

# Harmonized TILDA Documentation

**VERSION A, FEBRUARY 2015**

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# Preface

The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) is a large-scale, nationally representative, longitudinal study of persons aged 50 and over in Ireland. The survey is designed to ensure comparability with the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) in the United States, the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) in continental Europe, and the English Longitudinal Study of Aging (ELSA) in the United Kingdom. Part of the reason for the close connection is to allow cross-country comparisons using these data.

To facilitate such comparisons, we, with funding and support from National Institute on Aging (NIA), have created the Harmonized TILDA data which is created to harmonize the TILDA with the RAND HRS data. To make the data more accessible to researchers, the RAND Center for the Study of Aging created the RAND HRS, a user-friendly version of a subset of the HRS. It contains cleaned and processed variables with consistent and intuitive naming conventions, model-based imputations and imputation flags, and spousal counterparts of most individual-level variables. Harmonized TILDA includes variables as closely as possible. This document describes these data. Note, however, that TILDA license agreements do not allow us to disseminate the data directly. Instead, TILDA distributes the Harmonized TILDA dataset as part of its data files which it makes available on the Irish Social Science Data Archive (ISSDA) at <http://www.ucd.ie/issda/>. We also make available a Stata script ("do file") that generates these derived variables from the original TILDA public data files that the user must obtain from the ISSDA. Additional information about TILDA can be obtained from TILDA's website <http://www.tilda.ie/>.

The Harmonized TILDA initiative is part of a larger set of projects carried out by the USC PROGRAM ON GLOBAL AGING, HEALTH, AND POLICY to increase the availability and ease of use for data sets on aging around the world. In addition to the RAND HRS and Harmonized TILDA, this includes Harmonized SHARE (Europe and Israel), Harmonized ELSA (England), Harmonized JSTAR (Japan), Harmonized CHARLS (China), Harmonized LASI (India), Harmonized KLoSA (Korea) and Harmonized MHAS (Mexico). This also includes a searchable website, <https://g2aging.org/>, with questionnaires, and other metadata on a larger number of related data sets to facilitate the creation of customized data sets using variables from the original data sets and the harmonized ones.

We are grateful for the continuing support of and funding from NIA. In working with the TILDA data, we greatly benefited from the help and insights of TILDA team members.

## **Requested Acknowledgment**

We ask all users of the Harmonized TILDA to please inform our team of any written analysis using data from the Harmonized TILDA or information from the Harmonized TILDA Codebook by sending an email to [papers@g2aging.org](mailto:papers@g2aging.org). We also ask users to include the following acknowledgement in their written work: "This analysis uses data or information from the Harmonized TILDA dataset and Codebook, Version A as of February 2015 developed by the Gateway to Global Aging Data. The development of the Harmonized TILDA was funded by the National Institute on Ageing (R01 AG030153, RC2 AG036619, 1R03AG043052). For more information, please refer to [www.g2aging.org](http://www.g2aging.org)."

## **TILDA Version and Acknowledgment**

This document uses data from the 1<sup>st</sup> wave of TILDA, released February, 2012. TILDA is a major inter-institutional initiative led by Trinity College Ireland. Funding for the first four waves of TILDA has been provided by the Irish Life, Atlantic Philanthropies, and the Department of Health and Children.

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# 1. Introduction and Overview

This report documents the Harmonized TILDA data files, a streamlined collection of variables derived from the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA). TILDA is a survey of people aged 50 and over and their spouses / partners of any age, living in Ireland. Its main goal is to provide an interdisciplinary data resource on health, economic position and quality of life as people age. The survey elicits information about demographics, physical, mental, behavioral and cognitive health, healthcare utilization and medications, employment situation and job history, income and assets, social connectedness, financial and non-financial help received and given, housing and expectations.

TILDA is led by Trinity College Dublin. The samples have been drawn from persons and their spouses/partners living in residential addresses in the Republic of Ireland. The first wave of TILDA was conducted between October 2009 and February 2011. This initial sample included 8,504 respondents.

The data include any individual interviewed at least once. This includes individuals who were age-eligible at the time of their first interview and spouses regardless of age.

Currently, only Wave 1 from the core study, which we describe in this document, is available publically for study.

The TILDA data contains several auxiliary files. The Harmonized TILDA data file incorporates the core interview data, financial derived variables data, derived variables data, health assessment data, and self-completion questionnaire (SCQ) data. As not all respondents completed a SCQ or health assessment, data is not available for these components on the full sample. The Harmonized TILDA data file does not include any data which is not public release.

Documentation of the TILDA methodology can be found in The Design of the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (2010) document found on the TILDA website (<http://www.tilda.ie>).

## 1.1. Gateway to Global Aging Data

The Health and Retirement Study (HRS) has achieved remarkable scientific success, as demonstrated by an impressive number of users, research studies, and publications using it. Its success has generated substantial interest in collecting similar data as population aging has progressed in every region of the world.

The result has been a number of surveys designed to be comparable with the HRS: the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA), the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

(SHARE), the Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging (KLoSA), the Japanese Study on Aging and Retirement (JSTAR), the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), the Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI), and Harmonized MHAS (Mexico). The overview of this family of surveys, including their research designs, samples, and key domains can be found in Lee (2010).

As these surveys were designed with harmonization as a goal, they provide remarkable opportunities for cross-country studies. The value of comparative analyses, especially the opportunities they offer for learning lessons resulting from policies adopted elsewhere, is widely recognized. Yet there are only a limited number of empirical studies exploiting such opportunities. This is partly due to the difficulty associated with learning multiple surveys and the policies and institutions of each country.

Identifying comparable questions across surveys is the first step toward cross-country analyses. The Gateway to Global Aging Data (G2G) helps users understand and use these large-scale population surveys on health and retirement. The G2G includes several tools to facilitate cross-national health and retirement research. It includes a digital library of survey questions for all participating surveys. Its search engine enables users to find relevant survey questions. The G2G also includes a concordance search engine and a series of user guides, enabling users to compare questions and measures within and across surveys over time. Using these tools, researchers can identify all questions related to particular key words or within a domain. The G2G also provides tables and graphs of population and sub-population estimates for key harmonized variables.

The G2G can be accessed at <http://g2aging.org>. For more information about using the G2G visit the Help page. For more information about obtaining the Harmonized TILDA from TILDA website or downloading the Stata file used to create the Harmonized TILDA using the G2G see "Chapter 4. Distribution and Technical Notes."

## 1.2. Unit of Observation

We distinguish between three units of observation: individual, couple, and household. A "couple" in this sense means "single individual, or individual with his/her spouse, whatever applicable". In TILDA, once it was determined that there was an age-eligible member of the household, all age-eligible household members were eligible for interviewing. As a result, there are households in the data in which more than one "couple" is interviewed, for example, a husband and wife who were older than 50 and the mother of one of them.

In the HRS, an age-eligible individual is sampled and then this individual and his or her spouse or partner is interviewed, but no other household members, even if they are age-eligible. Thus, in the HRS, there is usually no distinction between a "couple" and a household". More precisely, "household" variables in the HRS (and the RAND HRS) are actually "couple" variables. But, as mentioned above, in TILDA, a household may consist of more than one "couple".

TILDA provides a limited amount of information about household members who are not interviewed. The household respondent provides information on all household members including, age, sex, marital or partner status, and the relationships between all household members. Only individuals over 50 and their spouses or partners are selected for a subsequent interview. In our files, we do not include non-respondents, and thus in particular we do not include the information about household members who were not eligible to be interviewed.

### 1.3. Data File Structure

The Harmonized TILDA data are contained in a single file which includes the first wave of TILDA. The data are stored in a “fat format” where each observation represents one respondent. The unit of observation is the individual. Each individual is uniquely identified by the unique identifier “id”. Households are identified by HHID. Couples are identified by wave-specific HwCOUPID where “w” refers to the specific wave. It is important to note that unlike the RAND HRS, households in the TILDA can include multiple couples. This file may be merged with other TILDA data using “id”.

### 1.4. Variable Naming Convention

With few exceptions, variable names in the Harmonized TILDA Data follow a consistent pattern. The first character indicates whether the variable refers to the reference person (“R”), spouse (“S”), the full household (“HH”), and a financial unit of household (“H”).<sup>1</sup> The second character indicates the wave to which the variable pertains: “1” or “A”. The “A” indicates “all,” i.e., the variable is not specific to any single wave. An example is RABDATE, the birth date of the respondent. The remaining characters describe the concept that the variable captures. For example:

Variable S1HLTHLM captures whether the spouse of the reference person experiences an impairment or health problem that limits the kind or amount of paid work he/she can do. The name of the variable does not indicate who provided the information. For example, the spouse’s health problem may have been reported by the spouse himself or herself, or it may have been reported by the reference person as a proxy.

In the text below, we may refer to variables such as SWHLTHLM for example, without specifying the wave.

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<sup>1</sup> The reference person need not be the person who responded to the question. It is the person whose information is central to the data file observation.

Variable labels also follow a consistent pattern. The first characters denote the name of the variable, followed by a colon. Then the wave to which the variable pertains (w1 OR w2) follows. The remainder of the label describes the concept that the variable captures. For example, the variable label of `s1HLTHLM` is:

```
s1HLTHLM:w1 Hlth problems limit work
```

It may seem duplicative to include the name of the variable and the wave in the variable label. However, statistical packages often suppresses the variable name and instead uses its label in the presentation of results.

Variable names in the Harmonized TILDA are generally based on the variable name used in the RAND HRS for the same measure. Measures which are exactly or near-exactly comparable between the Harmonized TILDA and RAND HRS use the exact same name. For instance `RABYEAR` is the variable name for the respondent birth year in both the Harmonized TILDA as well as the RAND HRS. If the Harmonized TILDA measure is deemed only somewhat comparable with RAND HRS version of that measure, the variable name in the Harmonized TILDA will often end in “\_T.” This variable name suffix indicates some TILDA-specific difference with RAND HRS version of this measure. For instance the Harmonized TILDA variable for CESD (summary depression measure) named `RwCESD_T` while the RAND HRS variable for respondent cohort is named `RwCESD`. The reason for this difference in variable name is that the TILDA used a different depression scale from the HRS. Other reasons for Harmonized TILDA-specific variable names include: differences in survey questions, differences in survey routing, and whether both sets of variables use imputed values. Harmonized TILDA specific variable names are used to notify the user that there are substantial differences between the RAND HRS and Harmonized TILDA measure and comparability between these measures is not straight-forward.

The Harmonized TILDA includes some variables without Harmonized TILDA-specific variable names even though the Harmonized TILDA measure is significantly different from the RAND HRS measure of the same name. In particular wealth and income measures in the Harmonized TILDA do not use Harmonized TILDA-specific variable names even though wealth and income measures in the Harmonized TILDA are expressed in Euro while income and wealth measures in the RAND HRS are always expressed in nominal dollars. Users should always check the “Differences with RAND HRS” section of each measure before comparing any Harmonized TILDA measure to the RAND HRS version of the same measures or any other Harmonized Dataset version of the same measure.

## 1.5. Missing Values, Nonresponse, and Imputations

Variables may contain missing values for several reasons. Stata offer the capability to distinguish multiple types of missing values, and we have attempted to record as much information as possible. Generally, the codes adhere to the classification in Table 1.



**Table 1. Missing Codes**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Reason for missing</b>
.	Reference person did not respond to this wave
.d	Don't know
.r	Refused
.u	Reference person is not married (for spouse variables)
.v	Spouse did not respond this wave (for spousal variables)
.m	Other missing

The coding scheme varies across variables. Consult the Data Codebook for details on individual variables.

## 1.6. Weighting and Accounting for Survey Design

The Harmonized TILDA includes variables to allow users to produce weighted estimates with survey design adjusted standard errors where provided by TILDA. TILDA data can currently be analyzed cross-sectionally or longitudinally when future waves have been released. Cross-sectional analysis uses one wave of data. Longitudinal analysis involves using multiple waves of data to analyze the change between those waves. If possible TILDA recommends conducting analysis on weighted data to help minimize the bias from differential non-response among key sub-groups.

All weights provided by TILDA are only calculated for core members living in private households who responded to the survey, included partial response and response by proxy. Unlike the HRS, TILDA does not provide separate weights for households. Instead TILDA suggests that the person-level analysis weights should also be used to weight households.

TILDA's Wave 1 cross-sectional weight was calculated by comparing the number of individuals in the sample with a given number of characteristics (age, sex and educational attainment) with the same number in the population, estimated using the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS 2010).

In addition to weights TILDA also provides some stratification and cluster variables to account for TILDA's complex survey design. For more detail information, please see TILDA website <http://tilda.tcd.ie/>.

## 2. Structure of Codebook

The Data Codebook contains the codebook documenting all variables in the Harmonized TILDA Data. This section explains how to interpret the codebook entries. The figure below shows a typical codebook page; the numbers in circles correspond to comments below.

Self-report of health
1

	Wave	Variable	Label	Type
2		R1SHLT	R1SHLT:W1 Self-report of health	Categ
3	1	S1SHLT	S1SHLT:W1 Self-report of health	Categ

4

5 → **Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SHLT	8503	2.669	1.093	1.000	5.000
S1SHLT	4300	2.586	1.066	1.000	5.000

6 → **Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	R1SHLT
.d:DK	14
.m:Oth missing	
.p:Proxy interview	175
.r:Refuse	5
1.Excellent	1576
2.Very good	3467
3.Good	3709
4.Fair	2264
5.Poor	889
Value-----	S1SHLT
.d:DK	10
.m:Oth missing	
.p:Proxy interview	122
.r:Refuse	4
.u:Unmar	3561
.v:SP NR	468
1.Excellent	1135
2.Very good	2404
3.Good	2495
4.Fair	1361
5.Poor	539

7 → **How Constructed**

RwSHLT is the respondent's self-reported general health status using a scale ranging from 1 for Excellent to 5 for Poor.

When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, RwSHLT is assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, .s or .p respectively. RwSHLT is set to missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwSHLT is the respondent's spouse's self-reported general health status taken directly from the spouse's RWSHLT. In addition to the special missing codes used in RWSHLT, SwSHLT employs the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

### 8 → Cross-Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

### 9 → Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

### 10 → TILDA Variables Used

Wave 1:  
PH001                  respondent's health

- 1 *Title:* The variables are documented in groups according to the concept that they measure. For example, there are eight variables related to self-reported health, corresponding to four waves and respondent/spouse. The title is often followed by a short description of the concept that is captured.
- 2 *Variable Names:* This entry shows the waves of variables in the group.
- 3 *Variable Labels:* This entry shows the Stata variable labels. As discussed above, the labels typically include the name of the variable, the file on which it is present, and a description of its contents.
- 4 *Variable Type:* This entry indicates the type of variable. It may be continuous (Cont), categorical (Categ), or character (Char).
- 5 *Descriptive Statistics:* This entry shows descriptive statistics on each variable. They include the number of nonmissing values, the mean, standard deviation, minimum value, and maximum value.
- 6 *Categorical Value Codes:* This entry shows the value label codes. These are only relevant for categorical variables. The first character(s) of the value labels indicate the value to which each label has been assigned. For example, value "1" is mapped into "1. Excellent" (not just "Excellent"). The entry also indicates which labels are assigned to which variables, and shows frequency tabulations for all categorical variables.
- 7 *How Constructed:* This entry provides background on the manner in which variables were constructed.

- 8 *Cross-Wave Differences in TILDA*: This entry briefly describes differences in question wording or contents between interview waves.
- 9 *Differences with the RAND HRS*: This entry describes any differences between the RAND HRS version of the variable and the Harmonized TILDA version of the variable. It is imperative these differences are understood when using harmonized measures.
- 10 *TILDA Variables Used*: This entry provides the names and labels of raw TILDA variables that were used to construct the new variables.

### 3. Distribution and Technical Notes

The Harmonized TILDA Data file is distributed by TILDA team. The Harmonized TILDA Data file is made available free of charge but only to users who register with TILDA and agree to the standard conditions. For more information on obtaining access to the TILDA data visit: TILDA website (<http://www.tilda.ie>).

This is version **A** of the Harmonized TILDA Data.

A copy of the Stata programs used to create the Harmonized TILDA and a copy of this Harmonized TILDA Codebook can be obtained on the Gateway to Global Aging Data ([www.g2aging.org](http://www.g2aging.org).) under the Download page.

## 4. Data Codebook

## **Section A: Demographic variables**

<b>Person Specific Identifier</b>
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Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	ID	id: unique individual serial number(6-char)	Char
1	IDN	idn: unique individual serial number(num)	Cont
1	HHID	hhid:hhold id (num)	Cont
1	HOUSEHOLD	household:hhold id (char)	Char
1	PN	pn: person number within household (num)	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
IDN	8504	314781.154	185484.776	1091.000	628842.000
HHID	8504	31477.989	18548.477	109.000	62884.000
PN	8504	1.266	0.448	1.000	4.000

**How Constructed:**

HHID and HOUSEHOLD uniquely identify households in the TILDA in a given wave and are taken directly from the TILDA variable HOUSEHOLD.

ID and IDN are unique identifiers for each respondent. It is created using the variables HHID and PN. These are concatenated to create the unique ID.

PN uniquely identifies persons within households who participate in the survey that is, within each HHID identifier. It is a 1-digit numeral.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

Unlike the HRS, TILDA interviews all individuals in the household. Both couples and uncoupled individuals will be present in households. Couples can be determined through use of the COUPID variable.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
 ID                      anonymised id



<b>Couple Identifier</b>
--------------------------

Wave Variable	Label	Type
1 H1COUPID	hlcupid:w1 couple id/num	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1COUPID	8504	6641.932	4589.232	1.000	12152.000

**How Constructed:**

HwCOUPID is the couple identifier. In TILDA the couple identifier is a count number beginning at 1 and continuing at single integer level increments to the number of couples. HwCOUPID is the same for each person in the couple, allowing researchers to match spouses who are both in the data.

A respondent whose spouse or partner does not appear in the survey data (due to age ineligibility, institutionalization, etc.) or does not have a spouse or partner (unmarried, divorced, widowed, separated) are also assigned a HwCOUPID, such that HwCOUPID is not missing for any respondent in a given wave. HwCOUPID is equivalent to the respondent's PID for these uncoupled persons. It will not have a corresponding HwCOUPID in the data.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

Unlike the HRS, TILDA was conducted on any eligible individual present at the household during the time of the interview. In this regard, there are households which contain a couple and another uncoupled individual or households with two or more uncoupled individuals. The use of couple ID is imperative for identifying sub-households and for comparison to RAND HRS concept of household.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
 CS006 are you...?  
 ID anonymised id

<b>Spouse Identifier</b>
--------------------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	S1PN	slpn:w1 spouse person id	Cont
1	S1PIDN	slpidn:w1 spouse id (num)	Cont
1	S1PID	slpid:w1 spouse id (char)	Char
1	RASPCT	raspct # of spouses with pid	Cont
1	RASPID1	raspid1:w1 id of 1st spouse	Char

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
S1PN	8504	0.759	0.830	0.000	3.000
S1PIDN	4302	319595.164	185361.327	1111.000	628842.000
RASPCT	8504	0.506	0.500	0.000	1.000

**How Constructed:**

SwPN is the spouse's person number within the household. It is derived using the PN variable.

SwPID and SwPIDN are derived from the PID of persons with a matching couple id. If the respondent is not married or partnered or if the respondent is married but there is no other respondent in the data then SwPID and SwPIDN are 0.

RASPCT counts the number of spouses the respondent has been coupled with who have also participated in the TILDA survey. Cohabiting partners are not differentiated from married respondents in TILDA, so both members of a couple are considered to be married.

The PID of the respondent's first spouse (counting from the first wave of data) is given in RASPID1. With subsequent waves of data, the respondent may separate from the current spouse and remarry. The new spouse's PID will be recorded in RASPID2, as the second spouse (which is not the same as the spouse in wave 2 of the data) and so on.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

Spouse ID in TILDA was assigned based on the marriage status of the respondent. In some cases, it was also necessary to use information from non-public version of the TILDA data.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
 HHID  
 ID                      anonymised id

<b>Wave Status: Response Indicator</b>
--

Wave Variable	Label	Type
1 INW1	inw1:in wave 1	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
INW1	8504	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	INW1
1.resp,alive	8504

**How Constructed:**

INWw indicates whether an individual in the TILDA sample responded to a particular wave. Respondents identified as having either a full or partial interview either in person or through a proxy are considered to have responded and are coded as 1.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known

<b>Wave Status: Interview Status</b>
--------------------------------------

Wave Variable	Label	Type
1 R1IWSTAT	rliwstat:w1 r interview status	Categ
1 S1IWSTAT	sliwstat:w1 s interview status	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1IWSTAT	8504	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
S1IWSTAT	4300	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	R1IWSTAT
1.resp, alive	8504
Value-----	S1IWSTAT
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.resp, alive	4300

**How Constructed:**

RwIWSTAT gives the response and mortality status at each wave for the respondent. Respondents are identified by code 1.

SwIWSTAT indicates the current wave's spouse's mortality status. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwIWSTAT. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single a special missing value of .u is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married a special missing value of .v is used.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
ID                    anonymised id

<b>Sampling Design</b>
------------------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	RAECLUST	raeclust: cluster variable	Cont
1	RAESTRAT	raestrat: stratification variable	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RAECLUST	8504	314.338	185.487	1.000	628.000
RAESTRAT	8504	1.906	0.834	1.000	3.000

**How Constructed:**

RAECLUST is the clustering variable based off the primary sampling units in TILDA (cluster). Each postal address in Ireland were assigned to one of 3155 geographical clusters and a sample of 640 of these clusters were selected which were stratified by socio-economic groups and geography to maintain a population representative sample.

RAESTRAT is the stratification variable (stratum) of the TILDA data. It was created using tertiles of cluster level social classes in wave 1 so that equal numbers of clusters were selected from each of the three socio-economic groups. The status of the cluster was defined by the proportion of individuals in that cluster. RAESTRAT indicates which of the three strata the cluster from which each participant recruited belonged.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

The RAND HRS does not include cluster and stratification variables but they should be used with the TILDA to obtain the correct standard errors for statistical analyses as TILDA used a complex survey design.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
 CLUSTER            cluster id  
 STRATUM            sampling stratum (tertile of cluster-level social class)

<b>Person-Level Analysis Weight</b>
-------------------------------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1WTRESP	rlwtresp:wl r person-level analysis weight	Cont
1	S1WTRESP	slwtresp:wl s person-level analysis weight	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1WTRESP	8504	141.158	50.632	0.000	240.443
S1WTRESP	4300	134.728	53.639	0.000	240.443

**How Constructed:**

RwWTRESP is the person-level analysis weight as defined by TILDA for each wave. The weight is provided to make the data a nationally representative sample.

SwWTRESP is a spouse variable. It is taken from the RwWTRESP value of the respondent's spouse. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single, a special missing value of .u is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married, a special missing value of .v is used.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No difference known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

Unlike the HRS, TILDA does not provide separate weights for households - only individual level weights are available.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
 CAPIWEIGHT      capi weight based on age/sex/edu crosstab from 2010 qnhs

**Number of Household Respondents**

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1HHRESP	hlhhresp:w1 number of total household respondents	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1HHRESP	8504	1.527	0.509	1.000	3.000

**How Constructed:**

HwHHRESP is the number of age-eligible household respondents who completed an interview in the current wave of data collection. HwHHRESP counts all respondents within a household across couples, so that all residing couples are considered one household.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

While the HRS defines a household as only containing a respondent and spouse (if coupled), so that HwHHRESP is either 1 or 2, TILDA households may contain more than a single age-eligible couple, including any combination of age-eligible couples and age-eligible single individuals.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
HOUSEHOLD household id

<b>Whether Coupled Household</b>
----------------------------------

Wave Variable	Label	Type
1 H1CPL	h1cpl:w1 whether coupled	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1CPL	8504	0.506	0.500	0.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	H1CPL
0.not coupled	4202
1.coupled	4302

**How Constructed:**

HwCPL indicates whether the respondent is one member of a couple in which both members are respondents in the current wave of data. HwCPL is set to zero if the respondent is not coupled with any other respondent in the current wave. Respondents who are married or partnered and living with their spouse/partner are not counted as a couple if their spouse is in-eligible to participate in TILDA or does not participate for any other reason.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
 CS006 are you...?  
 ID anonymised id



<b>Family or Financial Respondent</b>
---------------------------------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1FAMR	rlfamr:w1 whether family representative	Categ
1	S1FAMR	slfamr:w1 whether family representative	Categ
1	H1ANYFAMR	hlanyfamr:w1 whether any famr in hh	Cont
1	R1FINR	rlfinr:w1 whether financial representative	Categ
1	S1FINR	slfinr:w1 whether financial representative	Categ
1	H1ANYFINR	hlfmr:w1 whether any finr in hh	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1FAMR	8504	0.739	0.439	0.000	1.000
S1FAMR	4300	0.501	0.500	0.000	1.000
H1ANYFAMR	8504	0.991	0.095	0.000	1.000
R1FINR	8504	0.733	0.442	0.000	1.000
S1FINR	4300	0.501	0.500	0.000	1.000
H1ANYFINR	8504	0.986	0.119	0.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	R1FAMR
0.no	2222
1.yes	6282

Value-----	S1FAMR
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	2144
1.yes	2156

Value-----	R1FINR
0.no	2268
1.yes	6236

Value-----	S1FINR
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	2146
1.yes	2154

**How Constructed:**

In wave 1, couple members could decide to answer questions about their finances separately or designate one person to answer on behalf of the couple. All single respondents need to answer the financial questions.

RwFAMR indicates whether the respondent answered the family questions for the couple. SwFAMR indicates whether the current wave's spouse was in the family respondent. It is taken from the spouse's RwFAMR. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single, a special missing value of .U is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married, a special missing value of .V is used.

HwANYFAMR indicates whether anyone in the household is a family respondent. A value of 0 for HwANYFAMR indicates there is no family respondent.

RwFINR indicates whether the respondent answered the financial questions. SwFINR indicates whether the current wave's spouse was the financial respondent. It is taken from the spouse's RwFINR. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single, a special missing value of .U is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married, a special missing value of .V is used.

HwANYFINR indicates whether anyone within the couple answered the financial questions. A value of 0 for HwANYFINR indicates that there is no financial respondent.

### **Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

### **Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

### **TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
CS017                    classify the respondent

<b>Interview Dates</b>
------------------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1IWINDY_T	rliwindy_t:w1 r mean year of interview	Cont
1	S1IWINDY_T	sliwindy_t:w1 s mean year of interview	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1IWINDY_T	8504	2010.000	0.000	2010.000	2010.000
S1IWINDY_T	4300	2010.000	0.000	2010.000	2010.000

**How Constructed:**

RwIWINDY\_T indicates the individual interview year. As interview date information is not available in the publically released TILDA dataset, the mean year of interview is calculated for this variable.

SwIWINDY\_T indicate the current wave's spouse's individual interview year. It are taken from RwIWINDY\_T of the respondent's spouse. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and unmarried, a special missing value of .u is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married a special missing value of .v is used.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

TILDA does not include the same level of detail for interview dates as is available in RAND HRS as this question is excluded from the publically released dataset. Only the year of interview is available for the harmonized TILDA dataset.

<b>Age at Interview (in months and years)</b>
---

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1AGEY	rlagey:w1 r age (years) at ivw	Cont
1	S1AGEY	slagey:w1 s age in years at ivw	Cont
1	R1AGEYF	rlageyf:w1 flag for r age grouped	Categ
1	S1AGEYF	slageyf:w1 flag for s age grouped	Categ

### Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1AGEY	8492	62.968	9.407	49.000	80.000
S1AGEY	4297	61.215	8.772	49.000	80.000
R1AGEYF	8492	0.186	0.547	0.000	2.000
S1AGEYF	4297	0.137	0.430	0.000	2.000

### Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1AGEYF
.m:missing	12
0.age not grouped	7537
1.age bottom coded for less than 50 year	329
2.age top coded for 80+ years	626

Value	S1AGEYF
.m:missing	3
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.age not grouped	3850
1.age bottom coded for less than 50 year	304
2.age top coded for 80+ years	143

### How Constructed:

RwAGEY is the respondent's age in years at the time of the current wave's interview. Respondent's age is calculated as the difference between the interview date and the respondent's date of birth, assuming the date of birth is the first day of the specified month of birth. RwAGEY is set to .m for the respondents who did not provide a month and year of birth.

For anonymity purposes the RwAGEY variable is bottom and top coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. RwAGEYF identifies if a respondent's age has been grouped in this way. For those aged less than 50 years RwAGEY is set to 49 and RwAGEYF is coded as 1. For those aged 80 years and over RwAGEY is set to 80 and RwAGEYF is coded as 2.

SwAGEY and SwAGEYF are spouse variables. They are taken from the RwAGEY and RwAGEYF values of the respondent's spouse. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single, a special missing value of .u is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married, a special missing value of .v is used.

### Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

### **Differences with the RAND HRS**

Unlike the TILDA public dataset, the RAND HRS dataset does not bottom and top code the respondents' age in years.

Also the TILDA public dataset does not facilitate providing the respondents' age in months as the interview and birth dates are not included. As a result the Harmonized TILDA dataset only includes age in years.

### **TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

AGE                      age at interview assuming dob is 1st of specified month

<b>Gender</b>
---------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	RAGENDER	ragender:r gender	Categ
1	S1GENDER	slgender:w1 s gender	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RAGENDER	8504	1.556	0.497	1.000	2.000
S1GENDER	4300	1.500	0.500	1.000	2.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	RAGENDER
1.male	3780
2.female	4724

Value	S1GENDER
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.male	2150
2.female	2150

**How Constructed:**

RAGENDER was derived by using the first non-missing gender. RAGENDER is set to 1 for male and 2 for female as self-reported by the respondent. The plain missing code (.) is used if gender information is missing from the data.

SwGENDER indicates the current wave's spouse's gender. It is taken from the RAGENDER value of the respondent's spouse. If a spouse is not found in the current wave data and the respondent is unmarried, a special missing value of .u is used. If a spouse is not found in the current wave data and the respondent is married, a special missing value of .v is used.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
SEX                      gender

<b>Region</b>
---------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1REGION_T	rlregion_t:wl r region	Categ
1	S1REGION_T	slregion_t:wl s region	Categ
1	R1URBAN_T	rlurban_t:wl r lives in urban or rural	Categ
1	S1URBAN_T	slurban_t:wl s lives in urban or rural	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1REGION_T	8504	4.879	2.375	1.000	8.000
S1REGION_T	4300	4.977	2.347	1.000	8.000
R1URBAN_T	8491	1.755	0.812	1.000	3.000
S1URBAN_T	4300	1.719	0.814	1.000	3.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	R1REGION_T
1.border	977
2.west	1139
3.mid west	771
4.midlands	453
5.mid east	702
6.dublin	2002
7.south east	1095
8.south west	1365

Value	S1REGION_T
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.border	428
2.west	586
3.mid west	376
4.midlands	224
5.mid east	376
6.dublin	982
7.south east	620
8.south west	708

Value	R1URBAN_T
.m:missing	13
1.rural area	4092
2.town or city (not including dublin)	2387
3.dublin city or county	2012

Value	S1URBAN_T
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rural area	2198
2.town or city (not including dublin)	1114
3.dublin city or county	988

## How Constructed:

RwREGION\_T is the region of the respondent's residence. These locations correspond to census regions used by the Irish Central Statistics Office (CSO). These include 0.Border 1.West 2.Mid-West 3.Midlands 4.Mid-East 5.Dublin 6.South East and 7.South West. RwURBAN\_T indicates whether respondent lives in urban or rural area. RwURBAN\_T is sectioned into 0.Rural Area 1.Town or City (not including Dublin) and 2.Dublin City or County.

SwREGION\_T and SwURBAN\_T are the current wave's spouse's region of residence. It is taken from the RwREGION\_T and RwURBAN\_T value of the respondent's spouse. If a spouse is not found in the current wave data and the respondent is unmarried, a special missing value of .u is used. If a spouse is not found in the current wave data and the respondent is married, a special missing value of .v is used.

## Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

## Differences with the RAND HRS

Similar to the HRS, the regions that are measured in TILDA are census regions but the names of regions will differ from the HRS dataset. There should be no assumption of code similarities between RwREGION\_T and the RAND HRS variable of the same name.

## TILDA Variables Used:

Wave1:  
LOCAL3            location of household - dublin/urban/rural  
REGION            geographic location of household



<b>Education: Summary category and original category</b>
--

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	RAEDUC_T	raeduc_t:r education category	Categ
1	S1EDUC_T	slraeduc_t:w1 s education category	Categ
1	RAEDISCED	raedisced:r education isced	Categ
1	S1EDISCED	slraedisced:w1 r education isced	Categ

### Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RAEDUC_T	8500	3.639	1.574	0.000	7.000
S1EDUC_T	4300	3.776	1.556	0.000	7.000
RAEDISCED	8500	2.616	1.416	0.000	5.000
S1EDISCED	4300	2.742	1.397	0.000	5.000

### Categorical Variable Codes

Value	RAEDUC_T
.d:dk	4
0.no formal ed	9
1.some primary (not complete)	280
2.primary or equivalent	2232
3.intermediate/junior/group certificate	1971
4.leaving certificate or equivalent	1460
5.diploma/certificate	1335
6.primary degree	730
7.postgraduate/higher degree	483

Value	S1EDUC_T
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no formal ed	4
1.some primary (not complete)	117
2.primary or equivalent	935
3.intermediate/junior/group certificate	1052
4.leaving certificate or equivalent	795
5.diploma/certificate	735
6.primary degree	396
7.postgraduate/higher degree	266

Value	RAEDISCED
.d:dk	4
0.less than primary education	9
1.primary education	2512
2.lower secondary education	1971
3.upper secondary education	1460
4.post-secondary non tertiary education	1335
5.first stage of tertiary education	1213

Value	S1EDISCED
.u:unmar	2538

.v:sp nr		1664
0.less than primary education		4
1.primary education		1052
2.lower secondary education		1052
3.upper secondary education		795
4.post-secondary non tertiary education		735
5.first stage of tertiary education		662

### How Constructed:

The TILDA surveys respondents as to their highest educational level they have completed. RAEDUC\_T identifies the highest level of education the respondent reported completing. RAEDUC\_T is defined using the following codes: 0.No formal ed, 1.Some primary (not completed), 2.Primary or equivalent; 3.Intermediate/junior/group certificate, 4.Leaving certificate or equivalent, 5.Diploma/certificate, 6.Primary degree and 7.Postgraduate/higher degree. Don't know values of RwEDUC\_T are assigned the special missing code .d.

In order to provide a harmonized measure of education across all countries, the survey categorized education achievements using the International Standard Classification of Education ISCED codes. RAEDISCED identifies the latest non-missing report of education level by ISCED code.

RAEDISCED identifies the latest non-missing report of education level by ISCED code and was mapped to ISCED codes based on the advice in Classifying Educational Programs (OECD, 1999). For more information on ISCED codes see ISCED (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations, 1997). The codes used for RAEDISCED are: 0. Less than primary education, 1. Primary education, 2. Lower secondary education, 3. Upper secondary education, 4. Post-secondary non tertiary education and 5. First stage of tertiary education. RAEDISCED is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not complete any formal education and .d for those who responded that they don't know.

SwEDUC\_T and SwEDISCED indicate the current wave's spouse's category of education. They are taken from the RAEDUC\_T and RAEDISCED value of the respondent's spouse values. If a spouse is not found in the current wave data and the respondent is unmarried, a special missing value of .u is used. If a spouse is not found in the current wave data and the respondent is married, a special missing value of .v is used.

### Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

### Differences with the RAND HRS

A notable modification to the RAND HRS category schema here is larger range of categories for lower levels of education. TILDA includes the categories 'No formal education' 'Some primary (not completed)', 'Primary or equivalent' and 'Intermediate / Junior / Group certificate' to account for those who did not complete education equivalent to high school but did complete up to different certain stages.

Additionally, TILDA spreads out the categories for higher education into 'Diploma/Certificate' 'Primary degree' and 'Postgraduate/higher degree' for those completing different levels of higher education.

### TILDA Variables Used:

Wave1:  
DM001                    what is the highest level of education you have complete

<b>Current Marital Status</b>
-------------------------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MSTAT	rlmstat:w1 r marital status	Categ
1	S1MSTAT	slmstat:w1 s marital status	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MSTAT	8504	2.764	2.713	1.000	8.000
S1MSTAT	4300	1.075	0.380	1.000	3.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	R1MSTAT
1.married	5748
3.partnered	218
4.separated	352
5.divorced	200
7.widowed	1195
8.never married	791

Value	S1MSTAT
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.married	4139
3.partnered	161

**How Constructed:**

This variable is created using current marital status reported in each wave.

RwMSTAT indicates a respondent's marital status in the current wave. A code of 1 indicates the respondent is married. A code of 3 indicates the respondent is partnered. A code of 4 indicates the respondent is separated. A code of 5 indicates the respondent is divorced. A code of 7 indicates the respondent is widowed. A code of 8 indicates the respondent has never been married. Don't know, missing, or refused values of RwMSTAT are assigned special missing codes .d, .m, .r, respectively.

SwMSTAT indicates the current wave's spouse's marital status. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwMSTAT. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single a special missing value of .u is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married a special missing value of .v is used.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

CS006 are you...?

<b>Current Marital Status: Current Partnership Status</b>
---

Wave Variable	Label	Type
1 R1MPART	r1mpart:w1 r implied partnership	Categ
1 S1MPART	s1mpart:w1 s implied partnership	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MPART	8504	0.196	0.397	0.000	1.000
S1MPART	4300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	R1MPART
0.no	6840
1.yes	1664

Value-----	S1MPART
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4300

**How Constructed:**

Partnership is implied in all waves if the respondent reports being currently unmarried/unpartnered but is coupled with another respondent through TILDA's couple id.

RwMPART indicates whether a respondent partnership is implied in the current wave. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent is not implied to be partnered while a code of 1 indicates it has been implied that the respondent is partnered.

SwMPART indicates whether the current wave's spouse is considered partnered. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwMPART. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single a special missing value of .U is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married a special missing value of .V is used.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
CS006 are you...?

**Martial History: Never married**

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MNEV	rlmnev:w1 r never married	Categ
1	S1MNEV	slmnev:w1 s never married	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MNEV	8504	0.093	0.290	0.000	1.000
S1MNEV	4300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	R1MNEV
0.ever married	7713
1.never married	791

Value-----	S1MNEV
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.ever married	4300

**How Constructed:**

This variable is created using the MSTAT variable which indicates Martial status.

RwMNEV indicates whether the respondent ever reported being married to a cohabitating partner by the time of the current wave. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent was married at least once and a code of 1 indicates that the respondent has never been married.

SwMNEV indicates whether the current wave's spouse has ever been married. It is taken from the spouse's RwmNEV. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single a special missing value of .U is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married a special missing value of .V is used.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
CS006 are you...?

<b>Religion</b>
-----------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1RELIG_T	rlrelig_t:w1 r religion	Categ
1	S1RELIG_T	s1relig_t:w1 s religion	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1RELIG_T	8497	1.456	1.467	1.000	7.000
S1RELIG_T	4298	1.467	1.483	1.000	7.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	R1RELIG_T
.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	6
1.roman catholic	7527
2.anglican/ church of ireland/episcopali	290
3.methodist	22
4.presbyterian	52
5.other christian	86
6.other religion	82
7.no religion	438

Value-----	S1RELIG_T
.r:refuse	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.roman catholic	3784
2.anglican/ church of ireland/episcopali	169
3.methodist	9
4.presbyterian	28
5.other christian	35
6.other religion	42
7.no religion	231

**How Constructed:**

TILDA asks about the religious preference of the respondent, which is captured in R1RELIG\_T. R1RELIG\_T is defined using the following codes: 1. Roman Catholic, 2. Anglican/Church of Ireland, 3. Methodist, 4. Presbyterian, 5. Other Christian, 6. Other Religion, 7. no Religion. R1RELIG\_T is set to special missing .d when religion is reported as "don't know." R1RELIG\_T is set to plain missing .r when religion is reported as "refused." R1RELIG\_T is set to plain missing (.) when religion status is otherwise reported as missing.

S1RELIG\_T captures the religion of the respondent's current spouse in the current wave. It is taken from the R1RELIG\_T value of the respondent's spouse. If a spouse is not found in the current wave data and the respondent is unmarried, a special missing value of .u is used. If a spouse is not found in the current wave data and the respondent is married, a special missing value of .v is used.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

Unlike HRS, TILDA contains extra categories for Protestantism and no category for Judaism.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

DM020

what is your religion?



<b>Parental Mortality</b>
---------------------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MOMLIV	rlmomliv:w1 r mother alive	Categ
1	S1MOMLIV	slmomliv:w1 s mother alive	Categ
1	R1DADLIV	rldadliv:w1 r father alive	Categ
1	S1DADLIV	sldadliv:w1 s father alive	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MOMLIV	8492	0.192	0.394	0.000	1.000
S1MOMLIV	4294	0.225	0.418	0.000	1.000
R1DADLIV	8458	0.072	0.258	0.000	1.000
S1DADLIV	4275	0.090	0.287	0.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	R1MOMLIV
.d:dk	8
.r:refuse	4
0.no	6865
1.yes	1627

Value	S1MOMLIV
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	4
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3326
1.yes	968

Value	R1DADLIV
.d:dk	42
.r:refuse	4
0.no	7850
1.yes	608

Value	S1DADLIV
.d:dk	21
.r:refuse	4
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3889
1.yes	386

**How Constructed:**

RwMOMLIV and RwDADLIV indicate whether the respondent's mother or father is alive at the current wave. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent's mother or father is not alive at the current wave and a code of 1 indicates that the respondent's mother or father is alive at the current wave.

Don't know, missing, or refused responses to RwmOMLIV and RwdADLIV are assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, respectively.

SwMOMLIV and SwDADLIV indicate whether the current wave's spouse's mother or father is alive at the current wave. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwmOMLIV and RwdADLIV. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single a special missing value of .u is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married a special missing value of .v is used.

### **Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

### **Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

### **TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

TP001	is your mother alive?
TP007	is your father alive?

<b>Parents' Current Age or Age at Death</b>
---

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MOMAGE_T	rlmomage_t:w1 r mother age current/at death	Categ
1	S1MOMAGE_T	slmomage_t:w1 s mother age current/at death	Categ
1	R1DADAGE_T	rldadage_t:w1 r father age current/at death	Categ
1	S1DADAGE_T	sldadage_t:w1 s father age current/at death	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MOMAGE_T	8416	3.315	1.682	1.000	6.000
S1MOMAGE_T	4273	3.327	1.673	1.000	6.000
R1DADAGE_T	8317	2.757	1.613	1.000	6.000
S1DADAGE_T	4227	2.773	1.611	1.000	6.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	R1MOMAGE_T
.d:dk	75
.n:not applicable	12
.r:refuse	1
1.less than 70	1884
2.70-74 years	1066
3.75-79 years	1292
4.80-84 years	1823
5.85-89 years	1389
6.90+ years	962

Value-----	S1MOMAGE_T
.d:dk	20
.n:not applicable	6
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.less than 70	934
2.70-74 years	548
3.75-79 years	661
4.80-84 years	917
5.85-89 years	741
6.90+ years	472

Value-----	R1DADAGE_T
.d:dk	139
.n:not applicable	46
.r:refuse	2
1.less than 70	2743
2.70-74 years	1322
3.75-79 years	1448
4.80-84 years	1349
5.85-89 years	923
6.90+ years	532

Value-----	S1DADAGE_T
.d:dk	46
.n:not applicable	25
.r:refuse	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.less than 70	1365
2.70-74 years	694
3.75-79 years	714
4.80-84 years	716
5.85-89 years	466
6.90+ years	272

### How Constructed:

RwMOMAGE\_T and RwdADAGE\_T are the respondent's mother's or father's current age in years if the mother or father is still alive or the respondent's mother's or father's age at death. RwMOMAGE\_T and RwdADAGE\_T are coded categorically rather than as continuous variables. The categories are; 1.less than 70 years of age, 2.70-74 years, 3.75-79 years, 4.80-84 years, 5.85-89 years and 6.90+ years. RwMOMAGE\_T and RwdADAGE\_T are set to a special missing code (.m) when mother's or father's age or, mortality status are reported as missing. RwMOMAGE\_T and RwdADAGE\_T are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave. The question was only asked in wave 1.

SwMOMAGE\_T and SwDADAGE\_T are the current wave's spouse's mother's or father's current age or age at death. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwMOMAGE\_T and RwdADAGE\_T. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single a special missing value of .u is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married a special missing value of .v is used.

### Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

### Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, Parents' Current Age or Age at Death in the public TILDA dataset are categorical rather than continuous variables.

### TILDA Variables Used:

Wave1:

TP001	is your mother alive?
TP002	how old is your mother?
TP005	how old was your mother when she died?
TP007	is your father alive?
TP008	how old is your father?
TP011	how old was he when he died?

## **Section B: Health**

<b>Self-Report of Health</b>
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Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1SHLT	r1shlt:w1 self-report of health	Categ
1	S1SHLT	s1shlt:w1 self-report of health	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SHLT	8503	2.669	1.093	1.000	5.000
S1SHLT	4300	2.586	1.066	1.000	5.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	R1SHLT
.d:dk	1
1.excellent	1360
2.very good	2448
3.good	2758
4.fair	1517
5.poor	420

Value	S1SHLT
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.excellent	741
2.very good	1318
3.good	1380
4.fair	701
5.poor	160

**How Constructed:**

RwSHLT is the respondent's self-reported general health status using a scale ranging from 1 for Excellent to 5 for Poor.

When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, RwSHLT is assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, .s or .p respectively. RwSHLT is set to missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwSHLT is the respondent's spouse's self-reported general health status taken directly from the spouse's RwSHLT. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwSHLT, SwSHLT employs the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

PH001

now i would like to ask you some questions about your he

<b>Whether health limits work</b>
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Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1HLTHLM	r1hlthlm:w1 hlth problem limits activities	Categ
1	S1HLTHLM	s1hlthlm:w1 hlth problem limits activities	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1HLTHLM	8499	0.284	0.451	0.000	1.000
S1HLTHLM	4298	0.255	0.436	0.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	R1HLTHLM
.d:dk	5
0.no	6084
1.yes	2415

Value	S1HLTHLM
.d:dk	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3201
1.yes	1097

**How Constructed:**

RwHLTHLM indicates whether an impairment or health problem limits typical activities (including work). The TILDA question asks about respondents whether they have a long-term illness or disability. Those who respond yes are asked whether this limits their activities in any way. Additionally, all respondents are asked whether they have any health problem or disability that limits the kind or amount of paid work they could do. RwHLTHLM simply recodes these variables as a yes/no indicator. Thus, a code of 0 indicates that the respondent reports their usual activities not being limited by a health problem, whereas a code of 1 indicates that the respondent reports their usual activities being limited by a health problem. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, RwHLTHLM is assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, .s or .p, respectively. RwHLTHLM is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwHLTHLM is the respondent's spouse's indicator of whether usual activities are limited by health problems and is taken directly from the spouse's RwHLTHLM. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwHLTHLM, SwHLTHLM employs the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

While there is no difference in the way RwHLTHLM is coded in the RAND HRS and in the Harmonized TILDA, it should be pointed out that TILDA uses multiple questions for this variable. Respondents are asked



separate questions about whether they have health problems which limit work activities and health problems which limit typical activities rather than one combined question as in HRS.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

PH003	some people suffer from chronic or long-term health prob
PH004	does this illness or disability limit your activities in

<b>Activities of Daily Living (ADLs): Some difficulty</b>
---

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1WALKRA	rlwalkra:w1 r some diff-walk across room	Categ
1	S1WALKRA	slwalkra:w1 s some diff-walk across room	Categ
1	R1DRESSA	rldressa:w1 r some diff-dressing	Categ
1	S1DRESSA	sldressa:w1 s some diff-dressing	Categ
1	R1BATHA	rlbatha:w1 r some diff-bathing, shower	Categ
1	S1BATHA	slbatha:w1 s some diff-bathing, shower	Categ
1	R1EATA	rleata:w1 r some diff-eating	Categ
1	S1EATA	sleata:w1 s some diff-eating	Categ
1	R1BEDA	rlbeda:w1 r some diff-get in/out bed	Categ
1	S1BEDA	slbeda:w1 s some diff-get in/out bed	Categ
1	R1TOILTA	rltoilta:w1 r some diff-using the toilet	Categ
1	S1TOILTA	sltoilta:w1 s some diff-using the toilet	Categ

### Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1WALKRA	8499	0.012	0.107	0.000	1.000
S1WALKRA	4297	0.008	0.090	0.000	1.000
R1DRESSA	8499	0.062	0.241	0.000	1.000
S1DRESSA	4297	0.057	0.232	0.000	1.000
R1BATHA	8499	0.032	0.176	0.000	1.000
S1BATHA	4297	0.021	0.144	0.000	1.000
R1EATA	8499	0.007	0.082	0.000	1.000
S1EATA	4297	0.005	0.073	0.000	1.000
R1BEDA	8499	0.018	0.134	0.000	1.000
S1BEDA	4297	0.016	0.124	0.000	1.000
R1TOILTA	8499	0.011	0.103	0.000	1.000
S1TOILTA	4297	0.008	0.090	0.000	1.000

### Categorical Variable Codes

Value-----	R1WALKRA
.d:dk	4

.r:refuse	1
0.no	8401
1.yes	98
Value-----	S1WALKRA
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4262
1.yes	35
Value-----	R1DRESSA
.d:dk	4
.r:refuse	1
0.no	7975
1.yes	524
Value-----	S1DRESSA
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4051
1.yes	246
Value-----	R1BATHA
.d:dk	4
.r:refuse	1
0.no	8227
1.yes	272
Value-----	S1BATHA
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4206
1.yes	91
Value-----	R1EATA
.d:dk	4
.r:refuse	1
0.no	8441
1.yes	58
Value-----	S1EATA
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4274
1.yes	23
Value-----	R1BEDA
.d:dk	4
.r:refuse	1
0.no	8344
1.yes	155
Value-----	S1BEDA
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	1

.u:unmar		2538
.v:sp nr		1664
0.no		4230
1.yes		67
Value-----		R1TOILTA
.d:dk		4
.r:refuse		1
0.no		8407
1.yes		92
Value-----		S1TOILTA
.d:dk		2
.r:refuse		1
.u:unmar		2538
.v:sp nr		1664
0.no		4262
1.yes		35

### How Constructed:

These variables indicate difficulty with activities of daily living (ADLs). The ADLs include walking across a room (RwWALKRA), dressing (RwDRESSA), bathing (RwBATHA), eating (RwEATA), getting in and out of bed (RwBEDA), and using the toilet (RwTOILTA). A code of 0 indicates that the respondent did not report any problems with the activity. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent reported some difficulty with the activity. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, RwWALKRA, RwDRESSA, RwBATHA, RwEATA, RwBEDA, and RwTOILTA are assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, .s or .p respectively. RwWALKRA, RwDRESSA, RwBATHA, RwEATA, RwBEDA, and RwTOILTA are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwWALKRA, SwDRESSA, SwBATHA, SwEATA, SwBEDA, and SwTOILTA indicate whether the respondent's spouse reported any difficulty with each one of these daily living activities and are taken directly from the spouse's RwWALKRA, RwDRESSA, RwBATHA, RwEATA, RwBEDA, and RwTOILTA, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwWALKRA, RwDRESSA, RwBATHA, RwEATA, RwBEDA, and RwTOILTA, SwWALKRA, SwDRESSA, SwBATHA, SwEATA, SwBEDA, and SwTOILTA employ the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

Some of these variables are used to construct a number of functional limitation indices, including an ADL summary index. Please see "ADLS Summary" and "Other Summary Indices".

### Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

### Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

### TILDA Variables Used:

Wave1:

FL001_13	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_1	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_2	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_3	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_4	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_5	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_6	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_7	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_8	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h

<b>Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs): Some difficulty</b>
---

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1PHONEA	rlphonea:w1 r some diff-use telephone	Categ
1	S1PHONEA	slphonea:w1 s some diff-use telephone	Categ
1	R1MONEYA	rlmoneya:w1 r some diff-managing money	Categ
1	S1MONEYA	slmoneya:w1 s some diff-managing money	Categ
1	R1MEDSA	rlmedsa:w1 r some diff-take medications	Categ
1	S1MEDSA	slmedsa:w1 s some diff-take medications	Categ
1	R1SHOPA	rlshopa:w1 r some diff-shop for grocery	Categ
1	S1SHOPA	slshopa:w1 s some diff-shop for grocery	Categ
1	R1MEALSA	rlmealsa:w1 r some diff-prepare hot meal	Categ
1	S1MEALSA	slmealsa:w1 s some diff-prepare hot meal	Categ

### Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1PHONEA	8502	0.007	0.082	0.000	1.000
S1PHONEA	4300	0.004	0.063	0.000	1.000
R1MONEYA	8502	0.015	0.122	0.000	1.000
S1MONEYA	4300	0.011	0.105	0.000	1.000
R1MEDSA	8502	0.010	0.100	0.000	1.000
S1MEDSA	4300	0.006	0.079	0.000	1.000
R1SHOPA	8502	0.038	0.191	0.000	1.000
S1SHOPA	4300	0.023	0.149	0.000	1.000
R1MEALSA	8502	0.023	0.149	0.000	1.000
S1MEALSA	4300	0.015	0.121	0.000	1.000

### Categorical Variable Codes

Value	Count
.r:refuse	2
0.no	8444
1.yes	58

Value	Count
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4283
1.yes	17

Value-----	R1MONEYA
.r:refuse	2
0.no	8374
1.yes	128
Value-----	S1MONEYA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4252
1.yes	48
Value-----	R1MEDSA
.r:refuse	2
0.no	8416
1.yes	86
Value-----	S1MEDSA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4273
1.yes	27
Value-----	R1SHOPA
.r:refuse	2
0.no	8181
1.yes	321
Value-----	S1SHOPA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4203
1.yes	97
Value-----	R1MEALSA
.r:refuse	2
0.no	8308
1.yes	194
Value-----	S1MEALSA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4236
1.yes	64

### How Constructed:

These variables indicate difficulty with instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs). The IADLs include using the phone (RwPHONEA), taking medications (RwMEDSA), managing money (RwMONEYA), shopping for groceries (RwSHOPA) and preparing meals (RwMEALSA). A code of 0 indicates that the respondent did not report any problems with the instrumental activity. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent reported some difficulty with the instrumental activity. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, RwPHONEA, RwMEDSA, RwMONEYA, RwSHOPA and RwMEALSA are assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, .s or .p respectively, respectively. RwPHONEA, RwMEDSA, RwMONEYA, RwSHOPA and RwMEALSA are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwPHONEA, SwMEDSA, SwMONEYA, SwSHOPA and SwMEALSA indicate whether the respondent's spouse reported any difficulty with instrumental activities of daily living and are taken directly from the spouse's RwPHONEA, RwMEDSA, RwMONEYA, RwSHOPA and RwMEALSA respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwPHONEA, RwMEDSA, RwMONEYA, RwSHOPA, RwMEALSA, SwPHONEA, SwMEDSA, SwMONEYA, SwSHOPA and SwMEALSA employ the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current

wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

### **Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

### **Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

### **TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

FL025_1	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL025_3	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL025_4	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL025_5	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL025_6	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL025_7	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi

<b>Other Functional Limitations: Some difficulty</b>
--

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1WALK100A	rlwalk100a:w1 r some diff-walk 100m	Categ
1	S1WALK100A	slwalk100a:w1 s some diff-walk 100m	Categ
1	R1SITA	rlsita:w1 r some diff-sit for 2 hours	Categ
1	S1SITA	slsita:w1 s some diff-sit for 2 hours	Categ
1	R1CHAIRA	rlchaira:w1 r some diff-get up fr chair	Categ
1	S1CHAIRA	slchaira:w1 s some diff-get up fr chair	Categ
1	R1CLIMSA	rlclimsa:w1 r some diff-clmb sev flt str	Categ
1	S1CLIMSA	slclimsa:w1 s some diff-clmb sev flt str	Categ
1	R1CLIM1A	rlclim1a:w1 r some diff-clmb 1 flt str	Categ
1	S1CLIM1A	slclim1a:w1 s some diff-clmb 1 flt str	Categ
1	R1STOOPA	rlstoopa:w1 r some diff-stoop/kneel/crch	Categ
1	S1STOOPA	slstoopa:w1 s some diff-stoop/kneel/crch	Categ
1	R1LIFTA	rllifta:w1 r some diff-lift/carry 10lbs	Categ
1	S1LIFTA	sllifta:w1 s some diff-lift/carry 10lbs	Categ
1	R1DIMEA	rldimea:w1 r some diff-pick up a dime	Categ
1	S1DIMEA	sldimea:w1 s some diff-pick up a dime	Categ
1	R1ARMSA	rlarmsa:w1 r some diff-rch/xtnd arms up	Categ
1	S1ARMSA	slarmsa:w1 s some diff-rch/xtnd arms up	Categ
1	R1PUSHA	rlpusha:w1 r some diff-push/pull lg obj	Categ
1	S1PUSHA	slpusha:w1 s some diff-push/pull lg obj	Categ

### Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1WALK100A	8504	0.071	0.257	0.000	1.000
S1WALK100A	4300	0.054	0.226	0.000	1.000
R1SITA	8504	0.107	0.309	0.000	1.000
S1SITA	4300	0.098	0.297	0.000	1.000
R1CHAIRA	8504	0.176	0.381	0.000	1.000
S1CHAIRA	4300	0.157	0.364	0.000	1.000
R1CLIMSA	8504	0.299	0.458	0.000	1.000



S1CLIMSA	4300	0.257	0.437	0.000	1.000
R1CLIM1A	8504	0.075	0.264	0.000	1.000
S1CLIM1A	4300	0.049	0.217	0.000	1.000
R1STOOPA	8504	0.272	0.445	0.000	1.000
S1STOOPA	4300	0.240	0.427	0.000	1.000
R1LIFTA	8504	0.180	0.384	0.000	1.000
S1LIFTA	4300	0.143	0.350	0.000	1.000
R1DIMEA	8504	0.040	0.195	0.000	1.000
S1DIMEA	4300	0.033	0.180	0.000	1.000
R1ARMSA	8504	0.079	0.270	0.000	1.000
S1ARMSA	4300	0.071	0.257	0.000	1.000
R1PUSHA	8504	0.125	0.331	0.000	1.000
S1PUSHA	4300	0.095	0.294	0.000	1.000

### Categorical Variable Codes

Value-----	R1WALK100A
0.no	7898
1.yes	606

Value-----	S1WALK100A
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4068
1.yes	232

Value-----	R1SITA
0.no	7593
1.yes	911

Value-----	S1SITA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3879
1.yes	421

Value-----	R1CHAIRA
0.no	7005
1.yes	1499

Value-----	S1CHAIRA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3624
1.yes	676

Value-----	R1CLIMSA
0.no	5965
1.yes	2539

Value-----	S1CLIMSA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3197
1.yes	1103
Value-----	R1CLIM1A
0.no	7864
1.yes	640
Value-----	S1CLIM1A
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4088
1.yes	212
Value-----	R1STOOPA
0.no	6195
1.yes	2309
Value-----	S1STOOPA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3270
1.yes	1030
Value-----	R1LIFTA
0.no	6977
1.yes	1527
Value-----	S1LIFTA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3684
1.yes	616
Value-----	R1DIMEA
0.no	8167
1.yes	337
Value-----	S1DIMEA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4156
1.yes	144
Value-----	R1ARMSA
0.no	7832
1.yes	672
Value-----	S1ARMSA
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3995
1.yes	305
Value-----	R1PUSHA
0.no	7442
1.yes	1062
Value-----	S1PUSHA
.u:unmar	2538

.v:sp nr		1664
0.no		3890
1.yes		410

## How Constructed:

These variables indicate difficulty with functional limitations other than ADLs and IADLs. The other functional limitations include walking 100 meters (RwWALK100A), sitting for about 2 hours (RwSITA), getting up from a chair after sitting for long periods (RwCHAIRA), climbing several flights of stairs without resting (RwCLIMSA), climbing one flight of stairs without resting (RwCLIM1), stooping kneeling, or crouching (RwSTOOPA), lifting or carrying weights over 10 pounds/5 kilos (RwLIFTA), picking up a small coin from the table (RwDIMEA), reaching arms above shoulder level (RwARMSA) and pushing or pulling large objects (RwPUSHA)

A code of 0 indicates that the respondent did not report any problems with the activity. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent reported some difficulty with the activity. . When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, RwWALK100A, RwSITA, RwCHAIRA, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1, RwSTOOPA, RwLIFTA, RwDIMEA, RwARMSA and RwPUSHA are assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, .s or .p, respectively. RwWALK100A, RwSITA, RwCHAIRA, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1, RwSTOOPA, RwLIFTA, RwARMSA, RwDIMEA and RwPUSHA are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwWALK100A, SwSITA, SwCHAIRA, SwCLIMSA, SwCLIM1, SwSTOOPA, SwLIFTA, SwDIMEA, SwARMSA, and SwPUSHA indicate whether the respondent's spouse reported any difficulty with such activities and are taken directly from the spouse's RwWALK100A, RwSITA, RwCHAIRA, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1, RwLIFTA, RwSTOOPA, RwARMSA, RwPUSHA, and RwDIMEA, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwWALK100A, RwSITA, RwCHAIRA, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1, RwLIFTA, RwSTOOPA, RwARMSA, RwPUSHA, and RwDIMEA, SwWALK100A, SwSITA, SwCHAIRA, SwCLIMSA, SwCLIM1, SwSTOOPA, SwLIFTA, SwDIMEA, SwARMSA and SwPUSHA employ the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

## Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

## Differences with the RAND HRS

The HRS elicits walking ability asking respondents whether they have difficulty walking several blocks and whether they have difficulty walking one block. This latter measure is roughly equivalent to the 100 meters distance used by TILDA.

## TILDA Variables Used:

Wave1:

FL001_01	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_03	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_04	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_05	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_06	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_07	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_08	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_09	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_10	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_11	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_12	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h

**ADL Summary: Sum ADLs where respondent reports any difficulty**

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	RIADLA	rladla:w1 r some diff-adls /0-5	Cont
1	SIADLA	sladla:w1 s some diff-adls /0-5	Cont
1	RIADLWA	rladlwa:w1 r some diff-adls:wallace /0-3	Cont
1	SIADLWA	sladlwa:w1 s some diff-adls:wallace /0-3	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RIADLA	8499	0.130	0.517	0.000	5.000
SIADLA	4297	0.108	0.461	0.000	5.000
RIADLWA	8499	0.100	0.380	0.000	3.000
SIADLWA	4297	0.084	0.338	0.000	3.000

**How Constructed:**

Two activities of Daily Living (ADL) summaries are derived. One (RwADLWA) uses the ADLs proposed by Wallace and Herzog in the paper (Wallace and Herzog, 1995) to define an ADL summary: bath, dress, and eat. The second (RwADLA) includes these ADLs and adds getting in/out of bed and walking across a room. In all waves the indicators of "some difficulty" are used to construct these measures, i.e., RwwALKRA, RwbEDA, RwbATHA, RwdRESSA, and RweATA. Each limitation adds one to the summary measure, that is:

RwADLWA = sum (RwbATHA, RwdRESSA, RweATA).

RwADLA = sum (RwbATHA, RwdRESSA, RweATA, RwbEDA, RwwALKRA).

SwADLWA and SwADLA are the respondent's spouse's summaries and are taken directly from the spouse's RwADLWA and RwADLA, respectively. Special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

Please see "Activities of Daily Living (ADLs): Some difficulty" for a description of how the individual 0/1 indicators (RwbATHA, RwdRESSA, RweATA, RwbEDA, and RwwALKRA) are constructed.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

FL001_13	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_1	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_2	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_3	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_4	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h

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FL002\_5            because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h  
FL002\_6            because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h  
FL002\_7            because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h  
FL002\_8            because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h

**IADL Summary: Sum IADLs where respondent reports any difficulty**

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1IADLA	rliadla:w1 r some diff-iadls: /0-3	Cont
1	S1IADLA	sliadla:w1 s some diff-iadls: /0-3	Cont
1	R1IADLZA	rliadlza:w1 r some diff-iadls: /0-5	Cont
1	S1IADLZA	sliadlza:w1 s some diff-iadls: /0-5	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1IADLA	8502	0.032	0.234	0.000	3.000
S1IADLA	4300	0.021	0.189	0.000	3.000
R1IADLZA	8502	0.093	0.461	0.000	5.000
S1IADLZA	4300	0.059	0.357	0.000	5.000

**How Constructed:**

Two Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) summaries are derived. One (RwIADLA) summarizes the commonly used IADLs, using the phone, managing money, and taking medications. The second (RwIADLZA) summarizes these tasks and adds shopping for groceries and preparing hot meals. All of these summary measures use the indicators of "some difficulty" described above. Each limitation adds one to the summary measure, that is:

RwIADLA = sum (RwPHONEA, RwMONEYA, RwmEDSA).

RwIADLZA = sum (RwPHONEA, RwMONEYA, RwmEDSA, RwsHOPA, RwmEALA).

SwIADLA is the respondent's spouse's summaries and are taken directly from the spouse's RwIADLA, respectively. Special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

Please see "Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs): Some difficulty" for a description of how the individual 0/1 indicators (RwPHONEA, RwMONEYA, RwmEDSA, RwsHOPA, and RwmEALA) are constructed.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

FL001_07	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_09	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL025_1	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL025_3	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL025_4	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi

FL025\_5 because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi  
FL025\_6 because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi  
FL025\_7 because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi

<b>Other Summary Indices: Mobility, Large Muscle, Gross Fine Motor Activities</b>
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Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MOBILB	rlmobilb:w1 r some diff-mobility /0-4	Cont
1	S1MOBILB	slmobilb:w1 s some diff-mobility /0-4	Cont
1	R1LGMUSA	rllgmusa:w1 r some diff-large muscle /0-4	Cont
1	S1LGMUSA	slldgmusa:w1 s some diff-large muscle /0-4	Cont
1	R1GROSSA	rlgrossa:w1 r some diff-wk,rn,clmb,bd,bth /0-5	Cont
1	S1GROSSA	slgrossa:w1 s some diff-wk,rn,clmb,bd,bth /0-5	Cont
1	R1FINEA	rlfinea:w1 r some diff-dime,eat,dress /0-3	Cont
1	S1FINEA	slfinea:w1 s some diff-dime,eat,dress /0-3	Cont

### Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MOBILB	8504	0.457	0.796	0.000	4.000
S1MOBILB	4300	0.368	0.709	0.000	4.000
R1LGMUSA	8504	0.680	1.057	0.000	4.000
S1LGMUSA	4300	0.590	1.000	0.000	4.000
R1GROSSA	8504	0.208	0.652	0.000	5.000
S1GROSSA	4300	0.148	0.556	0.000	5.000
R1FINEA	8504	0.108	0.366	0.000	3.000
S1FINEA	4300	0.096	0.344	0.000	3.000

### How Constructed:

Several summary measures for functional limitations are created. These include mobility and large muscle indices as well as gross and fine motor summaries. Besides the ADL and IADL summary measures described above, Wallace and Herzog, 1995 also use mobility and large muscle indices.

The mobility index uses the walking 100 meters, walking across a room, climbing one flight of stairs, and climbing several flights of stairs activities. The large muscle index uses the sitting for 2 hours, getting up from a chair, stooping, kneeling or crouching, and pushing or pulling large objects activities. The gross motor index uses the walking 100 meters, walking across a room, climbing one flight of stairs, getting in or out of bed, and bathing activities. The fine motor index uses the picking up a small coin, eating, and dressing activities. In all waves the indicators of "some difficulty" are used to construct these measures. Each limitation adds one to the summary measure, that is:

RwMOBILB= sum (RwWALK100A, RwWALKRA, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1A). RwMOBILBM is the number of mobility questions with missing values, ranging from 0 to 4. RwMOBILB is calculated for all respondents who answered at least one of the mobility component questions, that is respondents with RwMOBILBM value of less than 4.

RwLGMUSA= sum (RwSITA, RwCHAIRA, RwSTOOPA, RwPUSHA). RwLGMUSAM is the number of large muscle questions with missing values, ranging from 0 to 4. RwLGMUSA is calculated for all respondents who answered at



least one of the large muscle component questions, that is respondents with RwLGMUSAM value of less than 4.

RwGROSSA= sum (RwWALK100A, RwWALKRA, RwCLIM1A, RwbEDA, RwbATHA). RwGROSSAM is the number of gross motor questions with missing values, ranging from 0 to 5. RwGROSSA is calculated for all respondents who answered at least one of the gross motor component questions, that is respondents with RwGROSSAM value of less than 5.

RwFINEA= sum (RwDIMEA, RweATA, RwdRESSA). RwfINEAM is the number of fine motor questions with missing values, ranging from 0 to 3. RwfINEA is calculated for all respondents who answered at least one of the fine motor component questions, that is respondents with RwfINEAM value of less than 3.

SwMOBILB, SwLGMUSA, SwGROSSA, and SwFINEA are the respondent's spouse's indices and are taken directly from the spouse's RwMOBILB, RwLGMUSA, RwgROSSA, and RwfINEA, respectively. Special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

SwMOBILBM, SwLGMUSAM, SwGROSSAM, and SwFINEAM are taken directly from the spouse's values of RwMOBILBM, RwLGMUSAM, RwgROSSAM, and RwfINEAM, respectively. Special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

Please see "Activities of Daily Living (ADLs): Some difficulty" for a description of how the individual 0/1 indicators (RwWALKRA, RwbEDA, RwbATHA, RweATA, and RwdRESSA) are constructed. See "Other Functional Limitations: Some difficulty" for a description of how the individual 0/1 indicators (RwWALK100A, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1A, RwsITA, RwCHAIRA, RwSTOOPA, RwpUSHA, and RwdIMEA) are constructed.

## Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

## Differences with the RAND HRS

The HRS surveys difficulty walking by means of three questions eliciting difficulty walking across a room, difficulty walking one block, and difficulty walking several blocks. TILDA only uses two questions to survey walking difficulty referring to difficulty walking across a room and difficulty walking 100 meters. This difference affects two of the summary indices. Specifically, RwMOBILB has a scale of 0-4 in the Harmonized TILDA whereas RwMOBILA in the RAND HRS has a 0-5 scale. Also, in the Harmonized TILDA RwgROSSA employs an indicator of whether the respondent has difficulty walking 100 meters, whereas RwgROSSA in the RAND HRS uses an indicator of whether the respondent has difficulty walking one block.

## TILDA Variables Used:

Wave1:

FL001_01	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_04	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_05	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_06	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_07	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_09	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_2	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_3	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL002_5	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h

<b>Mental Health (CESD score)</b>
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Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1BOTHERX	rlbotherx:w1 r cesd bothered-raw	Categ
1	S1BOTHERX	slbotherx:w1 s cesd bothered-raw	Categ
1	R1APPETITEX	rlappetitex:w1 r cesd appetite-raw	Categ
1	S1APPETITEX	slappetitex:w1 s cesd appetite-raw	Categ
1	R1BLUESX	rlbluesx:w1 r cesd blues-raw	Categ
1	S1BLUESX	slbluesx:w1 s cesd blues-raw	Categ
1	R1GOODX	rlgoodx:w1 r cesd good-raw	Categ
1	S1GOODX	slgoodx:w1 s cesd good-raw	Categ
1	R1CONCX	rlconcx:w1 r cesd concentration-raw	Categ
1	S1CONCX	slconcx:w1 s cesd concentration-raw	Categ
1	R1DEPREX	rldeprex:w1 r cesd depressed-raw	Categ
1	S1DEPREX	sldeprex:w1 s cesd depressed-raw	Categ
1	R1EFFORTX	rl effortx:w1 r cesd effort-raw	Categ
1	S1EFFORTX	sl effortx:w1 s cesd effort-raw	Categ
1	R1FUTUREX	rlfuturex:w1 r cesd future-raw	Categ
1	S1FUTUREX	slfuturex:w1 s cesd future-raw	Categ
1	R1WORTHX	rlworthx:w1 r cesd worthless-raw	Categ
1	S1WORTHX	slworthx:w1 s cesd worthless-raw	Categ
1	R1AFRAIDX	rlafraidx:w1 r cesd afraid-raw	Categ
1	S1AFRAIDX	slafraidx:w1 s cesd afraid-raw	Categ
1	R1SLEEPX	rlsleepx:w1 r cesd sleep restless-raw	Categ
1	S1SLEEPX	slsleepx:w1 s cesd sleep restless-raw	Categ
1	R1WHAPPX	rlwhappx:w1 r cesd happy-raw	Categ
1	S1WHAPPX	slwhappx:w1 s cesd happy-raw	Categ
1	R1TALKX	rltalkx:w1 r cesd talk-raw	Categ
1	S1TALKX	sltalkx:w1 s cesd talk-raw	Categ
1	R1FLONEX	rlflonex:w1 r cesd lonely-raw	Categ
1	S1FLONEX	slflonex:w1 s cesd lonely-raw	Categ
1	R1UNFRNDX	rlunfrndx:w1 r cesd unfriendly-raw	Categ

1	S1UNFRNDX	slunfrndx:w1 s cesd unfriendly-raw	Categ
1	R1ENLIFX	r1enlifx:w1 r cesd enjoyed life-raw	Categ
1	S1ENLIFX	s1enlifx:w1 s cesd enjoyed life-raw	Categ
1	R1CRYINGX	rlcryingx:w1 r cesd crying spells-raw	Categ
1	S1CRYINGX	slcryingx:w1 s cesd crying spells-raw	Categ
1	R1FSADX	r1fsadx:w1 r cesd sad-raw	Categ
1	S1FSADX	s1fsadx:w1 s cesd sad-raw	Categ
1	R1DISLIKEX	r1dislikex:w1 r cesd disliked me-raw	Categ
1	S1DISLIKEX	s1dislikex:w1 s cesd disliked me-raw	Categ
1	R1GOINGX	rlgoingx:w1 r cesd could not get going-raw	Categ
1	S1GOINGX	slgoingx:w1 s cesd could not get going-raw	Categ
1	R1CESD	rlcesd:w1 r cesd score	Cont
1	S1CESD	s1cesd:w1 s cesd score	Cont
1	R1CESD_T	rlcesd_t:w1 r cesd score 20 item	Cont
1	S1CESD_T	s1cesd_t:w1 s cesd score 20 item	Cont

## Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1BOTHERX	8489	1.294	0.653	1.000	4.000
S1BOTHERX	4297	1.271	0.629	1.000	4.000
R1APPETITEX	8496	1.170	0.518	1.000	4.000
S1APPETITEX	4299	1.130	0.456	1.000	4.000
R1BLUESX	8491	1.186	0.528	1.000	4.000
S1BLUESX	4298	1.148	0.469	1.000	4.000
R1GOODX	8470	3.621	0.890	1.000	4.000
S1GOODX	4288	3.679	0.822	1.000	4.000
R1CONCX	8494	1.368	0.690	1.000	4.000
S1CONCX	4299	1.335	0.658	1.000	4.000
R1DEPREX	8494	1.255	0.605	1.000	4.000
S1DEPREX	4298	1.215	0.554	1.000	4.000
R1EFFORTX	8495	1.304	0.675	1.000	4.000
S1EFFORTX	4297	1.267	0.632	1.000	4.000

R1FUTUREX	8439	3.367	0.969	1.000	4.000
S1FUTUREX	4276	3.435	0.934	1.000	4.000
R1WORTHX	8492	1.139	0.497	1.000	4.000
S1WORTHX	4297	1.105	0.432	1.000	4.000
R1AFRAIDX	8493	1.208	0.547	1.000	4.000
S1AFRAIDX	4298	1.170	0.488	1.000	4.000
R1SLEEPX	8498	1.656	0.938	1.000	4.000
S1SLEEPX	4299	1.608	0.901	1.000	4.000
R1WHAPPX	8491	3.523	0.826	1.000	4.000
S1WHAPPX	4296	3.584	0.782	1.000	4.000
R1TALKX	8491	1.216	0.567	1.000	4.000
S1TALKX	4294	1.204	0.552	1.000	4.000
R1FLONEX	8498	1.281	0.654	1.000	4.000
S1FLONEX	4298	1.166	0.500	1.000	4.000
R1UNFRNDX	8490	1.120	0.435	1.000	4.000
S1UNFRNDX	4297	1.107	0.404	1.000	4.000
R1ENLIFX	8495	3.606	0.786	1.000	4.000
S1ENLIFX	4296	3.674	0.724	1.000	4.000
R1CRYINGX	8496	1.157	0.486	1.000	4.000
S1CRYINGX	4296	1.127	0.436	1.000	4.000
R1FSADX	8496	1.350	0.655	1.000	4.000
S1FSADX	4296	1.285	0.600	1.000	4.000
R1DISLIKEX	8481	1.091	0.390	1.000	4.000
S1DISLIKEX	4292	1.087	0.381	1.000	4.000
R1GOINGX	8489	1.267	0.608	1.000	4.000
S1GOINGX	4295	1.232	0.574	1.000	4.000
R1CESD	8476	2.975	3.836	0.000	24.000
S1CESD	4290	2.506	3.485	0.000	24.000
R1CESD_T	8371	5.863	7.226	0.000	53.000
S1CESD_T	4248	5.030	6.626	0.000	53.000

### Categorical Variable Codes

Value-----	R1BOTHERX
.d:dk	12
.r:refuse	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6771
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1101
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	460
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	157

Value-----	S1BOTHERX
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3484
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	535
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	204
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	74

Value-----	R1APPETITEX
.d:dk	5
.r:refuse	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7493
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	653
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	256
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	94

Value-----	S1APPETITEX
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3908
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	257
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	99
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	35

Value-----	R1BLUESX
.d:dk	10
.r:refuse	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7354
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	784
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	260
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	93

Value-----	S1BLUESX
.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3823
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	350
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	87
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	38

Value-----	R1GOODX
.d:dk	28
.r:refuse	6
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	670
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	349
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	503
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	6948

Value-----	S1GOODX
.d:dk	9

.r:refuse	3
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	273
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	162
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	234
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	3619

Value-----	R1CONCX
.d:dk	7
.r:refuse	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6256
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1499
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	591
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	148

Value-----	S1CONCX
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3251
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	718
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	269
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	61

Value-----	R1DEPREX
.d:dk	8
.r:refuse	2
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6958
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1028
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	387
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	121

Value-----	S1DEPREX
.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3629
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	459
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	166
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	44

Value-----	R1EFFORTX
.d:dk	7
.r:refuse	2
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6726
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1169
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	383
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	217

Value-----	S1EFFORTX
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3495
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	550
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	159
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	93

Value-----	R1FUTUREX
.d:dk	60

.r:refuse	5
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	716
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	834
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	1528
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	5361

Value-----	S1FUTUREX
.d:dk	21
.r:refuse	3
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	324
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	368
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	708
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	2876

Value-----	R1WORTHX
.d:dk	9
.r:refuse	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7731
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	462
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	179
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	120

Value-----	S1WORTHX
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	4001
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	188
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	62
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	46

Value-----	R1AFRAIDX
.d:dk	7
.r:refuse	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7200
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	921
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	272
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	100

Value-----	S1AFRAIDX
.r:refuse	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3746
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	405
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	116
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	31

Value-----	R1SLEEPX
.d:dk	4
.r:refuse	2
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	5078
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1889
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	906
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	625

Value-----	S1SLEEPX
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664

1.rarely or none of the time (less than	2651
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	948
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	433
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	267

Value-----	R1WHAPPX
.d:dk	9
.r:refuse	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	393
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	661
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	1551
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	5886

Value-----	S1WHAPPX
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	164
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	299
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	696
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	3137

Value-----	R1TALKX
.d:dk	11
.r:refuse	2
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7186
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	890
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	299
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	116

Value-----	S1TALKX
.d:dk	5
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3666
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	434
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	139
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	55

Value-----	R1FLONEX
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6899
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	990
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	433
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	176

Value-----	S1FLONEX
.r:refuse	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3784
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	356
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	117
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	41

Value-----	R1UNFRNDX
.d:dk	10
.r:refuse	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7752
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	527



3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	140
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	71

Value-----	S1UNFRNDX
.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3958
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	243
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	71
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	25

Value-----	R1ENLIFX
.d:dk	4
.r:refuse	5
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	365
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	514
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	1227
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	6389

Value-----	S1ENLIFX
.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	3
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	147
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	214
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	532
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	3403

Value-----	R1CRYINGX
.d:dk	3
.r:refuse	5
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7535
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	656
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	237
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	68

Value-----	S1CRYINGX
.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	3
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3896
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	277
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	100
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	23

Value-----	R1FSADX
.d:dk	4
.r:refuse	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6260
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1626
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	486
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	124

Value-----	S1FSADX
.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	3
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3359

2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days)	700
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	188
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	49
Value-----	R1DISLIKEX
.d:dk	17
.r:refuse	6
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7932
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days)	390
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	92
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	67
Value-----	S1DISLIKEX
.d:dk	5
.r:refuse	3
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	4025
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days)	193
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	41
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	33
Value-----	R1GOINGX
.d:dk	11
.r:refuse	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6829
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days)	1186
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	342
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	132
Value-----	S1GOINGX
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	3
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3567
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days)	513
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	160
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	55

### How Constructed:

RwBOTHERX, RwAPPETITEX, RwBLUESX, RwGOODX, RwCONCX, RwDEPREX, RweFFORTX, RwfUTUREX, RwwORTHX, RwaFRAIDX, RwsLEEPX, RwwHAPPX, RwtALKX, RwfLONEX, RwUNFRNDX, RwenLIFX, RwcRYINGX, RwfSADX, RwdISLIKEX and RwgOINGX are questions from the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression scale fielded in TILDA. Response options for each of the questions reflects the severity of acuity of being bothered by things, feeling like everything was an effort, poor appetite, shaking off the blues, feeling as good as others, feeling sad, having trouble concentrating, feeling depressed, having a hard time getting going ("feeling tired or low energy"), feeling happy, feeling hopeful about the future, talking less than usual, feeling afraid, feeling people were unfriendly, having restless sleep, enjoying life, having crying spells, feeling sad, feeling people disliked them, feeling lonely and feeling their life is worthless. Respondents are asked how they have felt in the past week. The response options are 1.very rarely (less than 1 day), 2.sometimes (1 to 2 days), 3.often (3 to 4 days) and 4.almost always (5 to 7 days). When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, a special missing code of .d, .m, .r, .s or .p is used for each respective reason.

SwBOTHERX, SwAPPETITEX, SwBLUESX, SwGOODX, SwCONCX, SwDEPREX, SwEFFORTX, SwFUTUREX, SwWORTHX, SwAFRAIDX, SwSLEEPX, SwWHAPPX, SwTALKX, SwFLONEX, SwUNFRNDX, SwENLIFX, SwCRYINGX, SwFSADX, SwDISLIKEX and SwGOINGX give this information for the respondent's spouse or partner. SwBOTHERX, SwAPPETITEX, SwBLUESX, SwGOODX, SwCONCX, SwDEPREX, SwEFFORTX, SwFUTUREX, SwWORTHX, SwAFRAIDX, SwSLEEPX, SwWHAPPX, SwTALKX, SwFLONEX, SwUNFRNDX, SwENLIFX, SwCRYINGX, SwFSADX, SwDISLIKEX and SwGOINGX employ two other missing codes, .u and .v. Special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current

wave. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

RwCESD is the sum of eight questions (RwDEPREX RweFFORTX RwsLEEPX RwwHAPPX RwfLONEX RwfSADX RwgOINGX and RweNLIFX), after reverse coding RweNLIFEX and RwwHAPPX. Additionally, the scales for each of the eight questions were adjusted so that the anchors were 0 to 3, rather than 1 to 4. RwCESD ranges from 0 to 24 with higher scores indicating that the respondent felt more negative feelings during the past week.

RwCESD\_T is the sum of 20 questions (RwBOTHERX RwAPPETITEX RwBLUESX RwgOODX RwCONCX RwDEPREX RweFFORTX RwfUTUREX RwwORTHX RwfAFRAIDX RwsLEEPX RwwHAPPX RwtALKX RwfLONEX RwfUNFRIENDLYX RweNLIFX RwcRYINGX RwfSADX RwdISLIKEX RwgOINGX), after reverse coding RweNLIFEX, RwgOODX, RwfUTUREX and RwwHAPPX. Additionally, the scales for each of the eight questions were adjusted so that the anchors were 0 to 3, rather than 1 to 4. RwCESD\_T ranges from 0 to 60 with higher scores indicating that the respondent felt more negative feelings during the past week.

RwCESD and RwCESD\_T is not computed for respondents with any missing values of any items used in each respective scale. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns, typically because the interview is a proxy interview, a special missing code of .d, .m, .r or .s is used for each respective reason.

SwCESD and SwCESD\_T gives this information for the respondent's spouse or partner. SwCESD and SwCESD\_T employs two other missing codes, .u and .v. Special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

## Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

## Differences with the RAND HRS

In TILDA, CESD questions are asked using a 4 point scale. All but the first wave of the HRS respondents were asked CESD questions as yes and no. The initial question wording also differs slightly, TILDA also asks respondents if they have felt like this in the past week while RAND HRS asks about the past two weeks.

RAND HRS uses an 8-item version of the CESD while TILDA uses the 20-item version. The additional variables which are not included in the RAND HRS are included in the TILDA that ask about how often the respondent feels bothered by things they aren't usually bothered by, lost their appetite, could not shake the blues even with help, feels hopeful about the future, feels afraid, feels that their life is worthless, talks less than usual, feels lonely, feels people were unfriendly to them, has crying spells, feels people dislike them or has trouble concentrating: RwBOTHERX RwAPPETITEX RwBLUESX RwfUTUREX, RwfAFRAIDX RwwORTHX RwtALKX RwlONELYX RwfUNFRNDX RwcRYINGX RwdISLIKEX RwCONCX.

RwCESD ranges from 0-24 while RwCESD\_T ranges from 0-60.

## TILDA Variables Used:

Wave1:

MH001	i was bothered by things that usually don't bother me
MH0010	i felt fearful
MH0011	my sleep was restless
MH0012	i was happy
MH0013	i talked less than usual
MH0014	i felt lonely
MH0015	people were unfriendly
MH0016	i enjoyed life
MH0017	i had crying spells
MH0018	i felt sad
MH0019	i felt that people disliked me
MH002	i did not feel like eating
MH0020	i could not get 'going'

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MH003	i felt that i could not shake off the blues even with he
MH004	i felt that i was just as good as other people
MH005	i had trouble keeping my mind on what i was doing
MH006	i felt depressed
MH007	i felt that everything i did was an effort
MH008	i felt hopeful about the future
MH009	i thought my life had been a failure

<b>Doctor Diagnosed Health Problems: Ever have condition</b>
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Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1HIBPE	r1hibpe:w1 r ever had high blood pressure	Categ
1	S1HIBPE	s1hibpe:w1 s ever had high blood pressure	Categ
1	R1DIABE	r1diabe:w1 r ever had diabetes	Categ
1	S1DIABE	s1diabe:w1 s ever had diabetes	Categ
1	R1CANCRE	r1cancre:w1 r ever had cancer	Categ
1	S1CANCRE	s1cancre:w1 s ever had cancer	Categ
1	R1LUNGE	r1lunge:w1 r ever had lung disease	Categ
1	S1LUNGE	s1lunge:w1 s ever had lung disease	Categ
1	R1HEARTE	r1hearte:w1 r ever had heart problems	Categ
1	S1HEARTE	s1hearte:w1 s ever had heart problems	Categ
1	R1STROKE	r1stroke:w1 r ever had stroke	Categ
1	S1STROKE	s1stroke:w1 s ever had stroke	Categ
1	R1ARTHRE	r1arthre:w1 r ever had arthritis	Categ
1	S1ARTHRE	s1arthre:w1 s ever had arthritis	Categ

### Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1HIBPE	8492	0.364	0.481	0.000	1.000
S1HIBPE	4295	0.342	0.475	0.000	1.000
R1DIABE	8492	0.075	0.264	0.000	1.000
S1DIABE	4295	0.072	0.258	0.000	1.000
R1CANCRE	8500	0.061	0.240	0.000	1.000
S1CANCRE	4298	0.058	0.235	0.000	1.000
R1LUNGE	8500	0.040	0.195	0.000	1.000
S1LUNGE	4298	0.030	0.169	0.000	1.000
R1HEARTE	8492	0.188	0.390	0.000	1.000
S1HEARTE	4295	0.178	0.382	0.000	1.000
R1STROKE	8492	0.016	0.125	0.000	1.000
S1STROKE	4295	0.014	0.118	0.000	1.000
R1ARTHRE	8500	0.269	0.443	0.000	1.000

SIARTHRE            4298            0.239            0.427            0.000            1.000

### Categorical Variable Codes

Value-----	R1HIBPE
.d:dk	12
0.no	5404
1.yes	3088

Value-----	S1HIBPE
.d:dk	5
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	2825
1.yes	1470

Value-----	R1DIABE
.d:dk	12
0.no	7851
1.yes	641

Value-----	S1DIABE
.d:dk	5
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3986
1.yes	309

Value-----	R1CANCRE
.d:dk	3
.r:refuse	1
0.no	7978
1.yes	522

Value-----	S1CANCRE
.d:dk	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4047
1.yes	251

Value-----	R1LUNGE
.d:dk	3
.r:refuse	1
0.no	8163
1.yes	337

Value-----	S1LUNGE
.d:dk	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4171
1.yes	127

Value-----	R1HEARTE
.d:dk	12
0.no	6899
1.yes	1593

Value-----	S1HEARTE
.d:dk	5

.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3532
1.yes	763
Value-----	R1STROKE
.d:dk	12
0.no	8358
1.yes	134
Value-----	S1STROKE
.d:dk	5
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4234
1.yes	61
Value-----	R1ARTHRE
.d:dk	3
.r:refuse	1
0.no	6213
1.yes	2287
Value-----	S1ARTHRE
.d:dk	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3269
1.yes	1029

### How Constructed:

RwHIBPE, RwDIABE, RwcANCRE, RwlLUNGE, RwhHEARTE, RwsTROKE, and RwaARTHRE indicate whether or not a doctor has ever told the respondent he/she had or currently has these conditions. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent does not report having been told by a doctor he/she has the condition. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent reports having been told by a doctor he/she has the condition. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, RwHIBPE, RwDIABE, RwcANCRE, RwlLUNGE, RwhHEARTE, RwsTROKE, and RwaARTHRE are assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, .s or .p, respectively. These variables are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

RwHIBPE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has high blood pressure or hypertension. RwDIABE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has diabetes or high blood sugar. RwcANCRE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has cancer or a malignant tumor, including leukemia or lymphoma, but excluding minor skin cancers. RwlLUNGE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has chronic lung disease such as chronic bronchitis or emphysema. RwhHEARTE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has a heart attack, including myocardial infraction or coronary thrombosis, or any other heart problem, including congestive heart failure. RwsTROKE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has a stroke or cerebral vascular disease. RwaARTHRE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has arthritis, including osteoarthritis or rheumatism.

SwHIBPE, SwDIABE, SwcANCRE, SwlLUNGE, SwHEARTE, SwSTROKE, and SwARTHRE indicate whether the respondent's spouse reported ever being told by a doctor he/she has any of these conditions described above and are taken directly from the spouse's RwHIBPE, RwDIABE, RwcANCRE, RwlLUNGE, RwhHEARTE, RwsTROKE, and RwaARTHRE, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwHIBPE, RwDIABE, RwcANCRE, RwlLUNGE, RwhHEARTE, RwsTROKE, and RwaARTHRE; SwHIBP, SwHIBPE, SwDIABE, SwcANCRE, SwlLUNGE, SwHEARTE, SwSTROKE, and SwARTHRE employ two other missing codes, .u and .v. Special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

PH201_01	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH201_02	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH201_03	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH201_04	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH201_05	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH201_06	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH201_12	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH201_13	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH301_01	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the foll
PH301_03	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the foll
PH301_05	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the foll
PH301_12	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the foll
PH301_15	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the foll
PH301_16	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the foll



<b>BMI</b>
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Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1BMI	rlbmi:w1 body mass index=kg/m2	Cont
1	S1BMI	slbmi:w1 body mass index=kg/m2	Cont
1	R1BMIF	rlbmif:w1 flag for r bmi grouped	Categ
1	S1BMIF	slbmif:w1 flag for s bmi grouped	Categ
1	R1HEIGHT	rlheight:w1 height in meters	Cont
1	S1HEIGHT	slheight:w1 height in meters	Cont
1	R1HEIGHTF	rlheightf:w1 flag for r height grouped	Categ
1	S1HEIGHTF	slheightf:w1 flag for s height grouped	Categ
1	R1WEIGHT	rlweight:w1 weight in kilograms	Cont
1	S1WEIGHT	slweight:w1 weight in kilograms	Cont
1	R1WEIGHTF	rlweightf:w1 flag for r weight grouped	Categ
1	S1WEIGHTF	slweightf:w1 flag for s weight grouped	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1BMI	6127	28.496	4.642	18.000	45.000
S1BMI	3445	28.664	4.600	18.000	45.000
R1BMIF	6127	0.193	0.683	0.000	4.000
S1BMIF	3445	0.195	0.694	0.000	4.000
R1HEIGHT	6128	1.657	0.090	1.450	1.850
S1HEIGHT	3445	1.668	0.090	1.450	1.850
R1HEIGHTF	6128	0.038	0.263	0.000	2.000
S1HEIGHTF	3445	0.041	0.277	0.000	2.000
R1WEIGHT	6130	78.919	16.105	45.000	135.000
S1WEIGHT	3447	80.457	16.213	45.000	135.000
R1WEIGHTF	6130	0.014	0.155	0.000	2.000
S1WEIGHTF	3447	0.015	0.161	0.000	2.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	R1BMIF
.m:missing	2377

0.bmi not grouped	5625
1.bmi bottom coded for 18.5 and below	33
2.bmis of 36 to 39.9 grouped	310
3.bmis of 40 to 44.9 grouped	104
4.bmis of 45 or greater grouped	55

Value-----	S1BMIF
.m:missing	855
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.bmi not grouped	3169
1.bmi bottom coded for 18.5 and below	9
2.bmis of 36 to 39.9 grouped	172
3.bmis of 40 to 44.9 grouped	61
4.bmis of 45 or greater grouped	34

Value-----	R1HEIGHTF
.m:missing	2376
0.height not grouped	5992
1.height bottom coded for 1.45m and below	37
2.height top coded for 1.85m or higher	99

Value-----	S1HEIGHTF
.m:missing	855
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.height not grouped	3370
1.height bottom coded for 1.45m and below	10
2.height top coded for 1.85m or higher	65

Value-----	R1WEIGHTF
.m:missing	2374
0.weight not grouped	6072
1.weight bottom coded for 45kg or less	28
2.weight top coded for 135kg or greater	30

Value-----	S1WEIGHTF
.m:missing	853
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.weight not grouped	3417
1.weight bottom coded for 45kg or less	10
2.weight top coded for 135kg or greater	20

### How Constructed:

RwHEIGHT, RwWEIGHT, and RwBMI are the respondent's self-reported height, weight, and body mass index, respectively.

Height is given in meters, weight in kilograms, and BMI is weight divided by the square of height.

Special missing code .m is used when the respondent has not reported their height or weight.

For anonymity purposes, RwHEIGHT, RwWEIGHT and RwBMI are bottom and top coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. RwHEIGHTF, RwWEIGHTF and RwBMIF identify if the respondent has been grouped in this way.

For those weighing 45kg and less, RwWEIGHT is set to 45 and RwWEIGHTF is coded as 1. For those weighing 135kg and over RwWEIGHT is set to 135 and RwWEIGHT is coded as 2. RwWEIGHT which is not grouped is coded as 0 in RwWEIGHTF

For heights which are 145cm and less, RvHEIGHT is set to 145 and RvHEIGHTF is coded as 1. For those with a height of 185 or more, RvHEIGHT is set to 185 and RvHEIGHT is coded as 2. RvHEIGHT which is not grouped is coded as 0 in RvHEIGHTF.

For those with a BMI of 18 and less, RvBMI is set to 18 and RvBMIF is coded as 1. For those with a BMI between 36 and 40, RvBMI is set to 36 and RvBMI is coded as 2. For those with a BMI between 40 and 45, RvBMI is set to 40 and RvBMI is coded as 3. For those with a BMI higher than 45, RvBMI is set to 45 and RvBMIF is coded as 4. RvBMI which is not grouped is coded as 0 in RvBMIF.

SwHEIGHT, SwWEIGHT, and SwBMI are the measures of the respondent's spouse and are taken directly from the spouse's RvHEIGHT, RvWEIGHT, and RvBMI, respectively. Special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

### **Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

### **Differences with the RAND HRS**

Unlike the TILDA public dataset, the RAND HRS dataset does not bottom and top code the respondents' height, weight or BMI.

### **TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

- FRBMI
- HEIGHT
- WEIGHT

<b>Ulcers</b>
---------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1ULCER	rlulcer:w1 r ever had ulcer	Categ
1	S1ULCER	slulcer:w1 s ever had ulcer	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1ULCER	8500	0.069	0.254	0.000	1.000
S1ULCER	4298	0.065	0.247	0.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	R1ULCER
.d:dk	3
.r:refuse	1
0.no	7913
1.yes	587

Value	S1ULCER
.d:dk	2
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	4017
1.yes	281

**How Constructed:**

RwULCER indicates whether or not a doctor has ever told the respondent he/she had or currently has a stomach ulcer. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent does not report having been told by a doctor he/she has had one. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent reports having been told by a doctor he/she has had an ulcer. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, RwULCER is assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, .s or .p, respectively. These variables are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwULCER indicate whether the respondent's spouse reported ever being told by a doctor he/she has any of these conditions described above and are taken directly from the spouse's RwULCER, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwULCER; SwULCER employ two other missing codes, .u and .v. Special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

PH301\_12 has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the foll

**Health Behaviours: Physical Activity or Exercise**

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1VIGACTF_T	rlvigactf_t:w1 r freq vigorous phys activ	Cont
1	S1VIGACTF_T	slvigactf_t:w1 s freq vigorous phys activ	Cont
1	R1MDACTF_T	rlmdactf_t:w1 r freq moderate phys activ	Cont
1	S1MDACTF_T	slmdactf_t:w1 s freq moderate phys activ	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1VIGACTF_T	8492	0.931	1.917	0.000	7.000
S1VIGACTF_T	4296	1.074	2.012	0.000	7.000
R1MDACTF_T	8487	2.247	2.785	0.000	7.000
S1MDACTF_T	4290	2.401	2.787	0.000	7.000

**How Constructed:**

RwVIGACTF\_T and RwMDACTF\_T are continuous variables which indicate the respondent's frequency of vigorous and moderate level of energy physical activity in the past 7 days, respectively. Respondents are asked how many days in the past 7 they've engaged in vigorous and moderate activities.

When respondents don't know, are not applicable, or refuse to answer RwVIGACTF\_T and RwMDACTF\_T are assigned special missing values .d, .n, or .r, respectively. RwVIGACTF\_T and RwMDACTF\_T are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwVIGACTF\_T and SwMDACTF\_T record the frequency with which the respondent's spouse engages in the type of activity and are taken directly from the spouse's SwVIGACTF\_T and SwMDACTF\_T, respectively. SwVIGACTF\_T and SwMDACTF\_T employ the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

The RAND HRS asks respondents questions about light and vigorous physical activity. TILDA asks their respondents about moderate and vigorous physical activity.

TILDA asks respondents only about their activity levels in the past 7 days, while the RAND HRS study asks participants about their average activity over the past 12 months.

Unlike the RAND HRS, RwVIGACTF\_T and RwMDACTF\_T are count variables indicating the number of the times the respondent reported exercising a week. The RAND HRS uses the variables RwVIGCTX and RwMDACTX to measure categorically using a scale of 1 of 5 different vigorous and moderate physical activity frequencies ranging from 3+ times a week to never.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

BH101 during the last 7 days, on how many days did you do vigo  
BH103 during the last 7 days, on how many days did you do mode

### Health Behaviours: Drinking

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1DRINK	rldrink:w1 r ever drinks any alcohol	Categ
1	S1DRINK	sldrink:w1 s ever drinks any alcohol	Categ
1	R1DRINKN_T	rldrinkn_t:w1 r # drinks/day when drinks	Cont
1	S1DRINKN_T	sldrinkn_t:w1 s # drinks/day when drinks	Cont

### Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1DRINK	7161	0.747	0.435	0.000	1.000
S1DRINK	3846	0.793	0.405	0.000	1.000
R1DRINKN_T	6791	2.446	2.315	0.000	10.000
S1DRINKN_T	3653	2.637	2.269	0.000	10.000

### Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1DRINK
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	1311
.m:missing	32
0.no	1812
1.yes	5349

Value	S1DRINK
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	447
.m:missing	7
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	795
1.yes	3051

### How Constructed:

Respondents are asked questions about alcohol during the self-completion component of the TILDA study. R<sub>w</sub>DRINK indicates whether the respondent has ever had an alcoholic drink. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent has never had an alcoholic drink. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent has had an alcoholic drink. R<sub>w</sub>DRINKN\_T indicates the number of drinks the respondent had on the days they drank in the past 6 months. Those who had no drinks or state they don't drink are coded as 0 while those who have had 10 or more drinks are coded as 10. Respondents who have not filled out a self-completion questionnaire are assigned a special missing value of .c for R<sub>w</sub>DRINK and R<sub>w</sub>DRINKN\_T. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview, R<sub>w</sub>DRINK and R<sub>w</sub>DRINKN\_T are assigned special missing codes of .d, .m, .r, .s or .p for each respective reason. R<sub>w</sub>DRINK and R<sub>w</sub>DRINKN\_T set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

S<sub>w</sub>DRINK and S<sub>w</sub>DRINKN\_T records the respondent's spouse's drinking behavior and is taken directly from the spouse's R<sub>w</sub>DRINK and R<sub>w</sub>DRINKN\_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in R<sub>w</sub>DRINK and R<sub>w</sub>DRINKN\_T, S<sub>w</sub>DRINK and S<sub>w</sub>DRINKN\_T employs the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.



## Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

## Differences with the RAND HRS

In the RAND HRS, the variable `RwDRINK` is constructed using the original HRS question "Do you ever any alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, or liquor?" while for TILDA, the respondent is asked "Do you drink alcohol?". For the number of drinks, RAND HRS gives options and asks respondents if in general they have less than one drink a day, one to two drinks a day, three or four drinks a day or five or more drinks a day. TILDA asks respondents to note how many drinks they would have on the days they have drank in the last 6 months.

It is worth mentioning that TILDA only asks questions related to alcohol in the self-completion component of the study. Information on this topic is missing for any respondent who did not fill out the questionnaire.

## TILDA Variables Used:

<code>SCQALCOHOL</code>	drink alcohol
<code>SCQALCONO1</code>	more than two drinks in a single day
<code>SCQALCONO2</code>	how many drinks consumed on days drink taken

<b>Health Behaviours: Smoking (cigarettes)</b>
--

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1SMOKEV	r1smokev:w1 r smoke ever	Categ
1	S1SMOKEV	s1smokev:w1 s smoke ever	Categ
1	R1SMOKEN	r1smoken:w1 r smokes now	Categ
1	S1SMOKEN	s1smoken:w1 s smokes now	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SMOKEV	8503	0.562	0.496	0.000	1.000
S1SMOKEV	4299	0.545	0.498	0.000	1.000
R1SMOKEN	8503	0.184	0.387	0.000	1.000
S1SMOKEN	4299	0.158	0.365	0.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	R1SMOKEV
.r:refuse	1
0.no	3726
1.yes	4777

Value-----	S1SMOKEV
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	1954
1.yes	2345

Value-----	R1SMOKEN
.r:refuse	1
0.no	6939
1.yes	1564

Value-----	S1SMOKEN
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2538
.v:sp nr	1664
0.no	3621
1.yes	678

**How Constructed:**

RwSMOKEV indicates whether the respondent reports ever having smoked daily for a period of at least one year. The answer to the respondent's first ever-smoked daily question is carried forward in subsequent waves.

A code of 0 indicates that the respondent has never smoked daily. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent has ever smoked daily. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, or the information is not available due to skip patterns or if the interview is a proxy interview,

RwSMOKEV is assigned special missing values .d, .m, .r, .s or .p respectively. RwSMOKEV is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwSMOKEV records whether the respondent's spouse has ever smoked daily for a period of at least one year and is taken directly from the spouse's RwSMOKEV. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwSMOKEV, SwSMOKEV employs the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

RwSMOKEN indicates whether the respondent reports smoking at the present time. This question is only asked if the respondent reports having ever smoked daily. If the respondent reports he/she has never smoked, RwSMOKEN is assigned a value of "no". A code of 0 indicates that the respondent does not currently smoke. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent smokes at the present time. When respondents don't know, are not applicable, or refuse to answer, RwSMOKEN is assigned special missing values .d, .n, or .r, respectively. RwSMOKEN is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwSMOKEN records whether the respondent's spouse smokes at the present time and is taken directly from RwSMOKEN. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwSMOKEN, SwSMOKEN employs the special missing value .u, when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v, when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

### **Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

### **Differences with the RAND HRS**

In TILDA, respondents are asked whether they have ever smoked daily for a period of at least one year. In the HRS, respondents are asked whether they have ever smoked cigarettes (regardless of whether the smoking was daily and not given a definitive period). Consequentially, RwSMOKEV in the Harmonized TILDA captures a different concept than RwSMOKEV in the RAND HRS. This difference also affects RwSMOKEN in the Harmonized TILDA because of the question routing explained above. Only TILDA respondents who answered that they have ever smoked daily for a period of at least one year were asked whether they smoke currently. In the HRS, all respondents who reported that they had ever smoked (regardless of whether the smoking was daily for a specific period) were directed to the question ever smoke currently. These two sets of measures should not be considered exactly comparable to the correlating RAND HRS measures.

### **TILDA Variables Used:**

BH001	have you ever smoked cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos or a
BH002	do you smoke at the present time?

## **Section G: Family Structure**

<b>Number of People Living in Household</b>
---

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1HHRES	hlhhres:w1 number of people in hh	Cont
1	H1HHRESF	hlhhresf:w1 flag no. of people in hh grouped	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1HHRES	8491	2.444	1.293	1.000	8.000
H1HHRESF	8491	0.002	0.047	0.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	H1HHRESF
.m:missing	13
0.household size not grouped	8472
1.household size top coded for 8+ people	19

**How Constructed:**

HwHHRES counts the number of people living in the household, including the respondents.

The number of residents living in a household is obtained using the Coverscreen Module which includes all members reported to live in the household.

For anonymity purposes, the HwHHRES variable is top coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. HwHHRESF identifies if the number of people living in the household has been grouped in this way. For those with 8 or more living in the household, HwHHRES is set to 8 and HwHHRESF is coded as 1. For households which are not top coded, HwHHRESF is coded as 0. The special missing code .m is used in cases where the information is not available.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

Unlike the TILDA public dataset, the RAND HRS dataset does not top code the number of people living in the household.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
     HHSIZE           number of people living in the household

<b>Number of Children</b>
---------------------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1CHILD	h1child:w1 number of living children	Cont
1	H1CHILDF	h1childf:w1 flag no. of children grouped	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1CHILD	8504	2.924	2.044	0.000	12.000
H1CHILDF	8504	0.002	0.048	0.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value-----	H1CHILDF
0.number of children not grouped	8484
1.number of children top coded at 12+	20

**How Constructed:**

HwCHILD is the number of living children of the respondents and his/her spouse or partner. The count includes all living children who are natural, adopted or stepchildren of both the respondent and spouse.

For anonymity purposes, the HwCHILD variable is top coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. HwCHILDF identifies if the number of children has been grouped in this way. For those with 12 or more children, HwCHILD is set to 12 and HwCHILDF is coded as 1. For those who are not top coded, HwCHILDF is set to 0. The special missing code .m is used in cases where the information is not available.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

Unlike the TILDA public dataset, the RAND HRS dataset does not top code the respondent's number of children.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
SOCTOTALCHILD count of number of living children

<b>Number of Living Siblings</b>
----------------------------------

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1LIVBRO	rllivsis:w1 r # of living brothers	Cont
1	S1LIVBRO	slivbro:w1 s # of living brothers	Cont
1	R1LIVBROF	rllivbrof:w1 flag no. of living brothers grouped	Categ
1	S1LIVBROF	slivbrof:w1 s flag no. of living brothers grouped	Categ
1	R1LIVSIS	rllivsis:w1 r # of living sisters	Cont
1	S1LIVSIS	slivsis:w1 s # of living sisters	Cont
1	R1LIVSISF	rllivsisf:w1 flag no. of living sisters grouped	Categ
1	S1LIVSISF	slivsisf:w1 flag no. of living sisters grouped	Categ
1	R1LIVSIB	rllivsis:w1 r # of living siblings	Cont
1	S1LIVSIB	slivsis:w1 s # of living siblings	Cont
1	R1LIVSIBF	rllivsisbf:w1 flag no. of living siblings grouped	Categ
1	S1LIVSIBF	slivsisbf:w1 flag no. of living siblings grouped	Categ

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1LIVBRO	2285	2.312	1.720	0.000	8.000
S1LIVBRO	1358	2.350	1.748	0.000	8.000
R1LIVBROF	2285	0.010	0.098	0.000	1.000
S1LIVBROF	1358	0.013	0.114	0.000	1.000
R1LIVSIS	2288	2.228	1.682	0.000	7.000
S1LIVSIS	1359	2.175	1.691	0.000	7.000
R1LIVSISF	2288	0.020	0.139	0.000	1.000
S1LIVSISF	1359	0.023	0.149	0.000	1.000
R1LIVSIB	2285	4.540	2.696	0.000	15.000
S1LIVSIB	1358	4.525	2.721	0.000	15.000
R1LIVSIBF	2285	0.028	0.165	0.000	1.000
S1LIVSIBF	1358	0.034	0.181	0.000	1.000

**Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	Label
.m:missing	R1LIVBROF 6219

0.number of brothers not grouped		2263
1.number of brothers top coded at 8+		22
Value-----		S1LIVBROF
.m:missing		2942
.u:unmar		2538
.v:sp nr		1664
0.number of brothers not grouped		1340
1.number of brothers top coded at 8+		18
Value-----		R1LIVSISF
.m:missing		6216
0.number of sisters not grouped		2243
1.number of sisters top coded at 7+		45
Value-----		S1LIVSISF
.m:missing		2941
.u:unmar		2538
.v:sp nr		1664
0.number of sisters not grouped		1328
1.number of sisters top coded at 7+		31
Value-----		R1LIVSIBF
.m:missing		6219
0.number of siblings not grouped		2221
1.number of sisters/brothers top coded		64
Value-----		S1LIVSIBF
.m:missing		2942
.u:unmar		2538
.v:sp nr		1664
0.number of siblings not grouped		1312
1.number of sisters/brothers top coded		46

### How Constructed:

RwLIVBRO and RwLIVSIS count the number of the respondent's number of living brothers and sisters, respectively. RwLIVSIB is the number of the respondent's living siblings. RwLIVBROF, RwLIVSISF and RwLIVSIBF are flags to indicate where top-coding has occurred in the previous variables.

TILDA asks the respondent how many living sisters they have and how many living brothers they have to create RwLIVBRO and RwLIVSIS. From this information RwLIVSIB is derived. If information about the siblings is not available, respondent's refusal or not knowing - special missing codes are used instead of incomplete values.

For anonymity purposes, RwLIVBRO, RwLIVSIS and RwLIVSIB variable are top coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. RwLIVBROF, RwLIVSISF and RwLIVSIB identifies if the number has been grouped in this way. For those with 8 or more brothers, RwLIVBRO is set to 8 and RwLIVBROF is coded as 1. For those who are not top coded, RwLIVBRO is coded as 0. For those with 7 or more sisters, RwLIVSIS is set to 7 and RwLIVSISF is coded as 1. For those who are not top coded, RwLIVSIS is coded as 0. RwLIVSIBF is set to 1 for those who have a top coded RwLIVBRO or RwLIVSIS variable used to create RwLIVSIB. RwLIVSIBF is coded as 0 for those who did not have a top coded RwLIVBRO or RwLIVSIS variable. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwLIVBRO, RwLIVSIS and RwLIVSIB are assigned special missing codes .d, .m or .r respectively.

SwLIVBRO, SwLIVSIS, and SwLIVSIB are the number of the spouse's brothers, sisters, and siblings, respectively. They are taken from the spouse's RwLIVBRO, RwLIVSIS, and RwLIVSIB, respectively. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single, a special missing value of .u is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married, a special missing value of .v is used.



**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No differences known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:

TP036	now i have some questions about your siblings. how many
TP037	how many living brothers do you have?

<b>Number of Living Parents</b>
---------------------------------

Wave Variable	Label	Type
1 R1LIVPAR	r1livpar:w1 r # of living parents	Cont
1 S1LIVPAR	s1livpar:w1 s # of living parents	Cont

**Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1LIVPAR	8456	0.263	0.536	0.000	2.000
S1LIVPAR	4275	0.315	0.580	0.000	2.000

**How Constructed:**

RwLIVPAR records the number of the respondent's living parents. RwLIVPAR is the number of living parents of the respondent. TILDA asks about the respondent's mother and father separately allowing for a maximum of 2 living parents.

SwLIVPAR records the number of living parents of the respondent's spouse in the current wave. It is taken from the spouse's RwLIVPAR. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave and assumed to be single, a special missing value of .u is used. If the respondent is not designated as coupled in the current wave but reports being married, a special missing value of .v is used.

**Cross Wave Differences in TILDA**

No differences known.

**Differences with the RAND HRS**

No difference known.

**TILDA Variables Used:**

Wave1:  
 TP001 is your mother alive?  
 TP007 is your father alive?