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**Changing Life Course Regimes (CLiCR) Data:
Harmonization Manual**

Generations and Gender Survey (GGS)
Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS)
Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Life in Transition Survey (LiTS)

by

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Changing Life Course Regimes (CLiCR) Data: Harmonization Manual

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Abstract

This paper describes the standardization and harmonization process of the Changing Life Course Regimes (CLiCR) data. CLiCR data cover 19 post-socialist contexts and is constructed with publicly available data sources: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Family and Fertility Surveys (FFS), Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) and the Life in Transition Survey (LiTS). Life course histories, particularly related to fertility and partnerships, and other background variables were constructed for cohorts that came of age in the decades before and after the fall of the Berlin Wall and dissolution of the Soviet Union. In total, CLiCR harmonizes information from 39 data sources (two surveys per country, with the exception of three surveys for Poland). The total number of men and women included in CLiCR is 186,368. The earliest and latest surveys administered were the Polish FFS in 1991, covering men and women 18 years and older, and the Polish GGS in 2010/11, covering men and women of ages 17-83. This is the first resource that harmonizes large publically available histories across this range of countries and these data provide new research opportunities on post-socialist countries.

Keywords: partnerships, childbearing, background variables, harmonization, surveys

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Introduction

The aim of this paper is to provide researchers with a brief manual on how CLiCR data are structured, cleaned and harmonized. The Changing Life Course Regimes (CLiCR) data was harmonized by The Stockholm Centre on Health of Societies in Transition (SCOHST) at Södertörns University, with support from Stockholm University's Demography Unit. The standardization process is based on and largely adopts the strategy behind the Harmonized Histories, which Perelli-Harris and colleagues (2012) kindly shared with us. During the harmonization process, as few changes as possible were applied to the strategy already developed by Perelli-Harris and colleagues and we follow their presentation strategy in our country-specific documentation as well. CLiCR data can, therefore, be easily combined with the Harmonized Histories.

This document provides an overview of the harmonization procedure, whereas the country-specific documentation provides explicit information on harmonized variables for each country and survey and country/survey-specific variations. These documents should be reviewed by all users of CLiCR. To access CLiCR data, all users must first be granted access to DHS, FFS and GGS data by the original providers.

Overview of data

CLiCR data was constructed on the basis of the following activities:

1. Cleaning raw files: making sure all histories logically correspond over time and the basic information is consistent, imputing missing values when appropriate
2. Harmonizing variables: standardizing basic information for the respondent (such as education, sex, birth year) and information on events that happened over time in consistently named variables with consistent values
3. Merging harmonized data files: creating one single file with all the harmonized variables and unique identifiers to which all raw data files can be added

CLiCR contains cleaned and standardized variables related to childbearing and union histories, parental home-leaving and educational completion as well as background variables such as educational level, ethnicity, religion, number of siblings, parental divorce, etc. Table 1 displays basic information about each country and survey and a comprehensive list of CLiCR variables is included in the Appendix.

Two datasets

Two data sets are available for CLiCR. One that includes the 19 countries listed in Table 1 and one that includes additional countries (which include only a recent cohort taken from the LiTS data) - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Croatia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Republic of Macedonia for LiTS.

Identification numbers

There are two unique identifiers for each unit of analysis in the dataset: a) a unique identifier from the original data (recorded as variable ARID – “Original ID number” for GGS, LiTS and FFS) or a set of unique identifiers in the case of DHS, and b) a new identification number

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created in CLiCR (IDCLiCR - "ID number assigned for CLiCR dataset") for the CLiCR dataset. The original unique identifiers were kept for each survey to allow users to merge variables from the original data source. For a more detailed explanation on merging please refer to the file called "Merging CLiCR to raw data" (available upon request).

Data structure

CLiCR data are constructed in the wide format, in which each observation represents one individual surveyed. Histories were harmonized on two types of variables. The first specifies whether or not there was an event and the second captures the dates of that particular event on a monthly (January-December, coded using two digits) and yearly (coded using four digits) basis.

Missing values

Missing values in the data set are coded as follows:

- a) Unknown – “.a”
- b) Does not apply – “.b”
- c) Unavailable in survey – “.c”
- d) Unable to estimate for the individual – “.d”
- e) Unable to harmonize, country-specific – “.e”

Imputation

Variables containing dates (year and/or month) are coded two ways: 1) original dates of the event and 2) imputed dates and original dates of the event. Date variables containing both original and imputed data have a capital letter “I” in the beginning of each variable name. Imputations are only made for the month of an event, with the exception of educational completion for which the year may be imputed. Imputations are made with a random selection of numbers, but with restrictions when necessary. Imputations are performed before and after data cleaning took place (for more detailed information, please refer to country-specific documentation). If information on seasonal codes is provided then restricted random imputation is applied as follows:

Winter month at beginning of the year	Random imputation of January or February
Spring	Random imputation of March, April or May
Summer	Random imputation of June, July or August
Autumn	Random imputation of September, October or November
Winter month at end of year	December

If no seasonal codes are given then random imputation of any month takes place. Moreover, after cleaning the partnership histories, imputation is performed on a horizontal (along the rows) and vertical (along the columns) basis for union histories if the years of two or more events are equal. If years are equal then events should have the sequence as follows:

Union month <= Marriage month <= Separation month <= Divorce month

For example, if the first and second union share the same year, and the month of the first union is given (or randomly imputed) but missing for the second union, then the month of the second union is randomly imputed to be equal to or greater than the first union month. Other events are treated similarly. For example, the imputed month of a following birth will not occur for at least 9 months after the preceding one.

Histories

Leaving parental home

These variables capture whether or not the respondent has ever left home and when the event occurred for the first time. Year, month and imputed month variables for the first home leave are recorded.

Union histories

Union represents co-residential partnerships, both legally married and non-marital cohabitation. When possible, information about marriage, separation and divorce are also recorded for each union.

The end of the union reflects how the relationship ended—either through separation or the death of partner. If a separation ended through the death of partner, then the separation date will be recorded as the partner's death date. However there are differences in how the separation variable is constructed across the questionnaires; for example, GGS has separate variables for divorce and separation, FFS on the other hand does not distinguish between separation and divorce and LiTS and DHS do not have questions on separation. In order to harmonize these variables, the separation variable includes the following categories:

- 1) No separation – “0”
- 2) Separation - “1”
- 3) Death of partner – “2”
- 4) Forced L.A.T. – “3”
- 5) Divorce/Separation – “4”
- 6) No divorce/separation – “4”
- c) Unavailable in survey

The marriage variable captures whether or not the respondent was married in the particular partnership. If the union began directly with marriage, the marriage date and union dates are identical. LiTS and DHS do not distinguish between marriage and cohabitation in past unions.

The divorce variable reflects whether those who were married have ended their marriage. Respondents who ended a partnership through the death of the partner are coded as “.b” on the divorce variable. The divorce variable is available only for GGS and LiTS. Note, however that this variable is problematic for LiTS because we cannot separate entry into marriage from entry into cohabitation; hence, we do not know the exact group that is at risk of divorce.

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The cleaning of partnerships was based on whether events followed an illogical sequence or were overlapping as follows:

- 1) Based on year differences for the following events:
 - 1.1 Start of event occurred before age 12 of Respondent or Partner
- 2) Based on year and month differences for the following events:
 - 2.1 Separation occurred before partnership or marriage
 - 2.2 Divorce occurred before partnership or marriage
 - 2.3 The start of the last partnership preceded the one before
 - 2.4 Date of last marriage preceded the one before
 - 2.5 Date of last separation preceded the one before
 - 2.6 Date of last divorce preceded the one before
 - 2.7 Separation occurred after the start of a relationship with a new partner

Partner's characteristics

For each partnership certain characteristics of the partner are recorded that refer to the respective union. These characteristics are year and month of birth of partner captured on variables YEARBIRP_x and MONBIRP_x, respectively.

Childbearing histories

Harmonization of childbearing histories is done for biological children only. Biological children are ordered chronologically according to their date of birth. However, those children who are missing the year of birth in the original data are by default recorded as a birth of the last order. All births to women that have at least one child with missing information on birth year are flagged to indicate that birth order may not be correct. Birth histories as well are cleaned where an illogical sequence of events is discovered. The cleaning of birth histories is performed as follows:

- 1) Based on year differences for the following events:
 - 1.1 Child's birth year occurred before age 12 of respondent
 - 1.2 Child's death year occurred before the child's birth year
 - 1.3 Year of child's home leave occurred before the birth of the child
 - 1.4 Birth of the child occurred after or at the time the respondent (female) was 50 years old
- 2) Based on year and month differences for the following events:
 - 2.1 Difference between two consecutive births <0.7 years for females

In addition, variables on non-biological children were created when possible, capturing step, foster, and adopted children of the respondent.

Background variables

Education

Variable INSCHOOL captures those respondents who are currently enrolled in any kind of education. The highest educational level achieved is recorded on four variables:

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- 1) EDU_COU – captures country specific highest education level achieved. Recoded for all surveys.
- 2) ISCED_88 - highest level of education achieved according to ISCED 1988. Recorded only for FFS.
- 3) ISCED_97 - highest level of education achieved according to ISCED 1997. Available only for GGS.
- 4) EDU_3 - highest level of education achieved collapsed into 3. Consisting of “low”, “medium” and “high”. Recoded for all surveys.

The three-level educational variable can be re-constructed on the basis of other educational variables as users see fit.

The initial dates in which the highest education level was achieved are recorded on variables EDU_Y (Year the highest level of education was achieved) and EDU_M (Month the highest level of education was reached). Variables EDU_Yb and EDU_Mb capture the same raw dates, while those who have finished only pre-primary education or have never attended school are coded “.b”.

Dates were imputed when information was missing about when the highest educational level was achieved. First, the mean age of graduation was estimated for each education level according to the non-missing information for each country sample. If mean age appeared unlikely or implausible (due to few contributors to the estimation), the mode was estimated instead. If the mode as well turned out to be implausible for the same reason, the completion date was imputed based on country and cohort-specific information from the UNESCO database.

The original and imputed year of completing education are recorded on IEDU_Y and the original and imputed month of completing education are captured on IEDU_M. Additional variables IEDU_Yb and IEDU_Mb encompass original and imputed dates, as well as recode to “.b” those who have finished only pre-primary education or have never attended school.

For more detailed information on how education dates were imputed and calculated please refer to the country-specific documentation.

Parental background variables

Mother’s and father’s highest education level achieved is recorded according to country specific values—EDUCOU_MO and EDUCOU_FA, respectively—as well as parental education level according to ISCED 1997, when available. These variables are further collapsed into three categories (low, medium and high education level) for both mother and father, EDU3_MO and EDU3_FA, respectively.

Regarding parents’ nativity, NATIVE_MO and NATIVE_FA indicates whether or not parents were born in the country of interview. If that is not the case, the country of birth can be found in BIRTHCO_MO and BIRTHCO_FA for mother and father, respectively.

Information on parental divorce is recorded on two variables: a) PARDIVEV – indicating whether or not parents divorced, parents never lived together, parental death, or no

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information available; b) PARDIV_15 – indicating whether or not parental divorce occurred before the respondent was age 15, using the same categories as specified on the PARDIVEV variable.

When available, the number of siblings (SIBS), as well as the total number of sisters (SIS_NO) and brothers (BRO_NO) and those deceased (SIS_DIED and BRO_DIED) are estimated for each respondent.

Employment

Employment is captured on two variables: a) activity status at the time of interview (ACTIVITY), identifying whether or not the respondent was employed at the time of interview, and b) whether or not the respondent has worked in the last 12 months (WORK_12).

Fecundity

Respondent's physical inability to have a child/ more children due to sterilization or any other kind of operation (STERIL) is as well included in dataset. Year (STERIL_Y) and month (STERIL_M) of sterilization as well as imputed month (ISTERIL_M) are recorded when available.

Other background variables

Variable NATIVE captures if a respondent was born in the country of interview, if not then the country of birth is recorded on BIRTH_COU and if available, the year of migration and month of migration are recorded on MIG_Y and MIG_M, respectively. Furthermore, the initial and imputed month of migration can be found on IMIG_M variable.

Ethnicity (ETHNIC) and/or nationality (NATION) and religion (RELIGION) are also captured in the data set. The religion variable has many different affiliations that can be combined.

Size of place of residence at the time of interview is recorded on the SIZE variable. Due to extensive variation in the categories, the answers are not fully harmonized. Users can collapse the answers into fewer categories.

Weights

Weights are not included in the harmonized data set. Some GGS countries provided Kish weights, but only DHS data include sample weights.

Country-Specific Details

Table 1. CLiCR overview

Country	Country code	Data	Interview year	Sex	Respondents	Age range
Albania	8	DHS	2008-2009	Males and Females	10597	15-49
		LiTS	2006		280	17-33
Armenia	51	DHS	2005	Males and Females	8013	15-49
		LiTS	2006		277	17-33
Azerbaijan	31	DHS	2006	Males and Females	11002	15-49 (women) 15-59 (men)
		LiTS	2006		347	17-33
Bulgaria	100	GGs	2004	Males and Females	12858	17-85
		LiTS	2006		192	17-33
Czech R.	203	FFS	1997	Males and Females	2456	15-68
		LiTS	2006		248	17-33
Estonia	233	GGs	2004-2005	Males and Females	7855	20-81
		LiTS	2006		166	17-33
Georgia	268	GGs	2006	Males and Females	10000	20-81
		LiTS	2006		254	17-33
Hungary	348	GGs	2004-2005	Males and Females	13540	20-79
		LiTS	2006		193	17-33
Kazakhstan	398	DHS	1999	Males and Females	6240	15-49 (women) 15-59 (men)
		LiTS	2006		334	17-33
Kyrgyz R.	417	DHS	1996	Females	3848	15-49
		LiTS	2006	Males and Females	374	17-33
Latvia	428	FFS	1995	Males and Females	4200	18-50
		LiTS	2006		205	17-33
Lithuania	440	GGs	2006	Males and Females	10036	18-79
		LiTS	2006		184	17-33
Moldova	498	DHS	2005	Males and Females	9948	15-49 (women) 15-59 (men)
		LiTS	2006		199	17-33
Poland	616	FFS	1991	Males and Females	8546	17-69
		GGs	2010-2011		19987	17-83
		LiTS	2006		253	17-33
Romania	642	GGs	2005	Males and Females	11986	18-79
		LiTS	2006		226	17-33
Russian F.	643	GGs	2004	Males and Females	11261	17-81
		LiTS	2006		294	17-33
Slovenia	705	FFS	1994-1995	Males and Females	4559	15-46
		LiTS	2006		275	17-33
Ukraine	804	DHS	2007	Males and Females	10019	15-49
		LiTS	2006		318	17-33
Uzbekistan	860	DHS	1996	Females	4415	15-49
		LiTS	2006	Males and Females	385	17-33

Life in Transition Survey I (LiTS)

The Life in Transition Survey I was conducted by the EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and the World Bank in 2006 and surveyed 29,000 individuals over 29 countries (EBRD, 2013).

Life event histories were recorded on a yearly basis only from 1989 onwards, which means that histories are not complete for respondents who came of age before 1989. For this reason, we harmonized the histories of individuals who turned 16 in 1989 or later, assuming that few of them would have experienced a childbearing or entered a co-residential partnership before then. No partnerships and birth histories are recorded or cleaned for cohorts born before 1973, nor are they included in CLiCR.

Another limitation of LiTS data is that biological births are not distinguished from adopted ones and we do not know if more than one birth occurred in a calendar year, which means we cannot differentiate between single and multiple births.

Leaving home, school enrollment at the time of interview, partner's characteristics, child's characteristics (death, sex, home leave) and some parental and other background variables are not available in the survey.

Generation and Gender Surveys (GGS)

The GGS used in the data set come from the first wave of data collection, ranging from early to mid-2000s. The data is very rich, providing the possibility to observe full partnership and birth histories as well as other background variables. However, some variations across countries exist, which are outlined below with a brief summary on country samples:

Bulgaria

Bulgarian GGS data (release GGS_Wave1_Bulgaria_V.4.1) was collected in 2004. The total Bulgarian sample provides information on 13,050 individuals, including 5,944 men and 7,106 women (including an additional 93 men and 99 women added from LiTS).

Estonia

Estonian data (release GGS_Wave1_Estonia_V.4.1) was collected in 2004 and 2005. With the addition of 79 men and 87 women from the LiTS sample, Estonian data comprises 2,900 men and 5,121 women, resulting in a total sample of 8,021 respondents. Religion and the size of place of residence at age of 15 are not available for Estonian GGS.

Georgia

For Georgia, the data (release GGS_Wave1_Georgia_V.4.1) was collected in 2006 for both LiTS and GGS. Together with the LiTS sample of 90 men and 164 women, the Georgian sample includes 10,254 respondents, including 4,495 males and 5,759 females. Information on whether or not parents are born in the country of interview as well as the country of their birth is not available in the Georgian GGS.

Hungary

Data collection took place in 2004 and 2005. The sample size is 13,733 respondents, including 6,023 men and 7,517 women from GGS and 81 men and 112 women from LiTS. Due to large errors discovered during the harmonization process on Hungarian data (release GGS_Wave1_Hungary_V.4.1) for the partnership histories, we supplemented this release with a corrected data file from the HCSO Demographic Research Institute in Hungary.

Hungarian GGS has no information on whether or not the respondent left the parental home and on background variables such as ethnicity, whether or not the respondent was born in the country of interview, size of the place of residence as well as parental background variables and whether or not respondent had any operation that makes it impossible to have children.

Lithuania

For Lithuania, data (release GGS_Wave1_Lithuania_V.4.1) was collected in 2006, in which 4,999 men and 5,037 women were interviewed. Adding 78 men and 106 women from LiTS, the total sample size comprises 10,220 respondents. Information on the number of children of partner that ever lived with the respondent and whether or not parents are born in the country of interview and their country of birth are not available for Lithuanian GGS.

Romania

Romanian GGS data (release GGS_Wave1_Romania_V.4.1) was collected in 2005. With the addition of the LiTS sample of 116 men and 109 women, the Romanian sample reaches 12,211 respondents and consists of 6,093 males and 6,118 females. Questions regarding the number of children of partner that ever lived with the respondent (NUMCLIV_x) are not included in the Romanian GGS.

Russia

For Russia, data (release GGS_Wave1_Russia_V.4.1) was collected in 2004, when 4,223 men and 7,038 women were interviewed. Including 97 males and 197 females from LiTS, the total sample size is 11,555 respondents.

Poland

Polish GGS data (release GGS_Wave1_Poland_V.4.1) was collected in 2010 and 2011. The total sample provides information on 28,786 individuals, including 8,409 men and 11,578 women (with an additional 108 men and 145 women and 4,335 men and 4,211 women from LiTS and FFS, respectively). Ethnicity, stepchildren, whether or not the respondent had an operation that makes it impossible to have children and some parental background variables were not asked in the Polish GGS. Due to some errors found during the harmonization process on the parental divorce variable, an updated parental divorce variable and year of divorce were kindly provided by the UN and merged to CLiCR data for Polish GGS.

Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS)

Fertility and Family Surveys were conducted in the 1990s. Data covers both men and women, apart from Czech Republic and Poland, where only females were interviewed. The earliest

survey we use was administered in Poland and the most recent in Czech Republic. FFS data were accessed and downloaded in September, 2012.

A general difference between GGS and FFS is that the divorce variable (DIV_x) is not created because FFS do not distinguish between divorce and separation. Moreover, education for FFS is recorded according ISCED 1988 while GGS uses the ISCED 1997 classification system.

Furthermore, questions on country of birth, migration, number of sisters and brothers as well as deceased siblings, parental background variables and number of children of partner ever lived with respondent are not asked in the questionnaire. Ethnicity is included only in the Latvian FFS.

Czech Republic

Data for Czech Republic was collected in 1997. Together with the LiTS sample of 101 men and 147 women, the total sample size consists of 2,704 respondents in which 822 are males and 1,836 females. The size of the place of residence at age 15 is not asked in the FFS questionnaire for Czech Republic.

Latvia

For Latvia, 1,501 men and 2,699 women were interviewed. Including 102 males and 103 females from LiTS, the total sample size is 4,405 respondents.

Poland

Polish data was collected in 1991. The total sample includes 28,786 individuals, including LiTS and GGS.

Slovenia

Data was collected in 1994 and 1995. The Slovenian sample provides information on 4,834 individuals, including 1,761 men and 2,798 women (with an additional 132 men and 143 women from LiTS).

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)

Data for DHS was collected in the 1990s and in the beginning of the 2000s. Both men and women were surveyed, apart from Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan, where only females were surveyed. DHS data was accessed and downloaded in September, 2012.

In contrast to FFS and GGS, DHS do not provide information on full partnership histories, only the first union is recorded, providing dates on month and year of the first co-residential partnership. Furthermore, no questions regarding marriage, separation or divorce are asked in the questionnaire, nor is information recorded about the first partner.

On the other hand, the birth histories in DHS provide rich information on biological children and their characteristics, apart from whether or not the child has left home. Birth histories are, however, only asked for women. No information is provided on non-biological children.

Regarding background variables, there is no information about school enrollment at the time of interview, respondent's home leave, country of birth as well as migration dates from outside the country and parental background variables. Size or place of residence at age 15 is asked only in men's questionnaire for Kazakhstan.

Armenia

Data was collected in 2005. The total Armenian sample provides information on 8,290 individuals, including 1,447 men and 6,566 women (with an additional 106 men and 171 women from LiTS). Ethnicity, nationality and religion are not asked in the Armenian DHS questionnaire for both men and women, while questions on a past operation that makes impossible to have any/ more children is not asked for men.

Azerbaijan

Data for Azerbaijan was collected in 2006. Together with the LiTS sample of 112 men and 235 women, the total sample size is 11,349 respondents, in which 2,558 are males and 8,444 females. Nationality is not asked in this DHS questionnaire for either men or women.

Kazakhstan

For Kazakhstan, data was collected in 1999, when 1,440 men and 4,800 women were interviewed. Adding 140 males and 193 females from LiTS, the sample size is 6,573 respondents in total. The question on ethnicity is not available in this DHS questionnaire for either men or women.

Kyrgyz Republic

Data for Kyrgyz Republic comes from 1996. The total sample size comprises 4,222 individuals, consisting of 184 males and 4,038 females (together with 184 males and 190 females from LiTS). The male questionnaire was not administered in Kyrgyz Republic. No question on ethnicity is asked in the female DHS questionnaire.

Moldova

Data for Moldova was collected in 2005. Together with the LiTS sample of 91 men and 108 women, the total sample size consists of 10,147 respondents in which 2,599 are males and 7,548 females. The question on an operation that makes it impossible to have children is not asked in this DHS questionnaire for men.

Ukraine

Data was collected in 2007. The total sample provides information on 10,337 individuals, including 3,303 men and 7,034 women (with an additional 125 men and 193 women from LiTS). Nationality and ethnicity are not asked in this DHS questionnaire for either men or women.

Uzbekistan

For Uzbekistan, data was collected in 1996. Together with the LiTS sample of 138 men and 247 women, the total sample reaches 4,800 respondents, consisting of 138 males and 4,662 females. The male questionnaire was not administered in Uzbekistan. The question on ethnicity is not available in this DHS questionnaire for women.

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For more specific and detailed information on how data was harmonized and which variables are not available for LiTS, GGS, FFS and DHS countries, please refer to country-specific documentation.

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Appendix

[illegible]

Changing Life Course Regimes Data (CLiCR)

Current partnership status: separates cohabitation and marriage	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		
Current partnership status: no separation of cohabitation and marriage	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>Union (cohabitation or marriage)</i>								
Year of 1st union only	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Month of 1st union only	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Year of x union	yes	yes	yes	yes				
Month of x union	yes	yes	yes	yes				
<i>Marriage</i>								
Year of x marriage	yes	yes	yes	yes				
Month of x marriage	yes	yes	yes	yes				
<i>Separation</i>								
Year of x separation	yes	yes	yes*	yes*				*Does not distinguish between separation and divorce
Month of x separation	yes	yes	yes	yes				
<i>Divorce</i>								
Year of x divorce	yes	yes					yes	yes
Month of x divorce	yes	yes						
<i>Partner</i>								
Year of birth of partner	yes	yes	yes	yes				
Month of birth of partner	yes	yes	imputed	imputed				
Number of children of partner x at the start of union	yes	yes	yes	yes				
Number of children of partner x ever lived with respondent	yes*	yes*						*Available for Bulgaria and Russian F. only
<i>Birth histories</i>								
<i>Biological children</i>								

Changing Life Course Regimes Data (CLiCR)

Total number of biological children	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes*	yes*	*Does not distinguish between adopted and biological children
Year of birth of child x	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes	yes	
Month of birth of child x	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	imputed	imputed	
Sex of child x	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes			
Child's x death year	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes			
Child's x death month	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes			
Child no longer lives at home	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes			
Year of child's x home leave	yes	yes	yes	yes					
Month of child's x home leave	yes*	yes*	yes	yes					*Not available for Poland
Non-biological children									
Number of adopted children of respondent	yes	yes	yes	yes					
Number of foster children of respondent	yes	yes	yes	yes					
Number of step children of respondent	yes	yes	yes	yes					
Reproductive health									
Sterilized or any operation that makes impossible to have a child	yes*	yes*		yes**	yes***	yes			*Excluding Hungary and Poland **Excluding Poland ***N/A for Armenia and Moldova
Year of sterilization or any operation that makes impossible to have a child	yes	yes		yes		yes			
Month of sterilization or any operation that makes impossible to have a child	yes	yes		yes		yes			
Background variables									
Native (Born in the country of interview)	yes*	yes*							*Excluding Hungary
Ethnicity	yes*	yes*	yes**	yes**	yes***	yes***			*Excluding Poland **For Latvia only ***Only for Albania, Azerbaijan and Moldova
Nationality					yes*	yes**	yes	yes	*Only for Kazakhstan **Only for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan

Changing Life Course Regimes Data (CLiCR)

Country of birth	yes*	yes*								*Excluding Hungary
Migration year	yes*	yes*								*Excluding Hungary
Migration month	yes*	yes*								*Excluding Hungary and Poland
Size of place of residence at the time of interview	yes*	yes*	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	*Excluding Hungary
Size of place of residence at the age 15	yes*	yes*	yes	yes**	yes***					*Excluding Hungary and Estonia **Excluding Czech R. *** Available only for Kazakhstan
Religious affiliation at the time of interview	yes*	yes*	yes	yes	yes**	yes**	yes	yes	yes	*Excluding Estonia **Except Armenia
Parental background variables										
Number of sisters	yes*	yes*								*Excluding Hungary
Number of brothers	yes*	yes*								*Excluding Hungary
Total number of siblings	yes	yes	yes	yes						
Number of sisters died	yes*	yes*								*Excluding Hungary
Number of brothers died	yes*	yes*								*Excluding Hungary
Mother's highest level of education achieved, survey specific							yes	yes		
Mother's highest level of education achieved according to ISCED 1997	yes	yes								
Mother's highest level of education achieved, collapsed into 3 levels	yes	yes					yes	yes		
Father's highest level of education achieved, survey specific							yes	yes		
Father's highest level of education achieved according to ISCED 1997	yes	yes								
Father's highest level of education achieved, collapsed into 3 levels	yes	yes					yes	yes		
Native mother (Born in the country of interview)	yes*	yes*								* Excluding Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland

Changing Life Course Regimes Data (CLiCR)

Native father (Born in the country of interview)	yes*	yes*			* Excluding Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland
Mother's country of birth	yes*	yes*			* Excluding Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland
Father's country of birth	yes*	yes*			* Excluding Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland
Parents ever divorced/separated	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Parents divorced before age 15	yes	yes	yes	yes	

† No data on men for Czech R. and Poland

†† No data on men for Kyrgyz R. and Uzbekistan