance: Political leaders | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "The next questions are about the roles of men and women. On the whole, who would make better political leaders, men

or women?"

Values:

1 Men definitely
2 Men slightly
3 Both sexes equally
4 Women slightly
5 Women definitely
99 Don't know

| att_gender2 | Gender importance: University | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "For whom is a university education more important, men or women?"

Values:

1 Men definitely
2 Men slightly
3 Both sexes equally
4 Women slightly
5 Women definitely
99 Don't know

| att_gender3 | Gender importance: Job | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "For whom is having a job more important, men or women?"

Values:

1 Men definitely
2 Men slightly
3 Both sexes equally
4 Women slightly
5 Women definitely

99 Don't know

| att_gender4 | Gender importance: Childcare | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "For whom is looking after the home and children more important, men or women?"

Values:

1 Men definitely
2 Men slightly
3 Both sexes equally
4 Women slightly
5 Women definitely
99 Don't know

| att_gender5 | Gender importance: Small children | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Who are better at caring for small children, men or women?"

Values:

1 Men definitely
2 Men slightly
3 Both sexes equally
4 Women slightly
5 Women definitely
99 Don't know

| att_work1 | Ideal work hours for mothers | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Consider a family with a mother, father and a two-year old child. How many hours a week should the mother work?"

Values:

0 Not at all
…
999 Don't know

| att_work2 | Ideal work hours for fathers | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Consider a family with a mother, father and a two-year old child. How many hours a week should the father work?"

Values:
0 Not at all
…
999 Don't know

| relig | Religiosity | Both datasets |
|---|---|---|

Question: "Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are? Please express your religiosity on a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 means 'Not at all religious' and 10 means 'Very religious'."

Values:
0 Not at all religious
…
10 Very religious
99 Don't know

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# 7. Appendix

Table A1: Variable availability (v2.0)

| Variable name(s) | Argentina/ Buenos Aires | Austria | Croatia | Czech Republic | Denmark | Estonia | Finland | Germany | Moldova | Netherlands | Uruguay | UK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| id | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| country | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| weight | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| int_m, int_y | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gender | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| birth_m, birth_y | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| agegr5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| countrybirth | | | | | | p | | | | | | NA |
| edu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wrk_activity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wrk_employment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wrk_dummy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wrk_occupation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wrk_time | | | | | | | | | | | | NA |
| wrk_hours | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wrk_home | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wrk_evening | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wrk_weekend | | | NA | | | | | | | | | |
| wrk_life_bal1-4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ch_nb | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ch_dummy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| chx_m, chx_y | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ch1_ager – ch4_ager | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ch_youngest | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fer_int1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fer_int2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fer_int3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fer_int4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Variable name(s) | Argentina/ Buenos Aires | Austria | Croatia | Czech Republic | Denmark | Estonia | Finland | Germany | Moldova | Netherlands | Uruguay | UK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| fer_int5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fer_int_d | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ch_impact1 | | NA | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | NA |
| ch_impact2 | | NA | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | NA |
| ch_impact3 | | NA | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | NA |
| ch_impact4 | | NA | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | NA |
| ch_impact5 | | | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | NA |
| ch_impact6 | | | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | NA |
| ch_impact7 | | NA | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | NA |
| ch_impact8 | | NA | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | NA |
| par_stat | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| par_dummy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| par_met | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mar_stat | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mar_dummy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| par_sat | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| par_age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pstart_m, pstart_y | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pmar_m, pmar_y | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| par_nb | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pstart_mx, pstart_yx | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pmar_x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pend_mx, pend_yx | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hh_type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hh_alone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hw1 – hw6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hw_sat | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| parents_mar | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| parents_mar_m, parents_mar_y | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| parents_end | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| parents_end_m, parents_end_y | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Variable name(s) | Argentina/ Buenos Aires | Austria | Croatia | Czech Republic | Denmark | Estonia | Finland | Germany | Moldova | Netherlands | Uruguay | UK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| brothers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| sisters | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alive_m | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alive_f | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alive_gp | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lonely1 – lonely6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| happiness | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| subinc | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_fam1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_fam2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_fam3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_fam4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_fam5 | | | | | | | | | | | | NA |
| att_fam6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_fam7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_fam8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_gender1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_gender2 | | | | | | | | | | | | NA |
| att_gender3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_gender4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_gender5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| att_work1, att_work2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| relig | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Notes: NA = not available