

>> pairfam CAMPUS USE FILE DATA SET DESCRIPTION

Release 1.0.0

DOI: 10.4232/1.14197
ZA: 8756

31 July 2024

Cite as:

FReDA/pairfam. (2024). FReDA/pairfam Campus Use Files (Study No. ZA8756; Data File Version 1.0.0). GESIS, Cologne. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.14197>

THE FReDA TEAM:

IN COOPERATION WITH:

FUNDING

From 2004 to 2022, the German Family Panel pairfam was funded as a priority program and long-term project by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

The FReDA/pairfam Campus Use Files (CUFs) and the respective reports were produced in the context of the FReDA project after the DFG funding of pairfam ended.

The Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community (BMI) cooperated in establishing FReDA. For the years 2020–2024, FReDA is funded and supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) (grant numbers 01UW2001A, 01UW2001B, 01UW2001C).

After the initial 5-year funding period by the BMBF, permanent FReDA-funding will be provided by the Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB), starting in 2025. The BiB is a federal departmental research institution and is part of the area of responsibility of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The pairfam Campus Use File (CUF) is intended for teaching purposes only. It enables students and teachers at universities and other scientific institutions to use the data of the German Family Panel pairfam in learning and teaching contexts. The pairfam CUF provides students and teachers with an easily accessible, high-quality panel data set that should satisfy most requirements of a teaching curriculum.

For data protection reasons – and thus in exchange for easy accessibility – the pairfam CUF contains only selected portions of the sample and variables included in the pairfam Scientific Use File (SUF). First, the pairfam CUF comprises a reduced subsample of the SUF data. Further, it does not contain all samples that are available in the pairfam SUF: We exclude the step-up sample as well as the data sets generated from the child, parenting, and parents' surveys. Second, certain variables from the SUF are not included in the CUF or are available only in aggregated form. The exact content of the CUF and differences between the CUF and the SUF will be discussed in sections 4.1 and 4.5.

Data users are strongly advised not to use the pairfam CUF for scientific publications other than for teaching purposes. Researchers interested in using pairfam data for scientific publications should use the pairfam SUF data (Brüderl et al., 2024a), which are easily accessible at [GESIS Search](#) after conclusion of a data use agreement.

2. ABOUT PAIRFAM

The German Family Panel pairfam (“Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics”) is a longitudinal, multidisciplinary, multi-actor study for the analysis of partnerships and family processes. Launched in 2008 with a baseline sample of 12,402 randomly selected anchor respondents of the three birth cohorts 1971–73, 1981–83, and 1991–93, interviews were conducted annually until 2022. In wave 11, a restocking and refreshment sample added the birth cohort 2001–03. The additional inclusion of partners, parents, and children in the survey offers unique opportunities for the analysis of partner and intergenerational relationships as they develop over time.

In 2022, after 14 years, pairfam ended as an independent project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG). However, the surveying of the participants did not end but rather continued in the context of FReDA – The German Family Demography Panel Study. The pairfam sample was integrated into FReDA with effect from subwave 2A onwards. Due to this integration, the FReDA and pairfam CUFs are provided as one data product.

For a detailed description of the pairfam study, see the pairfam reference paper (Huinink et al., 2011), pairfam Technical Paper No. 1 (Brüderl et al., 2023), the pairfam Data Manual (Brüderl et al., 2024b), and the pairfam Scales Manual (Thönnissen et al., 2024). The pairfam Quick Guide gives a brief introduction to the most important information for working with pairfam data, as well as reference points for further information in other documents. We highly recommend reading through the study documentation before using the pairfam CUF data.

The pairfam CUF data are drawn from the pairfam SUF data. Only aspects in which the pairfam CUF data deviate from the SUF data are documented in detail in the following sections and in the pairfam CUF Variable Overviews, which have been adapted for the CUF and in which the differences between the CUF and SUF variables are highlighted.

All relevant documents for the pairfam CUF (data file version 1.0.0) and the pairfam SUF (data file version 14.2.0) are available on the study page of the FReDA/pairfam CUFs in [GESIS Search](#).

3. DATA ACCESS, PUBLICATION, AND CITATION

3.1. Data access

Students and teachers may use the current version of the pairfam CUF for educational purposes. It can be accessed via GESIS Search. After creating a user account with GESIS, access to the pairfam CUF is unrestricted – that is, users do not need to fill out and sign a data use agreement but can simply download the data files from [GESIS Search](#).

3.2. Publication

We strongly advise that any work (e.g., term papers, theses) based on the pairfam CUF data should not be published in scientific journals or elsewhere. As the pairfam CUF contains only a subsample of the pairfam data, substantive findings from analyses based on the CUF data might be biased and affected by comparatively large random errors. If you wish to publish work based on the pairfam data in scientific journals or the like, please apply for access to the pairfam SUF. The pairfam SUF data may also be used for final theses, such as Bachelor's/Master's theses. For this purpose, the student and their supervisor must sign the pairfam data use agreement, which is available at [GESIS Search](#). Access to the pairfam SUF is also free of charge, and the data use agreement form can be filled out in 5–10 minutes. After approval of the data use agreement, the download link is provided within 1–2 working days by the GESIS department Data Services for the Social Sciences (DSS).

3.3. Citation in student/teaching work

Please cite the pairfam CUF and documentation if you use them in your student/teaching work. The pairfam CUF has its own ZA (Zentralarchiv) study number, DOI, and version number. Hence, users are required to cite the data with the correct ZA study number, version number, and DOI. Every work using version v1.0.0 of the pairfam CUF should cite the data as follows:

German: “Diese Studie nutzt Daten des pairfam Campus Use File, Datenrelease v.1.0.0 (DOI: 10.4232/1.14197), FReDA/pairfam (2024). Eine ausführliche Beschreibung des Beziehungs- und Familienpanels pairfam ist zu finden im pairfam-Referenzpapier von Huinink et al. (2011), im pairfam Technical Paper No. 1 (Brüderl et al. 2023) sowie in den Dokumentationen des pairfam SUF (Brüderl et al. 2024).”

English: "This study uses pairfam Campus Use File data from release v.1.0.0 (DOI: 10.4232/1.14197), FReDA/pairfam (2024). A detailed description of the German Family Panel pairfam can be found in the pairfam reference paper by Huinink et al. (2021), in the pairfam Technical Paper No. 1 (Brüderl et al., 2023), and in the documentation of the pairfam SUF (Brüderl et al., 2024)."

Please also include the following publications in your reference list:

Data citation, pairfam CUF:

FReDA/pairfam (2024): FReDA/pairfam Campus Use Files. GESIS, Cologne. ZA8756 Data File Version 1.0.0. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.14197>.

pairfam reference paper:

Huinink, J., Brüderl, J., Nauck, B., Walper, S., Castiglioni, L., Feldhaus, M. (2011). Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (pairfam): Conceptual framework and design. *Zeitschrift für Familienforschung – Journal of Family Research*, 23(1):77–101. <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-376463>

pairfam Technical Paper No. 1:

Brüderl, J., Schmiedeberg, C., Castiglioni, L., Arránz Becker, O., Buhr, P., Fuß, D., Ludwig, V., Schröder, J., Schumann. (2023). The German Family Panel: Study Design and Cumulated Field Report (Waves 1 to 14), Release 14.0. pairfam Technical Paper No. 01. <https://doi.org/10.5282/ubm/epub.104749>

pairfam documentation, SUF:

Brüderl, J., Drobnič, S., Hank, K., Neyer, F. J., Walper, S., Wolf, C., Alt, P., Bauer, I., Böhm, S., Borschel, Bozoyan, C., Christmann, P., Edinger, R., Eigenbrodt, F., Garrett, M., Geissler, S., Gonzalez Avilés, T., Gröpler, N., Gummer, T., Hajek, K., Herzog, M., Lorenz, R., Lutz, K., Peter, T., Preetz, R., Reim, J.,

Sawatzki, B., Schmiedeberg, C., Schütze, P., Schumann, N., Thönnissen, C., Timmermann, K., Wetzell, M. (2024). The German Family Panel (pairfam). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5678 Data file Version 14.2.0, <https://doi.org/10.4232/pairfam.5678.14.2.0>

4. DATA SET DESCRIPTION

4.1. pairfam CUF sample selection

The sampling method used in the pairfam study is described in pairfam Technical Paper No. 1 (Brüderl et al., 2023). In this section, we describe the process of drawing a subsample from the pairfam SUF data, Release 14.2.0, for inclusion in the pairfam CUF.

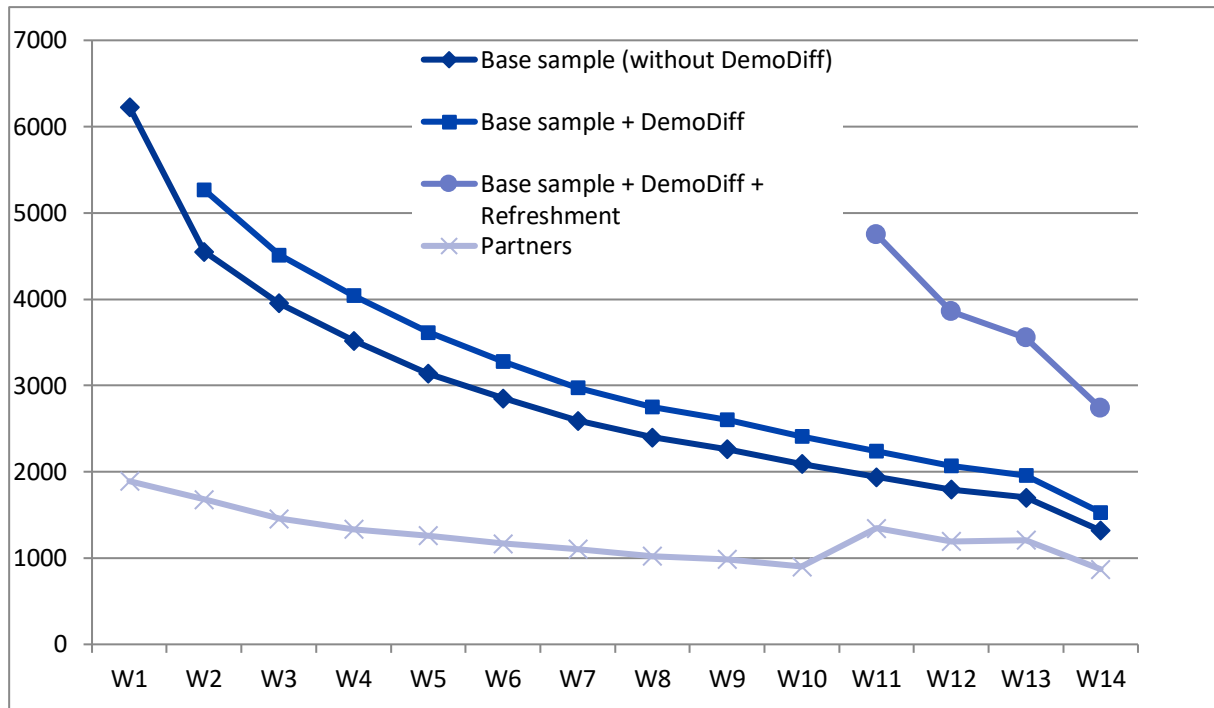
To ensure the anonymity of our panelists, the pairfam CUF contains only strongly reduced case numbers in its various waves. In a first step, a random 50% subsample was drawn from all anchor respondents of the base sample and the DemoDiff (eastern German) subsample who participated in wave 1 (data sets anchor1 and anchor1_DD). The respondents who were deleted from wave 1 for the CUF were also deleted from all subsequent waves. Accordingly, each CUF wave contains approximately 50% of the respondents of the respective SUF wave. Due to panel attrition, the consecutive pairfam CUF waves contain less than 50% of the respondents of wave 1. For the refreshment sample, an additional random 50% sample of this sample was drawn in wave 11 and added to the CUF data. Partner waves were merged with the respective pairfam CUF anchor waves, which automatically led to a reduced subsample of partners. If the corresponding anchors were deleted from wave 1 for the CUF, the same was done to their partners in all partner interviews.

The pairfam CUF data do not contain data from the child interviews or the parents' or parenting surveys. In addition, only one generated data set (biopart) is available, which provides information on the anchors' relationship history (cohabitation, marriage, separation/divorce), including both retrospective and prospective information on a monthly basis and may thus be used for event-history analyses, for example.

Please note that the pairfam CUF sample does not contain step-up respondents (i.e., former respondents of the pairfam child survey who transitioned to the main pairfam anchor survey on reaching the age of 15 years). In addition, the pairfam CUF does not contain paradata (i.e., data about the survey data collection process). The additional pairfam COVID-19 survey is not included in the pairfam CUF either.

Figure 1 shows the development of the sample size of both the anchor and the partner data of the subsamples contained in the pairfam CUF. All data sets that are part of the CUF are assigned the suffix `_CUF`.

Figure 1: Development of the pairfam Campus Use File (CUF) sample across waves (anchors & partners)



Note: As DemoDiff (the eastern German subsample) started in parallel with pairfam wave 2, the anchors and partners from the data sets `anchor1_DD_CUF` and `partner1_DD_CUF`, respectively, have been added to wave 2 in this figure.

4.2. Variable names

A description of the variable names in the pairfam study is provided in section 2.3 of the pairfam Data Manual (Brüderl et al., 2024b). Variables that differ between the pairfam SUF and the pairfam CUF (e.g., because answer categories have been merged) are indicated with the suffix `_c` (e.g., `frt4_c`) in the pairfam CUF. More information about the differences between the pairfam SUF and the pairfam CUF can be found in section 4.5 below and in parts I-III of the Appendix.

4.3. Variable and value labels

Stata data files contain labels in both German and English. To switch to English labels, enter `label language en` into Stata's command prompt. To switch back to German, enter `label language de`. SPSS users will find two versions for each file in separate folders. Please choose the preferred data file from the directory.

4.4. Person identifiers

The identifier (ID) variables are crucial to working with pairfam data, as they enable the unambiguous identification of each respondent and relevant information linked to them. The pairfam CUF data from the various waves can be merged via the anchor identifier variable, `id`, and the wave indicator, `wave`. For those respondents who continued to be surveyed as part of FReDA, the anchor identifier variable has been retained in the FReDA data sets. Thus, merging data from the pairfam and FReDA CUFs for the FReDA-pairfam sample is easily possible.

The anchor identifier, `id`, is also included in the pairfam CUF partner data sets and can thus be used for merging anchor and partner data sets. In addition, the identifier variable `pid` uniquely identifies each partner and differs from the anchor IDs only in the last three digits. This variable can also be used as an unambiguous “couple id” to differentiate between multiple relationships of one anchor person. Further information on the logic of the pairfam identifier variables can be found in section 2.2 of the pairfam Data Manual (Brüderl et al. 2024b).

4.5. Variable reduction and aggregation

As mentioned in section 4.1, some variables from the pairfam SUF are not included in the pairfam CUF for data protection reasons. In addition, certain variables that are available in the pairfam SUF have been modified for the pairfam CUF. For a complete list of variables available in the pairfam SUF, please refer to the codebooks and the variable lists of the pairfam SUF, which are available on the FReDA/pairfam CUF study page in [GESIS Search](#).

When reducing and aggregating variables for inclusion in the pairfam CUF data, the following general rules were applied:

- The date of birth/death is published without the month. In other words, only the year of birth/death is available in the pairfam CUF. In the generated data set `biopart_CUF`, months of birth/death are randomly assigned, as dates of birth and death are stored in a numerical variable that combines both month and year.
- We refrain from publishing any country-specific information, for example, the country of birth. Instead, this information is coarsened into a binary indicator distinguishing between "Germany" and "abroad."
- The number of children, household members, siblings, and other relatives is limited to "4 or more" as the highest category. Accordingly, the respective question loops are limited to a maximum of four.
- Information on sensitive topics is excluded from the pairfam CUF or included only in aggregated form. This especially concerns information on severe disability, serious relationship problems, critical life events, etc.

- Information on federal states is excluded from the pairfam CUF.
- Very high income categories are collapsed into a single category. The net equivalence income is grouped into five categories.
- The International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO08) variable is reduced from four digits to two digits. The variables ISCO88, KLDB2010, and KLDB1992 are not included in the pairfam CUF.
- The preload variables used for dependent interviewing are dropped from the CUF anchor data sets.

All names of variables modified in the pairfam CUF include the suffix `_c` in the CUF data. A complete overview of these modified variables can be found in Parts I–III of the Appendix.

4.6. Weighting variables in the pairfam CUF

Like the SUF data, the pairfam CUF data come with separate weighting variables for the different sampling frames. The weighting variables are described in section 4.6 of the pairfam Data Manual (Brüderl et al., 2024b) and in pairfam Technical Paper No. 17 (Wetzel et al., 2021).

The weighting variables in the pairfam CUF data are included only for teaching and training purposes. Due to the reduced sample, no extrapolation to the pairfam population is possible with CUF data.

4.7. Merging of different pairfam CUF waves

Like the pairfam SUF, the pairfam CUF comprises panel survey data. Hence, all waves can be merged to achieve a longitudinal data set. The pairfam CUF data files from individual waves can be merged via the anchor identifier variable, `id`, and the wave indicator, `wave`.

More information on merging the individual pairfam waves to form a longitudinal data set can be found in the pairfam Quick Guide and the Quick Start do-files available on the FReDA/pairfam CUF study page in [GESIS Search](#).

Please note that a change in survey mode (from CAPI & CASI to CATI & PAPI) took place among anchor respondents in waves 12 and 13 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In wave 14, most anchor respondents participated using a self-administered mode (CAWI or PAPI), as this wave already marked the transition to FReDA. Further information on these changes in survey mode can be found in chapters 12 and 13 of the pairfam Data Manual (Brüderl et al., 2024b).

4.8. Integration of the FReDA CUF

The pairfam sample was integrated into the FReDA panel with effect from subwave W2A onwards. As the sampling basis of the FReDA-GGS and FReDA-pairfam samples differs, we advise users generally not to analyse both samples together – although estimation results could be compared as a robustness check, for example. The samples can be identified by the variable `sample` included in the FReDA data. Values above 100 indicate the respective pairfam (sub)samples. To rebuild the original pairfam sample variable, use the following command in Stata:

```
gen sample_pairfam = sample - 100 if sample > 100

lab def sample 1 "FReDA-pairfam (Base sample)" 2 "FReDA-
pairfam (DemoDiff)" 3 "FReDA-pairfam (Refreshment)", modify

lab val sample sample
```

In order to merge the pairfam CUF (pairfam waves 1–14) with the FReDA-pairfam sample, users first need to drop the FReDA-GGS sample as well as subwaves W1R, W1A and W1B, as pairfam respondents were not interviewed in those waves. Furthermore, it is necessary to account for the different names of the (sub)wave indicator in FReDA and pairfam – `welle` and `wave`, respectively. Please use the following command in Stata:

```
drop if sample == 10

drop if welle > 1 & welle <= 3

replace wave = welle + 14 - 3 if wave == .
```

More details on merging previous pairfam waves with the FReDA-pairfam sample can be found in the auxiliary syntax `FReDAmerge.do` in the "Syntax Files" folder of the FReDA CUF data release.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX

I. Overview of pairfam Campus Use File (CUF) variables that differ from the pairfam Scientific Use File (SUF) data, anchor data sets

Variable name (Campus)	Variable label	Value labels	Difference(s) from the pairfam SUF
<i>Generated Variables</i>			
cob_c	Country of birth		
pcob_c	Partner's country of birth		
mcob_c	Mother's country of birth		
fcob_c	Father's country of birth	0 "Germany"	No country-specific information. Only information on whether person was born in Germany or not.
amcob_c	Adoptive mother's country of birth	1 "Abroad"	
afcob_c	Adoptive father's country of birth		
smcob_c	Step-mother's country of birth		
sfcob_c	Step-father's country of birth		
pmcob_c	Partner's mother's country of birth		

Variable name (Campus)	Variable label	Value labels	Difference(s) from the pairfam SUF
pfcob_c	Partner's father's country of birth	0 "Germany" 1 "Abroad"	No country-specific information. Only information on whether respondent was born in Germany or not.
nat1_c	1st nationality anchor	0 "German"	No nation-specific information. Only information on whether respondent has German nationality or not.
nat2_c	2nd nationality anchor	1 "Other"	
nat3_c	3rd nationality anchor		
pnat1_c	1st nationality partner	0 "German"	No nation-specific information. Only information on whether respondent's partner has German nationality or not.
pnat2_c	2nd nationality partner	1 "Other"	
pnat3_c	3rd nationality partner		
mnat1_c	1st nationality mother	0 "German"	No nation-specific information. Only information on whether respondent's mother has German nationality or not.
mnat2_c	2nd nationality mother	1 "Other"	
mnat3_c	3rd nationality mother		
mnat4_c	4th nationality mother		
fnat1_c	1st nationality father	0 "German"	
fnat2_c	2nd nationality father	1 "Other"	

Variable name (Campus)	Variable label	Value labels	Difference(s) from the pairfam SUF
fnat3_c	3rd nationality father		No nation-specific information. Only information on whether respondent's father has German nationality or not.
amnat1_c	1st nationality adoptive mother	0 "German"	No nation-specific information. Only information on whether respondent's adoptive mother has German nationality or not.
amnat2_c	2nd nationality adoptive mother	1 "Other"	
smnat1_c	1st nationality step mother	0 "German"	No nation-specific information. Only information on whether respondent's stepmother has German nationality or not.
smnat2_c	2nd nationality step mother	1 "Other"	
afnat1_c	1st nationality adoptive father	0 "German"	No nation-specific information. Only information on whether respondent's adoptive father has German nationality or not.
afnat2_c	2nd nationality adoptive father	1 "Other"	
sfnat1_c	1st nationality step father	0 "German"	No nation-specific information. Only information on whether respondent's stepfather has German nationality or not.
sfnat2_c	2nd nationality step father	1 "Other"	

nkids_c	Number of all kids born until time of interview		
nkidsbio_c	Number of all biological kids born until time of interview		
nkidsp_c	Number of all biological kids with partner born until time of interview		
nkidsalv_c	Number of all kids alive	0 “None”	
nkidsbioalv_c	Number of all biological kids alive	1	
nkidspalv_c	Number of all biological kids with partner alive	2	
nkidsliv_c	Number of all kids living with anchor	3	
nkidsbioliv_c	Number of all biological kids living with anchor	4 “4 or more”	
nkidspliv_c	Number of all biological kids with partner living with anchor		
pnkidsbioalv_c	Number of all partner’s biological kids alive		

Categorical variable with value label 4 “4 or more” as the highest category.

hhsizemrd_c	Number of hh members main residence	0 “None” 1 2 3 4 “4 or more”	Categorical variable with value label 4 “4 or more” as the highest category.
childmrd_c	Number of children in household main residence		
othmrd_c	Number of other hh members main residence		
isco08_c	ISCO classification of occupations	ISCO-08 codes	Two-digit ISCO-08 codes instead of 4-digit ISCO-08 codes are used for the CUF data.
incnet_c	Personal net income (open and estimated information combined)	Numeric	Information on income higher than 4,500 euros is top-coded as “4,500 euros or more” as the highest category
hhincnet_c	Household net income (open and estimated information combined)	Numeric	Information on income higher than 8,000 euros is top-coded as “8,000 euros or more” as the highest category
hhincgcee_c	Net equivalence income (GCEE)	1 “Under 900 euros” 2 “900 euros to under 1,900 euros” 2 “1,900 euros to under 2,500 euros” 3 “2,500 euros to under 3,200 euros”	Categorical measurement of net equivalence income in the CUF data.

		4 "3,200 euros or more"	
hhincoecd_c	Net equivalence income (OECD)	1 "Under 600 euros" 2 "600 euros to under 1,350 euros" 3 "1,350 euros to under 1,700 euros" 4 "1,700 euros to under 2,300 euros"	Categorical measurement of net equivalence income in the CUF data.
npu14mr_c	Number of persons aged under 14 main residence (excluding anchor)	0 "None" 1 2 3	
npo14mr_c	Number of persons aged 14 and older main residence (excluding anchor)	4 "4 or more"	Categorical variable with value label 4 "4 or more" as the highest category.

Main Survey Variables

bhc5_c	Total number of household members	
bhc6_c	Number of household members under age 15	
hc7h1_c	Main residence: Household grid	
hc7h2_c	Second Residence: Household grid	0 "None"
hc22h1_c	Aside from partner/children number new persons: Main residence	1 2
hc22h2_c	Aside from partner/children number new persons: Second residence	3 4 "4 or more"
sdp27_c	Partner's biological siblings	
sdp28_c	Partner's half or step siblings	
sdp21_c	Partner: Number of children from earlier relationships	
igr19_c	Number of biological siblings	

Categorical variable with value label 4 "4 or more" as the highest category.

igr20_c	Number of half-/stepsiblings	
sib1_c	Number of siblings	
sib27i1_c	Number of deceased siblings (biological)	
sib27i2_c	Number of deceased siblings (half)	
sib27i3_c	Number of deceased siblings (step)	
sib27i4_c	Number of deceased siblings (adoptive)	0 "None"
net17i1_c	Relatives: Number of sisters	1
net17i2_c	Relatives: Number of brothers	2
net17i3_c	Relatives: Number of grandfathers	3
net17i4_c	Relatives: Number of grandmothers	4 "4 or more"
net17i5_c	Relatives: Number of aunts and uncles	
net17i6_c	Partner's relatives: Number of living parents	

Categorical variable with value label 4 "4 or more" as the highest category.

net17i7_c	Partner's relatives: Number of living grandparents	0 "None"	Categorical variable with value label 4 "4 or more" as the highest category.
net17i8_c	Partner's relatives: Number of living siblings	1	
inc11_c	Number of children child benefits	2	
inc18_c	Number of persons contributing to household income	3 4 "4 or more"	
bcrn3_c	Number (additional) children		
bcrn3o_c	Number (additional) children (open entry)		
bcrn12_c	Number children (PAPI wave 14)		
sdp6_c	Country of birth current partner		
sdp25_c	Country of birth mother of partner		
sdp26_c	Country of birth father of partner		
mig4_c	Country of birth	0 "Germany"	No country-specific information. Only information on whether person was born in Germany or not.
igr3_c	Country of birth mother	1 "Abroad"	
igr4_c	Country of birth father		

igr74_c	Country of birth adoptive mother		
igr78_c	Country of birth adoptive father		
igr83_c	Country of birth mother's new partner	0 "Germany" 1 "Abroad"	No country-specific information. Only information on whether person was born in Germany or not.
igr86_c	Country of birth father's new partner		
sdp30_c	Partner: relationship status	1 "Single" 2 "Married/Civil union" 4 "Divorced or dissolved civil union" 5 "Widowed/surviving partner in civil union"	Categories "Married" and "Civil union" collapsed into one common category
rta2_c	Risk behavior (ever done)	0 "None of these risk behaviors ever done" 1 "At least one risk behavior ever done"	No detailed indication of the type of risk behavior.
cle1_c	Critical life events (ever experienced)	0 "None of these events ever experienced" 1 "At least one event ever experienced"	No detailed indication of the type of critical life event.

cle2_c	Critical life events (last 2 years)	0 “None of these events experienced” 1 “At least one event experienced”	No detailed indication of the type of critical life event.
sex6_c	Contraception method (CUF)	0 “No contraception” 1 “Contraception method mentioned”	No detailed indication of the type of contraception method.
frt4_c	Infertility treatment (CUF)	0 “No infertility treatment” 1 “Infertility treatment mentioned”	No detailed indication of the type of infertility treatment.
inc1_c	Gross income last month	Numeric	Information on income higher than 6,000 euros was top-coded as “6,000 euros or more” as the highest category
inc2_c	Net income last month	Numeric	Information on income higher than 4,500 euros was top-coded as “4,500 euros or more” as the highest category
inc13_c	Monthly net household income	Numeric	Information on income higher than 8,000 euros was top-coded as “8,000 euros or more” as the highest category

sd30_c	Religious denomination	1 “Christian, Roman Catholic”	Category “Jewish” recoded to be included in “Other religion or religious group”
		2 “Christian, German Protestant”	
		3 “Islam”	
		5 “Other Christian denomination or group”	
		6 “Other religion or religious group”	
		7 “No religion”	

II. Overview of pairfam Campus Use File (CUF) variables that differ from the pairfam Scientific Use File (SUF) data, partner data sets

Variable name (Campus)	Variable label	Value labels	Difference(s) from the pairfam SUF
psd190_c	How many children do you have?	0 "None"	Categorical variable with value label 4 "4 or more" as the highest category.
psd101i1_c	Structure of household: Number of children	1	
psd101i3_c	Structure of household: Number of siblings	2 3	
psd101i7_c	Structure of household: Number of Room-/Housemates	4 "4 or more"	
psd10_c	Current marital status	1 "Single" 2 "Married/Civil union" 4 "Divorced or dissolved civil union" 5 "Widowed/surviving partner in civil union"	Categories "Married" and "Civil union" collapsed into one common category
psex6_c	Contraception method (CUF)	0 "No contraception"	No detailed indication of the type of contraception method.

Variable name (Campus)	Variable label	Value labels	Difference(s) from the pairfam SUF
		1 "Contraception method mentioned"	
pinc1_c	Gross income last month	Numeric	Information on income higher than 6,000 euros is top-coded as "6,000 euros or more" as the highest category.
pinc2_c	Net income last month	Numeric	Information on income higher than 4,500 euros is top-coded as "4,500 euros or more" as the highest category.
psd30_c	Religious denomination	1 "Christian, Roman Catholic" 2 "Christian, German Protestant" 3 "Islam" 5 "Other Christian denomination or group" 6 "Other religion or religious group" 7 "No religion"	Category "Jewish" recoded to be included in "Other religion or religious group."

III. Overview of pairfam Campus Use File (CUF) variables that differ from the pairfam Scientific Use File (SUF) data, `biopart_CUF` data set

Variable name (Campus)	Variable label	Value labels	Difference(s) from the pairfam SUF
<code>dob_c</code>	Date of birth	Numeric	Month of birth randomly assigned; new variable generated for anchor's date of birth.
<code>dobp_c</code>	Date of birth partner	Numeric	Month of birth randomly assigned; new variable generated for partner's date of birth.
<code>dodp_c</code>	Date of death partner	Numeric	Month of birth randomly assigned; new variable generated for partner's date of death.

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31/07/2024



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