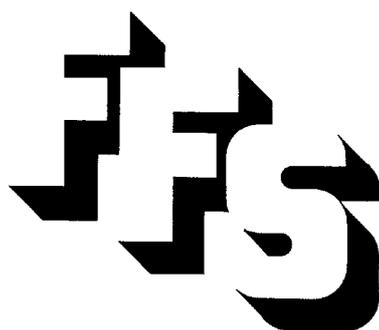


FERTILITY AND FAMILY SURVEYS
IN COUNTRIES OF THE ECE REGION



STANDARD RECODE FILES
AND
STANDARD COUNTRY REPORTS



UNITED NATIONS

FERTILITY AND FAMILY SURVEYS
IN COUNTRIES OF THE ECE REGION

A project undertaken by
the Population Activities Unit of
the Economic Commission for Europe
with financial support from
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STANDARD RECODE FILES

AND

STANDARD COUNTRY REPORTS



UNITED NATIONS
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PREFACE

This publication is an outgrowth of the project "Fertility and Family Surveys in Countries of the ECE Region" (FFS) which the Population Activities Unit (PAU) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) is currently implementing. The objectives of the FFS project are, among other things, to collect comparable survey data on fertility and the family in Europe and North America during the 1990s and to conduct and publish a series of national and cross-national studies on the basis of these data. To this end, for instance, each participating country will prepare an FFS Standard Country Report (SCR) following a common outline. In addition, national fertility and family data will be archived in the form of FFS Standard Recode Files (SRF) at a central ECE FFS data base in Geneva for comparative analysis.

As part of the implementation of the FFS project, the PAU published in 1992 FFS Questionnaire and Codebook, which contained, among other things, detailed instructions to participating countries on how to prepare their national FFS SRFs.

As a result of decisions taken at the Fourth FFS Informal Working Group Meeting, Geneva, 26-28 May 1993, some of these instructions had to be revised. Decisions affecting these instructions can be summarized as follows: (i) to expand FFS SRF records corresponding to event histories with one additional variable indicating whether or not the month and/or year of the event was imputed; (ii) to add an extra variable to the first record of each FFS SRF for recording ethnicity or nationality of the respondent; and (iii) to change all FFS SRF alphanumeric variables into numeric ones.

Furthermore, the PAU decided to make all logical records in an FFS SRF less than 80 columns long. This meant that original record number 91 was split into two for greater consistency. The revised instructions are contained in part one, FFS Standard Recode Files: Revised Instructions, of the present publication. The most important changes in the original text as a result of these revisions have been marked by vertical bars in the left-hand margin for even-numbered pages and in the right-hand margin for odd-numbered pages. Paragraphs which are not marked have not been changed.

In addition, part two, FFS Standard Country Reports: Outline, of the present publication contains detailed instructions to participating countries on how to prepare their national FFS SCRs and which tables and/or graphs to include. The few blank pages inserted in part two are to ensure that tables for men and women occupying more than one page are facing each other on opposite pages.

This outline was prepared by the PAU in close collaboration with Mr. G. Beets of the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute and Mr. L. Ostby of the Norwegian Statistical Office.

An initial draft outline was written by Mr. Beets in late 1991/early 1992 on request from the PAU. This draft was reviewed at a two-day consultative meeting, held at the UN/ECE on 30 November and 1 December 1992. The meeting was attended by Mr. Beets and Mr. Ostby, and by Mr. E. Klijzing and Mr. M. Macura of the PAU. The draft outline was subsequently revised by Mr. Klijzing on the basis of the discussions and decisions of this meeting.

This revised outline was then used by Mr. Ostby and Ms. T. Noack of the Norwegian Statistical Office to write a draft Norwegian FFS SCR. Mr. Ostby and Ms. Noack wrote this report on request of the PAU with the view to putting the revised outline to a test.

The revised outline and this Norwegian test report constituted important inputs into the Fourth FFS Informal Working Group Meeting. In the light of, among other things, the Norwegian experience with the revised outline, participants at this meeting made recommendations for further change to this outline.

These changes, once implemented by Mr. Klijzing after the meeting, were once more scrutinized during a half-day telephone conference between the PAU, Mr. Beets and Mr. Ostby on 6 October 1993.

The current outline is thus the outcome of almost two years of intensive deliberations. The PAU gratefully acknowledges the valuable contributions of Mr. Beets and Mr. Ostby.

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PART ONE

FFS STANDARD RECODE FILES: REVISED INSTRUCTIONS

This part contains a detailed description of the FFS Standard Recode File (SRF) that each participating country will be required to submit to the ECE FFS data base for comparative analysis. Section I describes the various types of logical records in an FFS SRF. Section II gives illustrative information for an hypothetical male respondent in an FFS SRF. In Section III the attention is called to the various ways of recording dates of events in an FFS SRF. Section IV specifies the format under which FFS SRFs should be submitted to the ECE FFS data base. Section V discusses the various ways of constructing such FFS SRFs. Finally, Section VI provides the FFS SRF codebook based on the ECE FFS questionnaire.

I. THE VARIOUS TYPES OF LOGICAL RECORDS IN AN FFS SRF

National FFS SRFs will consist of several logical records for each respondent. A logical record is a row of numbers that represent the respondent's answers to various questions. The specific column location of each variable and the permitted range of values of the variable is defined in the FFS SRF codebook (Section VI). The value for the first variable in that codebook, COUNTRY, is to be repeated in columns 1 through 2 of each logical record of the national FFS SRF. The value for the second variable, HHNUM (household identification number), is to be repeated in columns 3 through 12 of each logical record of the same respondent.

A varying number of logical records will be required to store each respondent's data depending on how many life events that person has reported. For example, if a respondent has had 5 children, 5 logical records will be required to store the information corresponding to these children. Likewise, depending on a respondent's history of migration, partnerships, pregnancy outcomes other than live births, contraception, education, and occupations a varying number of logical records will be required to store the information on the respondent's corresponding event histories.

Furthermore, logical records associated with different sections or parts thereof in the ECE FFS questionnaire will contain different numbers of variables and, thus, be of different lengths. For example, each logical record corresponding to a pregnancy outcome other than a live birth is 26 columns long, whereas each logical record corresponding to a migration is 39 columns long. So, a woman who has had three pregnancy outcomes other than live births and who migrated four times will have, among all the other logical records comprising her case¹, three logical records of 26 columns each for her pregnancy outcomes other than live births and four logical records of 39 columns each for her migrations.

Each national FFS SRF will contain up to 23 different types of logical records. Each type is fully identified by the record's code number, which is a two-digit code to be entered in columns 13 and 14 of each record (see table below which summarizes information on different types of FFS SRF records). The first digit of this code number corresponds to the section identification number used in the ECE FFS questionnaire; the second digit is a counter for sub-sections, if any. (The code number also appears at the top of each page in the FFS SRF codebook.)

The first column of the table below shows the permitted values of the code number. A logical record with a 21 in columns 13 and 14 indicates that the record corresponds to the partnership history (see the column labelled record content in the table) and that the record length is 44 columns long (see the column labelled record length).

¹A case is a set of logical records containing all information for a given respondent.

Six other pieces of information that further define the logical record structure comprising an FFS SRF are also contained in the table. These are the record class, the minimum and maximum number of occurrences, the ECE FFS status, the ECE FFS (sub-)section, and ECE FFS questions. None of these attributes along with the record length appear in the logical record itself as the code number uniquely identifies each record type. The record length, record class, minimum and maximum number of occurrences, ECE FFS status, ECE FFS (sub-)section, and ECE FFS questions are included in the table merely to provide additional information about various record types.

Record class indicates whether a record may appear only once or more than once in any individual case of an FFS SRF. If a record may appear once (and only once), its class is single (S). If a record may appear more than once, its class is multiple (M). Records corresponding to the household schedule (code number 01) or to one of the event histories (code numbers 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 81, and 82) are always of class M. A two-digit index variable in columns 15-16 of multiple records corresponding to the household schedule indicates the sequence number of a given member of the household. A two-digit index variable in columns 15-16 of multiple records corresponding to an event history indicates the sequence number of a given event in that history. Index variables can be seen as extensions of the code number for multiple records.

TYPES OF LOGICAL RECORDS IN AN FFS SRF

code number	record length	record class	occurrences min	occurrences max	record content	ECE FFS status	ECE FFS (sub-)section	ECE FFS questions
00	39	S	1	1	Information from national FFS cover page	core	0	COUNTRY-ETHNOS, 001
01	23	M	1	20	Household schedule	core	0	INDEX01, 004-009
02	24	S	1	1	Other household characteristics	core	0	012-014
10	51	S	1	1	Parental home	core	1	101-115
11	39	M	0	15	Migration history	module	1	INDEX11, 116-124, IMP11
20	30	S	1	1	Partnerships	core	2	201-215
21	44	M	0	8	Partnership history	core	2	INDEX21, 218-230, IMP21
30	28	S	1	1	Children	core	3	301-309
31	42	M	0	20	Maternity/paternity history	core	3	INDEX31, 314-322, IMP31
40	22	S	1	1	Other pregnancies (women only)	core	4	401-406
41	26	M	0	8	Other pregnancies history (women only)	core	4	INDEX41, 408-410, IMP41
42	20	S	1	1	Current pregnancy	core	4	412-414
50	47	S	1	1	Fertility regulation	core	5	501-518
51	36	M	0	9	Contraception history	module	5	INDEX51, 520-526, IMP51
60	44	S	1	1	Views on children	core	6	602-617
70	38	S	1	1	Other views	core	7	701-707
71	61	S	1	1	Values and beliefs	module	7	708-721
80	18	S	1	1	Introduction to education	core	8	801-803, 812

81	35	M	0	10	Educational history	core	8	INDEX81, 804-810, IMP81
82	36	M	0	15	Occupational history	core	8	INDEX82, 813-821, IMP82
90	42	S	1	1	Current partner	core	9	902-919
91	62	S	1	1	Population policy acceptance	module	9	921A-924N
92	77	S	1	1	Population policy acceptance (continued)	module	9	925A-933

The minimum and maximum number of occurrences indicate the minimum and maximum number of times records of a certain class **may** appear in any given case. The minima and maxima indicated for each record type in the table above only apply if the corresponding ECE FFS (sub-)section is implemented, whether partially or fully, in the national FFS survey of a country. An ECE FFS (sub-)section is said to be **partially implemented** as long as only one or some (but not all) of the corresponding ECE FFS questions have been incorporated in the national FFS questionnaire of a country. An ECE FFS (sub-)section is said to be **fully implemented** if all ECE FFS questions corresponding to that record have been incorporated in the national FFS questionnaire of that country, whether modified or not. The minima and maxima indicated for each record type in the table above do not apply if none of the corresponding ECE FFS questions have been incorporated in the national FFS survey of a country, in which case the corresponding (sub-)section is said to be **not implemented**.

Records of class S corresponding to core or module (sub-)sections of the ECE FFS questionnaire that are **partially or fully implemented** in the national FFS survey of a particular country, always appear once and only once per case (minimum, maximum = 1) in its national FFS SRF. If, however, a given core or module (sub-)section corresponding to a record of this class is **not implemented** in the national FFS survey of that country, then all records with corresponding code number will be absent from its national FFS SRF.

Records of class M always correspond to the household schedule or to one of the event histories, whether from the core or from one of the modules of the ECE FFS questionnaire.

Records of class M corresponding to the household schedule, if **implemented partially or fully** in the national FFS survey of a particular country, will appear per case as many times as there are household members reported by the respondent, from a minimum of 1 for one-person households to a maximum of 20 for multi-person households². If the household schedule is **not implemented** in the national FFS survey of that country, however, then records with code number 01 will all be absent from its national FFS SRF.

Records of class M corresponding to a given event history, if **implemented partially or fully** in the national FFS survey of a particular country, will appear per case as many times as there are corresponding events reported by the respondent, up to the maxima indicated in the table. If the number of corresponding events reported by the respondent happens to be zero, then there will be no records of class M with the corresponding code number for that particular respondent in the national FFS SRF (minimum = 0). If an event history is **not implemented** in the national FFS survey of that country, however, then all records of class M with the corresponding code number will be absent from its national FFS SRF.

The following table summarizes information on the number of times a record may appear in any given case of a particular FFS SRF, depending on its class and whether or not the corresponding (sub-)section was implemented in the national FFS survey of that country:

record class	corresponding (sub-)section	
	implemented	not implemented
single	1	0

²Maxima as indicated in the table are for purposes of ISSA data entry only and are easily adjusted to particular country needs.

multiple

N³

0

The ECE FFS status of a record indicates whether it contains information that was recommended for the core or for one of the optional modules of the ECE FFS questionnaire. There are five different record types for modules (code numbers 11, 51, 71, 91 and 92), while all other types represent core sections.

The ECE FFS (sub-)section indicates for each logical record the number that was used in the ECE FFS questionnaire to identify the corresponding section. For greater transparency of FFS SRFs, some sections were sub-divided into sub-sections. For instance, ECE FFS questionnaire section 8 was split over logical records with code numbers 80 (Introduction to education), 81 (Educational history), and 82 (Occupational history).

³Where N stands for the number of household members (minimum = 1) or events (minimum = 0) reported by the respondent.

The ECE FFS questions identify for each type of logical record the questions from the ECE FFS questionnaire contained in it as variables. There are a total of 417 variables in the FFS Standard Recode File, 242 of which represent variables recommended for the core and 175 of which are optional module variables. All variables are numeric. As long as one of the questions of the ECE FFS questionnaire corresponding to a particular record has been implemented, the records with corresponding code number should all be included in the national FFS SRF. Questions of the ECE FFS questionnaire corresponding to that record that were not implemented should be represented in the appropriate columns of the national FFS SRF by codes 9 or 99 for "Not implemented" of one-digit or two-digit variables, respectively.

Blanks are to be reserved for variables skipped according to the routing of the ECE FFS questionnaire, whereas codes 8 or 98 represent "Missing values" due to item non-response⁴. Codes 7 or 97 are to be used consistently for "Don't know" answers.

II. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF AN HYPOTHETICAL MALE RESPONDENT

In order to illustrate the arrangement of information in a typical FFS SRF, provided below is an outline of logical records containing information for an hypothetical male respondent with household identification number 1234567890 in country 24. The respondent lives in the household with 4 other persons, has moved 7 times since reaching 15 years of age, has had 1 partnership, 3 children, 3 different educations, and 5 different jobs:

```

+)))))))))Q country code, columns 1-2
*
* +)))))))))Q household identification number, columns 3-12
* *
* *      +))Q record code number, columns 13-14
* *      *
* *      * +Q> index variable, columns 15-16 (multiple records only)
* *      * *
. Q.)))))Q. Q. Q
241234567890002412345678902 5921.0001 5
24123456789001 1 14421
24123456789001 23124323
24123456789001 34121514
24123456789001 441113
24123456789001 541110
24123456789002 2 1 2
24123456789010 2 548412 1_96719          4 0 7
24123456789011 1 9671924 61          12
24123456789011 29773251 422          2 22
24123456789011 3 6752724 832          4 32
24123456789011 4 6783024 832          5 42
24123456789011 5 8793123 632          6 52
24123456789011 611823424 832          5 52
24123456789011 7 1914222 832          5 52
241234567890201 121 2          1
24123456789021 1977325242 211 47526          2
241234567890301 32 2 2 3
24123456789031 112762821          1          2

```

⁴Item non-response applies when a respondent refused to answer the question or the interviewer made a skip error and forgot to ask the question.

24123456789031 211783011 1 2
24123456789031 3 9813311 1 2
241234567890422
24123456789050 241 99932 11 199108234
24123456789060 777777 1 3
24123456789070242172211171221171121112
24123456789071555333321223452423333142 2 4 5 8114342411442544
2412345678908061 1
24123456789081 1 2 121 6661812
24123456789081 2 8661853011 2752612
24123456789081 3 979316302110823422
24123456789082 1977097 3331297729712
24123456789082 2 67527434332 5793112
24123456789082 3 2833442433297869712
24123456789082 4978697 2333212904212
24123456789082 5 19142 24331 22
24123456789090222333999233 511 02162262

Note that logical records of class Single contain individual variable values from column 15 onward, after the country, household, and code numbers in columns 1-2 (bold face), 3-12, and 13-14 (bold face), respectively. Logical records of class Multiple contain individual variable values from column 17 onward, after the extension code in columns 15-16 (bold face) specifying the sequence number of the household member or event recorded. Also note that, in this particular case, logical records with code numbers 40 and 41 are absent because the respondent is a man. Logical records with code numbers 51 (class Multiple), 91 and 92 (class Single) are absent because the corresponding modules on contraception history and population policy acceptance were not implemented by country 24.

Only information for respondents for whom the national FFS questionnaire was completed should be entered in the FFS SRF, although in FFS Standard Country Reports it should be clearly stated how many respondents were excluded from the national FFS SRF because of incomplete questionnaires.

III. VARIOUS WAYS OF RECORDING THE DATES OF EVENTS IN AN FFS SRF

Attention is also called in the illustrative information for an hypothetical male respondent above to the three ideal types of recording the date of an event in an FFS SRF (see underlining). They are referred to as ideal as they all assume that the year of the event is known. The first example is in the record with code number 10, columns 27-32, where both the month (9) and year ('67) of the event were reported by the respondent so that his corresponding age (19) could be computed during data entry from his birth date (May '48). The second example appears in the record with code number 21, columns 17-22, where the respondent remembered the year in which the event took place ('73) as well as his age at that time (25) but not the month (97). The third example is found in the first occurrence of the record with code number 82, columns 29-34, where the respondent remembered the year in which the event took place ('72), but neither the month (97) nor his age (97) at that time.

If the month and/or year of a given event have been imputed for a particular respondent, then this should be indicated by placing an 1 at the end of his or her corresponding record of class M; a 2 indicates that no imputation was used. This distinction will make it possible to check for possible bias, if any, introduced in results from imputed data.

IV. SUBMISSION OF AN FFS SRF

Disk space requirements for the hypothetical case in Section II are approximately 1 Kb so that about 1,000 of such FFS SRF cases would fit onto one 3.5 or 5.25 inch, double-sided, high density diskette of 1.4 or 1.2 Mb, respectively. Participating countries are kindly requested, therefore, to submit their national FFS SRFs as ASCII files through these media, labelling the Volume of each diskette consecutively. Volumes for an FFS SRF from country 24 with 6,000 respondents would be labelled as follows:

Volume label of diskette 1 containing cases	1-1,000:	FFS24_01_06
Volume label of diskette 2 containing cases	1001-2,000:	FFS24_02_06
Volume label of diskette 3 containing cases	2001-3,000:	FFS24_03_06
Volume label of diskette 4 containing cases	3001-4,000:	FFS24_04_06
Volume label of diskette 5 containing cases	4001-5,000:	FFS24_05_06
Volume label of diskette 6 containing cases	5001-6,000:	FFS24_06_06

V. VARIOUS WAYS OF CONSTRUCTING FFS STANDARD RECODE FILES

As becomes clear from the instructions above, a national FFS SRF is best defined as any national FFS data file that would result from (i) fielding exactly the ECE FFS questionnaire as presented in Part Two, without any questions modified, deleted, added or coding schemes or skip patterns altered, and (ii) entering and cleaning the data according to the rules laid down⁵ in this part.

In actual practice, however, only a few national FFS SRFs may originate in this manner. It appears useful, therefore, to distinguish at least two different ways of constructing a national FFS SRF.

The first possibility exists when a country does indeed field exactly the ECE FFS questionnaire as presented in Part Two, without any questions modified, deleted, added or coding schemes or skip patterns altered. In this case, entering the national FFS data on a PC through the data entry programme of the PC-based Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA) will automatically create a national FFS SRF as here described. This data entry programme follows exactly the skip pattern of the ECE FFS questionnaire and checks for permissible ranges of all variables. Built-in consistency controls are those developed at the ISSA training workshop in Warsaw (Poland), 10-28 February 1992. Copies of this ISSA data entry programme are available from the ECE Population Activities Unit.

The second possibility exists when a country fields a modified ECE FFS questionnaire. Modifications can be of various sorts, each of them requiring different types of corrective actions. In view of the importance of maintaining international comparability between national FFS SRFs, therefore, it is imperative that countries fielding a modified ECE FFS questionnaire provide the Population Activities Unit, together with their national FFS SRFs, with a back-translation in English, preferably done by a professional translator/copy-editor, of their national FFS questionnaires.

Without any claim to exhaustiveness, the following modifications of the ECE FFS questionnaire may be distinguished:

a) A question from the ECE FFS questionnaire is modified, e.g., the reference period in question 514 of the ECE FFS questionnaire on current contraceptive use is changed from 4 to 2 weeks. In such cases no corrective action would be required because the back-translation of the national FFS questionnaire would enable the preparation of pertinent footnotes for insertion in the FFS Standard Country Report for that country.

b) A question from the ECE FFS questionnaire is deleted. As explained in connection with the table of Section I, if all questions corresponding to a particular record have been deleted because the core or module (sub-)section to which they belong was not implemented, then no action will be needed because records with the corresponding code number will simply be absent from the national FFS SRF. If only one or some questions corresponding to a particular record have been deleted, however, then those questions should be represented in the corresponding records of the national FFS SRF by codes 9 or 99, respectively, for "Not implemented".

c) A question is added to the national FFS questionnaire that is not part of the ECE FFS questionnaire. Information obtained in response to such a question should be excluded from the national FFS SRF.

d) The coding scheme for a particular question of the ECE FFS questionnaire is

⁵It should be noted that this use of the term SRF is somewhat different from the one in the WFS and DHS projects, where the term originated. In the FFS project such a file is called SRF, among other things, because many countries will first have to recode variables from their national FFS data files to the standard of the ECE FFS questionnaire, before submitting their FFS SRFs to the ECE FFS data base.

modified, e.g., the code for current contraceptive method "the pill" in the national version of question 515 of the ECE FFS questionnaire is not 4 but 2. In such a case, the responses obtained for the national version of question 515 of the ECE FFS questionnaire will first have to be recoded according to the coding scheme for question 515 in the ECE FFS questionnaire before they are entered into the national FFS SRF.

e) The skip pattern for a particular question of the ECE FFS questionnaire is modified. Three possibilities exist: (i) a skip from a particular question in the ECE FFS questionnaire is not implemented in the national FFS questionnaire or, if implemented, points to a target question that precedes the target question in the ECE FFS questionnaire; (ii) a skip from a particular question in the ECE FFS questionnaire is implemented in the national FFS questionnaire but points to a target question that follows the target question in the ECE FFS questionnaire; and, (iii) there is no skip from a particular question in the ECE FFS questionnaire but in the national FFS questionnaire there is one. Modifications of type (i) can be dealt with by inserting blanks for those questions that should have been skipped according to the routing of the ECE FFS questionnaire, as indicated in Section I. Modifications of types (ii) and (iii) can be dealt with as instances of item non-response, inserting codes 8 or 98 for those questions that should not have been skipped according to the routing of the ECE FFS questionnaire.

Countries participating in the FFS project are free to use software of their own choice for creating their national FFS SRFs. It should be pointed out, however, that whatever the modifications of the ECE FFS questionnaire in national FFS questionnaires, countries fielding a modified ECE FFS questionnaire can always apply for a copy of the ISSA dictionary of the ECE FFS questionnaire on diskette. In conjunction with the national FFS input dictionary, this ISSA dictionary can be used as an output device for creating the national FFS SRF on the basis of the national FFS data file, no matter its structure⁶. Countries that did not attend the ISSA training workshop referred to above

⁶ A data file with a varying number of records of different lengths per case, such as the FFS SRF, is said to have an hierarchical structure. Other possible data structures are flat or rectangular data files.

In a flat data file, each record represents one case, with all variables being placed one after the other in one and the same record. Multiple sections are also placed one after the other in the same record, with the maximum number of occurrences of each section being represented in the data file. The length of the records in a flat data file is fixed, easily exceeding 2,000 characters in total if there are many multiple sections. Flat files are mainly used with software designed for mainframe computers, which only support data structures containing records of fixed length, one per case.

In a rectangular file, each case contains a fixed number of records, with each record representing a particular section of the data file. For multiple sections there is one record for each occurrence of the section, with the maximum number of occurrences of each section being included in the data file. For rectangular data files on magnetic tape the record length of each record is fixed and equals the length of the longest record in the data file, but for PC users the record length may vary, with each record terminating with a CR/LF (Carriage Return/Line Feed) as for standard DOS text files. Rectangular files are especially designed for use on microcomputers with software that requires a fixed number of records per case, such as SPSS/PC+, but with a maximum record length of less than 200 characters.

An hierarchical data structure is identical to the rectangular data structure, with the exception that records for multiple sections exist only for the occurrences that are necessary. As an example of the difference, if a woman has 6 children against a maximum of 20, there will be 6 records in the birth history section of the
(continued...)

but wish to use this ISSA programme for converting their national FFS data file into a national FFS SRF can apply to the PAU for technical assistance.

VI. THE FFS SRF CODEBOOK

A detailed description of each FFS SRF variable - its name⁷, starting location in the logical record to which it belongs, its length, number of decimals, format (Numeric or Alphanumeric), class⁸, permissible values for data entry and variable and value labels - is presented in the FFS SRF codebook below. The record and variable descriptions in this part were generated through the Integrated System for Survey Analysis on the basis of the ECE FFS questionnaire.

(... continued)

hierarchical data structure, but 20 records in the rectangular data structure, with the last 14 occurrences filled with blanks. The record length will be the same as for the rectangular file. Needless to say, the advantage of an hierarchical data structure over flat or rectangular data structures is the considerable amount of disk space and processing time saved.

⁷Variable names in the FFS SRF codebook presented in this section were constructed by placing a V before the corresponding question numbers in the ECE FFS questionnaire, e.g., question 001 in the ECE FFS questionnaire becomes variable V001 in the FFS SRF codebook.

⁸Contrary to records, which may be of "Single" or "Multiple" class, variables in the FFS SRF are always of "Single" class. This means that they occur only once per record.

Record : 00

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
COUNTRY	15	2	0	N	S	Country code	1 Belgium 2 Bulgaria 3 Canada 4 Czech Republic 5 Estonia 6 Finland 7 France 8 Germany 9 Hungary 10 Italy 11 Latvia 12 Lithuania 13 Netherlands 14 Norway 15 Poland 16 Portugal 17 Romania 18 Slovenia 19 Spain 20 Sweden 21 Switzerland 22 Turkey 23 United States of America
HHNUM	17	10	0	N	S	Household identification number	
RESID	27	1	0	N	S	Locality of current residence	1 Rural1 = population < 2,000 2 Urban2 = 2,000- 9,999 3 Urban3 = 10,000- 99,999 4 Urban4 = 100,000-999,999 5 Urban5 = 1,000,000+
MONTH	28	2	0	N	S	Month of personal interview	
YEAR	30	2	0	N	S	Year of personal interview	
WEIGHT	32	5	3	N	S	Caseweight	
ETHNOS	37	1	0	N	S	Ethnicity ⁹	
V001	38	2	0	N	S	Household size	

⁹The coding scheme for ethnicity (or nationality, citizenship, mother tongue, country of birth, etc.) is left country-specific but should not occupy more than one digit.

Record : 01¹⁰

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
INDEX01	15	2	0	N	S	INDEX NUMBER	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
V004	17	2	0	N	S	Type of relationship to respondent ¹¹	11 Grandparent 21 Parent/step-parent 22 Partner's parent 31 Partner 32 Partner's brother/sister 33 Brother/sister 34 Brother/sister's partner 41 Son/daughter 42 Son/daughter's partner 43 Adopted child 44 Partner's child 45 Fosterchild 51 Grandchild 61 Other relative 71 Non-relative
V005	19	1	0	N	S	Sex of household member	1 Male 2 Female
V006	20	2	0	N	S	Age of household member	96 96 and older 97 Don't know ¹² 98 Missing value 99 Not implemented
V008	22	1	0	N	S	Marital status household member	1 Single 2 Married 3 Widowed 4 Divorced

¹⁰Note that filter questions like 002, 007, or 010, and "empty" questions like 003 or 011 in the ECE FFS questionnaire, conveying redundant or no information, have been dropped from the FFS SRF.

¹¹Codes 11 through 51 of V004 have been grouped in such a way as to represent successive generations.

¹²Special codes 97, 98, and 99 for two-digit variables (or special codes 7, 8, and 9 for one-digit variables) apply in principle always and are, therefore, not repeated for each variable separately in the codebook.

Record : 02

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
V012	15	1	0	N	S	Type of occupancy one-person household	1 2 3	Own Rent Other
V013	16	1	0	N	S	Type of occupancy multi-person household	1 2 3	Owned Rented Other
V014A	17	2	0	N	S	Column number owner/tenant	1	
V014B	19	2	0	N	S	Column number owner/tenant	2	
V014C	21	2	0	N	S	Column number owner/tenant	3	
V014D	23	2	0	N	S	Column number owner/tenant	4	

Record : 10

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V101	15	2	0	N	S	Number of children by mother	
V102M	17	2	0	N	S	Month of birth respondent ranges: lower upper	1 12
V102Y	19	2	0	N	S	Year of birth respondent	
V103	21	1	0	N	S	Type of locality up to age 15	1 Rural 1 = population < 2,000 2 Urban2 = 2,000- 9,999 3 Urban3 = 10,000- 99,999 4 Urban4 = 100,000-999,999 5 Urban5 = 1,000,000+
V104	22	1	0	N	S	Composition household of origin	1 With both parents 2 With father only 3 With mother only 4 With neither parent
V105	23	1	0	N	S	Separation/divorce parents?	1 Yes 2 No 7 Don't know
V106	24	2	0	N	S	Age at parents' separation/divorce	
V107	26	1	0	N	S	Ever left parent(s)?	1 Yes 2 No
V108M	27	2	0	N	S	Month of first independence ranges: lower upper	1 12
V108Y	29	2	0	N	S	Year of first independence	
V108A	31	2	0	N	S	Age at first independence	
V109	33	1	0	N	S	Still with parent(s)?	1 Yes 2 No
V110	34	1	0	N	S	Head of household	1 Respondent/partner 2 (Foster)parent 3 Other
V111M	35	2	0	N	S	Month headship household ranges: lower upper	

						1	12
V111Y	37	2	0	N	S	Year headship household	
V111A	39	2	0	N	S	Age headship household	
V112M	41	2	0	N	S	Month of first independence ranges: lower upper	1 12
V112Y	43	2	0	N	S	Year of first independence	
V112A	45	2	0	N	S	Age at first independence	

Record : 10¹³

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
V113	47	1	0	N	S	Type of Locality at age 15		
							1	Rural 1 = population < 2,000
							2	Urban2 = 2,000- 9,999
							3	Urban3 = 10,000- 99,999
							4	Urban4 = 100,000-999,999
							5	Urban5 = 1,000,000+
V114	48	2	0	N	S	Number of moves before age 15		
							0	Never moved
V115	50	2	0	N	S	Number of moves since age 15		
							0	Never moved

¹³If module 1 is not implemented, variables V113 to V115 are skipped and left blank.

Record : 11¹⁴

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
INDEX11	15	2	0	N	S	INDEX NUMBER MIGRATION	
V116M	17	2	0	N	S	Month change of address ranges:	Lower upper 1 12
V116Y	19	2	0	N	S	Year change of address	
V116A	21	2	0	N	S	Age at change of address	
V117	23	1	0	N	S	Same or different municipality?	1 Same 2 Different
V118	24	1	0	N	S	Type of Locality since age 15	1 Rural 1 = population < 2,000 2 Urban2 = 2,000- 9,999 3 Urban3 = 10,000- 99,999 4 Urban4 = 100,000-999,999 5 Urban5 = 1,000,000+
V119	25	2	0	N	S	Main reason for moving	1 Moved with parent(s) 2 Left parent(s) 3 Returned to parent(s) 4 Start/end partnership 5 Arrival /departure children 6 Start/end own study 7 Start/end partner's study 8 Start/end own job 9 Start/end partner's job 10 Other reasons(s)
V120	27	1	0	N	S	Flat, room or house?	1 Single room 2 Flat/apartment 3 House 4 Intramural
V121	28	1	0	N	S	Type of occupancy	1 Buy 2 Rent 3 Other
V122M	29	2	0	N	S	Month of buying ranges:	Lower upper 1 12

¹⁴Records with code number 11 should only appear in a national FFS SRF if module 1 is implemented.

V122Y	31	2	0	N	S	Year of buying	
V122A	33	2	0	N	S	Age at buying	
V123	35	2	0	N	S	Number of rooms	
V124	37	2	0	N	S	Maximum number of persons	
IMP11	39	1	0	N	S	Imputation	
						1 Imputation	
						2 No imputation	

Record : 20

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
V201	15	1	0	N	S	Ever married?	1 2	Yes No
V202	16	2	0	N	S	Number of marriages		
V203	18	1	0	N	S	Current marital status	2 3 4 5	Married Widowed Divorced Legally separated
V204	19	1	0	N	S	Marital cohabitation?	1 2 3	Yes Not any more Not yet
V205	20	1	0	N	S	Reason for not living together	1 2	Marital discord Forced LAT
V206	21	1	0	N	S	Ever in a non-marital cohabitation?	1 2	Yes No
V207	22	2	0	N	S	Number of non-marital cohabitations		
V210	24	1	0	N	S	Currently in non-marital cohabitation?	1 2	Yes No
V211	25	1	0	N	S	Living apart together (LAT)?	1 2	Yes No
V212	26	1	0	N	S	Reason for not living together	1 2 3	Want to Have to Both
V213	27	1	0	N	S	Intention to cohabit?	1 2 7	Yes No Don't know
V214	28	1	0	N	S	Intention to marry?	1 2 7	Yes No Don't know
V215	29	2	0	N	S	Total number of partnerships		

Record : 21

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
INDEX21	15	2	0	N	W	INDEX NUMBER PARTNERSHIP		
V218M	17	2	0	N	S	Month start living together ranges:	lower 1	upper 12
V218Y	19	2	0	N	S	Year start living together		
V218A	21	2	0	N	S	Respondent's age start living together		
V219	23	2	0	N	S	Partner's age start living together		
V220	25	1	0	N	S	Partner's own children	1 Yes 2 No	
V221	26	1	0	N	S	Number of partner's own children	6 6 or more 7 Don't know 8 Missing value 9 Not implemented	
V222	27	1	0	N	S	Number of partner's own children brought in	6 6 or more 7 Don't know 8 Missing value 9 Not implemented	
V223	28	1	0	N	S	Married before living together?	1 Yes 2 No	
V224	29	1	0	N	S	Partner's marital status at start	1 Single 2 Married 3 Widowed 4 Divorced 5 Legally separated	
V225	30	1	0	N	S	Married after living together?	1 Yes 2 No	
V226M	31	2	0	N	S	Month of marriage ranges:	lower 1	upper 12
V226Y	33	2	0	N	S	Year of marriage		
V226A	35	2	0	N	S	Age at marriage		

V229M	37	2	0	N	S	Month of partnership end ranges: Lower upper 1 12
V229Y	39	2	0	N	S	Year of partnership end
V229A	41	2	0	N	S	Age at partnership end
V230	43	1	0	N	S	Type of partnership end 1 Divorce/separation 2 Partner died 3 Forced L. A. T.
IMP21	44	1	0	N	S	Imputation 1 Imputation 2 No imputation

Record : 30

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
V301	15	1	0	N	S	Any live births?	1	Yes
							2	No
V302	16	2	0	N	S	Number of live births		
V303	18	1	0	N	S	Any adoptions?	1	Yes
							2	No
V304	19	2	0	N	S	Number of adoptions		
V305	21	1	0	N	S	Any stepchildren?	1	Yes
							2	No
V306	22	2	0	N	S	Number of stepchildren		
V307	24	1	0	N	S	Any fosterchildren?	1	Yes
							2	No
V308	25	2	0	N	S	Number of fosterchildren		
V309	27	2	0	N	S	Total number of children		

Record : 31

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
INDEX31	15	2	0	N	S	INDEX NUMBER CHILD		
V314M	17	2	0	N	S	Month of birth child ranges: lower upper	1 12	
V314Y	19	2	0	N	S	Year of birth child		
V314A	21	2	0	N	S	Age at birth child		
V315	23	1	0	N	S	Sex child	1 2	Boy Girl
V316	24	1	0	N	S	Child currently co-resident?	1 2	Yes No
V317	25	1	0	N	S	Why child no longer co-resident?	1 2 3 4 5 6	Child died Child given up for adoption Child moved out, on its own Child moved in with other Child stayed behind Other
V318M	26	2	0	N	S	Month of end co-residence child ranges: lower upper	1 12	
V318Y	28	2	0	N	S	Year of end co-residence child		
V318A	30	2	0	N	S	Age at end co-residence child		
V319	32	1	0	N	S	Type of child	1 2 3 4	Natural Adopted Step Foster
V320	33	1	0	N	S	Any other pregnancy before? ¹⁵	1 2	Yes No
V321	34	2	0	N	S	Number of other pregnancies before ¹⁵		
V322M	36	2	0	N	S	Month start co-residence child ranges: lower upper	1 12	

¹⁵Variables V320 and V321 are for women only and left blank for men.

V322Y	38	2	0	N	S	Year start co-residence child
V322A	40	2	0	N	S	Age start co-residence child
IMP31	42	1	0	N	S	Imputation
						1 Imputation
						2 No imputation

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Record : 40¹⁶

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V401	15	1	0	N	S	Any other pregnancy after?	1 Yes 2 No
V402	16	2	0	N	S	Number of other pregnancies after	
V403	18	2	0	N	S	Total number of other pregnancies before/after	
V405	20	1	0	N	S	Ever any non-live birth pregnancy?	1 Yes 2 No
V406	21	2	0	N	S	Total number of non-live birth pregnancies	

¹⁶For women only.

Record : 41¹⁷

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
INDEX41	15	2	0	N	S	INDEX NUMBER OTHER PREGNANCY	
V408M	17	2	0	N	S	Month of pregnancy termination ranges:	Lower upper 1 12
V408Y	19	2	0	N	S	Year of pregnancy termination	
V408A	21	2	0	N	S	Age at pregnancy termination	
V409	23	2	0	N	S	Pregnancy duration	
V410	25	1	0	N	S	Type of pregnancy termination	1 Abortion 2 Miscarriage 3 Stillbirth
IMP41	26	1	0	N	S	Imputation	1 Imputation 2 No imputation

¹⁷For women only.

Record : 42

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
V412	15	1	0	N	S	(Partner) currently pregnant?	1	Yes
							2	No
V413M	16	2	0	N	S	Expected month of delivery ranges:	lower	upper
							1	12
V413Y	18	2	0	N	S	Expected year of delivery		
V414	20	1	0	N	S	Wantedness current pregnancy (partner)	1	Wanted pregnancy
							2	Wanted to wait until later
							3	Did not want pregnancy at all

Record : 50

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V501	15	1	0	N	S	Ever sexual intercourse?	1 Yes 2 No
V502	16	2	0	N	S	Age at first sexual intercourse	
V503	18	1	0	N	S	Contraception at first intercourse?	1 Yes 2 No
V504	19	1	0	N	S	Ever used contraception?	1 Yes 2 No
V505	20	2	0	N	S	Age at first contraception	
V506A	22	2	0	N	S	First method A ever used	1 Sterilization self 2 Sterilization current partner 3 Sterilization ex-partner 4 Pill 5 Intra-uterine device 6 Injections 7 Diaphragm, foam, jelly 8 Condom 9 Periodic abstinence 10 Withdrawal 11 Any other method(s)
V506B	24	2	0	N	S	First method B ever used	1 Sterilization self 2 Sterilization current partner 3 Sterilization ex-partner 4 Pill 5 Intra-uterine device 6 Injections 7 Diaphragm, foam, jelly 8 Condom 9 Periodic abstinence 10 Withdrawal 11 Any other method(s) 99 No method B
V508	26	1	0	N	S	Perceived fecundity	1 Certainly yes 2 Probably yes 3 Probably not 4 Certainly not 7 Don't know (for sure)

V509	27	1	0	N	S	Operation?	
							1 Yes
							2 No
V510M	28	2	0	N	S	Month of operation	
						ranges: lower upper	
							1 12
V510Y	30	2	0	N	S	Year of operation	
V510A	32	2	0	N	S	Age at operation	
V511	34	1	0	N	S	Operation reason	
							1 Contraceptive
							2 Medical
							3 Both

Record : 50

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V512	35	1	0	N	S	Sexual intercourse last 4 weeks?	1 Yes 2 No
V514	36	1	0	N	S	Contraception last 4 weeks?	1 Yes 2 No
V515A	37	2	0	N	S	Method A last 4 weeks	1 Sterilization self 2 Sterilization current partner 3 Sterilization ex-partner 4 Pill 5 Intra-uterine device 6 Injections 7 Diaphragm, foam, jelly 8 Condom 9 Periodic abstinence 10 Withdrawal 11 Any other method(s)
V515B	39	2	0	N	S	Method B last 4 weeks	1 Sterilization self 2 Sterilization current partner 3 Sterilization ex-partner 4 Pill 5 Intra-uterine device 6 Injections 7 Diaphragm, foam, jelly 8 Condom 9 Periodic abstinence 10 Withdrawal 11 Any other method(s) 99 No method B
V517M	41	2	0	N	S	Month of sterilization ranges:	lower upper 1 12
V517Y	43	2	0	N	S	Year of sterilization	
V517A	45	2	0	N	S	Age at sterilization	
V518	47	1	0	N	S	Contraceptive use of 3 or more months? ¹⁸	1 Yes 2 No

¹⁸If module 2 is not implemented, variable V518 is skipped and left blank.

Record : 51¹⁹

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
INDEX51	15	2	0	N	S	INDEX NUMBER	CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD(S)
V520A	17	2	0	N	S	Method A	1 Sterilization self 2 Sterilization current partner 3 Sterilization ex-partner 4 Pill 5 Intra-uterine device 6 Injections 7 Diaphragm, foam, jelly 8 Condom 9 Periodic abstinence 10 Withdrawal 11 Any other method(s)
V520B	19	2	0	N	S	Method B	1 Sterilization self 2 Sterilization current partner 3 Sterilization ex-partner 4 Pill 5 Intra-uterine device 6 Injections 7 Diaphragm, foam, jelly 8 Condom 9 Periodic abstinence 10 Withdrawal 11 Any other method(s) 99 No method B
V521M	21	2	0	N	S	Month start using method ranges:	lower upper 1 12
V521Y	23	2	0	N	S	Year start using method	
V521A	25	2	0	N	S	Age start using method	
V524	27	1	0	N	S	Currently still using method?	1 Yes 2 No
V525M	28	2	0	N	S	Month stop using method ranges:	lower upper 1 12
V525Y	30	2	0	N	S	Year stop using method	

¹⁹Records with code number 51 should only appear in a national FFS SRF if module 2 is implemented.

V525A	32	2	0	N	S	Age stop using method	
V526	34	2	0	N	S	Reason for discontinuation method	
						1 Method failed: pregnancy	
						2 Wanted a child	
						3 Partner disapproved	
						4 Side effects	
						5 Health concerns	
						6 Access/availability	
						7 Wanted other method	
						8 Inconvenient to use	
						9 No sexual relations	
						10 Cost	
						11 Other	
IMP51	36	1	0	N	S	Imputation	
						1 Imputation	
						2 No imputation	

Record : 60

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V602	15	1	0	N	S	Childless: children wanted?	1 Yes 2 No 7 Don't know
V603	16	2	0	N	S	Childless: total number of children wanted	97 Don't know
V604	18	2	0	N	S	Childless: age at birth first child	97 Don't know
V605	20	1	0	N	S	Parent: more children wanted?	1 Yes 2 No 7 Don't know
V606	21	2	0	N	S	Parent: additional number of children wanted	97 Don't know
V607	23	1	0	N	S	Pregnant (partner): more children wanted?	1 Yes 2 No 7 Don't know
V608	24	2	0	N	S	Pregnant (partner): additional number wanted	97 Don't know
V609A	26	1	0	N	S	Reason (A) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Important 2 Not important 7 Don't know
V609B	27	1	0	N	S	Reason (B) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Important 2 Not important 7 Don't know
V609C	28	1	0	N	S	Reason (C) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Important 2 Not important 7 Don't know
V609D	29	1	0	N	S	Reason (D) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Important 2 Not important 7 Don't know
V609E	30	1	0	N	S	Reason (E) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Important 2 Not important 7 Don't know

V609F	31	1	0	N	S	Reason (F) for not wanting a(nother) child	
						1 Important	
						2 Not important	
						7 Don't know	
V611	32	1	0	N	S	Most important reason for not wanting	
						1 Reason (A)	
						2 Reason (B)	
						3 Reason (C)	
						4 Reason (D)	
						5 Reason (E)	
						6 Reason (F)	
						7 Don't know	
V612	33	1	0	N	S	What to do if unintentionally pregnant?	
						1 Choice (A)	
						2 Choice (B)	
						3 Choice (C)	
						4 Choice (D)	
						7 Don't know	

Record : 60

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
V613	34	2	0	N	S	Age at birth next child	97	Don't know
V614A	36	1	0	N	S	Reason (A) for wanting a(nother) child	1	Important
							2	Not important
							7	Don't know
V614B	37	1	0	N	S	Reason (B) for wanting a(nother) child	1	Important
							2	Not important
							7	Don't know
V614C	38	1	0	N	S	Reason (C) for wanting a(nother) child	1	Important
							2	Not important
							7	Don't know
V614D	39	1	0	N	S	Reason (D) for wanting a(nother) child	1	Important
							2	Not important
							7	Don't know
V614E	40	1	0	N	S	Reason (E) for wanting a(nother) child	1	Important
							2	Not important
							7	Don't know
V614F	41	1	0	N	S	Reason (F) for wanting a(nother) child	1	Important
							2	Not important
							7	Don't know
V616	42	1	0	N	S	Most important reason for wanting	1	Reason (A)
							2	Reason (B)
							3	Reason (C)
							4	Reason (D)
							5	Reason (E)
							6	Reason (F)
							7	Don't know
V617	43	2	0	N	S	Ideal number of children in this country	97	Don't know

Record : 70

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V701	15	1	0	N	S	(Post)materialism B1	1 Goal (E) 2 Goal (F) 3 Goal (G) 4 Goal (H) 7 Don't know
V702	16	1	0	N	S	(Post)materialism B2	1 Goal (E) 2 Goal (F) 3 Goal (G) 4 Goal (H) 7 Don't know
V703A	17	1	0	N	S	Statement (A)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 7 Don't know
V703B	18	1	0	N	S	Statement (B)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 7 Don't know
V703C	19	1	0	N	S	Statement (C)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 7 Don't know
V704A	20	1	0	N	S	Reason (A) for splitting up	1 Sufficient 2 Insufficient 7 Don't know
V704B	21	1	0	N	S	Reason (B) for splitting up	1 Sufficient 2 Insufficient 7 Don't know
V704C	22	1	0	N	S	Reason (C) for splitting up	1 Sufficient 2 Insufficient 7 Don't know
V704D	23	1	0	N	S	Reason (D) for splitting up	1 Sufficient 2 Insufficient 7 Don't know
V704E	24	1	0	N	S	Reason (E) for splitting up	1 Sufficient 2 Insufficient 7 Don't know

V704F	25	1	0	N	S	Reason (F) for splitting up 1 Sufficient 2 Insufficient 7 Don't know
V704G	26	1	0	N	S	Reason (G) for splitting up 1 Sufficient 2 Insufficient 7 Don't know
V704H	27	1	0	N	S	Reason (H) for splitting up 1 Sufficient 2 Insufficient 7 Don't know
V704I	28	1	0	N	S	Reason (I) for splitting up 1 Sufficient 2 Insufficient 7 Don't know

Record : 70

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V705A	29	1	0	N	S	Abortion (A)	1 Approve 2 Disapprove 7 Don't know
V705B	30	1	0	N	S	Abortion (B)	1 Approve 2 Disapprove 7 Don't know
V705C	31	1	0	N	S	Abortion (C)	1 Approve 2 Disapprove 7 Don't know
V705D	32	1	0	N	S	Abortion (D)	1 Approve 2 Disapprove 7 Don't know
V705E	33	1	0	N	S	Abortion (E)	1 Approve 2 Disapprove 7 Don't know
V706	34	1	0	N	S	Parental responsibilities	1 Responsibility (A) 2 Responsibility (B) 3 Neither 7 Don't know
V707A	35	1	0	N	S	Statement (A)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 7 Don't know 9 Not applicable
V707B	36	1	0	N	S	Statement (B)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 7 Don't know 9 Not applicable
V707C	37	1	0	N	S	Statement (C)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 7 Don't know 9 Not applicable
V707D	38	1	0	N	S	Statement (D)	1 Agree 2 Disagree

- 7 Don' t know
- 9 Not appl i cabl e

Record : 71²⁰

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V708A	15	1	0	N	S	Value of children (A)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V708B	16	1	0	N	S	Value of children (B)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V708C	17	1	0	N	S	Value of children (C)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V709A	18	1	0	N	S	Provider role (A)	1 Almost exclusively me 2 Mostly me 3 Both equally 4 Mostly partner 5 Almost exclusively partner
V709B	19	1	0	N	S	Provider role (B)	1 Almost exclusively me 2 Mostly me 3 Both equally 4 Mostly partner 5 Almost exclusively partner
V709C	20	1	0	N	S	Provider role (C)	1 Almost exclusively me 2 Mostly me 3 Both equally 4 Mostly partner 5 Almost exclusively partner
V709D	21	1	0	N	S	Provider role (D)	1 Almost exclusively me 2 Mostly me 3 Both equally 4 Mostly partner 5 Almost exclusively partner

²⁰Records with code number 71 should only appear in a national FFS SRF if module 3 is implemented.

V709E	22	1	0	N	S	Provider role (E)
						1 Almost exclusively me
						2 Mostly me
						3 Both equally
						4 Mostly partner
						5 Almost exclusively partner
V710A	23	1	0	N	S	Traditionalism/modernism (A)
						1 Strongly agree
						2 Agree
						3 Neither agree nor disagree
						4 Disagree
						5 Strongly disagree

Record : 71

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V710B	24	1	0	N	S	Traditionalism/modernism (B)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V710C	25	1	0	N	S	Traditionalism/modernism (C)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V710D	26	1	0	N	S	Traditionalism/modernism (D)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V710E	27	1	0	N	S	Traditionalism/modernism (E)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V710F	28	1	0	N	S	Traditionalism/modernism (F)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V711A	29	1	0	N	S	Marriage/cohabitation (A)	1 Very favourable 2 Favourable 3 Neither favourable nor unf. 4 Unfavourable 5 Very unfavourable
V711B	30	1	0	N	S	Marriage/cohabitation (B)	1 Very favourable 2 Favourable 3 Neither favourable nor unf. 4 Unfavourable 5 Very unfavourable
V711C	31	1	0	N	S	Marriage/cohabitation (C)	1 Very favourable 2 Favourable

							3 Neither favourable nor unf.
							4 Unfavourable
							5 Very unfavourable
V711D	32	1	0	N	S	Marriage/cohabitation (D)	
							1 Very favourable
							2 Favourable
							3 Neither favourable nor unf.
							4 Unfavourable
							5 Very unfavourable
V711E	33	1	0	N	S	Marriage/cohabitation (E)	
							1 Very favourable
							2 Favourable
							3 Neither favourable nor unf.
							4 Unfavourable
							5 Very unfavourable

Record : 71

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V711F	34	1	0	N	S	Marriage/cohabitation (F)	1 Very favourable 2 Favourable 3 Neither favourable nor unf. 4 Unfavourable 5 Very unfavourable
V711G	35	1	0	N	S	Marriage/cohabitation (G)	1 Very favourable 2 Favourable 3 Neither favourable nor unf. 4 Unfavourable 5 Very unfavourable
V712A	36	1	0	N	S	Childrearing (A)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V712B	37	1	0	N	S	Childrearing (B)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V712C	38	1	0	N	S	Childrearing (C)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V713A	39	2	0	N	S	Parental socialization value 1	1 Value (A) 2 Value (B) 3 Value (C) 4 Value (D) 5 Value (E) 6 Value (F) 7 Value (G) 8 Value (H) 9 Value (I) 10 Value (J) 11 Value (K)
V713B	41	2	0	N	S	Parental socialization value 2	1 Value (A) 2 Value (B) 3 Value (C) 4 Value (D)

Record : 71

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V713D	45	2	0	N	S	Parental socialization value 4	1 Value (A) 2 Value (B) 3 Value (C) 4 Value (D) 5 Value (E) 6 Value (F) 7 Value (G) 8 Value (H) 9 Value (I) 10 Value (J) 11 Value (K)
V713E	47	2	0	N	S	Parental socialization value 5	1 Value (A) 2 Value (B) 3 Value (C) 4 Value (D) 5 Value (E) 6 Value (F) 7 Value (G) 8 Value (H) 9 Value (I) 10 Value (J) 11 Value (K)
V714	49	1	0	N	S	Religiosity	1 Statement (A) 2 Statement (B) 3 Statement (C) 4 Statement (D)
V715	50	1	0	N	S	National pride	1 Very proud 2 Quite proud 3 Not very proud 4 Not proud at all 7 Don't know
V716	51	1	0	N	S	(Post)materialism A1	1 Goal (A) 2 Goal (B) 3 Goal (C) 4 Goal (D) 7 Don't know
V717	52	1	0	N	S	(Post)materialism A2	1 Goal (A) 2 Goal (B) 3 Goal (C) 4 Goal (D) 7 Don't know

V718	53	1	0	N	S	(Post)materialism C1
						1 Goal (I)
						2 Goal (J)
						3 Goal (K)
						4 Goal (L)
						7 Don't know
V719	54	1	0	N	S	(Post)materialism C2
						1 Goal (I)
						2 Goal (J)
						3 Goal (K)
						4 Goal (L)
						7 Don't know

Record : 71

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V720A	55	1	0	N	S	Individualism (A)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V720B	56	1	0	N	S	Individualism (B)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V720C	57	1	0	N	S	Individualism (C)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V720D	58	1	0	N	S	Individualism (D)	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree
V721E	59	1	0	N	S	Individualism (E)	1 Totally unimportant 2 Unimportant 3 Neither unimportant nor imp. 4 Important 5 Very important
V721F	60	1	0	N	S	Individualism (F)	1 Totally unimportant 2 Unimportant 3 Neither unimportant nor imp. 4 Important 5 Very important
V721G	61	1	0	N	S	Individualism (G)	1 Totally unimportant 2 Unimportant 3 Neither unimportant nor imp. 4 Important 5 Very important

Record : 80

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V801	15	1	0	N	S	Highest level of education (ISCED)	0 Preceding level 1 1 Level 1 2 Level 2, stage 1 3 Level 2, stage 2 4 Level 3, stage 1, vocational 5 Level 3, stage 1, graduate 6 Level 3, stage 2, post-grad. 7 Not classifiable
V802	16	1	0	N	S	School attendance at age 15?	1 Yes 2 No
V803	17	1	0	N	S	School attendance at age 15+?	1 Yes 2 No
V812	18	1	0	N	S	Ever had a job of 3 or more months? ²¹	1 Yes 2 No

²¹Note that variable V812 corresponding to question 812 of the ECE FFS questionnaire follows variable V803 in the FFS SRF.

Record : 81

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
INDEX81	15	2	0	N	S	INDEX NUMBER EDUCATION	
V804M	17	2	0	N	S	Month start studies ranges:	lower upper 1 12
V804Y	19	2	0	N	S	Year start studies	
V804A	21	2	0	N	S	Age start studies	
V805	23	1	0	N	S	Level/stage of education (ISCED)	0 Preceding level 1 1 Level 1 2 Level 2, stage 1 3 Level 2, stage 2 4 Level 3, stage 1, vocational 5 Level 3, stage 1, graduate 6 Level 3, stage 2, post-grad. 7 Not classifiable
V806	24	2	0	N	S	Subject-matter of study (ISCED)	1 General programmes 8 Literacy programmes 14 Teacher training 18 Fine/applied arts 22 Humanities 26 Religion/theology 30 Social sciences 34 Business administration 38 Law and jurisprudence 42 Natural sciences 46 Mathematics/computer science 50 Medical/health sciences 52 Trade/craft/industry 54 Engineering 58 Architecture, town planning 62 Agriculture/forestry/fishing 66 Home economics 70 Transport and communication 78 Service trades 84 Mass communication 89 Other programmes
V807	26	1	0	N	S	Part-time/full-time study	1 Part-time 2 Full-time
V808	27	1	0	N	S	Study successfully completed?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Still studying

V809M	28	2	0	N	S	Month of completing/stopping study ranges: lower upper 1 12
V809Y	30	2	0	N	S	Year of completing/stopping study
V809A	32	2	0	N	S	Age at completing/stopping study
V810	34	1	0	N	S	Ever any other education? 1 Yes 2 No
IMP81	35	1	0	N	S	Imputation 1 Imputation 2 No imputation

Record : 82

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
INDEX82	15	2	0	N	S	INDEX NUMBER	OCCUPATION
V813M	17	2	0	N	S	Month start job ranges:	lower upper 1 12
V813Y	19	2	0	N	S	Year start job	
V813A	21	2	0	N	S	Age start job	
V815	23	1	0	N	S	Main activity between jobs	1 Employed < 3 months 2 Unemployed 3 Housewife/houseman 4 Study 5 Other
V816	24	2	0	N	S	Kind of work (ISCO)	1 Armed forces 11 Legislators 12 Corporate managers 13 General managers 21 Phys./math./eng. prof. 22 Life science/health prof. 23 Teaching professionals 24 Other professionals 31 Phys./math./eng. ass. 32 Life science/health ass. 33 Teaching associates 34 Other associates 41 Office clerks 42 Customer services 51 Personal/protective services 52 Models, salespersons 61 Market-oriented agriculture 62 Subsistence agriculture 71 Extraction/building trades 72 Metal, machinery trades 73 Precision/handicraft 74 Other crafts and trades 81 Stationary-plant operators 82 Machine operators 83 Mobile-plant operators

- 91 Elementary sales/services
- 92 Agricultural labourers
- 93 Mining/construction

V817	26	1	0	N	S	Status of employment
						1 Employer
						2 Own-account worker
						3 Employee
						4 Unpaid family worker
						5 Cooperative's member
						6 Other
V818	27	1	0	N	S	Average number of hours worked weekly
						0 <10 h/w
						1 10-24 h/w
						2 25-34 h/w
						3 35-44 h/w
						4 45+ h/w
						5 Variable working hours

Record : 82

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
V819	28	1	0	N	S	Currently still at this job?	1 2	Yes No
V820M	29	2	0	N	S	Month end job ranges:	1 12	lower upper
V820Y	31	2	0	N	S	Year end job		
V820A	33	2	0	N	S	Age end job		
V821	35	1	0	N	S	Ever any other job?	1 2	Yes No
IMP82	36	1	0	N	S	Imputation	1 2	Imputation No imputation

Record : 90

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V902A	15	1	0	N	S	Household activity (A)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V902B	16	1	0	N	S	Household activity (B)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V902C	17	1	0	N	S	Household activity (C)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V902D	18	1	0	N	S	Household activity (D)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V902E	19	1	0	N	S	Household activity (E)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V902F	20	1	0	N	S	Household activity (F)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V902G	21	1	0	N	S	Household activity (G)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both

- 4 Other members
- 5 Others
- 9 Not applicable

Record : 90

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V904A	22	1	0	N	S	Child care activity (A)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V904B	23	1	0	N	S	Child care activity (B)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V904C	24	1	0	N	S	Child care activity (C)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V904D	25	1	0	N	S	Child care activity (D)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable
V904E	26	1	0	N	S	Child care activity (E)	1 Self 2 Partner 3 Both 4 Other members 5 Others 9 Not applicable

Record : 90

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V906	27	2	0	N	S	Kind of work partner (ISCO)	1 Armed forces 11 Legislators 12 Corporate managers 13 General managers 21 Phys./math./eng. prof. 22 Life science/health prof. 23 Teaching professionals 24 Other professionals 31 Phys./math./eng. ass. 32 Life science/health ass. 33 Teaching associates 34 Other associates 41 Office clerks 42 Customer services 51 Personal/protective services 52 Models, salespersons 61 Market-oriented agriculture 62 Subsistence agriculture 71 Extraction/building trades 72 Metal, machinery trades 73 Precision/handicraft 74 Other crafts and trades 81 Stationary-plant operators 82 Machine operators 83 Mobile-plant operators 91 Elementary sales/services 92 Agricultural labourers 93 Mining/construction
V907	29	1	0	N	S	Employment status partner	1 Employer 2 Own-account worker 3 Employee 4 Unpaid family worker 5 Cooperative's member 6 Other
V908	30	1	0	N	S	Average working hours/week partner	0 <10 h/w 1 10-24 h/w 2 25-34 h/w 3 35-44 h/w

						4 45+ h/w
						5 Variable working hours
V909	31	1	0	N	S	Highest level /stage education partner (ISCED)
						0 Preceding level 1
						1 Level 1
						2 Level 2, stage 1
						3 Level 2, stage 2
						4 Level 3, stage 1, vocational
						5 Level 3, stage 1, graduate
						6 Level 3, stage 2, post-grad.
						7 Not classifiable
V910	32	1	0	N	S	Education partner successfully completed?
						1 Yes
						2 No
						3 Still studying

Record : 90

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
V911	33	1	0	N	S	Children wish partner	1 2 3 7	Same More Fewer Don't know
V912	34	2	0	N	S	Number of children wanted by partner	97	Don't know
V913	36	1	0	N	S	Religiousness partner	1 2 3 7	Yes Somewhat No Don't know
V914	37	1	0	N	S	Religion partner	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Catholic Protestant Christian orthodox Freethinking Jewish Islamic Other
V915	38	1	0	N	S	Frequency attendance partner	1 2 3 4 5 6	More than once a week Once a week About once a month Only at official holidays Once a year (practically) never
V916	39	1	0	N	S	Religiousness respondent	1 2 3 7	Yes Somewhat No Don't know
V917	40	1	0	N	S	Religion respondent	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Catholic Protestant Christian orthodox Freethinking Jewish Islamic Other
V918	41	1	0	N	S	Frequency attendance respondent	1 2 3 4	More than once a week Once a week About once a month Only at official holidays

- 5 Once a year
- 6 (practically) never

V919 42 1 0 N S Importance God

- 1 Very important
- 2 Rather important
- 3 Neither important nor unimportant
- 4 Rather unimportant
- 5 Totally unimportant

Record : 91²²

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V921A	15	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (A)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921B	16	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (B)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921C	17	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (C)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921D	18	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (D)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921E	19	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (E)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921F	20	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (F)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921G	21	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (G)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921H	22	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (H)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know

²²Records with code number 91 should only appear in a national FFS SRF if module 4 is implemented.

V921I	23	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (I)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921J	24	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (J)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921K	25	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (K)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know

Record : 91

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V921L	26	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (L)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V921M	27	1	0	N	S	Circumstance (M)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V922A	28	1	0	N	S	Government responsibility (A)	1 Completely responsible 2 Quite responsible 3 Slightly responsible 4 Not responsible 7 Don't know
V922B	29	1	0	N	S	Government responsibility (B)	1 Completely responsible 2 Quite responsible 3 Slightly responsible 4 Not responsible 7 Don't know
V922C	30	1	0	N	S	Government responsibility (C)	1 Completely responsible 2 Quite responsible 3 Slightly responsible 4 Not responsible 7 Don't know
V922D	31	1	0	N	S	Government responsibility (D)	1 Completely responsible 2 Quite responsible 3 Slightly responsible 4 Not responsible 7 Don't know
V922E	32	1	0	N	S	Government responsibility (E)	1 Completely responsible 2 Quite responsible 3 Slightly responsible 4 Not responsible 7 Don't know
V922F	33	1	0	N	S	Government responsibility (F)	1 Completely responsible 2 Quite responsible 3 Slightly responsible 4 Not responsible

						7 Don't know
V922G	34	1	0	N	S	Government responsibility (G)
						1 Completely responsible
						2 Quite responsible
						3 Slightly responsible
						4 Not responsible
						7 Don't know

Record : 91

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Label Value	Label Label
V923A	35	1	0	N	S	Thing (A)	1 2 3 7	Very important Fairly important Unimportant Don't know
V923B	36	1	0	N	S	Thing (B)	1 2 3 7	Very important Fairly important Unimportant Don't know
V923C	37	1	0	N	S	Thing (C)	1 2 3 7	Very important Fairly important Unimportant Don't know
V923D	38	1	0	N	S	Thing (D)	1 2 3 7	Very important Fairly important Unimportant Don't know
V923E	39	1	0	N	S	Thing (E)	1 2 3 7	Very important Fairly important Unimportant Don't know
V923F	40	1	0	N	S	Thing (F)	1 2 3 7	Very important Fairly important Unimportant Don't know
V923G	41	1	0	N	S	Thing (G)	1 2 3 7	Very important Fairly important Unimportant Don't know
V923H	42	1	0	N	S	Thing (H)	1 2 3 7	Very important Fairly important Unimportant Don't know
V923I	43	1	0	N	S	Thing (I)	1 2 3	Very important Fairly important Unimportant

							7 Don' t know
V923J	44	1	0	N	S	Thi ng (J)	1 Very i mportant 2 Fai rly i mportant 3 Uni mportant 7 Don' t know
V923K	45	1	0	N	S	Thi ng (K)	1 Very i mportant 2 Fai rly i mportant 3 Uni mportant 7 Don' t know
V923L	46	1	0	N	S	Thi ng (L)	1 Very i mportant 2 Fai rly i mportant 3 Uni mportant 7 Don' t know

Record : 91

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V923M	47	1	0	N	S	Thing (M)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V923N	48	1	0	N	S	Thing (N)	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V924A	49	1	0	N	S	Thing (A)	0 No children at all 1 1 child 2 2 children 3 3 or more children 4 Doesn't matter 7 Don't know
V924B	50	1	0	N	S	Thing (B)	0 No children at all 1 1 child 2 2 children 3 3 or more children 4 Doesn't matter 7 Don't know
V924C	51	1	0	N	S	Thing (C)	0 No children at all 1 1 child 2 2 children 3 3 or more children 4 Doesn't matter 7 Don't know
V924D	52	1	0	N	S	Thing (D)	0 No children at all 1 1 child 2 2 children 3 3 or more children 4 Doesn't matter 7 Don't know
V924E	53	1	0	N	S	Thing (E)	0 No children at all 1 1 child 2 2 children 3 3 or more children 4 Doesn't matter 7 Don't know

V924F 54 1 0 N S Thi ng (F)

- 0 No children at all
- 1 1 child
- 2 2 children
- 3 3 or more children
- 4 Doesn't matter
- 7 Don't know

V924G 55 1 0 N S Thi ng (G)

- 0 No children at all
- 1 1 child
- 2 2 children
- 3 3 or more children
- 4 Doesn't matter
- 7 Don't know

Record : 91

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value	Label
V924H	56	1	0	N	S	Thing (H)	0 1 2 3 4 7	No children at all 1 child 2 children 3 or more children Doesn't matter Don't know
V924I	57	1	0	N	S	Thing (I)	0 1 2 3 4 7	No children at all 1 child 2 children 3 or more children Doesn't matter Don't know
V924J	58	1	0	N	S	Thing (J)	0 1 2 3 4 7	No children at all 1 child 2 children 3 or more children Doesn't matter Don't know
V924K	59	1	0	N	S	Thing (K)	0 1 2 3 4 7	No children at all 1 child 2 children 3 or more children Doesn't matter Don't know
V924L	60	1	0	N	S	Thing (L)	0 1 2 3 4 7	No children at all 1 child 2 children 3 or more children Doesn't matter Don't know
V924M	61	1	0	N	S	Thing (M)	0 1 2 3 4 7	No children at all 1 child 2 children 3 or more children Doesn't matter Don't know
V924N	62	1	0	N	S	Thing (N)	0 1 2	No children at all 1 child 2 children

- 3 3 or more children
- 4 Doesn't matter
- 7 Don't know

Record : 92²³

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V925A	15	1	0	N	S	Statement (A)	1 Fully agree 2 Mostly agree 3 Don't really agree 4 Totally disagree 7 Don't know
V925B	16	1	0	N	S	Statement (B)	1 Fully agree 2 Mostly agree 3 Don't really agree 4 Totally disagree 7 Don't know
V925C	17	1	0	N	S	Statement (C)	1 Fully agree 2 Mostly agree 3 Don't really agree 4 Totally disagree 7 Don't know
V925D	18	1	0	N	S	Statement (D)	1 Fully agree 2 Mostly agree 3 Don't really agree 4 Totally disagree 7 Don't know
V925E	19	1	0	N	S	Statement (E)	1 Fully agree 2 Mostly agree 3 Don't really agree 4 Totally disagree 7 Don't know
V925F	20	1	0	N	S	Statement (F)	1 Fully agree 2 Mostly agree 3 Don't really agree 4 Totally disagree 7 Don't know
V925G	21	1	0	N	S	Statement (G)	1 Fully agree 2 Mostly agree 3 Don't really agree 4 Totally disagree 7 Don't know

²³Records with code number 92 should only appear in a national FFS SRF if module 4 is implemented.

V926A	22	1	0	N	S	Possibility (A)	1 First preference
							2 Second preference
							7 Don't know
V926B	23	1	0	N	S	Possibility (B)	1 First preference
							2 Second preference
							7 Don't know
V926C	24	1	0	N	S	Possibility (C)	1 First preference
							2 Second preference
							7 Don't know

Record : 92

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V926D	25	1	0	N	S	Possibility (D)	1 First preference 2 Second preference 7 Don't know
V926E	26	1	0	N	S	Possibility (E)	1 First preference 2 Second preference 7 Don't know
V926F	27	1	0	N	S	Possibility (F)	1 First preference 2 Second preference 7 Don't know
V926G	28	1	0	N	S	Possibility (G)	1 First preference 2 Second preference 7 Don't know
V926H	29	1	0	N	S	Possibility (H)	1 First preference 2 Second preference 7 Don't know
V926I	30	1	0	N	S	Possibility (I)	1 First preference 2 Second preference 7 Don't know
V926J	31	1	0	N	S	Possibility (J)	1 First preference 2 Second preference 7 Don't know
V927A	32	1	0	N	S	Reason (A) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927B	33	1	0	N	S	Reason (B) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927C	34	1	0	N	S	Reason (C) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know

V927D	35	1	0	N	S	Reason (D) for not wanting a(nother) child 1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927E	36	1	0	N	S	Reason (E) for not wanting a(nother) child 1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927F	37	1	0	N	S	Reason (F) for not wanting a(nother) child 1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know

Record : 92

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V927G	38	1	0	N	S	Reason (G) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927H	39	1	0	N	S	Reason (H) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927I	40	1	0	N	S	Reason (I) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927J	41	1	0	N	S	Reason (J) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927K	42	1	0	N	S	Reason (K) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927L	43	1	0	N	S	Reason (L) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927M	44	1	0	N	S	Reason (M) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927N	45	1	0	N	S	Reason (N) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know
V927O	46	1	0	N	S	Reason (O) for not wanting a(nother) child	1 Very important 2 Fairly important 3 Unimportant 7 Don't know

V927P	47	1	0	N	S	Reason (P) for not wanting a(nother) child
						1 Very important
						2 Fairly important
						3 Unimportant
						7 Don't know
V928A	48	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (A)
						1 Strongly in favour
						2 Moderately in favour
						3 Against
						4 Very much against
						7 Don't know
V928B	49	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (B)
						1 Strongly in favour
						2 Moderately in favour
						3 Against
						4 Very much against
						7 Don't know

Record : 92

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V928C	50	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (C)	1 Strongly in favour 2 Moderately in favour 3 Against 4 Very much against 7 Don't know
V928D	51	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (D)	1 Strongly in favour 2 Moderately in favour 3 Against 4 Very much against 7 Don't know
V928E	52	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (E)	1 Strongly in favour 2 Moderately in favour 3 Against 4 Very much against 7 Don't know
V928F	53	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (F)	1 Strongly in favour 2 Moderately in favour 3 Against 4 Very much against 7 Don't know
V928G	54	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (G)	1 Strongly in favour 2 Moderately in favour 3 Against 4 Very much against 7 Don't know
V928H	55	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (H)	1 Strongly in favour 2 Moderately in favour 3 Against 4 Very much against 7 Don't know
V928I	56	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (I)	1 Strongly in favour 2 Moderately in favour 3 Against 4 Very much against 7 Don't know
V928J	57	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (J)	1 Strongly in favour 2 Moderately in favour

							3 Against
							4 Very much against
							7 Don't know
V928K	58	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (K)	
							1 Strongly in favour
							2 Moderately in favour
							3 Against
							4 Very much against
							7 Don't know
V928L	59	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (L)	
							1 Strongly in favour
							2 Moderately in favour
							3 Against
							4 Very much against
							7 Don't know

Record : 92

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V928M	60	1	0	N	S	Policy measure (M)	1 Strongly in favour 2 Moderately in favour 3 Against 4 Very much against 7 Don't know
V929A	61	2	0	N	S	First policy measure to be implemented	1 Policy measure (A) 2 Policy measure (B) 3 Policy measure (C) 4 Policy measure (D) 5 Policy measure (E) 6 Policy measure (F) 7 Policy measure (G) 8 Policy measure (H) 9 Policy measure (I) 10 Policy measure (J) 11 Policy measure (K) 12 Policy measure (L) 13 Policy measure (M) 97 Don't know
V929B	63	2	0	N	S	Second policy measure to be implemented	1 Policy measure (A) 2 Policy measure (B) 3 Policy measure (C) 4 Policy measure (D) 5 Policy measure (E) 6 Policy measure (F) 7 Policy measure (G) 8 Policy measure (H) 9 Policy measure (I) 10 Policy measure (J) 11 Policy measure (K) 12 Policy measure (L) 13 Policy measure (M) 97 Don't know
V929C	65	2	0	N	S	Third policy measure to be implemented	1 Policy measure (A) 2 Policy measure (B) 3 Policy measure (C) 4 Policy measure (D) 5 Policy measure (E) 6 Policy measure (F) 7 Policy measure (G) 8 Policy measure (H) 9 Policy measure (I) 10 Policy measure (J) 11 Policy measure (K) 12 Policy measure (L)

13 Policy measure (M)

V930A	67	1	0	N	S	Consequence (A)	1 Agree 2 Di sagree 7 Don' t know
V930B	68	1	0	N	S	Consequence (B)	1 Agree 2 Di sagree 7 Don' t know
V930C	69	1	0	N	S	Consequence (C)	1 Agree 2 Di sagree 7 Don' t know

Record : 92

Variable Name	Location	Length	Decimals	Format	Class	Variable Label	Value Label
V930D	70	1	0	N	S	Consequence (D)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 7 Don't know
V930E	71	1	0	N	S	Consequence (E)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 7 Don't know
V930F	72	1	0	N	S	Consequence (F)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 7 Don't know
V931	73	1	0	N	S	Role religion	1 Very important role 2 Important role 3 Not an important role 4 No role at all
V932	74	2	0	N	S	Reason for stopping this job	1 Marriage 2 Pregnancy/birth 3 Household duties too taxing 4 Too difficult (children) 5 No longer necessary 6 Partner opposed 7 Unemployed 8 Medically unfit 9 (early) retirement 10 Other reason(s)
V933	76	2	0	N	S	Major source of household income	1 Employment 2 Capital 3 State pension 4 Private pension 5 Social welfare 6 Unemployment benefit 7 Disability benefit 8 Other social benefit 9 Educational grant 10 (foster)parent(s) 11 Alimony 12 Other source(s)

PART TWO

FFS STANDARD COUNTRY REPORTS: OUTLINE

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Preface

Each FFS Standard Country Report will start with a preface by the PAU which will, among other things, acknowledge the contributions made by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, the Norwegian Statistical Office, and other national organizations to the development of the outline for FFS Standard Country Reports.

This preface will be drafted at the occasion of the first FFS Standard Country Report to be published and then be used similarly in all other FFS Standard Country Reports. |
|
|

Executive Summary

The purpose of the executive summary is to offer the reader an overview of the main findings reported in the body of the national FFS Standard Country Report. The main findings should, therefore, be summarized in a succinct and coherent way, illustrating their interdependence.

Continuations of and/or departures from past fertility and nuptiality trends and patterns, if known from earlier FFS-type surveys or other sources (Chapter 3), can also be indicated and compared with indicators of change in fertility and nuptiality as obtained from the national FFS data (Chapters 4 and 5).

The last few paragraphs of the executive summary may be used to relate the main FFS outcomes to national fertility and/or family policies, such as maternity/paternity leave arrangements, institutionalized child care and education, child and family allowances, work-related provisions, induced abortion, and so forth.

Broad recommendations, if any, relating to policy formulation and future research can also be stated very briefly at the end of the executive summary, which is, therefore, probably best written after a clear picture of the FFS results and their implications has been obtained.

The executive summary will not contain any tables or graphs and should not exceed 4 pages.

1. Introduction

The introductory chapter (1) should state the aim(s) of the country's FFS and contain some general remarks about the design and contents of the document, such as: an overview of the country's economic, social and cultural developments (chapter 2); the major (statistical) population trends, preferably based on information from sources other than the national FFS (chapter 3); the outcomes of the FFS (chapter 4), to be discussed in 8 separate sections; the integration of the main findings into a biographical framework (chapter 5); and, a separate annex dealing with some of the methodological aspects of the survey, like sample design, response rates and validity (chapter 6). The total size of an FFS Standard Country Report should preferably not exceed some 50 single-spaced pages A4, including tables and graphs, with approximately the same relative distribution by the number of pages per chapter/section as in the current outline.

Concerning the aims of the national FFS, indicate clearly whether this is the first survey of its kind in the country or the latest in a series of comparable FFS-type surveys. If the latter, is the main objective of the national FFS to preserve comparability with earlier FFS-type surveys conducted in the country or rather to preserve comparability with other countries participating in the FFS project? If both aims are equally important, how is this reflected in the design of the national FFS questionnaire?

Countries that have organized earlier FFS-type surveys are encouraged to present comparisons over time, as appropriate. Chapter 6 should be used to pinpoint sources of incomparability among the surveys.

Comments

If data sources other than FFS are being used for some of the tables in chapter 4, such as table 4.4.2 (panel d) or 4.5.3 (panel b), then this should be clearly indicated in the introduction in a brief paragraph pointing out where they come from, why, and in which section(s) they are being used.

Every effort has been made in this outline to indicate clearly for each table of the FFS SCR whether absolute numbers, per cents, cumulative per cents, averages, rates, or ratios should be reported and how to compute those indicators. In case of uncertainty, FFS SCR authors are advised to consult the PAU.

All tables in each chapter of the FFS SCR should present figures rounded to one digit after the decimal point.

2. Economic, Social, and Cultural Trends

Demographic changes take place in the wider context of economic, social, and cultural developments, both at the national and regional level. This chapter will, therefore, discuss briefly some major trends in selected economic, social, and cultural indicators for a period of approximately 40 years (1950-1990) on the basis of information available from various sources.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour force participation, employment, and unemployment will be considered as economic indicators, education and urbanization as social indicators, and religion and ethnicity as cultural indicators. In addition, some characteristics of the housing stock will be examined. Most of these indicators should be readily available from the National Statistical Office and/or various United Nations publications.

Comments

Since the principal aim of this chapter is to sketch the background against which FFS findings are to be interpreted, it is more important that the indicators to be presented are comparable over time than across countries. If a country does not have statistics on, say, the number of square meters of dwelling space per person but good information on some comparable indicator, then that indicator should be provided in time series. However, such deviations as well as departures from suggested definitions for particular indicators should be clearly documented.

If some of the data to be presented in table 2.1 are actually for years close, but not equal to, the ones recommended, these data should be presented together with footnotes indicating their exact year of reference.

GDP per capita figures in panels a and b of table 2.1 should preferably be given in constant prices of the domestic currency unit. For a useful study on comparative GDP levels, see United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Comparative GDP Levels, Economic Studies, No. 4, New York, 1993, Sales No. GV.E.93.0.5.

For GDP figures per sector in panel b and employment figures in panel d, the agricultural sector comprises agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing whereas the industrial sector comprises mining, manufacturing, construction, and electricity, water, and gas. All other branches of economic activity are categorized as services.

The classification of the population by educational level in panel f should preferably be the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) as used in other parts of the FFS SCR. Where this is not possible, the national classification system of low, medium, and high levels of education should be explained in footnotes to table 2.1.

The classification of the population by size of locality in panel g is the one recommended by the United Nations and implemented in, for instance, the FFS Standard Recode Variable RESID (FFS Questionnaire and Codebook, 1992, p. 82). If such data are not available as time series, the alternative classification system used should be clearly indicated.

Classifications of the population by religion in panel h and by nationality (ethnicity, citizenship, mother tongue, or country of birth, whichever is deemed most relevant) in panel i will be country-specific and have, therefore, in the outline been left open. No matter which classification systems are used, they should be clearly indicated, with panels h and i showing percentages rather than absolute numbers.

Table 2.1 Selected economic, social, and cultural indicators²⁴

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
a. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita ²⁵					
b. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by sector					
agriculture					
industry					
services					
c. Labour force participation rates ²⁶					
men					
women					
d. Per cent employed by sector					
men					
agriculture					
industry					
services					
total	100	100	100	100	100
women					
agriculture					
industry					
services					
total	100	100	100	100	100
e. Unemployment rates ²⁷					
total					
men					
women					
f. Per cent of population by level of education					
men					
low					
medium					
high					
women					
low					
medium					
high					
g. Per cent of population by size of locality					
- 1,999					
2,000- 9,999					
10,000- 99,999					
100,000-999,999					

²⁴If not available from national sources, (some of) these figures could be derived from UN publications.

²⁵In constant prices of domestic currency unit (latest available series).

²⁶Number of employed and unemployed individuals aged 20-64 years divided by the total number of individuals aged 20-64 years (x 100). If different lower and/or upper age limits are used, this should be indicated.

²⁷Number of unemployed individuals divided by the number of individuals in the labour force (x 100).

1,000,000+ inhabitants

h. Per cent of population
by religion

i. Per cent of population
by nationality/ethnicity

j. Number of dwellings (x 1,000)

k. Average square meters of
dwelling space per person

3. Population Trends

National FFS findings will provide policy-relevant information on, among other things, current fertility levels and family patterns. This information will have to be interpreted against the background of demographic developments in the past, as inferred from other sources. In view of this, this chapter will consider some selected population indicators as they evolved over the last 40 years.

Indicators to be considered will be various fertility, nuptiality, and mortality measures. In addition, this chapter will briefly review developments in selected population and household features. Most of the indicators will be readily available from the National Statistical Office and/or various United Nations publications.

Comments

If no parity-specific birth data are available, panels d to f in table 3.1 are to be left blank.

Panel b of table 3.1 sketches the development in relative population numbers over two broad age groups (0-14 and 65 and over). More details on this are to be presented in table 3.2 comparing two population pyramids by five-year age groups, for men and women separately, one for 1950 and one for 1990. Percentages in table 3.2 are to be calculated dividing the number of men or women in a particular age group by the total population ($\times 100$).

Absolute numbers underlying table 3.2 may serve as a basis for a graphical representation of changes in the age-sex distribution (graph 3.2).

Table 3.1 Selected population indicators²⁸

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1985	1990 ²⁹
a. Total population (x 1000)							
b. Per cent of population 0-14 years 65+ years							
c. Total period fertility rate							
d. Mean age of mother at first live birth							
e. Per cent of first live births							
f. Per cent of first live births to women aged 30+ years							
g. Per cent of non-marital live births							
h. Mean female age at first marriage							
i. Total female first marriage rate ³⁰							
j. General divorce rate ³¹							
k. Per cent of women cohabiting							
l. Life expectancy at birth Male Female							
m. Infant mortality rate							
n. Total number of households (x 1000)							
o. Per cent of one-person households							
p. Average household size							

²⁸If not available from national sources, (some of) these figures could be derived from UN publications.

²⁹Or latest available year.

³⁰The sum of age-specific female first marriage rates; the female first marriage rate for a given age (group) equals the number of women marrying at that age (group) for the first time, divided by the total number of women of that age (group).

³¹Number of divorces per 1000 married men or women.

Table 3.2 Two age pyramids compared: 1950 and 1990

	1950		1990	
	M	F	M	F
Per cent of the population				
in age group				
0 - 4				
5 - 9				
10 -14				
15 -19				
20 -24				
25 -29				
30 -34				
35 -39				
40 -44				
45 -49				
50 -54				
55- 59				
60 -64				
65 -69				
70 -74				
75 -79				
80 -84				
85 -89				
90 -94				
95 +				
Total				

4. FFS Findings

This part of the FFS Standard Country Report will present main results from the national FFS. This chapter will address a series of topics which correspond to sections of the ECE FFS questionnaire: household composition (4.1), parental home (4.2), partnerships (4.3), children (4.4), fertility regulation (4.5), fertility preferences (4.6), values and beliefs (4.7), and education/occupation (4.8). There will be no separate section on partner characteristics, but countries are free to present some of the findings based on section 9 of the ECE FFS questionnaire verbatim in other parts of this chapter, where appropriate.

Each section of this chapter should be descriptive rather than analytical, although some topics clearly lend themselves for a more interpretative approach. Where this is the case, such as with the relationship between fertility and education or employment, a more thorough discussion is proposed.

Per section, only one or a few tables are proposed. In general, these tables are based on variables which can easily be drawn from the ECE FFS questionnaire (see the list of Standard Recode Variables involved in each of the tables at the end of the outline). Most of the time, the figures are specific for age at interview, and in quite a few occasions also for age at occurrence of the event, so as to introduce a longitudinal dimension.

Comments

As agreed during the Fourth Informal Working Group Meeting, 26 to 28 May 1993, FFS respondents in tables 4.1.1 to 5.2 should be tallied according to the age at interview. For easier cohort analysis the year of birth should also be presented in the tables. If years of birth are grouped into 5-year intervals (as for age at interview), however, this could create some problems of presentation.

Assuming for instance that the national fieldwork for a particular FFS took place from March to October 1993, a woman born in February 1948 would be 45 years old at the time of interview but a woman born in November 1948 would then be 44 years old.

A possible solution to this presentation problem would be, for instance, to use overlapping birth cohort intervals of 6 years width, as in the following example for female respondents:

Age group of woman (at interview)							
15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54

Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
78-73	73-68	68-63	63-58	58-53	53-48	48-43	43-38

It should be kept in mind, however, that larger birth cohort intervals may make it more difficult to identify which birth cohorts are responsible for a particular demographic change.

An alternative solution would be to tally FFS respondents according to their age at 1 January or 31 December of the year in which the fieldwork took place, in which case there is no need to use overlapping birth cohorts intervals. However, if the national fieldwork took place from March to October 1993, as in the above example, this solution is ill-advised.

The ISSA tabulation programme, which produces weighted outcomes for tables 4.1.1

| to 5.2 on the basis of FFS SRF data, is available from the PAU upon request. For
| unweighed SRF data, this programme assumes WEIGHT=1.000.

4.1. Household Composition

Decisions of individuals concerning reproduction and partnership formation and/or dissolution are considered to be influenced by the size, composition, and characteristics of the households in which they reside. In view of this, this section will consider some basic features of the households of which FFS respondents are members; the information on those features has been collected through the household schedule. Because household information obtained from FFS respondents is not, in most countries, representative of all households, this section will not seek to shed light on all households.

This section will initially consider the distribution of respondents, classified by sex and age group, among four principal household categories, which are defined with respect to the presence/absence of children as well as the presence/absence of a partner of the respondent. Each household category is further broken down by the marital status of the respondent.

Also considered will be the distributions of respondents according to the presence of their parent(s), other relatives, unrelated individuals, as well as the proportions of respondents living alone and those with at least two other generations in their household. Average household size, as the aggregate outcome of the various household types and living arrangements at the time of interview, will also be looked into.

Comments

This analysis will make use of the following FFS definition of a partner: "Partner is someone with whom the respondent has an intimate relationship, whether (s)he is married or not, and with whom the respondent lives in the same household (external conditions such as housing or work permitting)"; see FFS Questionnaire and Codebook, 1992, page 14, V200. Formal and informal partnerships will be distinguished by using information on the marital status of the respondents in conjunction with the information on the presence of a partner. For instance, if the respondent is single and lives with a partner, (s)he will be classified as 'single with partner' (panels a and b, table 4.1.1). If the respondent is married and lives with a partner, then (s)he will be classified as 'married with partner' and will be assumed to live with his/her wife/husband. Formal and informal partnerships are further broken down by the presence/absence in the household of children of the respondent.

For the purpose of panels a to d, children are defined as all his or her biological, step, foster or adopted children regardless of their age, marital status or employment status. Authors wishing to differentiate among these various categories of children, can do so in the discussion of the outcomes of table 4.1.1.

Percentages in panels a to d should add up to 100, except in case of item non-response (not to be reported).

Percentages in panels e to i need not add up to 100 because here respondents may be tallied more than once.

Table 4.1.1 Position of the respondent in the household³²

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
Per cent of respondents currently living								
a. with children ³³ , with partner (subtotal)								
single								
married								
previously married								
b. without children, with partner (subtotal)								
single								
married								
previously married								
c. with children, without partner (subtotal)								
single								
married								
previously married								
d. without children, without partner (subtotal)								
single								
married								
previously married								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
e. with parent(s) ³⁴								
f. with other relatives ³⁵								
g. with others, no relatives ³⁶								
h. alone								
i. with at least two other generations ³⁷								

³²Marital status in panels a to d is that of the respondent, not the partner.

³³Standard Recode V004, codes 41, 43, 44, and 45.

³⁴Standard Recode V004, code 21.

³⁵Standard Recode V004, codes 11, 22, 32, 33, 34, 42, 51, and 61.

³⁶Standard Recode V004, code 71.

³⁷See FFS Questionnaire and Codebook, 1992, page 83, footnote 11.

j. average household size

Table 4.1.1 (Continued)³⁸

	Age group of man (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of man (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
Per cent of respondents currently living								
a. with children ³⁹ , with partner (subtotal)								
single								
married								
previously married								
b. without children, with partner (subtotal)								
single								
married								
previously married								
c. with children, without partner (subtotal)								
single								
married								
previously married								
d. without children, without partner (subtotal)								
single								
married								
previously married								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
e. with parent(s) ⁴⁰								
f. with other relatives ⁴¹								
g. with others, no relatives ⁴²								
h. alone								
i. with at least two other generations ⁴³								

³⁸Marital status in panels a to d is that of the respondent, not the partner.

³⁹Standard Recode V004, codes 41, 43, 44, and 45.

⁴⁰Standard Recode V004, code 21.

⁴¹Standard Recode V004, codes 11, 22, 32, 33, 34, 42, 51, and 61.

⁴²Standard Recode V004, code 71.

⁴³See FFS Questionnaire and Codebook, 1992, page 83, footnote 11.

j. average household size

4.2. Parental Home

Various characteristics of the parental home in which children grow up are known to influence their life course as adults. For instance, persons stemming from large families may be more prone to have children of their own than persons from small families. Similarly, persons stemming from broken homes may be more likely to break-up an unsatisfactory partnership of their own than persons who lived most of their formative years with both parents.

Although it is beyond the scope of FFS Standard Country Reports to link such parental home characteristics with the respondents' own fertility and family behaviour, it will be worthwhile to present some selected data which may pave the way to more explanatory analyses to be undertaken later. Therefore, this section will consider selected characteristics of the parental home, namely fertility levels of respondents' mothers, the presence of parents in the household before the respondent reached 15 years of age, and the incidence of divorce among parents.

Of further interest in the context of the FFS project is the differential age at which male and female adolescents/young adults leave their parental home to start living on their own. Leaving the parental home is often associated with the end of formal education, entry into the labour market and/or the onset of family formation. In addition, needless to say, it depends on the state of the housing market.

In the context of the analysis of fertility and family behaviour, the age at which individuals leave their parental home is a very important variable. This section will, therefore, consider trends and patterns of the age at which male and female adolescents/young adults leave their parental home for the first time. Countries that implemented the FFS module on migration will be in a position to investigate the extent to which leaving home is a recurrent rather than a one-time event, and are encouraged to comment on this in this section of their national FFS SCR.

Comments

If cumulative percentages are to be presented, as in panels d and e of table 4.2.1, they must always be tabulated by single years of age at event. This will permit a choice between their presentation as cumulative distribution curves (graphs) or as abridged tables (for selective ages only). It will also facilitate the calculation of medians or first quartiles. Cumulative percentages for a given birth cohort are to be computed as the total number of birth cohort members who experienced the event up to a certain age, divided by all birth cohort members exposed to the risk of experiencing it.

Cumulative percentages for ages corresponding to the age group at interview of that birth cohort should be interpreted with caution. No cumulative percentages should be given for ages above the upper age limit of the age group at interview of that birth cohort, i.e., panels showing cumulative percentages by age at event have always an empty lower left triangle.

Establishing the age at which individuals become first independent, as in panel e, may not be as easy as it appears. This is so because becoming independent may occur in various ways. One way is that individuals leave their parental home at a given point in time to start living on their own, some of whom will never return while others come back after some time to resume living with their parents. A second way is that individuals come to live on their own, not because they themselves move out of the parental home but because their parents leave or die. A third way is that individuals, while co-residing with one or both parents, at a given point in time become economically independent from them.

Panel e of table 4.2.1 compounds all three ways of becoming independent in one single figure, but countries fielding questions 107 to 112 of the ECE FFS questionnaire

unmodified are encouraged to discuss in the text the distribution according to all three ways.

Table 4.2.1 Parental home

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
a. Per cent of respondents whose mother gave birth to								
one child only (respondent)								
two children								
three children								
four or more children								
b. Average number of children born alive by respondent's mother								
c. Per cent of respondents who lived most of the time up to age 15 with								
both parents								
father only								
mother only								
neither parent								
d. Cumulative per cent of respondents whose parents divorced or separated, by age								
0								
.								
.								
.								
20								
e. Cumulative per cent of respondents who left their parents by age								
10								
.								
.								
.								
30								
Median ⁴⁴ age								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

⁴⁴The formula for computing the median from grouped data is $L + i * (N/2 - F)/f$, where L = the lower limit of the interval containing the median, F = the cumulative frequency corresponding to this lower limit, N = the sample size, f = the number of cases in the interval containing the median, and i = the width of the interval containing the median. For first quartiles, the formula becomes $L + i * (N/4 - F)/f$.

Table 4.2.1 (Continued)

	Age group of man (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of man (19..)							
	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..
a. Per cent of respondents whose mother gave birth to								
one child only (respondent)								
two children								
three children								
four or more children								
b. Average number of children born alive by respondent's mother								
c. Per cent of respondents who lived most of the time up to age 15 with								
both parents								
father only								
mother only								
neither parent								
d. Cumulative per cent of respondents whose parents divorced or separated, by age								
0								
.								
.								
.								
20								
e. Cumulative per cent of respondents who left their parents by age								
10								
.								
.								
.								
30								
Median ⁴⁵ age								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

⁴⁵The formula for computing the median from grouped data is $L + i * (N/2 - F)/f$, where L = the lower limit of the interval containing the median, F = the cumulative frequency corresponding to this lower limit, N = the sample size, f = the number of cases in the interval containing the median, and i = the width of the interval containing the median. For first quartiles, the formula becomes $L + i * (N/4 - F)/f$.

4.3. Partnerships

Nuptiality patterns are changing rapidly, although not uniformly, across countries of the ECE region. Marriage is no longer the only type of partnership couples can opt for. Alternative types of partnerships have emerged such as informal partnerships, with or without contract but outside marriage. Such informal partnerships may be converted into marriage, but they may also remain as they are, or dissolve. Divorce rates have gone up and first marriage rates have come down, but this does not necessarily mean that the total time individuals spend in union has diminished. Serial partnerships are another manifestation of the fundamental value changes that have taken place with respect to nuptiality. It is much more common nowadays than in previous times that after divorce or separation, new partnerships are formed. The median age at which first or higher order partnerships are formed or dissolved is also changing. This section will, therefore, selectively consider some of these issues. It will do so for first partnerships only, because of the compounding effects of first partnerships on higher order partnerships.

To begin with, first partnership formation will be dealt with by examining the age at which all first partnerships start (table 4.3.1, panel a). Subsequently, a distinction will be drawn between the following two types of first partnerships: (i) marriage without premarital cohabitation (panel b) and (ii) cohabitation regardless of whether or not marriage ensued (panel c). Next will be shown first partnerships characterized by marriage with the partner of premarital cohabitation (panel d). Information on these various types of partnership has been collected by means of the partnership table in the ECE FFS questionnaire.

The same typology will be used for investigating first partnership dissolutions (table 4.3.2). The total number of different types of partnership individuals have lived through will also be considered (panels e).

Comments

In order to avoid confusion, the term "non-marital cohabitation" will be used for partnerships involving co-residence without marriage between two partners of opposite sex. Where a "non-marital cohabitation" is followed by a marriage with the same partner, then this cohabitation will be referred to as "premarital cohabitation". A "premarital cohabitation" together with an ensuing marriage counts as one single partnership.

Base populations for the cumulative percentages in panels a to c of table 4.3.1 include all members of the corresponding birth cohorts. For each age at event, percentages in panels b and c should add up to those in panel a.

Base populations for the cumulative percentages in panel d of table 4.3.1 include only those cohort members whose first partnership started as a cohabitation, whether premarital or not, with the cumulative numbers of those who went on to marry their partner of premarital cohabitation in the numerators, by years elapsed since the start of the cohabitation. Base populations for panel d of table 4.3.1 and panel c of table 4.3.2 are the same.

Although it is obvious that respondents aged 15 to 19 years at interview can not have a partner with whom they live together for already 20 years, cumulative percentages at this duration do indicate the relative extent across birth cohorts of premarital cohabitation among first partnerships.

When examining in panel d of table 4.3.2 the dissolution of first partnerships involving marriage after premarital cohabitation, it is important to measure from the start of marriage, not from the start of cohabitation.

Table 4.3.1 Partnership formation

		Age group of woman (at interview)							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
		Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
		1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was either a marriage or cohabitation, by age at start of that first partnership								
	15								
	.								
	.								
	.								
	40								
b.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was a marriage without premarital cohabitation, by age at first marriage								
	15								
	.								
	.								
	.								
	40								
c.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was a cohabitation, whether premarital or not, by age at first cohabitation								
	15								
	.								
	.								
	.								
	40								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
d.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was a marriage preceded by premarital cohabitation, by years elapsed since the start of the cohabitation ⁴⁶								
	0								
	.								
	.								
	.								
	20								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
e.	Average <u>total</u> number of								

⁴⁶In terms of competing risks, cohabitations can be either dissolved or converted into marriage, or they may remain non-marital. Although cohabitations, once dissolved, can no longer be converted into marriage, their numbers are still to be maintained in the denominators for this panel. The dissolution of non-marital cohabitations is being dealt with in panel c of table 4.3.2.

marriages without premarital cohabitation
non-marital cohabitations
marriages with premarital cohabitation

all partnerships combined

Table 4.3.1 (Continued)

		Age group of man (at interview)							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
		Birth cohort of man (19..)							
		1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was either a marriage or cohabitation, by age at start of that first partnership								
	15								
	.								
	.								
	40								
b.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was a marriage without premarital cohabitation, by age at first marriage								
	15								
	.								
	.								
	40								
c.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was a cohabitation, whether premarital or not, by age at first cohabitation								
	15								
	.								
	.								
	40								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
d.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was a marriage preceded by premarital cohabitation, by years elapsed since the start of the cohabitation ⁴⁷								
	0								
	.								
	.								
	20								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
e.	Average <u>total</u> number of								

⁴⁷In terms of competing risks, cohabitations can be either dissolved or converted into marriage, or they may remain non-marital. Although cohabitations, once dissolved, can no longer be converted into marriage, their numbers are still to be maintained in the denominators for this panel. The dissolution of non-marital cohabitations is being dealt with in panel c of table 4.3.2.

marriages without premarital cohabitation
non-marital cohabitations
marriages with premarital cohabitation

all partnerships combined

Table 4.3.2 Partnership dissolution

		Age group of woman (at interview)							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
		Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
		1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was dissolved, by total duration of that first partnership								
	0 years								
	. years								
	. years								
	. years								
	20 years								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
b.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership, a marriage without premarital cohabitation, was dissolved, by duration of marriage								
	0 years								
	. years								
	. years								
	. years								
	20 years								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
c.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership, a cohabitation, was dissolved, by duration of cohabitation ⁴⁸								
	0 years								
	. years								
	. years								
	. years								
	20 years								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
d.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership, a marriage preceded by premarital cohabitation, was dissolved, by duration of marriage								
	0 years								
	. years								
	. years								
	. years								
	20 years								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

⁴⁸In terms of competing risks, cohabitations can be either dissolved or converted into marriage, or they may remain non-marital. Although premarital cohabitations, once converted into marriage, can no longer be dissolved, their numbers are still to be maintained in the denominators for this panel. The conversion of premarital cohabitation into marriage is being dealt with in panel d of table 4.3.1.

-
- e. Average total number of dissolutions
- marriages without premarital cohabitation
 - non-marital cohabitations
 - marriages with premarital cohabitation
- all partnerships combined
-

Table 4.3.2 (Continued)

		Age group of man (at interview)							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
		Birth cohort of man (19..)							
		1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership was dissolved, by total duration of that first partnership								
	0 years								
	. years								
	. years								
	. years								
	20 years								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
b.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership, a marriage without premarital cohabitation, was dissolved, by duration of marriage								
	0 years								
	. years								
	. years								
	. years								
	20 years								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
c.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership, a cohabitation, was dissolved, by duration of cohabitation ⁴⁹								
	0 years								
	. years								
	. years								
	. years								
	20 years								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
d.	Cumulative per cent of respondents whose <u>first</u> partnership, a marriage preceded by premarital cohabitation, was dissolved, by duration of marriage								
	0 years								
	. years								
	. years								
	. years								
	20 years								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

⁴⁹In terms of competing risks, cohabitations can be either dissolved or converted into marriage, or they may remain non-marital. Although premarital cohabitations, once converted into marriage, can no longer be dissolved, their numbers are still to be maintained in the denominators for this panel. The conversion of premarital cohabitation into marriage is being dealt with in panel d of table 4.3.1.

-
- e. Average total number of dissolutions
- marriages without premarital cohabitation
 - non-marital cohabitations
 - marriages with premarital cohabitation
- all partnerships combined
-

4.4. Children

Not only patterns of household formation and dissolution, as discussed in the previous section, have changed dramatically over the last few decades, but also patterns of fertility behaviour. Increasing numbers of children are nowadays born inside types of partnership other than marriage, such as cohabitation, or outside any type of partnership. This seems to be particularly true for first born children.

In spite of this increase in non-marital fertility, overall fertility has declined to below replacement level in quite a number of countries of the ECE region. This drop has been brought about in part by the delay in first births as a result of, among other things, the greater participation by women in higher education and professional activity. In many instances, this delay in first births has meant a more rapid spacing of higher order, especially third order, births for couples with more than one child. Ultimately, however, delaying first births may also lead to permanent childlessness.

In view of the importance of these and other factors, this section will consider (i) the (average) number of live-born children, (ii) the timing of first, second, and third births, if any, during the reproductive years of women, (iii) the partnership status at the birth of the first child, and (iv) the effects of continued education on the age at first birth.

Comments

Note that cumulative percentages of first live births in panel a of table 4.4.2 are by the woman's age whereas those of second and third live births in panels b and c are by the first and second child's age, respectively, whether or not they are then still alive. Cumulative percentages of second and third live births by mother's age will be calculated from FFS SRFs and published in the series of FFS Comparative Figures.

Base populations for the age-specific fertility rates in panel d of table 4.4.2 are the same as for panel a, provided the rates are calculated from FFS data. In both panels, the lower left triangle is to remain empty, with outcomes along the diagonal perhaps best placed in parentheses (rates along this diagonal are based on partial observations). If sources other than FFS are used for panel d, this should be specified in the text.

Base populations for table 4.4.3 include only those respondents with at least one live birth.

Table 4.4.1 Number of live-born children

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							

a. Per cent of respondents
by number of live-born children

0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5+								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

b. Average number of
live-born children

	Age group of man (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of man (19..)							

a. Per cent of respondents
by number of live-born children

0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5+								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

b. Average number of
live-born children

Table 4.4.2 The timing of fertility (women only)

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
a. Cumulative per cent of women having a <u>first</u> live birth by age								
15								
.								
.								
.								
.								
45								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
b. Cumulative per cent of women having a <u>second</u> live birth by age of first child								
0								
.								
.								
.								
15								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
c. Cumulative per cent of women having a <u>third</u> live birth by age of second child								
0								
.								
.								
.								
15								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
d. Age-specific fertility rates ⁵⁰								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								

⁵⁰Specify data source if not FFS.

40-44
45-49

Table 4.4.3 Partnership status at the birth of the first child

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a. Per cent of respondents in marriage								
b. Per cent of respondents in cohabitation								
c. Per cent of respondents not living in any partnership								
total (base)	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()

	Age group of man (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of man (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a. Per cent of respondents in marriage								
b. Per cent of respondents in cohabitation								
c. Per cent of respondents not living in any partnership								
total (base)	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()	100 ()

Table 4.4.4 Age at first birth by educational level at the time of interview⁵¹

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a. Cumulative per cent of respondents, ISCED 0-1, having first birth by age								
15								
16								
.								
39								
40								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
b. Cumulative per cent of respondents, ISCED 2-3, having first birth by age								
15								
16								
.								
39								
40								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
c. Cumulative per cent of respondents, ISCED 4-6, having first birth by age								
15								
16								
.								
39								
40								

⁵¹Education preceding the first level of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED, category 0), where it is provided, usually begins at age 3, 4, or 5 and lasts from one to three years. ISCED category 1 comprises primary education which generally begins at age 5, 6, or 7 and lasts about five years. ISCED categories 2 and 3 correspond to the first and second stages of secondary education. The first stage begins at age of 11 or 12 and lasts about three years, while the second stage begins at age 14 or 15 and also lasts about three years. A period of on-the-job training and experience may be necessary, sometimes formalised in apprenticeships. This period may supplement the formal training or replace it partly or, in some cases, wholly. ISCED category 4 stands for post-secondary education, which usually begins at age 17 or 18, lasts about four years, and leads to an award not equivalent to a first university degree. ISCED categories 5 and 6 also refer to post-secondary education beginning at age 17 or 18, lasting about three, four, or more years and leading to a university or postgraduate university degree or equivalent.

(base)

() () () () () () () () ()

Table 4.4.4 (Continued)⁵²

	Age group of man (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of man (19..)							
	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..
a. Cumulative per cent of respondents, ISCED 0-1, having first birth by age								
15								
16								
.								
39								
40								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
b. Cumulative per cent of respondents, ISCED 2-3, having first birth by age								
15								
16								
.								
39								
40								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
c. Cumulative per cent of respondents, ISCED 4-6, having first birth by age								
15								
16								
.								
39								
40								

⁵²Education preceding the first level of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED, category 0), where it is provided, usually begins at age 3, 4, or 5 and lasts from one to three years. ISCED category 1 comprises primary education which generally begins at age 5, 6, or 7 and lasts about five years. ISCED categories 2 and 3 correspond to the first and second stages of secondary education. The first stage begins at age of 11 or 12 and lasts about three years, while the second stage begins at age 14 or 15 and also lasts about three years. A period of on-the-job training and experience may be necessary, sometimes formalised in apprenticeships. This period may supplement the formal training or replace it partly or, in some cases, wholly. ISCED category 4 stands for post-secondary education, which usually begins at age 17 or 18, lasts about four years, and leads to an award not equivalent to a first university degree. ISCED categories 5 and 6 also refer to post-secondary education beginning at age 17 or 18, lasting about three, four, or more years and leading to a university or postgraduate university degree or equivalent.

(base)

() () () () () () () () ()

4.5. Fertility Regulation

Not only patterns of household formation and dissolution and of fertility behaviour, as discussed in the previous two sections, have changed dramatically, but also patterns of family planning. Age at first sexual intercourse has decreased significantly in some countries of the ECE region, and so has the age at first use of a contraceptive method. Contraceptive methods used first or currently also differ strikingly from one cohort to the other. Modern contraceptive methods have become much more important than traditional ones. In other countries, where effective contraception is still largely unavailable, abortion is still the major method of fertility regulation, whether for purposes of spacing births or limiting the number of offspring.

This section will, therefore, consider current contraception, trends in age at first sexual intercourse and first use of a contraceptive method, and the incidence of first induced abortion.

Comments

Because of the focus in FFS Standard Country Reports on fertility and the family, the figures to be presented in table 4.5.1 will be for couples only, where couples are defined according to the FFS definition of partnerships. The ISSA tabulation programme available from the PAU, however, produces this table also for respondents currently not living with a partner.

Figures on contraceptive practice among couples will yield a first indication of the extent of couple protection from the risk of (unwanted) pregnancy, an issue to be explored more fully in later stages of the FFS analysis. Figures on contraceptive practice among individuals without a partner, to be presented in textual rather than tabular form, may yield interesting additional information.

Panels a to e in table 4.5.1 have been arranged from lowest to highest exposure to the risk of conception, with each respondent being tallied only once. If more than one contraceptive method was used during the last four weeks prior to the interview (panel d), only the most effective method is to be recorded, with the most frequent combination to be discussed text-wise.

If a reference period other than the last four weeks prior to the interview was used in the national FFS questionnaire, this has to be clearly indicated.

As a measure of central tendency, the median takes into account the fact that some respondents may not yet have experienced the events of interest. The median is, therefore, to be preferred over the mean in panels a and b of table 4.5.2.

The base population for panel a of table 4.5.3 on first induced abortions consist of all birth cohort members. Base populations for each cell in panel b of table 4.5.3 showing age-specific induced abortion ratios include all pregnancies reported (no matter their outcome), which ever occurred to FFS female respondents of a particular age group or birth cohort. Entries along the diagonal are to be put in parentheses if based on FFS data. If other data than FFS are being used for this panel, it has to be clearly stated how the ratios (or rates) were obtained and what they represent.

As usual, the lower left triangles of panels a and b of table 4.5.3 are to remain empty.

Table 4.5.1 Contraceptive status (couples only)

		Age group of woman (at interview)							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
		Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
		1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
Per cent of respondents									
a.	infecund (respondent sterilized) ⁵³ (partner sterilized) ⁵⁴ (other reasons) ⁵⁵								
b.	fecund, pregnant								
c.	fecund, not pregnant, had no sex								
d.	fecund, not pregnant, had sex, used contraceptive method ⁵⁶								
	pill								
	iud								
	i n j e c t i o n s								
	d i a p h r a g m								
	c o n d o m								
	p e r i o d i c a b s t i n e n c e								
	w i t h d r a w a l								
	o t h e r m e t h o d								
e.	fecund, not pregnant, had sex, no contraceptive method used								
f.	status unknown								
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

⁵³V511 = 1.

⁵⁴V515 = 2.

⁵⁵V509 = 2.

⁵⁶If a combination of methods is being used, only the most effective method is to be reported.

Table 4.5.1 (Continued)

		Age group of man (at interview)							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
		Birth cohort of man (19..)							
		1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
Per cent of respondents									
a.	infecund (respondent sterilized) ⁵⁷ (partner sterilized) ⁵⁸ (other reasons) ⁵⁹								
b.	fecund ⁶⁰ , partner pregnant								
c.	fecund, partner not pregnant, had no sex								
d.	fecund, partner not pregnant, had sex, used contraceptive method ⁶¹								
	pill								
	iud								
	injections								
	diaphragm								
	condom								
	periodic abstinence								
	withdrawal								
	other method								
e.	fecund, partner not pregnant, had sex, no contraceptive method used								
f.	status unknown								
	total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

⁵⁷V515 = 1.

⁵⁸V511 = 1.

⁵⁹V509 = 2.

⁶⁰For the purpose of this table, any male respondent who is not sterilized will be assumed to be fecund.

⁶¹If a combination of methods is being used, only the most effective method is to be reported.



Table 4.5.2 First sexual intercourse and contraception

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							

a. median ⁶² age at first sexual intercourse								
b. median age at first contraception								
c. per cent respondents using contraception at first intercourse								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
	Age group of man (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of man (19..)							

a. median age at first sexual intercourse								
b. median age at first contraception								
c. per cent respondents using contraception at first intercourse								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

⁶²The formula for computing the median from grouped data is $L + i * (N/2 - F)/f$, where L = the lower limit of the interval containing the median, F = the cumulative frequency corresponding to this lower limit, N = the sample size, f = the number of cases in the interval containing the median, and i = the width of the interval containing the median. For first quartiles, the formula becomes $L + i * (N/4 - F)/f$.

Table 4.5.3 Induced abortions (women only)⁶³

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a. Cumulative per cent of women having a <u>first</u> induced abortion by age								
15								
.								
.								
.								
49								
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
b. Age-specific induced abortion ratios ⁶⁴								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								

⁶³Specify data source if not FFS.

⁶⁴Total number of induced abortions per 1,000 pregnancies (including those ending in an induced abortion, spontaneous abortion, stillbirth or live birth) according to age at pregnancy termination and age at interview. Note that a woman can have more than one induced abortion and/or other pregnancy outcomes in any given 5-year age interval.

4.6. Fertility Preferences

Future fertility levels in a country are determined, not only by couples wishing to start their reproductive life, but also by couples continuing their reproduction up to (or beyond) the desired family size. Reasons for wanting or not wanting a(nother) child are known to depend, in part, on education.

This section will, therefore, be devoted to a cohort-specific analysis of the total number of children respondents say they want to have ultimately, as a function of current family size as well as education. If interpreted with due caution, this information will be instrumental in predicting future fertility.

Comments

Note that in section 6 of the ECE FFS questionnaire corresponding to the measurement of the (additional) number of children wanted, the term "want" is used consistently. For example, mothers who are not pregnant at the time of interview and say that they could probably or certainly have another child, are asked: do you want to have another child sometime? It will be important, therefore, to indicate in the text what term has been used in the national FFS questionnaire, because alternatives like "intend" or "expect" are known to elicit different answers.

| Panels a and b of table 4.6.1 are on the (average) wanted ultimate number of
| children irrespective of current family size, which is detailed in panels c to f. If
| there is a current pregnancy, the number of children already born should be incremented
| by one, provided gestation is 3+ months.

| Average numbers in panels b and c of table 4.6.2 should add up to those of panel
| a.

Table 4.6.1 Wanted ultimate number of children

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a. Per cent of respondents by wanted ultimate number of children								
no children								
one child								
two children								
three children								
four or more children								
does not know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
b. average wanted ultimate number of children								
c. Per cent respondents having <u>no</u> children and wanting								
no children								
one child								
two children								
three children								
four or more children								
does not know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
d. Per cent respondents having <u>one</u> child and wanting								
one child								
two children								
three children								
four or more children								
does not know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
e. Per cent respondents having <u>two</u> children and wanting								
two children								
three children								

four or more children
 does not know

total	$\overline{100}$							
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

f. Per cent respondents
 having three children
 and wanting

three children
 four or more children
 does not know

total	$\overline{100}$							
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

Table 4.6.1 (Continued)

	Age group of man (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of man (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a. Per cent of respondents by wanted ultimate number of children								
no children								
one child								
two children								
three children								
four or more children								
does not know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
b. average wanted ultimate number of children								
c. Per cent respondents having <u>no</u> children and wanting								
no children								
one child								
two children								
three children								
four or more children								
does not know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
d. Per cent respondents having <u>one</u> child and wanting								
one child								
two children								
three children								
four or more children								
does not know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
e. Per cent respondents having <u>two</u> children and wanting								
two children								
three children								

four or more children
 does not know

total	$\overline{100}$							
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

f. Per cent respondents
 having three children
 and wanting

three children
 four or more children
 does not know

total	$\overline{100}$							
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

Table 4.6.2 Average number of children ultimately wanted, already born and additionally wanted, by level of education at time of interview

		Age group of woman (at interview)							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
		Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
	
a.	Average number ultimately wanted								
	ISCED 0-1								
	2-3								
	4-6								
b.	Average number already born								
	ISCED 0-1								
	2-3								
	4-6								
c.	Average number additionally wanted								
	ISCED 0-1								
	2-3								
	4-6								
		Age group of man (at interview)							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
		Birth cohort of man (19..)							
	
a.	Average number ultimately wanted								
	ISCED 0-1								
	2-3								
	4-6								
b.	Average number already born								
	ISCED 0-1								
	2-3								
	4-6								
c.	Average number additionally wanted								
	ISCED 0-1								
	2-3								
	4-6								

4.7. Values and Beliefs

Culture as a system of attitudes, values and knowledge widely shared within society and transmitted from generation to generation has been demonstrated over and over again to bear substantial relevance to, among other things, fertility and family behaviours. Individuals operate as demographic actors partly on the basis of values and beliefs which are neither constant over time nor uniform across individuals, groups of individuals, or societies. Cultural change induces demographic change.

In particular, the normative imperative to marry, to remain married, to have and raise children seems to have weakened dramatically in some countries of the ECE region, but that does not necessarily mean that marriage is now everywhere considered outdated. The right to have a child for women who do not want to have a stable relationship with a man is nowadays also judged quite differently than in previous times. The same is true for the emphasis to be placed on family life and parental responsibilities. Whereas it used to be considered as the parents' basic duty to do their utmost for the benefit of their children, even at the expense of their own well-being, it is much more common now for parents to hold the view that they have lives of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being wholly for their children's sake.

This section will, therefore, investigate the distributions across sex and age of some selective values and beliefs, notably, those connected to marriage and parental responsibilities.

Comments

The items to be presented in table 7.1 involve ECE FFS questions 703 and 706. If not these but some variants thereof were fielded in the national FFS, these alternative outcomes should be reported.

Table 4.7.1 Values and beliefs

	Age group of woman (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
Per cent of respondents (dis)agreeing with the statement								
a. "Marriage is an outdated institution"								
Agree								
Disagree								
Don't know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
b. "If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent, and she does not want to have a stable relationship with a man, she should be able to have the child"								
Agree								
Disagree								
Don't know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
c. "It would be a good thing if in the future more emphasis was placed on family life"								
Agree								
Disagree								
Don't know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
d. Per cent of respondents adhering to the view that								
"It is the parents' duty to do their best for their children, even at the expense of their own well-being"								
"Parents have lives of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being for the sake of their children"								
Neither view								
Don't know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

Table 4.7.1 (Continued)

	Age group of man (at interview)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	Birth cohort of man (19..)							
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
Per cent of respondents (dis)agreeing with the statement								
a. "Marriage is an outdated institution"								
Agree								
Disagree								
Don't know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
b. "If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent, and she does not want to have a stable relationship with a man, she should be able to have the child"								
Agree								
Disagree								
Don't know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
c. "It would be a good thing if in the future more emphasis was placed on family life"								
Agree								
Disagree								
Don't know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
d. Per cent of respondents adhering to the view that								
"It is the parents' duty to do their best for their children, even at the expense of their own well-being"								
"Parents have lives of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being for the sake of their children"								
Neither view								
Don't know								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

4.8. Female Education and Occupation

The growing participation by women in higher education and professional activity in contemporary society is fraught with problems of compatibility between productive and reproductive roles. Insufficient child care facilities in many countries of the region do not help much to alleviate these problems. Although some progress has been made in the improvement of status for women, gender inequalities still persist in many countries of the ECE region.

Some women seek to resolve the compatibility problems between productive and reproductive roles by working part-time in stead of full-time, but in particular part-time jobs are in short supply.

The severity of compatibility problems also appears to vary with the number of children and/or the age of the youngest child at home, with younger children generally requiring more intensive care than older children.

This section will, therefore, consider the extent to which women are currently enrolled (table 4.8.1) or employed (table 4.8.2), whether part-time or full-time, depending on the presence of one or more children in their household, by age of the youngest child.

Comments

For the purpose of tables 4.8.1 and 4.8.2, children at home are to be defined as in section 4.1, i.e., any biological, step, foster or adopted children currently living with the woman, regardless of their age, marital status or employment status.

The last three panels of tables 4.8.1 and 4.8.2 introduce age constraints. Nursery school age usually runs from 0 to 2 years, kindergarten age from 3 to 6 years, and primary school age from 7 to 12 years, although there are important differences between countries. The national practice has to be clearly indicated in the text.

Note that table 4.8.1 on female enrolment is only for women aged 34 years or less at the time of interview. This is so because enrolment figures for older women are probably negligible. For data on the relationship between education and fertility for older women, see panel b of table 4.6.2, last four columns.

Part-time employment in table 4.8.2 refers to jobs up to 34 hours per week ($V818(i) < 3$), full-time to jobs of 35 hours per week or more ($V818(i) \geq 3$). Women reporting "variable" working hours ($V818(i) = 5$) are probably best classified as part-time. Two part-time jobs held concurrently count as full-time employment.

There is no provision in this section for a table on gender (in)equalities but countries which implemented questions 902 and/or 904 of the ECE FFS core questionnaire are encouraged to discuss their outcomes in the text of this section.

Table 4.8.1 Enrolment and having children (women aged 15-34 only)

	Age group of woman (at interview)			
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)			
	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89
a. Per cent of all women currently enrolled, by number of children ⁶⁵ at home				
0				
1				
2				
3+				
total per cent (base)	()	()	()	()
b. Per cent of women currently enrolled, among those with a youngest child of <u>nursery school</u> age ⁶⁶				
(base)	()	()	()	()
c. Per cent of women currently enrolled, among those with a youngest child of <u>kindergarten</u> age				
(base)	()	()	()	()
d. Per cent of women currently enrolled, among those with a youngest child of <u>primary school</u> age				
(base)	()	()	()	()

⁶⁵Standard Recode V004, codes 41, 43, 44, and 45.

⁶⁶Refers to the youngest child currently living with the woman. Nursery school age usually runs from 0 to 2 years, kindergarten age (panel c) from 3 to 6 years, and primary school age (panel d) from 7 to 12 years.

Table 4.8.2 Labour force participation and having children (women only)

		Age group of woman (at interview)							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
		Birth cohort of woman (19..)							
		..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..	..7..
a. Per cent of all women currently employed, by number of children ⁶⁷ at home									
	0								
	1								
	2								
	3+								
	total per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
b. Per cent of women working part-time among those currently employed, by number of children at home									
	0								
	1								
	2								
	3+								
	total per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
c. Percents of women currently employed and of those working part-time, among women with a youngest child of <u>nursery school</u> age ⁶⁸									
	currently employed								
	working part-time								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
d. Percents of women currently employed and of those working part-time, among women with a youngest child of <u>kindergarten</u> age									
	currently employed								
	working part-time								
	(base)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
e. Percents of women currently employed									

⁶⁷Standard Recode V004, codes 41, 43, 44, and 45.

⁶⁸Refers to the youngest child currently living with the woman. Nursery school age usually runs from 0 to 2 years, kindergarten age (panel d) from 3 to 6 years, and primary school age (panel e) from 7 to 12 years.

and of those working part-time,
among women with a youngest child
of primary school age

currently employed
working part-time

(base) () () () () () () () ()

5. Biographical Integration

One of the main, and new, points in the FFS project is the focus on life course data which will show that, rather than isolated life course events, it is the combination of various life course events in the past which exert a definitive influence on fertility and family behaviour. That is the reason that quite a few 'biographies' were included in the ECE FFS core questionnaire.

This chapter will, therefore, combine selected individual event histories as presented so far into a more comprehensive framework. Event histories to be combined will be those concerning completion of highest education, leaving home, first entry into the labour market, first partnership formation, and the birth of the first child. Only the biographic information for one older cohort (age group 40-44) will be compared with that for one younger cohort (age group 30-34).

The discussion will focus on the sequence and overlap of curves, the timing of each of the curves and on the intervals between the successive curves.

Comments

Most of the figures to be entered in table 5.1 can be copied from tables already presented. Only the figures for panels a and c have to be expressly calculated for this table. The five cumulative distributions of table 5.1 will be depicted in four graphs, one for women aged 30-34 years at the time of interview, one for women aged 40-44, one for men aged 30-34, and one for men aged 40-44.

Table 5.2 gives for the same age-sex groups some selected summary measures on education and employment, sexual activity, children and partnerships, some of which can be taken from chapter 4. If any of these items are missing in the national FFS questionnaire, alternative ones can be chosen.

Table 5.1 Various event histories combined

	Age group of woman (at interview)	
	30-34	40-44
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)	
	...7..	...7..
Cumulative per cent of respondents who		
a. completed their highest level of education by age		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
b. first left their parents by age (table 4.2.1.e)		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
c. first entered the labour market by age		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
d. entered their first partnership by age (table 4.3.1.a)		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
e. had their first live birth by age (table 4.4.2.a)		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
(base)	()	()

Table 5.1 (Continued)

	Age group of man (at interview)	
	30-34	40-44
	Birth cohort of man (19..)	
	...7..	...7..
Cumulative per cent of respondents who		
a. completed their highest level of education by age		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
b. first left their parents by age (table 4.2.1.e)		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
c. first entered the labour market by age		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
d. entered their first partnership by age (table 4.3.1.a)		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
e. had their first live birth by age (table 4.4.2.a)		
	15	
	.	
	.	
	30	
(base)	()	()

Table 5.2 Selected summary measures of various life events

	Age group of woman (at interview)	
	30-34	40-44
	Birth cohort of woman (19..)	

a. Education and employment ⁶⁹		
Average number of person-years enrolled (up to age 30)		
Average number of person-years employed (up to age 30)		
b. Sexual activity		
Median age at first sexual intercourse (table 4.5.2.a)		
Per cent using contraception at first sexual intercourse (table 4.5.2.c)		
Per cent who ever had an induced abortion (up to age 30) (table 4.5.3.a)		
c. Children		
Median age at first live birth (table 4.4.2.a)		
Per cent living in cohabitation at first live birth (table 4.4.3.b)		
Per cent not living in any partnership at first live birth (table 4.4.3.c)		
Average number of live-born children (up to age 30)		
Per cent without live-born children (up to age 30) (table 4.4.2.a)		
d. Partnerships		
Median age at first marriage		
Median age at first cohabitation		

⁶⁹Time spent in part-time employment/education weighs as much as time spent in full-time employment/education, but time spent in two or more jobs/curricula simultaneously counts only once.

Median age at first partnership
(table 4.3.1.a)

Average number of years spent
in partnership (up to age 30)

Per cent of first marriages (up to age 30)
preceded by premarital cohabitation

Table 5.2 (Continued)

	Age group of man (at interview)	
	30-34	40-44
	Birth cohort of man (19..)	

a. Education and employment ⁷⁰		
Average number of person-years enrolled (up to age 30)		
Average number of person-years employed (up to age 30)		
b. Sexual activity		
Median age at first sexual intercourse (table 4.5.2.a)		
Per cent using contraception at first sexual intercourse (table 4.5.2.c)		
c. Children		
Median age at first live birth		
Per cent living in cohabitation at first live birth (table 4.4.3.b)		
Per cent not living in any partnership at first live birth (table 4.4.3.c)		
Average number of live-born children (up to age 30)		
Per cent without live-born children (up to age 30)		
d. Partnerships		
Median age at first marriage		
Median age at first cohabitation		

⁷⁰Time spent in part-time employment/education weighs as much as time spent in full-time employment/education, but time spent in two or more jobs/curricula simultaneously counts only once.

Median age at first partnership
(table 4.3.1.a)

Average number of years spent
in partnership (up to age 30)

Per cent of first marriages (up to age 30)
preceded by premarital cohabitation

6. Technical Annex

Finally, and also shortly, some information should be included in the FFS Standard Country Report on the survey methodology and organization. It is proposed to include this information in annex table 6.1. Some of the topics to be dealt with here are, for example, which persons were represented in the survey (sample definition)? How and when were they reached (from which sampling framework were they drawn)? What were the main points in the sample design (month and year of interview; oral/postal interview; non-response; method of replacement; post-stratification; (mean) duration of the interview)?

Non-response is a possible cause of sample bias. If there are systematic differences in the percentage of non-response between different groups of persons, the net sample will have only approximately the same statistical characteristics as the gross sample. To some extent, the existence of sample bias can be investigated. One can compare the gross sample with the net sample as regards the distribution of various characteristics for which information is available from both samples, such as age, marital status, number of children or region. Large deviations indicate that there is a sample bias. When a sample bias exists, this should be taken into account when interpreting the results.

If weights were used to compensate for over- or under-sampling of particular subgroups, then the method of deriving those weights should be explained in full, preferably through the presentation of both weighted and unweighted frequency distributions of variables used in their construction.

If a country is able to compare some FFS results with results from earlier FFS-type surveys, then the sample design(s) of the earlier version(s) should also be summarized so as to make judgements about the (im)possibility of comparisons in time feasible.

Table 6.1 The eligible and interviewed survey population (annex)

Age group	Women			Men		
	Single	Married	Previously Married	Single	Married	Previously Married
a. Number of eligible persons according to statistics						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
b. Number of persons in target sample						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
c. Number of persons interviewed						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
d. Per cent non-response ⁷¹						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						

⁷¹To be computed as $100 * (b - c)/b$.

Tables

FFS_SRF variables involved

Table 2.1
Table 3.1
Table 3.2
Table 4.1.1 V001, V004(i), V005(1), V006(1), V203
Table 4.2.1 V005(1), V006(1), V101, V104, V106, V108, V111, V112
Table 4.3.1 V005(1), V006(1), V218(1), V223(1), V225(1)
Table 4.3.2 V005(1), V006(1), V218(1), V223(1), V225(1), V229(1)
Table 4.4.1 V005(1), V006(1), V302
Table 4.4.2 V005(1), V006(1), V314(i), V319(i)
Table 4.4.3 V005(1), V006(1), V218(i), V223(i), V225(i), V226(i), V229(i), V314(1), V319(1)
Table 4.4.4 V005(1), V006(1), V314(1), V319(1), V801
Table 4.5.1 V005(1), V006(1), V412, V508, V512, V514, V515
Table 4.5.2 V005(1), V006(1), V502, V503, V505
Table 4.5.3 V005(1), V006(1), V408(1)
Table 4.6.1 V005(1), V006(1), V302, V603, V606, V608
Table 4.6.2 V005(1), V006(1), V302, V603, V606, V608, V801
Table 4.7.1 V005(1), V006(1), V703, V706
Table 4.8.1 V004(i), V005(1), V006(i), V808(i)
Table 4.8.2 V004(i), V005(1), V006(i), V818(i), V819(i)
Table 5.1 V005(1), V006(1), V805(i), V808(i), V809(i), V813(1)
Table 5.2 V005(1), V006(1), V218(i), V223(i), V225(i), V226(i), V229(i), V314(i), V319(i), V804(i), V809(i), V813(i), V820(i)
Table 6.1 RESID, V005(1), V006(1), V008(1)