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Center for Economic and Social Research
Program on Global Aging, Health, and Policy

Harmonized TILDA Documentation

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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.

With funding and support from the NIA (R01 AG030153), we have harmonized the TILDA with the RAND HRS data in order to facilitate cross-country comparisons using the Harmonized TILDA. 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 for most individual-level variables. The Harmonized TILDA includes variables matched with the RAND HRS 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 and a Stata script ("do file") that generates these derived variables from the original TILDA public data files. These files and the original TILDA data files are available on the Irish Social Science Data Archive (ISSDA) at http://www.ucd.ie/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 in order to facilitate the creation of customized data sets using variables from the original and the harmonized data sets.

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 Dr. Rose Anne Kenny and 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. 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 B as of August 2016 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, R03 AG043052). For more information, please refer to https://g2aging.org/."

TILDA Version and Acknowledgment

This document uses data from the 1st and 2nd wave of TILDA, released August, 2016. TILDA is a major inter-institutional initiative led by Trinity College Dublin, 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.

Contents

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 Dr. Rose Anne Kenny at 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 second wave of TILDA was conducted between February 2012 and March 2013. Of the 8,504 interviewed in wave 1, a second interview was obtained for 7,445 respondents. In addition to the returning respondents, 170 interviews were obtained from eligible household members who had chosen not to take part in wave 1 or the new spouses/partners of existing 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.

The TILDA data contains variables both from the core interview and from auxiliary interviews. The Harmonized TILDA data file incorporates variables from the core interview, health assessment, and self-completion questionnaire (SCQ). 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 publicly released.

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 Mexican Health & Aging Survey (MHAS), 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 Costa Rican Longevity and Healthy Aging Study (CRELES), the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), and the Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI). 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 https://g2aging.org/ . For more information about using the G2G, please visit the Help page. For more information about obtaining the Harmonized TILDA from the TILDA website or about downloading the Stata file used to create the Harmonized TILDA using the G2G, please 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 are interviewed, 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".

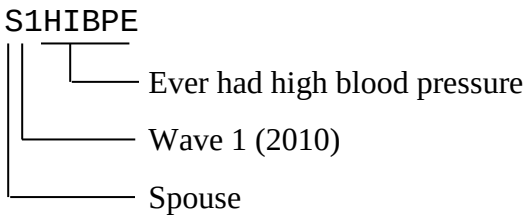
TILDA provides a limited amount of information about household members who are not interviewed. The household respondent provides information on all household members including, age, sex, marital or partner status, and the relationships between all household members. Only individuals over 50 and their spouses or partners are selected for a subsequent interview. In our files, we do not include non-respondents, and thus 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 and second 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 “household”. 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”). [1] The second character indicates the wave to which the variable pertains: “1”, “2” 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 S1HIBPE captures whether the spouse of the reference person has ever had high blood pressure. The name of the variable does not indicate who provided the information. For

[1] 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.

example, whether the spouse ever had high blood pressure 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 SWHIBPE for example, without specifying the wave. This reference points at the group of variables S1HIBPE and S2HIBPE.

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 S1HIBPE is:

S1HIBPE:W1 S ever had high blood pressure

It may seem duplicative to include the name of the variable and the wave in the variable label. However, statistical packages often suppress the variable name and instead use 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 the 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 the RAND HRS version of this measure. For instance, the Harmonized TILDA variable for labor force status is named RwLBRF_T while the RAND HRS variable for respondent cohort is named RwLBRF. The reason for this difference in variable name is that the TILDA uses a different set of labor force statuses than 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 measure or to 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

Code	Reason for missing
.	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. TILDA provides weights to allow for cross-sectional analysis for Wave 1 and a clustering and stratification variable to adjust the standard errors. If possible, TILDA recommends conducting analysis on weighted data to help minimize the bias from differential non-response among key sub-groups.

Wave 1 cross-sectional weights provided by TILDA are only calculated for core members living in private households who responded to the survey, including 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). TILDA has not currently released weights for Wave 2.

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 the TILDA website http://tilda.tcd.ie/.

Stata includes the facility to account for survey design using svy commands. Preparing the data for analysis using the svyset command provides the most accurate estimates. For instance, if we were interested in conducting a cross-sectional analysis on Wave 1 survey data, we could use the following svyset command:

```
svyset raeclust [pweight=r1wtresp], strata(raestrat)
```

Using this weighted and survey design adjusted data, we could use one of Stata's many svy estimation commands to produce weighted estimates with corrected standard errors. For instance, if we wanted to estimate the frequency of smoking among men we could use the following svy command:

```
svy, subpop(if ragender==1): proportion r1smoken
```

making sure to only include male respondents in our estimation using the svy subpop option.

2. Wealth and Income Variables

2.1 Units of Observation

It is important to distinguish the unit of observation for TILDA wealth and income measures because financial questions can be asked about the individual, the spouse, and the individual and their spouse.

For married or partnered couples, TILDA asks income and asset questions at the individual level (respondent or spouse) or at the couple level. Pension questions are always asked at the individual level.

For harmonization purposes, we need to use the same unit of observation in the different harmonized data sets. For this reason, we combine the individual-level asset and income variables into couple-level variables for those variables for which the RAND HRS provides couple-level variables.

2.2. Currency and Timing

All TILDA financial variables are expressed in nominal euros.

TILDA asset questions are asked about current asset values.

TILDA income questions use more than one type of timing. Some income questions ask for total income in the last 12 months and some questions ask for weekly income during the last 12 months. Even though TILDA uses different timings when asking income questions, for Harmonization purposes, all financial variables in the Harmonized TILDA are expressed in yearly equivalents. These income variables expressed in yearly equivalents can be compared to the RAND HRS income measures.

2.3. Imputations

Many financial variables in the Harmonized TILDA include imputed values to address the issue of item nonresponse. These imputations are derived as part of the Harmonized TILDA with an imputation procedure designed especially for imputing financial variables for the international family of Health and Retirement Studies. Like other studies from this family, TILDA included unfolding brackets for many of its financial questions, which are follow-up questions after a failure to report a continuous amount, in order to obtain at least a limited range in which the true value is situated. These bracket amounts allow more reliable imputed values to be derived for the Harmonized TILDA.

Harmonized TILDA Imputations are done with a conditional hot-deck method based on a few variables. This is similar to the imputation method used by the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (Oldfield, 2014). For each observation and each variable, a donor pool is selected with the same values on a few categorical (or discretized) variables and whose continuous reported values (including zeros for no ownership, when applicable) are consistent with the information from the missing observation. Thus, if the missing observation is accompanied by a complete, incomplete, or no bracket sequence, the donor pool is restricted to reported values within the closed or open range indicated by the bracket sequence. The reported value for a randomly selected observation from the donor pool is then assigned as the imputed value for the missing observation.

For couple-level variables, such as housing wealth and financial assets, the variables that determine the donor pool (in addition to the bracket information) are benefit-unit type (couple, single man, single woman) and age (<50, 50 to 64, 65 to 74, 75+). In mixed-sex couples, the age of the man in the couple is used unless the main respondent is a female and her male partner's age is missing, in which case her age is used. In same-sex couples, the age of the oldest partner is used. For individual-level variables, such as wage and salary income, the variables that determine the donor pool (in addition to the bracket information) are age (in the same bands as for the couple-level variables) and gender. For consumption variables that represent the whole household, such as rent, the variables that determine the donor pool (in addition to the bracket information) are benefit-unit type (couple, single man, single woman), age (in the same bands and using the same derivation as for the couple-level variables), and whether any children co-reside in the household.

To provide information about whether and how each value was imputed, the Harmonized TIDLA includes two types of imputation flag variables, imputation flag variables for single-component variables and imputation flag variables for aggregate variables. Generally the codes of all imputation flag variables adhere to the classification in Table 2.

Table 2. Imputation Codes

Code	Whether and how the value was imputed
1	Reported a continuous value
2	Imputed amount based on a complete bracket
3	Imputed amount based on an incomplete bracket
5	Imputed amount without any bracket information
6	Reported not receiving income / owning asset / having expenditure
7	Imputed both "ownership" and amount

Single-component variables with imputed values in the Harmonized TILDA are accompanied by an imputation flag variable with codes as shown in Table 2. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket. A code of 5 indicates that the value

was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this income/asset/expenditure and, therefore, the corresponding value of the variable was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that the respondent did not report whether they received/owned/had this income/asset/expenditure and, therefore, both asset receipt/ownership and amount were imputed.

Similar to single-component variables, aggregate variables in the Harmonized TILDA are accompanied by an imputation flag variable with codes as shown in Table 2. Because different components of an aggregate variable can have different levels of imputations, the imputation flag variable for aggregate variables reflects the imputation of the component with the least amount of information, and thus the least certain imputation. The imputation flag values are ranked from most provided information to least provided information as follows: 6) no income/asset, 1) continuous value, 2) complete bracket, 3) incomplete bracket, 5) no brackets, 7) don't know ownership. Therefore, if an aggregate variable is created from one value which the respondent reported as a continuous value and another value which the respondent did not provide any bracket information for, then the imputation flag value for the aggregate variable would be 5) no brackets.

Following the example of the imputation method used by the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, the Harmonized TILDA does not include imputations for non-responding spouses. TILDA includes a large number of married and partnered respondents whose spouse did not participate in the interview. As a result, it is not possible to determine total household income for these households as necessary information for the spouse is missing. For these households, the household-level variables, which are an aggregate of the respondent's and the spouse's income, are left blank and they are assigned a special missing value of 9.non-responding spouse in the corresponding imputation flag variable.

For a more detailed analysis of the imputation methods used in the RAND HRS, the ELSA, and the method used here in the Harmonized TILDA see Lee, Meijer, and Phillips (2015).

2.4. Top-Coding and Banding in the TILDA Public Data

The public release of the TILDA data includes top-coding for many continuous variables with extreme results. As such, all respondents who answered over a given threshold were grouped together to form a new category, so as to eliminate identification using extreme values or outliers. This top-coding especially affects income and wealth variables. Some of the income and wealth measures in the Harmonized TILDA are based on variables with top-coded values. When a respondent's value is top-coded by TILDA, the respondent is assigned the highest non-top-coded value (the threshold at which top-coding occurred) in the Harmonized TILDA variable. We have also included a top-code flag variable to accompany all such variables in the Harmonized TILDA. It is important to use the top-coded flag variable in conjunction with the imputation flag variable because the imputation procedure can assign a top-coded value to a respondent with a missing value.

The public release of the TILDA data also includes banding for some continuous variables. As such, the continuous reports of respondents were collapsed in several bands, or ranges of values, so as to eliminate identification with very specific values. This banding especially affects income and wealth variables. Some of the income and wealth measures in the Harmonized TILDA are based on variables with banded values. When a Harmonized TILDA variable uses a variable which is expressed in bands or a range of values, each respondent is assigned the middle value of the band in the Harmonized TILDA variable. For instance, if the TILDA variable banded together all reports ranging from 1,000 – 2,000, respondents identified with this band would be given a value of 1,500 in the Harmonized TILDA variable. We have included codebook text explaining that a banded variable was used in the How Constructed text of all affected Harmonized TILDA variables in this Harmonized TILDA codebook.

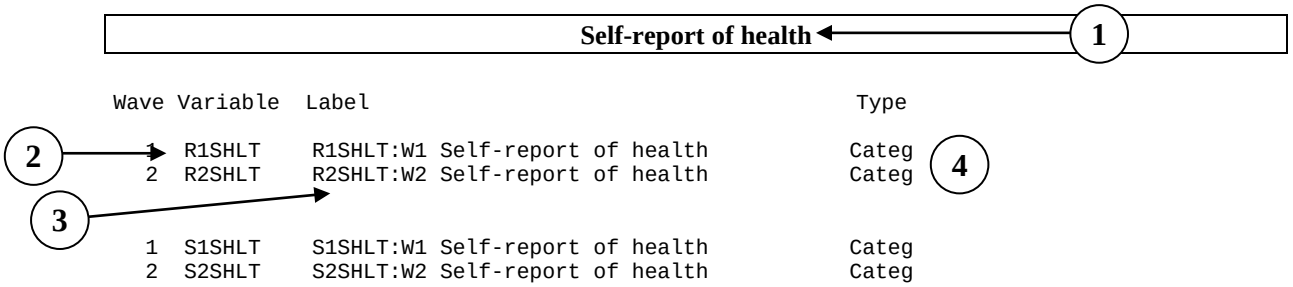
2.5. Differences between Harmonized TILDA and RAND HRS

Harmonized TILDA is intended to be as comparable to the RAND HRS as possible. See Chien et al. (2015) for the documentation of the RAND HRS. However, there inevitably remain some differences between the two data sets. In the codebook, notable differences in definition, construction, or question text between the variables in Harmonized TILDA and the corresponding variables in the RAND HRS are indicated on a per variable basis. For a full list of those RAND HRS measures which are not available in the Harmonized TILDA see https://g2aging.org/.

Furthermore, the imputation flags in the Harmonized TILDA are slightly different from the imputation flags in the RAND HRS. This is because the imputation flags in the RAND HRS categorize imputed values using information obtained from an unfolding bracket sequence as either a complete or an incomplete bracket, referring to whether the respondent completed the entire bracket sequence. In the Harmonized TILDA, values which are imputed using information obtained from an unfolding bracket sequence are either categorized as closed range or open range, referring to whether the bracket sequence (regardless of whether it was completed) yielded an open range of the form more than x amount or a closed range of the form between x amount and y amount. Both categorizations attempt to provide information about how much information was available for the imputation, but the two categorizations are not directly comparable. Harmonized TILDA imputation flags also include one code not found in the RAND HRS imputation flags. This additional code identifies cases where a household-level variable was not derived because the spouse was non-responding.

3. 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.



5 **Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SHLT	8503	2.67	1.09	1.000	5.00
R2SHLT	7207	2.60	1.01	1.000	5.00
S1SHLT	4298	2.59	1.07	1.000	5.00
S2SHLT	3554	2.52	0.99	1.000	5.00

6 **Categorical Variable Codes**

Value	R1SHLT	R2SHLT
.d:DK	1	
1.Excellent	1360	1049
2.Very good	2448	2363
3.Good	2758	2485
4.Fair	1517	1074
5.Poor	420	236

Value	S1SHLT	S2SHLT
.u:Unmar	2539	2066
.v:SP NR	1667	1587
1.Excellent	740	588
2.Very good	1317	1229
3.Good	1380	1200
4.Fair	701	479
5.Poor	160	88

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, or refuse to answer, RwSHLT is assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwSHLT is set to blank 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        now i would like to ask you some questions about your he
Wave 2:
    PH001        ph001 - now i would like to ask you some questions about
```

---

1 *Title*: The variables are documented in groups according to the concept that they measure. For example, there are four variables related to self-reported health, corresponding to two 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.

4. Distribution and Technical Notes

The Harmonized TILDA Data file is distributed by the TILDA team. The Harmonized TILDA Data file is made available free of charge 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 ***B*** 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 (https://g2aging.org/) under the Download page.

5. Data Codebook

Section A: Demographic Variables

Person Specific Identifier

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	HOUSEHOLD	household:hhold id (char)	Char
1	PN	pn:person number within household (1-char)	Char
1	ID	id:unique individual serial number(6-char)	Char

How Constructed:

HOUSEHOLD uniquely identifies households in the TILDA in a given wave and is taken directly from the TILDA variable HOUSEHOLD.

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

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

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:

Wave 1:		
	HOUSEHOLD	household identifier
	ID	respondent identifier
Wave 2:		
	HOUSEHOLD	household id
	ID	respondent identifier

Couple Identifier

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1COUPID	h1coupid:w1 couple id/num	Cont
2	H2COUPID	h2coupid:w2 couple id/num	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1COUPID	8504	6637.78	4587.56	1.00	12149.00
H2COUPID	7207	6623.81	4342.42	3.00	11777.00

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 the RAND HRS concept of household.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:		
	CS006	are you...?
	HOUSEHOLD	household identifier
	ID	respondent identifier
Wave 2:		
	CS006	are you...?
	HOUSEHOLD	household id
	ID	respondent identifier

Spouse Identifier

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	S1PN	s1pn:w1 spouse person id (char)	Char
2	S2PN	s2pn:w2 spouse person id (char)	Char
1	S1ID	s1id:w1 spouse id (char)	Char
2	S2ID	s2id:w2 spouse id (char)	Char
1	RASPCT	raspct:# of spouses with pid	Cont
1	RASPID1	raspid1:w1 id of 1st spouse (char)	Char

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RASPCT	8504	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00

How Constructed:

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

SwID is derived from the PN 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 SwID is equal to 0.

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

RASPID1 gives the SwID of the respondent's first spouse (counting from the first wave of data). With subsequent waves of data, the respondent may separate from the first spouse and remarry. The new spouse’s SwID 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

Marital status is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset, so RASPID2 is not created.

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 the non-public version of the TILDA data.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:		
	CS006	are you...?
	HOUSEHOLD	household identifier
	ID	respondent identifier
Wave 2:		
	CS006	are you...?
	HOUSEHOLD	household id
	ID	respondent identifier

Wave Status Response Indicator

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	INW1	inw1:in wave 1	Categ
2	INW2	inw2:in wave 2	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
INW1	8504	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
INW2	8504	0.85	0.36	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	INW1	INW2
0.nonresp		1297
1.resp,alive	8504	7207

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. If an individual does not meet these criteria, they are coded as 0.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 2:
    IN_CAPI

Wave Status: Interview Status

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1IWSTAT	r1iwstat:w1 r interview status	Categ
2	R2IWSTAT	r2iwstat:w2 r interview status	Categ
1	S1IWSTAT	s1iwstat:w1 s interview status	Categ
2	S2IWSTAT	s2iwstat:w2 s interview status	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1IWSTAT	8504	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
R2IWSTAT	8504	1.46	1.08	1.00	4.00
S1IWSTAT	4298	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
S2IWSTAT	3554	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1IWSTAT	R2IWSTAT
1.resp, alive	8504	7207
4.nr, alive		1297

Value	S1IWSTAT	S2IWSTAT
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.resp, alive	4298	3554

How Constructed:

RwIWSTAT gives the response and mortality status at each wave for the respondent. Respondents are coded as 1. Non-respondents who are still alive are coded as 4.

SwIWSTAT gives the response and mortality status of the current wave’s spouse. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwIWSTAT. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwIWSTAT, SwIWSTAT employs the special missing values .u and .v. 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

Because TILDA has not yet released data from the end-of-life interviews for Wave 2, we cannot currently distinguish non-responders who are alive from non-responders who have passed away. As such, all non-responders are coded as "4.nr, alive" until this data becomes available.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Please note that the Harmonized TILDA cannot currently distinguish between non-responders who are alive and non-responders who have passed away. The RAND HRS distinguishes between non-respondents who are alive, those who died this wave, and those who died in a previous wave.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

ID	respondent identifier

```
Wave 2:
    ID              respondent identifier
```

Sampling Design

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	321.52	184.70	1.00	628.00
RAESTRAT	8504	1.91	0.83	1.00	3.00

How Constructed:

RAECLUST is the clustering variable based off the primary sampling units in TILDA (cluster). Each postal address in Ireland was assigned to one of 3155 geographical clusters and a sample of 640 of these clusters were selected. These clusters 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:

Wave 1:

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

Person-Level Analysis Weight

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1WTRESP	r1wtresp:w1 r person-level analysis weight	Cont
1	S1WTRESP	s1wtresp:w1 s person-level analysis weight	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1WTRESP	8504	141.16	50.63	0.00	240.44
S1WTRESP	4298	134.74	53.60	0.00	240.44

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 the respondent's spouse's person-level analysis weight as defined by TILDA, and its values are taken from RwWTRESP. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwWTRESP, SwWTRESP employs two additional codes, .u and .v. 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

RwWTRESP is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. The CAPI weight is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

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:

Wave 1:

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

Number of Household Respondents

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	HH1HHRESP	hh1hhresp:w1 number of total household respondents	Cont
2	HH2HHRESP	hh2hhresp:w2 number of total household respondents	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
HH1HHRESP	8504	1.53	0.51	1.00	3.00
HH2HHRESP	7207	1.51	0.51	1.00	3.00

How Constructed:

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

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

Because marital status is not available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset, the Wave 1 information is used to generate this variable.

Differences with the RAND HRS

While the HRS defines a household as only containing a respondent and spouse (if coupled), so that HwHHRESP in the RAND HRS 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:

Wave 1:		
	HOUSEHOLD	household identifier
Wave 2:		
	HOUSEHOLD	household id

Whether Coupled Household

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1CPL	h1cpl:w1 whether coupled	Categ
2	H2CPL	h2cpl:w2 whether coupled	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1CPL	8504	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
H2CPL	8504	0.42	0.49	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1CPL	H2CPL
0.not coupled	4206	4950
1.coupled	4298	3554

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 one if the respondent is coupled with another respondent in the current wave. 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 coupled if their spouse is ineligible to participate in TILDA or does not participate for any other reason.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

Because marital status is not available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset, the Wave 1 information is used to generate this variable. In some cases, it was also necessary to use information from the non-public version of the TILDA data.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:		
	CS006	are you...?
	ID	respondent identifier
Wave 2:		
	CS006	are you...?
	ID	respondent identifier

Family or Financial Respondent

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1FAMR	r1famr:w1 whether family representative	Categ
2	R2FAMR	r2famr:w2 whether family representative	Categ
1	S1FAMR	s1famr:w1 whether family representative	Categ
2	S2FAMR	s2famr:w2 whether family representative	Categ
1	H1ANYFAMR	h1anyfamr:w1 whether any famr in couple	Categ
2	H2ANYFAMR	h2anyfamr:w2 whether any famr in couple	Categ
1	R1FINR	r1finr:w1 whether financial representative	Categ
2	R2FINR	r2finr:w2 whether financial representative	Categ
1	S1FINR	s1finr:w1 whether financial representative	Categ
2	S2FINR	s2finr:w2 whether financial representative	Categ
1	H1ANYFINR	h1anyfinr:w1 whether any finr in couple	Categ
2	H2ANYFINR	h2anyfinr:w2 whether any finr in couple	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1FAMR	8504	0.74	0.44	0.00	1.00
R2FAMR	7207	0.75	0.43	0.00	1.00
S1FAMR	4298	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
S2FAMR	3554	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
H1ANYFAMR	8504	0.99	0.10	0.00	1.00
H2ANYFAMR	7207	1.00	0.07	0.00	1.00
R1FINR	8504	0.73	0.44	0.00	1.00
R2FINR	7207	0.75	0.43	0.00	1.00
S1FINR	4298	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
S2FINR	3554	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
H1ANYFINR	8504	0.99	0.12	0.00	1.00
H2ANYFINR	7207	1.00	0.07	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FAMR	R2FAMR
0.no	2222	1796
1.yes	6282	5411

Value	S1FAMR	S2FAMR
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	2143	1765
1.yes	2155	1789

Value	H1ANYFAMR	H2ANYFAMR
0.no	79	31
1.yes	8425	7176

Value	R1FINR	R2FINR
0.no	2268	1795
1.yes	6236	5412

Value	S1FINR	S2FINR
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	2145	1762
1.yes	2153	1792

Value	H1ANYFINR	H2ANYFINR
0.no	123	33
1.yes	8381	7174

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. Wave 2 will have a record of what type of respondent they were previously, however they can decide to change this for the current wave they are answering.

RwFAMR indicates whether the respondent answered the family questions for the couple. SwFAMR indicates whether the current wave's spouse was 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 within the couple 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:

Wave 1:
    CS017   classify the respondent
Wave 2:
    CS017   cs017 - please classify this respondent as one of the fo

Interview Dates

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1IWY_T	r1iwy_t:w1 r mean year of interview	Cont
2	R2IWY_T	r2iwy_t:w2 r mean year of interview	Cont
1	S1IWY_T	s1iwy_t:w1 s mean year of interview	Cont
2	S2IWY_T	s2iwy_t:w2 s mean year of interview	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1IWY_T	8504	2010.00	0.00	2010.00	2010.00
R2IWY_T	7207	2012.00	0.00	2012.00	2012.00
S1IWY_T	4298	2010.00	0.00	2010.00	2010.00
S2IWY_T	3554	2012.00	0.00	2012.00	2012.00

How Constructed:

RwIWY_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. RwIWY_T is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwIWY_T indicates the current wave’s spouse’s interview year. It is taken from the spouse's RwIWY_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwIWY_T, SwIWY_T employs two additional missing codes, .u and .v. 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

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. Unlike the RAND HRS, the mean year of interview is calculated for this variable in TILDA. Only the year of interview is available for the harmonized TILDA dataset.

Age at Interview (In Years)

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1AGEY	r1agey:w1 r age (years) at ivw	Cont
2	R2AGEY	r2agey:w2 r age (years) at ivw	Cont
1	S1AGEY	s1agey:w1 s age (years) at ivw	Cont
2	S2AGEY	s2agey:w2 s age (years) at ivw	Cont
1	R1FAGEY	r1fagey:w1 flag for r age grouped	Categ
2	R2FAGEY	r2fagey:w2 flag for r age grouped	Categ
1	S1FAGEY	s1fagey:w1 flag for s age grouped	Categ
2	S2FAGEY	s2fagey:w2 flag for s age grouped	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1AGEY	8492	62.97	9.41	49.00	80.00
R2AGEY	7207	64.55	9.17	51.00	82.00
S1AGEY	4295	61.22	8.77	49.00	80.00
S2AGEY	3554	62.90	8.54	51.00	82.00
R1FAGEY	8492	0.19	0.55	0.00	2.00
R2FAGEY	7207	0.16	0.51	0.00	2.00
S1FAGEY	4295	0.14	0.43	0.00	2.00
S2FAGEY	3554	0.13	0.42	0.00	2.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FAGEY	R2FAGEY
.m:missing	12	
0.age not grouped	7537	6463
1.age bottom-coded	329	301
2.age top-coded	626	443

Value	S1FAGEY	S2FAGEY
.m:missing	3	
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.age not grouped	3849	3186
1.age bottom-coded	303	264
2.age top-coded	143	104

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 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. RwFAGEY identifies if a respondent’s age has been grouped in this way. In wave 1, for those aged less than 50 years, RwAGEY is set to 49 and RwFAGEY is coded as 1. For those aged 80 years and over, RwAGEY is set to 80 and RwFAGEY is coded as 2. For all other values of RwAGEY, RwFAGEY is

coded as 0. In wave 2, for those aged less than 52 years, RwAGEY is set to 51 and RwFAGEY is coded as 1. For those aged 82 years and over, RwAGEY is set to 82 and RwFAGEY is coded as 2. For all other values of RwAGEY, RwFAGEY is coded as 0.

SwAGEY and SwFAGEY are the current spouse's age in years and age flag, respectively, at the time of the current wave's interview. They are taken from the spouse's RwAGEY and RwFAGEY, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwAGEY and RwFAGEY, SwAGEY and SwFAGEY employ two additional missing codes, .u and .v. 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 month and birth month are not included. As a result, the Harmonized TILDA dataset only includes age in years.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    AGE            age at interview assuming dob is 1st of specified month
Wave 2:
    AGE            age of respondent at 2nd interview
```

Birth Date: Year

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	RABYEAR	rabyear:r birth year	Cont
1	S1BYEAR	s1byear:w1 s birth year	Cont
2	S2BYEAR	s2byear:w2 s birth year	Cont
1	RAFBYEAR	rafbyear: r flag birth year	Categ
1	S1FBYEAR	s1fbyear:w1 s flag birth year	Categ
2	S2FBYEAR	s2fbyear:w2 s flag birth year	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RABYEAR	8492	1947.03	9.41	1930.00	1961.00
S1BYEAR	4295	1948.78	8.77	1930.00	1961.00
S2BYEAR	3551	1949.17	8.52	1930.00	1961.00
RAFBYEAR	8492	0.15	0.45	0.00	2.00
S1FBYEAR	4295	0.17	0.53	0.00	2.00
S2FBYEAR	3551	0.17	0.54	0.00	2.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	RAFBYEAR
.m:missing	12
0.birth year not grouped	7537
1.birth year bottom-coded	626
2.birth year top-coded	329

Value	S1FBYEAR	S2FBYEAR
.m:missing	3	3
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.birth year not grouped	3849	3197
1.birth year bottom-coded	143	96
2.birth year top-coded	303	258

How Constructed:

RABYEAR is the respondent’s reported birth year. RABYEAR is calculated using the respondent’s age and interview year. RABYEAR is set to .m for those who do not have information on age available.

RAFBYEAR is a flag variable indicating if the respondent's birth year has been top-coded or bottom-coded for anonymity purposes. If the respondent's calculated birth year is 1930 or earlier, RABYEAR is bottom-coded and set to 1930 and RAFBYEAR is set to 1. If the respondent's calculated birth year is 1961 or later, RABYEAR is top-coded and set to 1961 and RAFBYEAR is set to 2. RAFBYEAR is set to .m for those who do not have information on age available.

SwBYEAR and SwFBYEAR indicate the current wave’s spouse’s birth year and flag variable. They are taken from the spouse's RABYEAR and RAFBYEAR. In addition to the special missing codes used in RABYEAR and RAFBYEAR, SwBYEAR and SwFBYEAR employ two additional missing codes, .u and .v. 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 which uses self-reported birth year data, Harmonized TILDA calculates the birth year using the year of interview and respondent’s age.

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

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    AGE            age at interview assuming dob is 1st of specified month
Wave 2:
    AGE            age of respondent at 2nd interview
```

Gender

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	RAGENDER	ragender:r gender	Categ
1	S1GENDER	s1gender:w1 s gender	Categ
2	S2GENDER	s2gender:w2 s gender	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RAGENDER	8504	1.56	0.50	1.00	2.00
S1GENDER	4298	1.50	0.50	1.00	2.00
S2GENDER	3554	1.50	0.50	1.00	2.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	RAGENDER
1.male	3780
2.female	4724

Value	S1GENDER	S2GENDER
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.male	2149	1777
2.female	2149	1777

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.

SwGENDER indicates the current wave’s spouse’s gender. It is taken from the spouse's RAGENDER. 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:

Wave 1:		
	SEX	gender
Wave 2:		
	GD002	gd002 - gender of respondent

Education: Original Category and Harmonized Category

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	RAEDUC_T	raeduc_t:r education category	Categ
1	S1EDUC_T	s1educ_t:w1 s education category	Categ
2	S2EDUC_T	s2educ_t:w2 s education category	Categ
1	RAEDUCL	raeducl:r harmonized education category	Categ
1	S1EDUCL	s1educl:w1 s harmonized education category	Categ
2	S2EDUCL	s2educl:w2 s harmonized education category	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RAEDUC_T	8500	3.64	1.57	0.00	7.00
S1EDUC_T	4298	3.78	1.56	0.00	7.00
S2EDUC_T	3554	3.84	1.54	0.00	7.00
RAEDUCL	8500	1.85	0.64	1.00	3.00
S1EDUCL	4298	1.91	0.63	1.00	3.00
S2EDUCL	3554	1.94	0.61	1.00	3.00

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	S2EDUC_T
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no formal ed	4	4
1.some primary (not complete)	117	88
2.primary or equivalent	934	694
3.intermediate/junior/group certificate	1052	884
4.leaving certificate or equivalent	795	690
5.diploma/certificate	734	636
6.primary degree	396	336
7.postgraduate/higher degree	266	222

Value	RAEDUCL
.d:dk	4
1.less than lower secondary	2521
2.upper secondary and vocational trainin	4766
3.tertiary	1213

Value	S1EDUCL	S2EDUCL

.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.less than lower secondary	1055	786
2.upper secondary and vocational trainin	2581	2210
3.tertiary	662	558

How Constructed:

The TILDA surveys respondents as to the 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 responses of RAEDUC_T are assigned the special missing code .d. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

RAEDUCL identifies the level of education completed according to a three-tier harmonized scale which we developed to compare education levels across countries. This harmonized education scale is a simplified version of the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) codes. For more information on ISCED codes, see www.uis.unesco.org and the OECD document entitled "Classifying Educational Programmes: Manual for ISCED-97 Implementation in OECD Countries, 1999 Edition". RAEDUCL is coded as follows: 1.Less than lower secondary, 2.Upper secondary and vocational training, and 3.Tertiary. Respondents are assigned a code of 1 if the respondent reports an education level of "none", "some primary (not complete)" or "primary or equivalent". Respondents are assigned a code of 2 if the respondent reports an education level of "intermediate/junior/group certificate or equivalent", "leaving certificate or equivalent", or "diploma/certificate". Respondents are assigned a code of 3 if the respondent reports an education level of "primary degree" or "postgraduate/higher degree". Don't know, refused, and other missing responses are coded as .d, .r, and .m, respectively. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

SwEDUC_T and SwEDUCL indicate the current wave’s spouse’s category of education. They are taken from the spouse's values to RAEDUC_T and RAEDUCL. In addition to the special missing codes used in RAEDUC_T and RAEDUCL, SwEDUC_T and SwEDUCL employ two additional missing codes, .u and .v. 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

A notable modification to the RAND HRS category schema here is a 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 certain different 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.

The RAND HRS does not have an equivalent variable to RAEDUCL, but a comparable variable could be created from the HRS data.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:
    DM001 what is the highest level of education you have complete
Wave 2:
    EDU_LEVEL current education level - dm001, dm001a & dm025

Current Marital Status: With Implied Partnerships

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MSTAT	r1mstat:w1 r marital status w/partners	Categ
2	R2MSTAT	r2mstat:w2 r marital status w/partners	Categ
1	S1MSTAT	s1mstat:w1 s marital status w/partners	Categ
2	S2MSTAT	s2mstat:w2 s marital status w/partners	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MSTAT	8504	2.76	2.71	1.00	8.00
R2MSTAT	7207	2.69	2.67	1.00	8.00
S1MSTAT	4298	1.07	0.38	1.00	3.00
S2MSTAT	3554	1.07	0.38	1.00	3.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1MSTAT	R2MSTAT
1.married	5747	4952
3.partnered	218	189
4.separated	352	310
5.divorced	201	176
7.widowed	1195	922
8.never married	791	658

Value	S1MSTAT	S2MSTAT
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.married	4137	3421
3.partnered	161	133

How Constructed:

This variable is created using current marital status in each wave. Partnership status is assigned to respondents who report being currently unmarried but who are coupled with another respondent through TILDA's couple id.

RwMSTAT indicates a respondent's marital status in the current wave with implied partnership status. A code of 1 indicates the respondent is married. A code of 3 indicates the respondent is partnered or living with a partner as if married. 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. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

SwMSTAT indicates the current wave’s spouse’s marital status with implied partnerships. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwMSTAT. In addition to special missing codes used in RwMSTAT, SwMSTAT employs two other special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

Because marital status is not available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset, the Wave 1 information is used to generate this variable.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the HRS, TILDA allows respondents to say that they are "living with a partner as if married."

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    CS006          are you...?
Wave 2:
    CS006          are you...?
```

Marital History: Never Married

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MNEV	r1mnev:w1 r never married	Categ
2	R2MNEV	r2mnev:w2 r never married	Categ
1	S1MNEV	s1mnev:w1 s never married	Categ
2	S2MNEV	s2mnev:w2 s never married	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MNEV	8504	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00
R2MNEV	7207	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00
S1MNEV	4298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S2MNEV	3554	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1MNEV	R2MNEV
0.ever married	7713	6549
1.never married	791	658

Value	S1MNEV	S2MNEV
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.ever married	4298	3554

How Constructed:

This variable is created using the MSTAT variable which indicates marital 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. Responses are set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

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

Marital status is not available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset. The Wave 1 information is used to generate this variable.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:
CS006 are you...?

```
Wave 2:
    CS006          are you...?
```

Religion

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	RARELIG_T	rarelig_t:r religion	Categ
1	S1RELIG_T	s1relig_t:w1 s religion	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RARELIG_T	8497	1.46	1.47	1.00	7.00
S1RELIG_T	4296	1.47	1.48	1.00	7.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	RARELIG_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	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.roman catholic	3784
2.anglican/ church of ireland/episcopali	168
3.methodist	9
4.presbyterian	28
5.other christian	35
6.other religion	41
7.no religion	231

How Constructed:

TILDA asks about the religious preference of the respondent, which is captured in RARELIG_T. RARELIG_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. Don't know and refused responses to RARELIG_T are set to special missing .d and .r, respectively.

SwRELIG_T captures the religion of the respondent’s current spouse in the current wave. It is taken from the respondent's spouse's RARELIG_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RARELIG_T, SwRELIG_T employs two additional missing codes, .u and .v. 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

SwRELIG_T is only available for Wave 1 of TILDA. This information is not available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike HRS, TILDA contains extra categories for Protestantism and no category for Judaism. As such, TILDA's RARELIG_T is not directly comparable to RwRELIG in the HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

DM020	what is your religion?

Living Region

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1RURAL_T	r1rural_t:w1 r lives in urban or rural	Categ
1	S1RURAL_T	s1rural_t:w1 s lives in urban or rural	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1RURAL_T	8491	1.76	0.81	1.00	3.00
S1RURAL_T	4298	1.72	0.81	1.00	3.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1RURAL_T
.m:missing	13
1.rural area	4092
2.town or city (not including dublin)	2387
3.dublin city or county	2012

Value	S1RURAL_T
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.rural area	2196
2.town or city (not including dublin)	1114
3.dublin city or county	988

How Constructed:

RwRURAL_T indicates whether the respondent lives in an urban or rural area. RwRURAL_T is sectioned into 0.Rural Area, 1.Town or City (not including Dublin), and 2.Dublin City or County. Missing values of RwRURAL_T are assigned special missing code .m.

SwRURAL_T is the description of current wave’s spouse’s region of residence. It is taken from the respondent's spouse's values to RwRURAL_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwRURAL_T, SwRURAL_T employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

RwRURAL_T is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This information is not available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The HRS does not supply a variable corresponding to RwRURAL_T, describing the respondent's region of residence.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

LOCAL3	location of household - dublin/urban/rural

Section B: Health

Self-Report of Health

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1SHLT	r1shlt:w1 self-report of health	Categ
2	R2SHLT	r2shlt:w2 self-report of health	Categ
1	S1SHLT	s1shlt:w1 self-report of health	Categ
2	S2SHLT	s2shlt:w2 self-report of health	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SHLT	8503	2.67	1.09	1.00	5.00
R2SHLT	7207	2.60	1.01	1.00	5.00
S1SHLT	4298	2.59	1.07	1.00	5.00
S2SHLT	3554	2.52	0.99	1.00	5.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1SHLT	R2SHLT
.d:dk	1	
1.excellent	1360	1049
2.very good	2448	2363
3.good	2758	2485
4.fair	1517	1074
5.poor	420	236

Value	S1SHLT	S2SHLT
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.excellent	740	558
2.very good	1317	1229
3.good	1380	1200
4.fair	701	479
5.poor	160	88

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, or refuse to answer, RwSHLT is assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwSHLT is set to blank 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:

```
Wave 1:
    PH001          now i would like to ask you some questions about your he
Wave 2:
    PH001          ph001 - now i would like to ask you some questions about
```

Whether Health Limits Work

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1HLTHLM	r1hlthlm:w1 hlth problem limits work	Categ
1	S1HLTHLM	s1hlthlm:w1 hlth problem limits work	Categ
1	R1HLTHLMA	r1hlthlma:w1 hlth problem limits activities	Categ
2	R2HLTHLMA	r2hlthlma:w2 hlth problem limits activities	Categ
1	S1HLTHLMA	s1hlthlma:w1 hlth problem limits activities	Categ
2	S2HLTHLMA	s2hlthlma:w2 hlth problem limits activities	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1HLTHLM	8483	0.21	0.41	0.00	1.00
S1HLTHLM	4288	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
R1HLTHLMA	8498	0.23	0.42	0.00	1.00
R2HLTHLMA	7203	0.25	0.43	0.00	1.00
S1HLTHLMA	4295	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
S2HLTHLMA	3552	0.21	0.41	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1HLTHLM
.d:dk	19
.r:refuse	2
0.no	6715
1.yes	1768

Value	S1HLTHLM
.d:dk	9
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	3516
1.yes	772

Value	R1HLTHLMA	R2HLTHLMA
.d:dk	6	4
0.no	6558	5427
1.yes	1940	1776

Value	S1HLTHLMA	S2HLTHLMA
.d:dk	3	2
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3426	2794
1.yes	869	758

How Constructed:

RwHLTHLM indicates whether an impairment or health problem limits paid work. TILDA asks all respondents whether they have any health problem or disability that limits the kind or amount of paid work they could do, should they want to. RwHLTHLM simply records this variable as a yes/no indicator. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent reports that their paid work is not limited by a health problem or disability. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent reports that their paid work is limited by a health problem or disability. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, RwHLTHLM is assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwHLTHLM is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

RwHLTHLMA indicates whether an impairment or health problem limits typical activities. The TILDA question asks respondents whether they have a long-term illness or disability. Those who respond yes are asked whether this limits their activities in any way. RwHLTHLMA is a yes/no indicator of whether the respondent reported that a health problem limits their activities. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent reports not having any long-term illness or disability or that their usual activities are not limited by a health problem. 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, or refuse to answer, RwHLTHLMA is assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwHLTHLMA is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwHLTHLM and SwHLTHLMA are the respondent's spouse's indicator of whether their paid work is limited by health problems and whether their activities are limited by health problems, respectively. SwHLTHLM and SwHLTHLMA are taken directly from the spouse's RwHLTHLM and RwHLTHLMA, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwHLTHLM and RwHLTHLMA, SwHLTHLM and SwHLTHLMA 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

In both waves of TILDA, all respondents are asked whether they have any health problem or disability that limits the kind or amount of paid work they could do. The TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset does not contain a variable indicating the respondent's response to this question, so it is not possible to create R2HLTHLM.

Differences with the RAND HRS

RwHLTHLMA is not available in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    PH003          some people suffer from chronic or long-term health prob
    PH004          does this illness or disability limit your activities in
    PH006          do you have any health problem or disability that limits
Wave 2:
    PH003          ph003 - [do/does] [you/he/she] have any long-term health
    PH004          ph004 - does this illness or disability limit [your/his/
```

Activities of Daily Living (ADLs): Some Difficulty

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1WALKRA	r1walkra:w1 r some diff-walk across room	Categ
1	S1WALKRA	s1walkra:w1 s some diff-walk across room	Categ
1	R1DRESSA	r1dressa:w1 r some diff-dressing	Categ
1	S1DRESSA	s1dressa:w1 s some diff-dressing	Categ
1	R1BATHA	r1batha:w1 r some diff-bathing, shower	Categ
1	S1BATHA	s1batha:w1 s some diff-bathing, shower	Categ
1	R1EATA	r1eata:w1 r some diff-eating	Categ
1	S1EATA	s1eata:w1 s some diff-eating	Categ
1	R1BEDA	r1beda:w1 r some diff-get in/out bed	Categ
1	S1BEDA	s1beda:w1 s some diff-get in/out bed	Categ
1	R1TOILTA	r1toilta:w1 r some diff-using the toilet	Categ
1	S1TOILTA	s1toilta:w1 s some diff-using the toilet	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1WALKRA	8504	0.01	0.11	0.00	1.00
S1WALKRA	4298	0.01	0.09	0.00	1.00
R1DRESSA	8504	0.06	0.24	0.00	1.00
S1DRESSA	4298	0.06	0.23	0.00	1.00
R1BATHA	8504	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00
S1BATHA	4298	0.02	0.14	0.00	1.00
R1EATA	8504	0.01	0.08	0.00	1.00
S1EATA	4298	0.01	0.07	0.00	1.00
R1BEDA	8504	0.02	0.13	0.00	1.00
S1BEDA	4298	0.02	0.12	0.00	1.00
R1TOILTA	8504	0.01	0.10	0.00	1.00
S1TOILTA	4298	0.01	0.09	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1WALKRA
0.no	8406

```
1.yes                                |          98

Value--------------------------------|    S1WALKRA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4263
1.yes                                |          35

Value--------------------------------|    R1DRESSA
0.no                                 |        7980
1.yes                                |         524

Value--------------------------------|    S1DRESSA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4052
1.yes                                |         246

Value--------------------------------|     R1BATHA
0.no                                 |        8232
1.yes                                |         272

Value--------------------------------|     S1BATHA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4207
1.yes                                |          91

Value--------------------------------|      R1EATA
0.no                                 |        8446
1.yes                                |          58

Value--------------------------------|      S1EATA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4275
1.yes                                |          23

Value--------------------------------|      R1BEDA
0.no                                 |        8349
1.yes                                |         155

Value--------------------------------|      S1BEDA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4231
1.yes                                |          67

Value--------------------------------|    R1TOILTA
0.no                                 |        8412
1.yes                                |          92

Value--------------------------------|    S1TOILTA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4263
1.yes                                |          35
```

How Constructed:

These variables indicate difficulty with activities of daily living (ADLs). The ADLs include walking across a room (RwWALKRA), dressing, including putting on shoes and socks (RwDRESSA), bathing or showering (RwBATHA), eating, such as cutting up your food (RwEATA), getting in and out of bed (RwBEDA), and using

the toilet, including getting up or down (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, or refuse to answer, RwWALKRA, RwDRESSA, RwBATHA, RwEATA, RwBEDA, and RwTOILTA are assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, 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

These variables are only available for Wave 1. The TILDA Wave 2 public dataset does not include these items.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

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

Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs): Some Difficulty

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1PHONEA	r1phonea:w1 r some diff-use telephone	Categ
1	S1PHONEA	s1phonea:w1 s some diff-use telephone	Categ
1	R1MONEYA	r1moneya:w1 r some diff-managing money	Categ
1	S1MONEYA	s1moneya:w1 s some diff-managing money	Categ
1	R1MEDSA	r1medsa:w1 r some diff-take medications	Categ
1	S1MEDSA	s1medsa:w1 s some diff-take medications	Categ
1	R1SHOPA	r1shopa:w1 r some diff-shop for grocery	Categ
1	S1SHOPA	s1shopa:w1 s some diff-shop for grocery	Categ
1	R1MEALSA	r1mealsa:w1 r some diff-prepare hot meal	Categ
1	S1MEALSA	s1mealsa:w1 s some diff-prepare hot meal	Categ
1	R1HOUSEWKA	r1housewka:w1 r some diff-doing hhold chores	Categ
1	S1HOUSEWKA	s1housewka:s1 s some diff-doing hhold chores	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1PHONEA	8504	0.01	0.08	0.00	1.00
S1PHONEA	4298	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00
R1MONEYA	8504	0.02	0.12	0.00	1.00
S1MONEYA	4298	0.01	0.11	0.00	1.00
R1MEDSA	8504	0.01	0.10	0.00	1.00
S1MEDSA	4298	0.01	0.08	0.00	1.00
R1SHOPA	8504	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00
S1SHOPA	4298	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
R1MEALSA	8504	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00
S1MEALSA	4298	0.01	0.12	0.00	1.00
R1HOUSEWKA	8504	0.05	0.21	0.00	1.00
S1HOUSEWKA	4298	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1PHONEA
0.no	8446

```
1.yes                                |          58

Value--------------------------------|    S1PHONEA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4281
1.yes                                |          17

Value--------------------------------|    R1MONEYA
0.no                                 |        8376
1.yes                                |         128

Value--------------------------------|    S1MONEYA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4250
1.yes                                |          48

Value--------------------------------|     R1MEDSA
0.no                                 |        8418
1.yes                                |          86

Value--------------------------------|     S1MEDSA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4271
1.yes                                |          27

Value--------------------------------|     R1SHOPA
0.no                                 |        8183
1.yes                                |         321

Value--------------------------------|     S1SHOPA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4201
1.yes                                |          97

Value--------------------------------|    R1MEALSA
0.no                                 |        8310
1.yes                                |         194

Value--------------------------------|    S1MEALSA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4235
1.yes                                |          63

Value--------------------------------|  R1HOUSEWKA
0.no                                 |        8096
1.yes                                |         408

Value--------------------------------|  S1HOUSEWKA
.u:unmar                             |        2539
.v:sp nr                             |        1667
0.no                                 |        4161
1.yes                                |         137
```

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), preparing hot meals (RwMEALSA), and doing house work (RwHOUSEWKA). 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, or refuse to answer, RwPHONEA, RwMEDSA, RwMONEYA, RwSHOPA, RwMEALSA, and RwHOUSEWKA are assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwPHONEA, RwMEDSA, RwMONEYA, RwSHOPA, RwMEALSA, and RwHOUSEWKA are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwPHONEA, SwMEDSA, SwMONEYA, SwSHOPA, SwMEALSA, and SwHOUSEWKA 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, RwMEALSA, and RwHOUSEWKA, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwPHONEA, RwMEDSA, RwMONEYA, RwSHOPA, RwMEALSA, and RwHOUSEWKA, SwPHONEA, SwMEDSA, SwMONEYA, SwSHOPA, SwMEALSA, and SwHOUSEWKA 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

These variables are only available in Wave 1. The TILDA Wave 2 public dataset does not include these items.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The TILDA inquires about difficulty doing house work, while the HRS does not.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

FL025_1	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL025_2	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

Other Functional Limitations: Some Difficulty

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1WALK100A	r1walk100a:w1 r some diff-walk 100m	Categ
2	R2WALK100A	r2walk100a:w2 r some diff-walk 100m	Categ
1	S1WALK100A	s1walk100a:w1 s some diff-walk 100m	Categ
2	S2WALK100A	s2walk100a:w2 s some diff-walk 100m	Categ
1	R1JOGA	r1joga:w1 r some diff-jog one mile	Categ
2	R2JOGA	r2joga:w2 r some diff-jog one mile	Categ
1	S1JOGA	s1joga:w1 s some diff-jog one mile	Categ
2	S2JOGA	s2joga:w2 s some diff-jog one mile	Categ
1	R1SITA	r1sita:w1 r some diff-sit for 2 hours	Categ
2	R2SITA	r2sita:w2 r some diff-sit for 2 hours	Categ
1	S1SITA	s1sita:w1 s some diff-sit for 2 hours	Categ
2	S2SITA	s2sita:w2 s some diff-sit for 2 hours	Categ
1	R1CHAIRA	r1chaira:w1 r some diff-get up fr chair	Categ
2	R2CHAIRA	r2chaira:w2 r some diff-get up fr chair	Categ
1	S1CHAIRA	s1chaira:w1 s some diff-get up fr chair	Categ
2	S2CHAIRA	s2chaira:w2 s some diff-get up fr chair	Categ
1	R1CLIMSA	r1climsa:w1 r some diff-clmb sev flt str	Categ
2	R2CLIMSA	r2climsa:w2 r some diff-clmb sev flt str	Categ
1	S1CLIMSA	s1climsa:w1 s some diff-clmb sev flt str	Categ
2	S2CLIMSA	s2climsa:w2 s some diff-clmb sev flt str	Categ
1	R1CLIM1A	r1clim1a:w1 r some diff-clmb 1 flt str	Categ
2	R2CLIM1A	r2clim1a:w2 r some diff-clmb 1 flt str	Categ
1	S1CLIM1A	s1clim1a:w1 s some diff-clmb 1 flt str	Categ
2	S2CLIM1A	s2clim1a:w2 s some diff-clmb 1 flt str	Categ
1	R1STOOPA	r1stoopa:w1 r some diff-stoop/kneel/crch	Categ
2	R2STOOPA	r2stoopa:w2 r some diff-stoop/kneel/crch	Categ
1	S1STOOPA	s1stoopa:w1 s some diff-stoop/kneel/crch	Categ
2	S2STOOPA	s2stoopa:w2 s some diff-stoop/kneel/crch	Categ
1	R1LIFTA	r1lifta:w1 r some diff-lift/carry 10lbs	Categ
2	R2LIFTA	r2lifta:w2 r some diff-lift/carry 10lbs	Categ
1	S1LIFTA	s1lifta:w1 s some diff-lift/carry 10lbs	Categ
2	S2LIFTA	s2lifta:w2 s some diff-lift/carry 10lbs	Categ
1	R1DIMEA	r1dimea:w1 r some diff-pick up a small coin	Categ
2	R2DIMEA	r2dimea:w2 r some diff-pick up a small coin	Categ
1	S1DIMEA	s1dimea:w1 s some diff-pick up a small coin	Categ
2	S2DIMEA	s2dimea:w2 s some diff-pick up a small coin	Categ
1	R1ARMSA	r1armsa:w1 r some diff-rch/xtnd arms up	Categ
2	R2ARMSA	r2armsa:w2 r some diff-rch/xtnd arms up	Categ

```
  1  S1ARMSA       s1armsa:w1 s some diff-rch/xtnd arms up                    Categ
  2  S2ARMSA       s2armsa:w2 s some diff-rch/xtnd arms up                    Categ

  1  R1PUSHA       r1pusha:w1 r some diff-push/pull lg obj                    Categ
  2  R2PUSHA       r2pusha:w2 r some diff-push/pull lg obj                    Categ

  1  S1PUSHA       s1pusha:w1 s some diff-push/pull lg obj                    Categ
  2  S2PUSHA       s2pusha:w2 s some diff-push/pull lg obj                    Categ
```

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1WALK100A	8504	0.07	0.26	0.00	1.00
R2WALK100A	7207	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00
S1WALK100A	4298	0.05	0.23	0.00	1.00
S2WALK100A	3554	0.05	0.21	0.00	1.00
R1JOGA	8504	0.60	0.49	0.00	1.00
R2JOGA	7207	0.66	0.47	0.00	1.00
S1JOGA	4298	0.57	0.50	0.00	1.00
S2JOGA	3554	0.64	0.48	0.00	1.00
R1SITA	8504	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00
R2SITA	7207	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00
S1SITA	4298	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00
S2SITA	3554	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00
R1CHAIRA	8504	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
R2CHAIRA	7207	0.19	0.39	0.00	1.00
S1CHAIRA	4298	0.16	0.36	0.00	1.00
S2CHAIRA	3554	0.16	0.37	0.00	1.00
R1CLIMSA	8504	0.30	0.46	0.00	1.00
R2CLIMSA	7207	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
S1CLIMSA	4298	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00
S2CLIMSA	3554	0.28	0.45	0.00	1.00
R1CLIM1A	8504	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00
R2CLIM1A	7207	0.07	0.26	0.00	1.00
S1CLIM1A	4298	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
S2CLIM1A	3554	0.05	0.21	0.00	1.00
R1STOOPA	8504	0.27	0.44	0.00	1.00
R2STOOPA	7207	0.31	0.46	0.00	1.00
S1STOOPA	4298	0.24	0.43	0.00	1.00
S2STOOPA	3554	0.27	0.44	0.00	1.00
R1LIFTA	8504	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
R2LIFTA	7207	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
S1LIFTA	4298	0.14	0.35	0.00	1.00
S2LIFTA	3554	0.14	0.35	0.00	1.00
R1DIMEA	8504	0.04	0.20	0.00	1.00
R2DIMEA	7207	0.04	0.20	0.00	1.00

S1DIMEA	4298	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00
S2DIMEA	3554	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00
R1ARMSA	8504	0.08	0.27	0.00	1.00
R2ARMSA	7207	0.08	0.27	0.00	1.00
S1ARMSA	4298	0.07	0.26	0.00	1.00
S2ARMSA	3554	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00
R1PUSHA	8504	0.12	0.33	0.00	1.00
R2PUSHA	7207	0.13	0.34	0.00	1.00
S1PUSHA	4298	0.10	0.29	0.00	1.00
S2PUSHA	3554	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1WALK100A	R2WALK100A
0.no	7898	6717
1.yes	606	490

Value	S1WALK100A	S2WALK100A
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	4066	3387
1.yes	232	167

Value	R1JOGA	R2JOGA
0.no	3390	2424
1.yes	5114	4783

Value	S1JOGA	S2JOGA
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	1853	1287
1.yes	2445	2267

Value	R1SITA	R2SITA
0.no	7593	6427
1.yes	911	780

Value	S1SITA	S2SITA
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3878	3205
1.yes	420	349

Value	R1CHAIRA	R2CHAIRA
0.no	7005	5861
1.yes	1499	1346

Value	S1CHAIRA	S2CHAIRA
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3622	2983
1.yes	676	571

Value	R1CLIMSA	R2CLIMSA
0.no	5965	4825
1.yes	2539	2382

Value	S1CLIMSA	S2CLIMSA
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3195	2548
1.yes	1103	1006

Value	R1CLIM1A	R2CLIM1A
0.no	7864	6700
1.yes	640	507

Value	S1CLIM1A	S2CLIM1A
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	4086	3389
1.yes	212	165

Value	R1STOOPA	R2STOOPA
0.no	6195	4985
1.yes	2309	2222

Value	S1STOOPA	S2STOOPA
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3268	2595
1.yes	1030	959

Value	R1LIFTA	R2LIFTA
0.no	6977	5919
1.yes	1527	1288

Value	S1LIFTA	S2LIFTA
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3683	3061
1.yes	615	493

Value	R1DIMEA	R2DIMEA
0.no	8167	6892
1.yes	337	315

Value	S1DIMEA	S2DIMEA
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	4154	3433
1.yes	144	121

Value	R1ARMSA	R2ARMSA
0.no	7832	6624
1.yes	672	583

Value	S1ARMSA	S2ARMSA
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3994	3313
1.yes	304	241

Value	R1PUSHA	R2PUSHA
0.no	7442	6271
1.yes	1062	936

Value	S1PUSHA	S2PUSHA
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587

0.no		3889	3186
1.yes		409	368

How Constructed:

These variables indicate difficulty with functional limitations other than ADLs and IADLs. The other functional limitations include walking 100 meters (RwWALK100A), jogging 1.5 km or 1 mile (RwJOGA), 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 (RwCLIM1A), 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, or refuse to answer, RwWALK100A, RwJOGA, RwSITA, RwCHAIRA, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1A, RwSTOOPA, RwLIFTA, RwDIMEA, RwARMSA, and RwPUSHA are assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwWALK100A, RwJOGA, RwSITA, RwCHAIRA, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1A, RwSTOOPA, RwLIFTA, RwDIMEA, RwARMSA, and RwPUSHA are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwWALK100A, SwJOGA, SwSITA, SwCHAIRA, SwCLIMSA, SwCLIM1A, 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, SwJOGA, RwSITA, RwCHAIRA, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1A, RwSTOOPA, RwLIFTA, RwDIMEA, RwARMSA, and RwPUSHA, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwWALK100A, RwJOGA, RwSITA, RwCHAIRA, RwCLIMSA, RwCLIM1A, RwSTOOPA, RwLIFTA, RwDIMEA, RwARMSA, and RwPUSHA, SwWALK100A, SwJOGA, SwSITA, SwCHAIRA, SwCLIMSA, SwCLIM1A, 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. The HRS asks respondents whether they have difficulty jogging 1 mile, while TILDA asks respondent whether they have difficulty jogging "1.5 kilometers (1 mile)". Thus the wording is slightly different, but the distances used for assessing jogging ability are equivalent in the HRS and the TILDA.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:	
FL001_01	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL001_02	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
Wave 2:	
FL001_01	fl001_01 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_02	fl001_02 - because of a physical or mental health proble

```
FL001_03       fl001_03 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_04       fl001_04 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_05       fl001_05 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_06       fl001_06 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_07       fl001_07 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_08       fl001_08 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_09       fl001_09 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_10       fl001_10 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_11       fl001_11 - because of a physical or mental health proble
FL001_99       fl001_99 - because of a physical or mental health proble
```

ADL Summary: Sum ADLs Where Respondent Reports Any Difficulty

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1ADLWA	r1adlwa:w1 r some diff-adls:wallace /0-3	Cont
2	R2ADLWA	r2adlwa:w2 r some diff-adls:wallace /0-3	Cont
1	S1ADLWA	s1adlwa:w1 s some diff-adls:wallace /0-3	Cont
2	S2ADLWA	s2adlwa:w2 s some diff-adls:wallace /0-3	Cont
1	R1ADLWAM	r1adlwam:w1 missings in adl wallace summary	Cont
1	S1ADLWAM	s1adlwam:w1 missings in adl wallace summary	Cont
1	R1ADLA	r1adla:w1 r some diff-adls /0-5	Cont
1	S1ADLA	s1adla:w1 s some diff-adls /0-5	Cont
1	R1ADLAM	r1adlam:w1 missings in adl summary	Cont
1	S1ADLAM	s1adlam:w1 missings in adl summary	Cont
2	R2ADLA_T	r1adla_t:w2 r some diff-adls /0-5	Categ
2	S2ADLA_T	s2adla_t:w2 s some diff-adls /0-5	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1ADLWA	8504	0.10	0.38	0.00	3.00
R2ADLWA	7204	0.06	0.32	0.00	3.00
S1ADLWA	4298	0.08	0.34	0.00	3.00
S2ADLWA	3552	0.04	0.26	0.00	3.00
R1ADLWAM	8504	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S1ADLWAM	4298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R1ADLA	8504	0.13	0.52	0.00	5.00
S1ADLA	4298	0.11	0.46	0.00	5.00
R1ADLAM	8504	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S1ADLAM	4298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R2ADLA_T	7204	0.08	0.38	0.00	3.00
S2ADLA_T	3552	0.06	0.31	0.00	3.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R2ADLA_T
.d:dk	2
.r:refuse	1
0.no adls	6813
1.1 adl	238
2.2-3 adls	109

3.4+ adls	44

Value	S2ADLA_T
.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2066
.v:sp nr	1587
0.no adls	3409
1.1 adl	93
2.2-3 adls	38
3.4+ adls	12

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). RwADLWAM is the number of ADL questions with missing values, ranging from 0 to 3. RwADLWA is calculated for all respondents who answered at least one of the ADL component questions, that is respondents with RwADLWAM value of less than 3.

RwADLA = sum (RwBATHA, RwDRESSA, RwEATA, RwBEDA, RwWALKRA). RwADLAM is the number of ADL questions with missing values, ranging from 0 to 5. RwADLA is calculated for all respondents who answered at least one of the ADL component questions, that is respondents with RwADLAM value of less than 5.

RwADLA_T is a grouped ADL summary used in Wave 2 for anonymity purposes. RwADLA_T takes the following values: 0.No ADLs, 1.1 ADL, 2.2-3 ADLs, 3.4+ ADLs, indicating the number out of 5 ADLs that the respondent reports some difficulty with.

Responses to RwADLWA, RwADLWAM, RwADLA, RwADLAM, and RwADLA_T are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

SwADLWA, SwADLA, and SwADLA_T are the respondent’s spouse’s summaries and are taken directly from the spouse’s RwADLWA, RwADLA, and RwADLA_T, 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.

SwADLWAM and SwADLAM are taken directly from the spouse’s values of RwADLWAM and RwADLAM, 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

RwADLAM and RwADLZAM are only available for Wave 1, when the individual items used to derive the summary are available in the public dataset.

In order to protect respondent anonymity, the TILDA public dataset does not include responses to the specific ADL items for wave 2. Rather, TILDA provides the Wallace and Herzog 3-item ADL summary measure (RwADLWA) and the 5-item ADL summary measure (RwADLA) for wave 2. As such, RwADLWA is comparable between waves, though the individual ADL items cannot be distinguished. In wave 2, the 5-item ADL summary measure provides grouped values rather than continuous values, so the wave 2 5-item ADL summary is named RwADLA_T in order to make this difference clear.

In wave 1, TILDA asks respondents if they have difficulty dressing, including putting on shoes and socks. Wave 2 only asks if respondents have difficulty dressing.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the individual items used to derive both the 3-item ADL summary (RwADLWA) and the 5-item ADL summary (RwADLA) are not available in the TILDA public dataset for wave 2. Also, in the RAND HRS these variables are continuous, whereas in TILDA wave 2 the 5-item ADL summary is grouped.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    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
Wave 2:
    ADLA           number of adls: 0-5
    ADLWA          number of wallace and herzog proposed adls: 0-3
```

IADL Summary: Sum IADLs Where Respondent Reports Any Difficulty

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1IADLA	r1iadla:w1 r some diff-iadls: /0-3	Cont
2	R2IADLA	r2iadla:w2 r some diff-iadls: /0-3	Cont
1	S1IADLA	s1iadla:w1 s some diff-iadls: /0-3	Cont
2	S2IADLA	s2iadla:w2 s some diff-iadls: /0-3	Cont
1	R1IADLAM	r1iadlam:w1 missings in iadl 0-3 summary	Cont
1	S1IADLAM	s1iadlam:w1 missings in iadl 0-3 summary	Cont
1	R1IADLZA	r1iadlza:w1 r some diff-iadls: /0-5	Cont
1	S1IADLZA	s1iadlza:w1 s some diff-iadls: /0-5	Cont
1	R1IADLZAM	r1iadlzam:w1 missings in iadl 0-5 summary	Cont
1	S1IADLZAM	s1iadlzam:w1 missings in iadl 0-5 summary	Cont
2	R2IADLZA_T	r2iadlza_t:w2 r some diff-iadls: /0-5	Categ
2	S2IADLZA_T	s2iadlza_t:w2 s some diff-iadls: /0-5	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1IADLA	8504	0.03	0.23	0.00	3.00
R2IADLA	7206	0.03	0.22	0.00	3.00
S1IADLA	4298	0.02	0.19	0.00	3.00
S2IADLA	3554	0.02	0.18	0.00	3.00
R1IADLAM	8504	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S1IADLAM	4298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R1IADLZA	8504	0.09	0.46	0.00	5.00
S1IADLZA	4298	0.06	0.36	0.00	5.00
R1IADLZAM	8504	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S1IADLZAM	4298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R2IADLZA_T	7206	0.08	0.37	0.00	3.00
S2IADLZA_T	3554	0.05	0.29	0.00	3.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R2IADLZA_T
.r:refuse	1
0.no iadls	6819
1.1 iadl	222
2.2-3 iadls	131
3.4+ iadls	34

Value	S2IADLZA_T
.u:unmar	2066
.v:sp nr	1587
0.no iadls	3441
1.1 iadl	63
2.2-3 iadls	40
3.4+ iadls	10

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). RwIADLAM is the number of IADL questions with missing values, ranging from 0 to 3. RwIADLA is calculated for all respondents who answered at least one of the IADL component questions, that is respondents with RwIADLAM values of less than 3.

RwIADLZA = sum (RwPHONEA, RwMONEYA, RwMEDSA, RwSHOPA, RwMEALA). RwIADLZAM is the number of IADL questions with missing values, ranging from 0 to 5. RwIADLZA is calculated for all respondents who answered at least one of the IADL component questions, that is respondents with RwIADLZAM values of less than 5.

RwIADLZA_T is a grouped IADL summary used in Wave 2 for anonymity purposes. RwIADLA_T takes the following values: 0.No IADLs, 1.1 IADL, 2.2-3 IADLs, 3.4+ IADLs, indicating the number out of 5 IADLs that the respondent reports some difficulty with.

Responses to RwIADLA, RwIADLAM, RwIADLZA, RwIADLZAM, and RwIADLZA_T are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

SwIADLA, SwIADLZA, and SwIADLZA_T are the respondent’s spouse’s summaries and are taken directly from the spouse’s values of RwIADLA, RwIADLZA, and RwIADLZA_T, 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.

SwIADLAM and SwIADLZAM are taken directly from the spouse’s values of RwIADLAM and RwIADLZAM, 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

RwIADLAM and RwIADLZAM are only available for Wave 1, when the individual items used to derive the summary are available in the public dataset.

In order to protect respondent anonymity, the TILDA public dataset does not include responses to the specific IADL items for wave 2. Rather, TILDA provides the 3-item ADL summary measure (RwIADLA) and the 5-item IADL summary measure (RwIADLZA) for wave 2. As such, RwIADLA is comparable between waves, though the individual IADL items cannot be distinguished. In wave 2, the 5-item IADL summary measure provides grouped values rather than continuous values, so the wave 2 5-item IADL summary is named RwIADLZA_T in order to make this difference clear.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the individual items used to derive both the 3-item IADL summary (RwIADLA) and the 5-item IADL summary (RwIADLZA) are not available in the TILDA public dataset for wave 2. Also, in the RAND HRS these variables are continuous, whereas in TILDA wave 2 the 5-item IADL summary is grouped.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    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
Wave 2:
    IADLA          number of iadls: 0-3
    IADLZA         number of iadls: 0-5
```

Other Summary Indices: Mobility, Large Muscle, Gross, Fine Motor Activities

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MOBILB	r1mobilb:w1 r some diff-mobility /0-4	Cont
2	R2MOBILB	r2mobilb:w2 r some diff-mobility /0-4	Cont
1	S1MOBILB	s1mobilb:w1 s some diff-mobility /0-4	Cont
2	S2MOBILB	s2mobilb:w2 s some diff-mobility /0-4	Cont
1	R1MOBILBM	r1mobilbm:w1 missings in mobility summary	Cont
1	S1MOBILBM	s1mobilbm:w1 missings in mobility summary	Cont
1	R1LGMUSA	r1lgmusa:w1 r some diff-large muscle /0-4	Cont
2	R2LGMUSA	r2lgmusa:w2 r some diff-large muscle /0-4	Cont
1	S1LGMUSA	s1lgmusa:w1 s some diff-large muscle /0-4	Cont
2	S2LGMUSA	s2lgmusa:w2 s some diff-large muscle /0-4	Cont
1	R1LGMUSAM	r1lgmusam:w1 missings in large muscle summary	Cont
1	S1LGMUSAM	s1lgmusam:w1 missings in large muscle summary	Cont
1	R1GROSSA	r1grossa:w1 r some diff-wk,rn,clmb,bd,bth /0-5	Cont
2	R2GROSSA	r2grossa:w2 r some diff-wk,rn,clmb,bd,bth /0-5	Cont
1	S1GROSSA	s1grossa:w1 s some diff-wk,rn,clmb,bd,bth /0-5	Cont
2	S2GROSSA	s2grossa:w2 s some diff-wk,rn,clmb,bd,bth /0-5	Cont
1	R1GROSSAM	r1grossam:w1 missings in wk,rn,clmb,bd,bth summary	Cont
1	S1GROSSAM	s1grossam:w1 missings in wk,rn,clmb,bd,bth summary	Cont
1	R1FINEA	r1finea:w1 r some diff-dime,eat,dress /0-3	Cont
2	R2FINEA	r2finea:w2 r some diff-dime,eat,dress /0-3	Cont
1	S1FINEA	s1finea:w1 s some diff-dime,eat,dress /0-3	Cont
2	S2FINEA	s2finea:w2 s some diff-dime,eat,dress /0-3	Cont
1	R1FINEAM	r1fineam:w1 missings in dime,eat,dress summary	Cont
1	S1FINEAM	s1fineam:w1 missings in dime,eat,dress summary	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MOBILB	8504	0.46	0.80	0.00	4.00
R2MOBILB	7202	0.48	0.80	0.00	4.00
S1MOBILB	4298	0.37	0.71	0.00	4.00
S2MOBILB	3552	0.38	0.70	0.00	4.00
R1MOBILBM	8504	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S1MOBILBM	4298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R1LGMUSA	8504	0.68	1.06	0.00	4.00
R2LGMUSA	7205	0.73	1.07	0.00	4.00

S1LGMUSA	4298	0.59	1.00	0.00	4.00
S2LGMUSA	3554	0.63	1.01	0.00	4.00
R1LGMUSAM	8504	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S1LGMUSAM	4298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R1GROSSA	8504	0.21	0.65	0.00	5.00
R2GROSSA	7202	0.20	0.66	0.00	5.00
S1GROSSA	4298	0.15	0.56	0.00	5.00
S2GROSSA	3552	0.14	0.52	0.00	5.00
R1GROSSAM	8504	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S1GROSSAM	4298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R1FINEA	8504	0.11	0.37	0.00	3.00
R2FINEA	7202	0.08	0.33	0.00	3.00
S1FINEA	4298	0.10	0.34	0.00	3.00
S2FINEA	3552	0.06	0.29	0.00	3.00
R1FINEAM	8504	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S1FINEAM	4298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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.

Responses to RwMOBILB, RwMOBILBM, RwLGMUSA, RwLGMUSAM, RwGROSSA, RwGROSSAM, RwFINEA, and RwFINEAM are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

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 difficutly" 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

TILDA Wave 2 public dataset only includes the summary scales. The individual items are not available.

RwMOBILBM, RwLGMUSAM, RwGROSSAM, and RwFINEAM are only available for Wave 1, when the individual items used to derive the summary are available in the public dataset.

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. Unlike the RAND HRS, the individual items to derive these summaries are not available in the TILDA public dataset from wave 2.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

FL001_01	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
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_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_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

Wave 2:

FINEA	adl & iadl fine motor index: 0-3
GROSSA	adl & iadl gross motor index: 0-5
LGMUSA	adl & iadl large muscle index: 0-4
MOBILB	adl & iadl mobility index: 0-4

Mental Health (CESD score)

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1BOTHERL	r1botherl:w1 r cesd bothered by things	Categ
2	R2BOTHERL	r2botherl:w2 r cesd bothered by things	Categ
1	S1BOTHERL	s1botherl:w1 s cesd bothered by things	Categ
2	S2BOTHERL	s2botherl:w2 s cesd bothered by things	Categ
1	R1PAPPETL	r1pappetl:w1 r cesd poor appetite	Categ
2	R2PAPPETL	r2pappetl:w2 r cesd poor appetite	Categ
1	S1PAPPETL	s1pappetl:w1 s cesd poor appetite	Categ
2	S2PAPPETL	s2pappetl:w2 s cesd poor appetite	Categ
1	R1BLUESL	r1bluesl:w1 r cesd could not shake blues	Categ
2	R2BLUESL	r2bluesl:w2 r cesd could not shake blues	Categ
1	S1BLUESL	s1bluesl:w1 s cesd could not shake blues	Categ
2	S2BLUESL	s2bluesl:w2 s cesd could not shake blues	Categ
1	R1GDOTHL	r1gdothl:w1 r cesd felt as good as others	Categ
2	R2GDOTHL	r2gdothl:w2 r cesd felt as good as others	Categ
1	S1GDOTHL	s1gdothl:w1 s cesd felt as good as others	Categ
2	S2GDOTHL	s2gdothl:w2 s cesd felt as good as others	Categ
1	R1MINDTSL	r1mindtsl:w1 r cesd trouble keeping mind on task	Categ
2	R2MINDTSL	r2mindtsl:w2 r cesd trouble keeping mind on task	Categ
1	S1MINDTSL	s1mindtsl:w1 s cesd trouble keeping mind on task	Categ
2	S2MINDTSL	s2mindtsl:w2 s cesd trouble keeping mind on task	Categ
1	R1DEPRESL	r1depresl:w1 r cesd felt depressed	Categ
2	R2DEPRESL	r2depresl:w2 r cesd felt depressed	Categ
1	S1DEPRESL	s1depresl:w1 s cesd felt depressed	Categ
2	S2DEPRESL	s2depresl:w2 s cesd felt depressed	Categ
1	R1EFFORTL	r1effortl:w1 r cesd everything was an effort	Categ
2	R2EFFORTL	r2effortl:w2 r cesd everything was an effort	Categ
1	S1EFFORTL	s1effortl:w1 s cesd everything was an effort	Categ
2	S2EFFORTL	s2effortl:w2 s cesd everything was an effort	Categ
1	R1FHOPEL	r1fhopel:w1 r cesd felt hopeful	Categ
2	R2FHOPEL	r2fhopel:w2 r cesd felt hopeful	Categ
1	S1FHOPEL	s1fhopel:w1 s cesd felt hopeful	Categ
2	S2FHOPEL	s2fhopel:w2 s cesd felt hopeful	Categ
1	R1LFFAILL	r1lffaill:w1 r cesd thought life was a failure	Categ
2	R2LFFAILL	r2lffaill:w2 r cesd thought life was a failure	Categ
1	S1LFFAILL	s1lffaill:w1 s cesd thought life was a failure	Categ
2	S2LFFAILL	s2lffaill:w2 s cesd thought life was a failure	Categ
1	R1SLEEPRL	r1sleeprl:w1 r cesd sleep was restless	Categ
2	R2SLEEPRL	r2sleeprl:w2 r cesd sleep was restless	Categ

1	S1SLEEPRL	s1sleeprl:w1 s cesd sleep was restless	Categ
2	S2SLEEPRL	s2sleeprl:w2 s cesd sleep was restless	Categ
1	R1WHAPPYL	r1whappyl:w1 r cesd was happy	Categ
2	R2WHAPPYL	r2whappyl:w2 r cesd was happy	Categ
1	S1WHAPPYL	s1whapply:w1 s cesd was happy	Categ
2	S2WHAPPYL	s2whappyl:w2 s cesd was happy	Categ
1	R1TALKLSL	r1talklsl:w1 r cesd talked less	Categ
2	R2TALKLSL	r2talklsl:w2 r cesd talked less	Categ
1	S1TALKLSL	s1talklsl:w1 s cesd talked less	Categ
2	S2TALKLSL	s2talklsl:w2 s cesd talked less	Categ
1	R1FLONEL	r1flonel:w1 r cesd lonely	Categ
2	R2FLONEL	r2flonel:w2 r cesd lonely	Categ
1	S1FLONEL	s1flonex:w1 s cesd lonely	Categ
2	S2FLONEL	s2flonex:w2 s cesd lonely	Categ
1	R1UNFRNDL	r1unfrndl:w1 r cesd people were unfriendly	Categ
2	R2UNFRNDL	r2unfrndl:w2 r cesd people were unfriendly	Categ
1	S1UNFRNDL	s1unfrndl:w1 s cesd people were unfriendly	Categ
2	S2UNFRNDL	s2unfrndl:w2 s cesd people were unfriendly	Categ
1	R1ENLIFEL	r1enlifel:w1 r cesd enjoyed life	Categ
2	R2ENLIFEL	r2enlifel:w2 r cesd enjoyed life	Categ
1	S1ENLIFEL	s1enlifel:w1 s cesd enjoyed life	Categ
2	S2ENLIFEL	s2enlifel:w2 s cesd enjoyed life	Categ
1	R1CRYINGL	r1cryingl:w1 r cesd had crying spells	Categ
2	R2CRYINGL	r2cryingl:w2 r cesd had crying spells	Categ
1	S1CRYINGL	s1cryingl:w1 s cesd had crying spells	Categ
2	S2CRYINGL	s2cryingl:w2 s cesd had crying spells	Categ
1	R1FSADL	r1fsadl:w1 r cesd sad	Categ
2	R2FSADL	r2fsadl:w2 r cesd sad	Categ
1	S1FSADL	s1fsadl:w1 s cesd sad	Categ
2	S2FSADL	s2fsadl:w2 s cesd sad	Categ
1	R1FDISLKL	r1fdislkl:w1 r cesd felt people disliked me	Categ
2	R2FDISLKL	r2fdislkl:w2 r cesd felt people disliked me	Categ
1	S1FDISLKL	s1fdislkl:w1 s cesd felt people disliked me	Categ
2	S2FDISLKL	s2fdislkl:w2 s cesd felt people disliked me	Categ
1	R1GOINGL	r1goingl:w1 r cesd could not get going	Categ
2	R2GOINGL	r2goingl:w2 r cesd could not get going	Categ
1	S1GOINGL	s1goingl:w1 s cesd could not get going	Categ
2	S2GOINGL	s2goingl:w2 s cesd could not get going	Categ
1	R1CESD20	r1cesd20:w1 r cesd score 20 item	Cont
2	R2CESD20	r2cesd20:w2 r cesd score 20 item	Cont
1	S1CESD20	s1cesd20:w1 s cesd score 20 item	Cont
2	S2CESD20	s2cesd20:w2 s cesd score 20 item	Cont

1	R1CESD20M	r1cesd20m:w1 missings in cesd score	Cont
2	R2CESD20M	r2cesd20m:w2 missings in cesd score	Cont
1	S1CESD20M	s1cesd20m:w1 missings in cesd score	Cont
2	S2CESD20M	s2cesd20m:w2 missings in cesd score	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1BOTHERL	8489	1.29	0.65	1.00	4.00
R2BOTHERL	7200	1.29	0.65	1.00	4.00
S1BOTHERL	4295	1.27	0.63	1.00	4.00
S2BOTHERL	3551	1.26	0.61	1.00	4.00
R1PAPPETL	8496	1.17	0.52	1.00	4.00
R2PAPPETL	7203	1.15	0.50	1.00	4.00
S1PAPPETL	4297	1.13	0.46	1.00	4.00
S2PAPPETL	3553	1.12	0.45	1.00	4.00
R1BLUESL	8491	1.19	0.53	1.00	4.00
R2BLUESL	7201	1.17	0.51	1.00	4.00
S1BLUESL	4296	1.15	0.47	1.00	4.00
S2BLUESL	3552	1.13	0.47	1.00	4.00
R1GDOTHL	8470	3.62	0.89	1.00	4.00
R2GDOTHL	7178	3.77	0.67	1.00	4.00
S1GDOTHL	4286	3.68	0.82	1.00	4.00
S2GDOTHL	3542	3.78	0.66	1.00	4.00
R1MINDTSL	8494	1.37	0.69	1.00	4.00
R2MINDTSL	7203	1.38	0.68	1.00	4.00
S1MINDTSL	4297	1.33	0.66	1.00	4.00
S2MINDTSL	3553	1.35	0.67	1.00	4.00
R1DEPRESL	8494	1.25	0.61	1.00	4.00
R2DEPRESL	7203	1.23	0.58	1.00	4.00
S1DEPRESL	4296	1.21	0.55	1.00	4.00
S2DEPRESL	3552	1.20	0.54	1.00	4.00
R1EFFORTL	8495	1.30	0.67	1.00	4.00
R2EFFORTL	7204	1.30	0.67	1.00	4.00
S1EFFORTL	4295	1.27	0.63	1.00	4.00
S2EFFORTL	3553	1.25	0.62	1.00	4.00
R1FHOPEL	8439	3.37	0.97	1.00	4.00
R2FHOPEL	7159	3.41	0.91	1.00	4.00
S1FHOPEL	4274	3.43	0.93	1.00	4.00
S2FHOPEL	3539	3.48	0.87	1.00	4.00
R1LFFAILL	8492	1.14	0.50	1.00	4.00
R2LFFAILL	7198	1.11	0.44	1.00	4.00
S1LFFAILL	4295	1.10	0.43	1.00	4.00
S2LFFAILL	3552	1.09	0.39	1.00	4.00

R1SLEEPRL	8498	1.66	0.94	1.00	4.00
R2SLEEPRL	7203	1.67	0.95	1.00	4.00
S1SLEEPRL	4297	1.61	0.90	1.00	4.00
S2SLEEPRL	3553	1.64	0.93	1.00	4.00
R1WHAPPYL	8491	3.52	0.83	1.00	4.00
R2WHAPPYL	7200	3.57	0.77	1.00	4.00
S1WHAPPYL	4294	3.58	0.78	1.00	4.00
S2WHAPPYL	3551	3.62	0.73	1.00	4.00
R1TALKLSL	8491	1.22	0.57	1.00	4.00
R2TALKLSL	7202	1.19	0.54	1.00	4.00
S1TALKLSL	4292	1.20	0.55	1.00	4.00
S2TALKLSL	3552	1.19	0.53	1.00	4.00
R1FLONEL	8498	1.28	0.65	1.00	4.00
R2FLONEL	7202	1.26	0.63	1.00	4.00
S1FLONEL	4296	1.17	0.50	1.00	4.00
S2FLONEL	3553	1.15	0.48	1.00	4.00
R1UNFRNDL	8490	1.12	0.43	1.00	4.00
R2UNFRNDL	7200	1.09	0.37	1.00	4.00
S1UNFRNDL	4295	1.11	0.40	1.00	4.00
S2UNFRNDL	3552	1.07	0.33	1.00	4.00
R1ENLIFEL	8495	3.61	0.79	1.00	4.00
R2ENLIFEL	7198	3.66	0.71	1.00	4.00
S1ENLIFEL	4294	3.67	0.72	1.00	4.00
S2ENLIFEL	3550	3.71	0.66	1.00	4.00
R1CRYINGL	8496	1.16	0.49	1.00	4.00
R2CRYINGL	7200	1.14	0.47	1.00	4.00
S1CRYINGL	4294	1.13	0.44	1.00	4.00
S2CRYINGL	3552	1.12	0.44	1.00	4.00
R1FSADL	8496	1.35	0.66	1.00	4.00
R2FSADL	7201	1.33	0.64	1.00	4.00
S1FSADL	4294	1.28	0.60	1.00	4.00
S2FSADL	3553	1.27	0.58	1.00	4.00
R1FDISLKL	8481	1.09	0.39	1.00	4.00
R2FDISLKL	7193	1.06	0.32	1.00	4.00
S1FDISLKL	4290	1.09	0.38	1.00	4.00
S2FDISLKL	3550	1.05	0.29	1.00	4.00
R1GOINGL	8489	1.27	0.61	1.00	4.00
R2GOINGL	7197	1.26	0.60	1.00	4.00
S1GOINGL	4293	1.23	0.57	1.00	4.00
S2GOINGL	3548	1.22	0.55	1.00	4.00
R1CESD20	8504	5.93	7.31	0.00	53.00
R2CESD20	7207	5.42	7.04	0.00	54.00

S1CESD20	4298	5.08	6.67	0.00	53.00
S2CESD20	3554	4.68	6.42	0.00	54.00
R1CESD20M	8504	0.03	0.52	0.00	19.00
R2CESD20M	7207	0.03	0.43	0.00	19.00
S1CESD20M	4298	0.02	0.37	0.00	19.00
S2CESD20M	3554	0.02	0.35	0.00	19.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1BOTHERL	R2BOTHERL
.d:dk	12	4
.r:refuse	3	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6771	5739
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1101	930
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	460	410
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	157	121

Value	S1BOTHERL	S2BOTHERL
.d:dk	2	2
.r:refuse	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3482	2888
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	535	443
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	204	174
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	74	46

Value	R1PAPPETL	R2PAPPETL
.d:dk	5	
.r:refuse	3	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7493	6443
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	653	488
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	256	188
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	94	84

Value	S1PAPPETL	S2PAPPETL
.r:refuse	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3906	3248
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	257	211
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	99	59
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	35	35

Value	R1BLUESL	R2BLUESL
.d:dk	10	3
.r:refuse	3	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7354	6386
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	784	520
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	260	216
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	93	79

Value	S1BLUESL	S2BLUESL
.d:dk	1	1
.r:refuse	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3821	3224
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	350	215

3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	87
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	38

Value	R1GDOTHL	R2GDOTHL
.d:dk	28	25
.r:refuse	6	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	670	253
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	349	242
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	503	394
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	6948	6289

Value	S1GDOTHL	S2GDOTHL
.d:dk	9	10
.r:refuse	3	2
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	273	112
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	162	127
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	234	177
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	3617	3126

Value	R1MINDTSL	R2MINDTSL
.d:dk	7	1
.r:refuse	3	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6256	5212
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1499	1377
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	591	502
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	148	112

Value	S1MINDTSL	S2MINDTSL
.r:refuse	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3249	2659
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	718	592
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	269	254
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	61	48

Value	R1DEPRESL	R2DEPRESL
.d:dk	8	1
.r:refuse	2	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6958	6007
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1028	811
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	387	292
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	121	93

Value	S1DEPRESL	S2DEPRESL
.d:dk	1	1
.r:refuse	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3627	3058
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	459	332
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	166	123
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	44	39

Value	R1EFFORTL	R2EFFORTL
.d:dk	7	
.r:refuse	2	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6726	5687
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1169	1020
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	383	316
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	217	181

Value	S1EFFORTL	S2EFFORTL
.d:dk	2	
.r:refuse	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3493	2921
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	550	436
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	159	122
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	93	74

Value	R1FHOPEL	R2FHOPEL
.d:dk	60	45
.r:refuse	5	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	716	459
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	834	747
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	1528	1324
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	5361	4629

Value	S1FHOPEL	S2FHOPEL
.d:dk	21	14
.r:refuse	3	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	324	185
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	368	336
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	708	623
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	2874	2395

Value	R1LFFAILL	R2LFFAILL
.d:dk	9	5
.r:refuse	3	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7731	6698
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	462	296
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	179	137
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	120	67

Value	S1LFFAILL	S2LFFAILL
.d:dk	2	1
.r:refuse	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	4000	3342
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	187	136
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	62	45
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	46	29

Value	R1SLEEPRL	R2SLEEPRL
.d:dk	4	1
.r:refuse	2	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	5078	4243
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1889	1631
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	906	767
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	625	562

Value	S1SLEEPRL	S2SLEEPRL
.r:refuse	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	2651	2140
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	946	803
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	433	354
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	267	256

Value	R1WHAPPYL	R2WHAPPYL
.d:dk	9	4
.r:refuse	4	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	393	244
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	661	509
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	1551	1361
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	5886	5086

Value	S1WHAPPYL	S2WHAPPYL
.d:dk	2	2
.r:refuse	2	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	164	104
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	299	210
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	696	612
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	3135	2625

Value	R1TALKLSL	R2TALKLSL
.d:dk	11	2
.r:refuse	2	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7186	6207
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	890	672
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	299	249
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	116	74

Value	S1TALKLSL	S2TALKLSL
.d:dk	5	1
.r:refuse	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3664	3084
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	434	316
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	139	114
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	55	38

Value	R1FLONEL	R2FLONEL
.d:dk	2	2
.r:refuse	4	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6899	5899
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	990	843
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	433	335
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	176	125

Value	S1FLONEL	S2FLONEL
.r:refuse	2	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3783	3174
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	355	255
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	117	92
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	41	32

Value	R1UNFRNDL	R2UNFRNDL
.d:dk	10	4
.r:refuse	4	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7752	6749
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	527	325
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	140	84
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	71	42

Value	S1UNFRNDL	S2UNFRNDL

.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	2
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3956
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	R1ENLIFEL	R2ENLIFEL
.d:dk	4	6
.r:refuse	5	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	365	207
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	514	398
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	1227	1050
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	6389	5543

Value	S1ENLIFEL	S2ENLIFEL
.d:dk	1	3
.r:refuse	3	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	147	82
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	214	162
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	532	451
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	3401	2855

Value	R1CRYINGL	R2CRYINGL
.d:dk	3	3
.r:refuse	5	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7535	6491
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	656	462
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	237	197
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	68	50

Value	S1CRYINGL	S2CRYINGL
.d:dk	1	1
.r:refuse	3	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3894	3256
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	277	194
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	100	75
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	23	27

Value	R1FSADL	R2FSADL
.d:dk	4	2
.r:refuse	4	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6260	5382
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1626	1342
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	486	374
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	124	103

Value	S1FSADL	S2FSADL
.d:dk	1	
.r:refuse	3	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3358	2810
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	699	564
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	188	141
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	49	38

Value	R1FDISLKL	R2FDISLKL
.d:dk	17	11
.r:refuse	6	3
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	7932	6856
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	390	245
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	92	64
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	67	28

Value	S1FDISLKL	S2FDISLKL
.d:dk	5	3
.r:refuse	3	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	4024	3405
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	192	112
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	41	22
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	33	11

Value	R1GOINGL	R2GOINGL
.d:dk	11	6
.r:refuse	4	4
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	6829	5773
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	1186	1046
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	342	279
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	132	99

Value	S1GOINGL	S2GOINGL
.d:dk	2	4
.r:refuse	3	2
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.rarely or none of the time (less than	3565	2954
2.some or a little of the time (1-2 days	513	441
3.occasionally or a moderate amount of t	160	118
4.all of the time (5-7 days)	55	35

How Constructed:

RwBOTHERL, RwPAPPETL, RwBLUESL, RwGDOTHL, RwMINDTSL, RwDEPRESL, RwEFFORTL, RwFHOPEL, RwLFFAILL, RwFEARLL, RwSLEEPRL, RwWHAPPYL, RwTALKLSL, RwFLONEL, RwUNFRNDL, RwENLIFEL, RwCRYINGL, RwFSADL, RwFDISLKL and RwGOINGL are questions from the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression scale fielded in TILDA. Response options for each of the questions reflects the severity of being bothered by things, poor appetite, shaking off the blues, feeling as good as others, having trouble keeping their mind on what they were doing, feeling depressed, feeling like everything was an effort, feeling hopeful about the future, feeling like their life had been a failure, feeling sad, feeling fearful, having restless sleep, feeling happy, talking less than usual, feeling lonely, feeling people were unfriendly, enjoying life, having crying spells, feeling sad, feeling people disliked them, and having a hard time getting going (“feeling tired or low energy”),respectively. 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, or refuse to answer, a special missing code of .d, .m, or .r is used for each respective reason. These variables are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwBOTHERL, SwPAPPETL, SwBLUESL, SwGDOTHL, SwMINDTSL, SwDEPRESL, SwEFFORTL, SwFHOPEL, SwLFFAILL, SwFEARLL, SwSLEEPRL, SwWHAPPYL, SwTALKLSL, SwFLONEL, SwUNFRNDL, SwENLIFEL, SwCRYINGL, SwFSADL, SwFDISLKL and SwGOINGL give this information for the respondent's spouse or partner. In addition to the special missing codes used for the respondent's values for the corresponding variables, SwBOTHERL, SwPAPPETL, SwBLUESL, SwGDOTHL, SwMINDTSL, SwDEPRESL, SwEFFORTL, SwFHOPEL, SwLFFAILL, SwFEARLL, SwSLEEPRL, SwWHAPPYL, SwTALKLSL, SwFLONEL, SwUNFRNDL, SwENLIFEL, SwCRYINGL, SwFSADL, SwFDISLKL and SwGOINGL 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.

RwCESD20 is the sum of 20 questions (RwBOTHERL, RwPAPPETL, RwBLUESL, RwGDOTHL, RwMINDTSL, RwDEPRESL, RwEFFORTL, RwFHOPEL, RwLFFAILL, RwFEARLL, RwSLEEPRL, RwWHAPPYL, RwTALKLSL, RwFLONEL, RwUNFRNDL, RwENLIFEL, RwCRYINGL, RwFSADL, RwFDISLKL and RwGOINGL), after reverse coding RwENLIFEL, RwGDOTHL, RwFHOPEL and RwWHAPPYL. Additionally, the scales for each of the eight questions were adjusted so that the anchors were 0 to 3, rather than 1 to 4. RwCESD20 ranges from 0 to 60 with higher scores indicating that the respondent felt more negative feelings during the past week.

RwCESD20M indicates how many individual measures used to derive RwCESD20 are missing.

RwCESD20 is calculated for all respondents who answered at least one of the 20 CESD component questions, that is respondents with R2CESD20M Value of less than 20. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, a special missing code of .d, .m, or .r is used for each respective reason. RwCESD20 and RwCESD20M are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwCESD20 and SwCESD20M give this information for the respondent's spouse or partner. In addition to the special missing codes used for RwCESD20 and RwCESD20M, SwCESD20 and SwCESD20M 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

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 asks respondents if they have felt like this in the past week while RAND HRS asks about the past two weeks.

The HRS uses an 8-item version of the CESD while TILDA uses the 20-item version. The additional questions which are not included in the HRS but are included in the TILDA 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 fearful, thinks that their life has been a failure, talks less than usual, feels lonely, feels people were unfriendly to them, has crying spells, feels people dislike them or has trouble keeping their mind on what they were doing: RwBOTHERL, RwPAPPETL, RwBLUESL, RwFHOPEL, RwFEARFLL, RwLFFAILL, RwTALKLSL, RwLONELYL, RwUNFRNDL, RwCRYINGL, RwFDISLKL, and RwMINDTSL.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

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'
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

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    MH009           i thought my life had been a failure
Wave 2:
    MH001           mh001: i was bothered by things that usually don't bothe
    MH002           mh002: i did not feel like eating; my appetite was poor.
    MH003           mh003: i felt that i could not shake off the blues even
    MH004           mh004: i felt that i was just as good as other people.
    MH005           mh005: i had trouble keeping my mind on what i was doing
    MH006           mh006: i felt depressed.
    MH007           mh007:  i felt that everything i did was an effort.
    MH008           mh008: i felt hopeful about the future.
    MH009           mh009: i thought my life had been a failure.
    MH010           mh010: i felt fearful.
    MH011           mh011: my sleep was restless.
    MH012           mh012: i was happy.
    MH013           mh013: i talked less than usual.
    MH014           mh014: i felt lonely.
    MH015           mh015: people were unfriendly.
    MH016           mh016: i enjoyed life.
    MH017           mh017: i had crying spells.
    MH018           mh018: i felt sad.
    MH019           mh019: i felt that people disliked me.
    MH020           mh020: i could not get 'going'
```

Doctor Diagnosed Health Problems: Ever Have Condition

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1HIBPE	r1hibpe:w1 r ever had high blood pressure	Categ
2	R2HIBPE	r2hibpe:w2 r ever had high blood pressure	Categ
1	S1HIBPE	s1hibpe:w1 s ever had high blood pressure	Categ
2	S2HIBPE	s2hibpe:w2 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	R1PSYCHE	r1psyche:w1 r ever had psych problem	Categ
1	S1PSYCHE	s1psyche:w1 s ever had psycho problem	Categ
1	R1ARTHRE	r1arthre:w1 r ever had arthritis	Categ
2	R2ARTHRE	r2arthre:w2 r ever had arthritis	Categ
1	S1ARTHRE	s1arthre:w1 s ever had arthritis	Categ
2	S2ARTHRE	s2arthre:w2 s ever had arthritis	Categ
1	R1LIVERE	r1livere:w1 r ever had liver problem	Categ
1	S1LIVERE	s1livere:w1 s ever had liver problem	Categ
1	R1ASTHMAE	r1asthmae:w1 r ever had asthma	Categ
1	S1ASTHMAE	s1asthmae:w1 s ever had asthma	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1HIBPE	8504	0.36	0.48	0.00	1.00
R2HIBPE	8504	0.42	0.49	0.00	1.00
S1HIBPE	4298	0.34	0.47	0.00	1.00
S2HIBPE	3554	0.40	0.49	0.00	1.00
R1DIABE	8504	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00
S1DIABE	4298	0.07	0.26	0.00	1.00

R1CANCRE	8504	0.06	0.24	0.00	1.00
S1CANCRE	4298	0.06	0.23	0.00	1.00
R1LUNGE	8504	0.04	0.20	0.00	1.00
S1LUNGE	4298	0.03	0.17	0.00	1.00
R1HEARTE	8504	0.19	0.39	0.00	1.00
S1HEARTE	4298	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00
R1STROKE	8504	0.02	0.12	0.00	1.00
S1STROKE	4298	0.01	0.12	0.00	1.00
R1PSYCHE	8504	0.09	0.28	0.00	1.00
S1PSYCHE	4298	0.08	0.27	0.00	1.00
R1ARTHRE	8504	0.27	0.44	0.00	1.00
R2ARTHRE	8504	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
S1ARTHRE	4298	0.24	0.43	0.00	1.00
S2ARTHRE	3554	0.30	0.46	0.00	1.00
R1LIVERE	8504	0.01	0.07	0.00	1.00
S1LIVERE	4298	0.00	0.07	0.00	1.00
R1ASTHMAE	8504	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00
S1ASTHMAE	4298	0.08	0.27	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1HIBPE	R2HIBPE
0.no	5416	4974
1.yes	3088	3530

Value	S1HIBPE	S2HIBPE
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	2828	2123
1.yes	1470	1431

Value	R1DIABE
0.no	7863
1.yes	641

Value	S1DIABE
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	3989
1.yes	309

Value	R1CANCRE
0.no	7982
1.yes	522

Value	S1CANCRE

.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	4047
1.yes	251

Value	R1LUNGE
0.no	8167
1.yes	337

Value	S1LUNGE
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	4171
1.yes	127

Value	R1HEARTE
0.no	6911
1.yes	1593

Value	S1HEARTE
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	3535
1.yes	763

Value	R1STROKE
0.no	8370
1.yes	134

Value	S1STROKE
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	4237
1.yes	61

Value	R1PSYCHE
0.no	7779
1.yes	725

Value	S1PSYCHE
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	3968
1.yes	330

Value	R1ARTHRE	R2ARTHRE
0.no	6217	5712
1.yes	2287	2792

Value	S1ARTHRE	S2ARTHRE
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3269	2480
1.yes	1029	1074

Value	R1LIVERE
0.no	8458
1.yes	46

Value	S1LIVERE
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	4279

1.yes	19

Value	R1ASTHMAE
0.no	7729
1.yes	775

Value	S1ASTHMAE
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	3944
1.yes	354

How Constructed:

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. RwLUNGE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has chronic lung disease such as chronic bronchitis or emphysema. RwHEARTE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has a heart attack, including myocardial infarction 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. RwPSYCHE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has a psychological disorder. RwARTHRE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has arthritis, including osteoarthritis or rheumatism. RwLIVERE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has cirrhosis, or serious liver damage. RwASTHMAE indicates whether a doctor has told the respondent he/she had or currently has asthma.

RwHIBPE, RwDIABE, RwCANCRE, RwLUNGE, RwHEARTE, RwSTROKE, RwPSYCHE, RwARTHRE, RwLIVERE, and RwASTHMAE 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. In TILDA Wave 2, respondents were given the opportunity to dispute any of the conditions they were listed as having, and were asked if they had been diagnosed with the conditions since the previous wave. These answers are used to update the ever diagnosed variables. In order to protect the anonymity of the TILDA respondents, a number of conditions are categorised into relevant ICD-10 codes and not included in these variables. RwHIBPE and RwARTHRE have available responses for the second wave, whereas the remaining doctor diagnosed variables are not available for Wave 2.

When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, RwHIBPE, RwDIABE, RwCANCRE, RwLUNGE, RwHEARTE, RwSTROKE, RwPSYCHE, RwARTHRE, RwLIVERE, and RwASTHMAE are assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. These variables are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwHIBPE, SwDIABE, SwCANCRE, SwLUNGE, SwHEARTE, SwSTROKE, SwPSYCHE, SwARTHRE, SwLIVERE, and SwASTHMAE 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, RwLUNGE, RwHEARTE, RwSTROKE, RwPSYCHE, RwARTHRE, RwLIVERE, and RwASTHMAE, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwHIBPE, RwDIABE, RwCANCRE, RwLUNGE, RwHEARTE, RwSTROKE, RwPSYCHE, RwARTHRE, RwLIVERE, and RwASTHMAE; SwHIBPE, SwDIABE, SwCANCRE, SwLUNGE, SwHEARTE, SwSTROKE, SwPSYCHE, SwARTHRE, SwLIVERE, and SwASTHMAE 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

For anonymity purposes, TILDA Wave 2 uses ICD-10 codes to identify a number of illnesses rather than these variables. As such, these variables are available in Wave 1 of TILDA, and RwHIBPE and RwARTHRE are available in Wave 2, but the data for the remaining variables is not currently included in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

In TILDA Wave 2, respondents who have also completed wave 1 are given different question wording and are asked if they have been diagnosed with any of these conditions since their last interview. These responses are used to update the ever diagnosed variables.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The RAND HRS does not ask respondents whether a doctor has diagnosed them with a liver condition or asthma, while the TILDA does.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

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_09	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH201_10	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the cond
PH201_11	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_02	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_07	has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the foll
PH301_14	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

Wave 2:

PH201_01	ph201 - [since our last interview] has a doctor ever tol
PH201_98	ph201 - [since our last interview] has a doctor ever tol
PH201_99	ph201 - [since our last interview] has a doctor ever tol
PH301_03	ph301 - [since our last interview] has a doctor ever tol
PH301_98	ph301 - [since our last interview] has a doctor ever tol
PH301_99	ph301 - [since our last interview] has a doctor ever tol

Doctor Diagnosed Health Problems: Memory-Related Disease

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MEMRYE	r1memrye:w1 r ever had memory problem	Categ
1	S1MEMRYE	s1memrye:w1 s ever had memory problem	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MEMRYE	8504	0.00	0.07	0.00	1.00
S1MEMRYE	4298	0.00	0.07	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1MEMRYE
0.no	8465
1.yes	39

Value	S1MEMRYE
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	4278
1.yes	20

How Constructed:

RwMEMRYE indicates the respondent’s response to the question regarding whether or not a doctor has told the respondent he/she has a serious memory impairment. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent does not report having been told by a doctor they have the condition. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent reports having been told by a doctor they have the condition. Don’t know, missing, or refused values of RwMEMRYE are assigned special missing codes .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwMEMRYE is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

In the TILDA, respondents identify new conditions by selecting conditions a doctor has told them they have from a card containing a list of conditions.

SwMEMRYE indicates whether the respondent’s spouse reported ever being told by a doctor he/she has either of these conditions and is taken directly from the spouse’s values to RwMEMRYE. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwMEMRYE, SwMEMRYE 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

RwMEMRYE is only available for Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the HRS, TILDA surveys whether a doctor has provided a diagnosis of "serious memory impairment" rather than a "memory-related disease".

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    PH301_11       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
```

Doctor Diagnosed Health Problems: Ulcers

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1ULCER	r1ulcer:w1 r ever had ulcer	Categ
1	S1ULCER	s1ulcer:w1 s ever had ulcer	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1ULCER	8504	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00
S1ULCER	4298	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1ULCER
0.no	7917
1.yes	587

Value	S1ULCER
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
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, or refuse to answer, RwULCER is assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. These variables are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwULCER indicates whether the respondent's spouse reported ever being told by a doctor he/she had or currently has a stomach ulcer and are taken directly from the spouse's RwULCER, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwULCER, SwULCER 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

RwULCER is only available for Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

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

BMI

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1BMI	r1bmi:w1 body mass index=kg/m2	Cont
2	R2BMI	r2bmi:w2 body mass index=kg/m2	Cont
1	S1BMI	s1bmi:w1 body mass index=kg/m2	Cont
2	S2BMI	s2bmi:w2 body mass index=kg/m2	Cont
1	R1FBMI_T	r1fbmi_t:w1 r flag for bmi grouped	Categ
1	S1FBMI_T	s1fbmi_t:w1 s flag for bmi grouped	Categ
2	R2FBMI	r2fbmi:w2 r bmi flag	Categ
2	S2FBMI	s2fbmi:w2 s bmi flag	Categ
1	R1HEIGHT	r1height:w1 height in meters	Cont
2	R2HEIGHT	r2height:w2 height in meters	Cont
1	S1HEIGHT	s1height:w1 height in meters	Cont
2	S2HEIGHT	s2height:w2 height in meters	Cont
1	R1FHEIGHT	r1fheight:w1 flag for r height grouped	Categ
2	R2FHEIGHT	r2fheight:w2 flag for r height grouped	Categ
1	S1FHEIGHT	s1fheight:w1 flag for s height grouped	Categ
2	S2FHEIGHT	s2fheight:w2 flag for s height grouped	Categ
1	R1WEIGHT	r1weight:w1 weight in kilograms	Cont
2	R2WEIGHT	r2weight:w2 weight in kilograms	Cont
1	S1WEIGHT	s1weight:w1 weight in kilograms	Cont
2	S2WEIGHT	s2weight:w2 weight in kilograms	Cont
1	R1FWEIGHT	r1fweight:w1 flag for r weight grouped	Categ
2	R2FWEIGHT	r2fweight:w2 flag for r weight grouped	Categ
1	S1FWEIGHT	s1fweight:w1 flag for s weight grouped	Categ
2	S2FWEIGHT	s2fweight:w2 flag for s weight grouped	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1BMI	6127	28.50	4.64	18.00	45.00
R2BMI	6984	26.93	4.12	14.63	44.44
S1BMI	3443	28.66	4.60	18.00	45.00
S2BMI	3485	27.17	4.05	17.04	44.44
R1FBMI_T	6127	0.19	0.68	0.00	4.00
S1FBMI_T	3443	0.19	0.69	0.00	4.00
R2FBMI	6989	0.15	0.46	0.00	3.00
S2FBMI	3488	0.16	0.48	0.00	3.00
R1HEIGHT	6128	1.66	0.09	1.45	1.85

R2HEIGHT	7123	1.68	0.09	1.49	1.86
S1HEIGHT	3443	1.67	0.09	1.45	1.85
S2HEIGHT	3527	1.69	0.09	1.49	1.86
R1FHEIGHT	6128	0.04	0.26	0.00	2.00
R2FHEIGHT	7123	0.04	0.27	0.00	2.00
S1FHEIGHT	3443	0.04	0.28	0.00	2.00
S2FHEIGHT	3527	0.05	0.29	0.00	2.00
R1WEIGHT	6130	78.92	16.11	45.00	135.00
R2WEIGHT	7030	75.84	13.80	49.00	100.00
S1WEIGHT	3445	80.45	16.21	45.00	135.00
S2WEIGHT	3503	77.40	13.73	49.00	100.00
R1FWEIGHT	6130	0.01	0.15	0.00	2.00
R2FWEIGHT	7030	0.18	0.55	0.00	2.00
S1FWEIGHT	3445	0.01	0.16	0.00	2.00
S2FWEIGHT	3503	0.20	0.59	0.00	2.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FBMI_T
.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	S1FBMI_T
.m:missing	855
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.bmi not grouped	3168
1.bmi bottom coded for 18.5 and below	9
2.bmis of 36 to 39.9 grouped	171
3.bmis of 40 to 44.9 grouped	61
4.bmis of 45 or greater grouped	34

Value	R2FBMI
.m:missing	218
0.no bottom or top-coded values	6186
1.weight is bottom or top-coded	629
2.height is bottom or top-coded	116
3.weight & height are bottom or top-code	58

Value	S2FBMI
.m:missing	66
.u:unmar	2066
.v:sp nr	1587
0.no bottom or top-coded values	3052
1.weight is bottom or top-coded	343
2.height is bottom or top-coded	59
3.weight & height are bottom or top-code	34

Value	R1FHEIGHT	R2FHEIGHT
.m:missing	2376	84
0.height not grouped	5992	6949

1.height bottom coded	37	58
2.height top coded	99	116
Value	S1FHEIGHT	S2FHEIGHT
.m:missing	855	27
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.height not grouped	3368	3434
1.height bottom coded	10	21
2.height top coded	65	72
Value	R1FWEIGHT	R2FWEIGHT
.m:missing	2374	177
0.weight not grouped	6072	6343
1.weight bottom coded	28	126
2.weight top coded	30	561
Value	S1FWEIGHT	S2FWEIGHT
.m:missing	853	51
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.weight not grouped	3415	3126
1.weight bottom coded	10	45
2.weight top coded	20	332

How Constructed:

RwHEIGHT, RwWEIGHT, and RwBMI are the respondent's self-reported height, weight, and body mass index, respectively. In wave 1, RwBMI is a derived variable provided within the public dataset, however in wave 2, RwBMI is calculated from the respondent's self-reported height and weight.

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. RwHEIGHT, RwWEIGHT, and RwBMI are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

For anonymity purposes, RwHEIGHT, RwWEIGHT and RwBMI are bottom and top-coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. RwFHEIGHT, RwFWEIGHT, RwFBMI_T, and RwFBMI identify if the respondent has been grouped in this way.

In wave 1, for those weighing 49kg and less, RwWEIGHT is set to 49 and RwFWEIGHT is coded as 1. For those weighing 135kg and over RwWEIGHT is set to 135 and RwFWEIGHT is coded as 2. RwWEIGHT which is not grouped is coded as 0 in RwFWEIGHT.

In wave 2, for those weighing 45kg and less, RwWEIGHT is set to 45 and RwFWEIGHT is coded as 1. For those weighing 100kg and over RwWEIGHT is set to 100 and RwFWEIGHT is coded as 2. RwWEIGHT which is not grouped is coded as 0 in RwFWEIGHT.

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

In wave 1, for heights which are 149cm or less, RwHEIGHT is set to 149 and RwFHEIGHT is coded as 1. For those with a height greater than 185, RwHEIGHT is set to 186 and RwFHEIGHT is coded as 2. RwHEIGHT which is not grouped is coded as 0 in RwFHEIGHT.

In wave 1, for those with a BMI of 18 and less, RwBMI is set to 18 and RwFBMI_T is coded as 1. For those with a BMI between 36 and 40, RwBMI is set to 36 and RwFBMI_T is coded as 2. For those with a BMI between 40 and 45, RwBMI is set to 40 and RwFBMI_T is coded as 3. For those with a BMI higher than 45, RwBMI is set to 45 and RwFBMI_T is coded as 4. RwBMI which is not grouped is coded as 0 in RwFBMI.

RwBMI is not grouped in wave 2, as it is in wave 1. In wave 2, RwFBMI is a flag variable indicating if the height or weight values comprising RwBMI have been bottom or top-coded. RwFBMI takes the following

values: 0.no bottom or top-coded values, 1.weight is bottom or top-coded, 2.height is bottom or top-coded, 3.weight and height are bottom or top-coded.

These variables are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

SwHEIGHT, SwWEIGHT, SwBMI, SwFHEIGHT, SwFWEIGHT, SwFBMI_T and SwFBMI are the measures of the respondent's spouse and are taken directly from the spouse's RwHEIGHT, RwWEIGHT, RwBMI, RwFHEIGHT, RwFWEIGHT, RwFBMI_T and RwFBMI, respectively. In addition to the special missing values used in RwHEIGHT, RwWEIGHT, RwBMI, RwFHEIGHT, RwFWEIGHT, RwFBMI_T and RwFBMI, SwHEIGHT, SwWEIGHT, SwBMI, SwFHEIGHT, SwFWEIGHT, SwFBMI_T and SwFBMI employ two additional special 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

A derived BMI variable is not available in the TILDA Wave 2 public dataset. Instead, in Wave 2, RwBMI is calculated from height and weight for harmonized TILDA.

The flag variable for RwBMI is different between Wave 1 and Wave 2, as denoted with different variable names: RwFBMI_T and RwFBMI.

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:

Wave 1:
- FRBMI
- HEIGHT
- WEIGHT

Wave 2:

PH720	ph720 - weight in kilograms
PH723	ph723 - height in centimetres

Health Behaviors: Physical Activity or Exercise

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1VGACTX_T	r1vgactx_t:w1 r freq vigorous phys activ	Cont
2	R2VGACTX_T	r2vgactx_t:w2 r freq vigorous phys activ	Cont
1	S1VGACTX_T	s1vgactx_t:w1 s freq vigorous phys activ	Cont
2	S2VGACTX_T	s2vgactx_t:w2 s freq vigorous phys activ	Cont
1	R1MDACTX_T	r1mdactx_t:w1 r freq moderate phys activ	Cont
2	R2MDACTX_T	r2mdactx_t:w2 r freq moderate phys activ	Cont
1	S1MDACTX_T	s1mdactx_t:w1 s freq moderate phys activ	Cont
2	S2MDACTX_T	s2mdactx_t:w2 s freq moderate phys activ	Cont
1	R1LTACTX_T	r1ltactx_t:w1 r freq light phys activ	Cont
1	S1LTACTX_T	s1ltactx_t:w1 s freq light phys activ	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1VGACTX_T	8492	0.93	1.92	0.00	7.00
R2VGACTX_T	7207	0.85	1.77	0.00	7.00
S1VGACTX_T	4294	1.07	2.01	0.00	7.00
S2VGACTX_T	3554	1.00	1.88	0.00	7.00
R1MDACTX_T	8487	2.25	2.78	0.00	7.00
R2MDACTX_T	7203	2.34	2.74	0.00	7.00
S1MDACTX_T	4288	2.40	2.79	0.00	7.00
S2MDACTX_T	3553	2.40	2.72	0.00	7.00
R1LTACTX_T	8490	4.60	2.71	0.00	7.00
S1LTACTX_T	4288	4.62	2.68	0.00	7.00

How Constructed:

RwVGACTX_T, RwMDACTX_T, and RwLTACTX_T are continuous variables which indicate the respondent’s frequency of vigorous, moderate, and walking (light) 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, moderate, and walking (light) activities.

When respondents don’t know, are missing, or refuse to answer RwVGACTX_T, RwMDACTX_T, and RwLTACTX_T are assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwVGACTX_T, RwMDACTX_T, and RwLTACTX_T are set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwVGACTX_T, SwMDACTX_T, and SwLTACTX_T record the frequency with which the respondent’s spouse engages in the type of activity and are taken directly from the spouse’s RwVGACTX_T, RwMDACTX_T, and RwLTACTX_T respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwVGACTX_T, RwMDACTX_T, and RwLTACTX_T, SwVGACTX_T, SwMDACTX_T, and SwLTACTX_T employ two additional special missing values, .u and .v. The special missing value .u is employed when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave, and the special missing value .v is employed when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

The RwLTACTX_T variable for walking activity is not available in the TILDA Wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The RAND HRS asks respondents questions about light and vigorous physical activity. TILDA asks their respondents about walking, moderate and vigorous physical activity. Whereas the RAND HRS asks respondents about light physical activity, the TILDA asks respondents about walking, but they are assumed to be equivalent measures.

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, RwVGACTX_T, RwMDACTX_T, and RwLTACTX_T are count variables indicating the number of times the respondent reported exercising a week. The RAND HRS uses the variables RwVGACTX, RwMDACTX and RwLTACTX to measure categorically using a scale of 1 to 5 of different vigorous, moderate, and light physical activity frequencies ranging from every day to never.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    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
    BH105          during the last 7 days, on how many days did you walk fo
Wave 2:
    BH101          bh101 - during the last 7 days, on how many days did [yo
    BH103          bh103 - during the last 7 days, on how many days did [yo
```

Health Behaviors: Drinking

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1DRINK	r1drink:w1 r ever drinks any alcohol	Categ
2	R2DRINK	r2drink:w2 r ever drinks any alcohol	Categ
1	S1DRINK	s1drink:w1 s ever drinks any alcohol	Categ
2	S2DRINK	s2drink:w2 s ever drinks any alcohol	Categ
1	R1DRINKD_T	r1drinkd_t:w1 r # days/week drinks	Categ
2	R2DRINKD_T	r2drinkd_t:w2 r # days/week drinks	Categ
1	S1DRINKD_T	s1drinkd_t:w1 s # days/week drinks	Categ
2	S2DRINKD_T	s2drinkd_t:w2 s # days/week drinks	Categ
1	R1DRINKN_T	r1drinkn_t:w1 r # drinks/day when drinks	Cont
1	S1DRINKN_T	s1drinkn_t:w1 s # drinks/day when drinks	Cont
1	R1FDRINKN_T	r1fdrinkn_t:w1 flag r # drinks/day	Categ
1	S1FDRINKN_T	s1fdrinkn_t:w1 flag s # drinks/day	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1DRINK	7161	0.75	0.43	0.00	1.00
R2DRINK	6112	0.88	0.32	0.00	1.00
S1DRINK	3844	0.79	0.41	0.00	1.00
S2DRINK	3151	0.90	0.30	0.00	1.00
R1DRINKD_T	7055	2.25	1.80	0.00	6.00
R2DRINKD_T	6053	3.19	2.20	0.00	7.00
S1DRINKD_T	3794	2.43	1.77	0.00	6.00
S2DRINKD_T	3130	3.40	2.14	0.00	7.00
R1DRINKN_T	6791	2.45	2.31	0.00	10.00
S1DRINKN_T	3651	2.64	2.27	0.00	10.00
R1FDRINKN_T	6791	0.03	0.16	0.00	1.00
S1FDRINKN_T	3651	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1DRINK	R2DRINK
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	1311	1028
.m:missing	32	67
0.no	1812	730
1.yes	5349	5382

Value	S1DRINK	S2DRINK
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	447	386
.m:missing	7	17
.u:unmar	2539	2066

.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	795	325
1.yes	3049	2826

Value	R1DRINKD_T
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	1311
.m:missing	138
0.not at all in the last 6 months	1935
1.less than once a month	667
2.once or twice a month	863
3.once or twice a week	2042
4.3 or 4 days a week	841
5.5 or 6 days a week	267
6.almost every day	440

Value	R2DRINKD_T
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	1028
.m:missing	126
0.none or doesn't drink	1130
1.1 or a couple of days per year	737
2.once a month	473
3.2 to 3 days a month	476
4.once a week	1145
5.2 to 3 days a week	1233
6.4 to 6 days a week	543
7.daily	316

Value	S1DRINKD_T
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	447
.m:missing	57
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.not at all in the last 6 months	855
1.less than once a month	355
2.once or twice a month	458
3.once or twice a week	1222
4.3 or 4 days a week	486
5.5 or 6 days a week	153
6.almost every day	265

Value	S2DRINKD_T
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	386
.m:missing	38
.u:unmar	2066
.v:sp nr	1587
0.none or doesn't drink	488
1.1 or a couple of days per year	340
2.once a month	232
3.2 to 3 days a month	250
4.once a week	634
5.2 to 3 days a week	717
6.4 to 6 days a week	304
7.daily	165

Value	R1FDRINKN_T
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	1311
.m:missing	402
0.# drinks not grouped	6621
1.10 or more drinks	170

Value	S1FDRINKN_T
.c:no self-completion questionnaire	447
.m:missing	200

.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.# drinks not grouped	3567
1.10 or more drinks	84

How Constructed:

Respondents are asked questions about alcohol during the self-completion component of the TILDA study. RwDRINK indicates whether the respondent drinks alcohol. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent does not report drinking alcohol. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent reports drinking alcohol. TILDA Wave 1 asks if the respondent drinks, while in TILDA Wave 2, the question asks if the respondent has ever had an alcoholic drink.

RwDRINKD_T indicates the frequency of drinking alcohol. The following codes are applied for wave 1: 0.Not at all in the last 6 months, 1.less than once a month, 2.once or twice a month, 3.once or twice a week, 4.3 or 4 days a week, 5.5 or 6 days a week, and 6.almost every day. Wave 2 applies the following codes: 0.None or doesn’t drink, 1.1 or a couple of days per year, 2.once a month, 3.2 to 3 days a month, 4.once a week, 5.2 to 3 days a week, 6.4 to 6 days a week, 7.daily.

RwDRINKN_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. RwFDRINKN_T is a flag variable indicating if the number of drinks in RwDRINKN_T has been top-coded. If the value for RwDRINKN_T is at or below 9 drinks, the value is given in RwDRINKN_T and RwFDRINKN_T is coded as 0. If the value for RwDRINKN_T is 10 or above, RwDRINKN_T is coded as 10 and RwFDRINKN_T is coded as 1.

For RwDRINK, RwDRINKD_T, RwDRINKN_T, and RwFDRINKN_T, respondents who have not filled out a self-completion questionnaire are assigned a special missing value of .c. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, RwDRINK, RwDRINKD_T, RwDRINKN_T, and RwFDRINKN_T are assigned special missing codes of .d, .m, or .r for each respective reason. These variables are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

SwDRINK, SwDRINKD_T, SwDRINKN_T, and SwFDRINKN_T records the respondent’s spouse’s drinking behavior and is taken directly from the spouse’s RwDRINK, RwDRINKD_T, RwDRINKN_T, and RwFDRINKN_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwDRINK, RwDRINKD_T, RwDRINKN_T, and RwFDRINKN_T, SwDRINK, SwDRINKD_T, SwDRINKN_T, and SwFDRINKN_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

Wave 1 TILDA asks the respondent “Do you drink alcohol” while Wave 2 asks “Have you ever had an alcoholic drink e.g. glass of wine, glass of beer etc."

The response categories for frequency of drinking differ between TILDA Wave 1 and TILDA Wave 2.

The TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset does not contain information on the number of drinks per day.

Differences with the RAND HRS

In the RAND HRS, the variable RwDRINK is constructed using the original HRS question “Do you ever drink 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. In TILDA Wave 2, the question is matched to the RAND HRS question.

In the RAND HRS, RwDRINKD represents the number of days per week the respondent drinks, while in TILDA the responses are categorical and have the following options: 0 or doesn't drink, less than once a month, once or twice a month, once or twice a week, 3 or 4 days a week, 5 or 6 days a week, and almost every day.

In both the RAND HRS and TILDA, the variable RwDRINKN represents the number of drinks per day, but TILDA top-codes the number of drinks to 10 for anonymity purposes.

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 self-completion questionnaire.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    IN_SCQ          self completion record present
    SCQALCOFREQ     frequency of drinking alcohol
    SCQALCOHOL      drink alcohol
    SCQALCONO2      how many drinks consumed on days drink taken
Wave 2:
    IN_SCQ          self completion record present
    SCQALCOFREQ1    scqalcofreq1: last 12 months, how often have you had dru
    SCQALCOHIS1     scqalcohis1: have you ever had an alcoholic drink e.g. g
```

Health Behaviors: Smoking (Cigarettes)

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
2	R2SMOKEN	r2smoken:w2 r smokes now	Categ
1	S1SMOKEN	s1smoken:w1 s smokes now	Categ
2	S2SMOKEN	s2smoken:w2 s smokes now	Categ
1	R1SMOKEF	r1smokef:w1 r # cigarettes/day	Cont
1	S1SMOKEF	s1smokef:w1 s # cigarettes/day	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SMOKEV	8503	0.56	0.50	0.00	1.00
S1SMOKEV	4297	0.55	0.50	0.00	1.00
R1SMOKEN	8503	0.18	0.39	0.00	1.00
R2SMOKEN	7205	0.16	0.36	0.00	1.00
S1SMOKEN	4297	0.16	0.36	0.00	1.00
S2SMOKEN	3553	0.14	0.34	0.00	1.00
R1SMOKEF	8296	9.57	12.47	0.00	60.00
S1SMOKEF	4181	9.47	12.58	0.00	60.00

Categorical Variable Codes

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

Value	S1SMOKEV
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	1953
1.yes	2344

Value	R1SMOKEN	R2SMOKEN
.d:dk		2
.r:refuse	1	
0.no	6939	6077
1.yes	1564	1128

Value	S1SMOKEN	S2SMOKEN
.d:dk		1
.r:refuse	1	
.u:unmar	2539	2066

.v:sp nr		1667	1587
0.no		3619	3073
1.yes		678	480

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, or refuse to answer, RwSMOKEV is assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. Responses to RwSMOKEV are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not participate in 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 0. 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 missing, or refuse to answer, RwSMOKEN is assigned special missing values .d, .m, 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.

RwSMOKEF indicates how many cigarettes are/were smoked on average per day. This question is only asked if the respondent reports having ever smoked daily. If the respondent reports he/she has never smoked, RwSMOKEF is assigned a value of 0. When respondents don't know, are missing, or refuse to answer, RwSMOKEF is assigned special missing values .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwSMOKEF is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwSMOKEF records how many cigarettes the respondent's spouse smokes/smoked on average per day and is taken directly from RwSMOKEF. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwSMOKEF, SwSMOKEF 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

Whether the respondent reports ever having smoked daily for a period of at least one year and the number of cigarettes smoked on average per day are only available for Wave 1. However, whether or not a respondent currently smokes is available in both waves.

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. The

TILDA asks respondents who have ever smoked about the number of cigarettes smoked per day, while the RAND HRS does not ask about the frequency of cigarette smoking.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    BH001          have you ever smoked cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos or a
    BH002          do you smoke at the present time?
    BH006          how many cigarettes do\did you smoke on average per day?
Wave 2:
    SMOKCURR       respondent currently smokes
```

Health Behaviors: Preventive Behaviors

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1CHOLSTE	r1cholste:w1 r prev cholesterol ever	Categ
2	R2CHOLSTE	r2cholste:w2 r prev cholesterol ever	Categ
1	S1CHOLSTE	s1cholste:w1 s prev cholesterol ever	Categ
2	S2CHOLSTE	s2cholste:w2 s prev cholesterol ever	Categ
1	R1FLUSHTE	r1flushte:w1 r prev flu shot ever	Categ
2	R2FLUSHTE	r2flushte:w2 r prev flu shot ever	Categ
1	S1FLUSHTE	s1flushte:w1 s prev flu shot ever	Categ
2	S2FLUSHTE	s2flushte:w2 s prev flu shot ever	Categ
1	R1BREAST	r1breast:w1 r prev breast check	Categ
2	R2BREAST	r2breast:w2 r prev breast check	Categ
1	S1BREAST	s1breast:w1 s prev breast check	Categ
2	S2BREAST	s2breast:w2 s prev breast check	Categ
1	R1MAMMOGE	r1mammoge:w1 r prev mammogram ever	Categ
2	R2MAMMOGE	r2mammoge:w2 r prev mammogram ever	Categ
1	S1MAMMOGE	s1mammoge:w1 s prev mammogram ever	Categ
2	S2MAMMOGE	s2mammoge:w2 s prev mammogram ever	Categ
1	R1PROSTE	r1proste:w1 r prev prostate ever	Categ
2	R2PROSTE	r2proste:w2 r prev prostate ever	Categ
1	S1PROSTE	s1proste:w1 s prev prostate ever	Categ
2	S2PROSTE	s2proste:w2 s prev prostate ever	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1CHOLSTE	8469	0.87	0.33	0.00	1.00
R2CHOLSTE	8271	0.95	0.21	0.00	1.00
S1CHOLSTE	4291	0.88	0.32	0.00	1.00
S2CHOLSTE	3549	0.95	0.22	0.00	1.00
R1FLUSHTE	8501	0.49	0.50	0.00	1.00
R2FLUSHTE	7905	0.59	0.49	0.00	1.00
S1FLUSHTE	4298	0.45	0.50	0.00	1.00
S2FLUSHTE	3554	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
R1BREAST	4708	0.68	0.47	0.00	1.00
R2BREAST	4003	0.64	0.48	0.00	1.00
S1BREAST	2139	0.72	0.45	0.00	1.00
S2BREAST	1777	0.70	0.46	0.00	1.00
R1MAMMOGE	4711	0.74	0.44	0.00	1.00
R2MAMMOGE	4446	0.84	0.36	0.00	1.00
S1MAMMOGE	2142	0.77	0.42	0.00	1.00
S2MAMMOGE	1777	0.86	0.34	0.00	1.00

R1PROSTE	3761	0.73	0.44	0.00	1.00
R2PROSTE	3575	0.86	0.34	0.00	1.00
S1PROSTE	2141	0.75	0.43	0.00	1.00
S2PROSTE	1774	0.86	0.34	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1CHOLSTE	R2CHOLSTE
.d:dk	35	13
0.no	1076	394
1.yes	7393	7877

Value	S1CHOLSTE	S2CHOLSTE
.d:dk	7	5
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	496	178
1.yes	3795	3371

Value	R1FLUSHTE	R2FLUSHTE
.d:dk	3	2
0.no	4325	3234
1.yes	4176	4671

Value	S1FLUSHTE	S2FLUSHTE
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	2359	1738
1.yes	1939	1816

Value	R1BREAST	R2BREAST
.d:dk	4	
.r:refuse	12	1
.s:skip	3780	3203
0.no	1514	1431
1.yes	3194	2572

Value	S1BREAST	S2BREAST
.d:dk	2	
.r:refuse	8	
.s:skip	2149	1777
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	592	529
1.yes	1547	1248

Value	R1MAMMOGE	R2MAMMOGE
.d:dk	5	1
.r:refuse	8	
.s:skip	3780	3203
0.no	1241	697
1.yes	3470	3749

Value	S1MAMMOGE	S2MAMMOGE
.d:dk	1	
.r:refuse	6	
.s:skip	2149	1777
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	494	243

1.yes	1648	1534
Value	R1PROSTE	R2PROSTE
.d:dk	18	
.r:refuse	1	4
.s:skip	4724	4004
0.no	1009	493
1.yes	2752	3082
Value	S1PROSTE	S2PROSTE
.d:dk	7	
.r:refuse	1	3
.s:skip	2149	1777
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	527	243
1.yes	1614	1531

How Constructed:

RwCHOLSTE, RwFLUSHTE, RwBREAST, RwMAMMOGE, and RwPROSTE indicate whether the respondent reports ever having preventive health tests and procedures. Starting in wave 2, respondents who were previously asked if they had ever completed these tests, were asked if they had completed these tests since the last wave (or in the last 2 years). For simplicity and comparability, these responses are included in the ever variables RwCHOLSTE, RwFLUSHTE, RwBREAST, RwMAMMOGE, and RwPROSTE. The tests and procedures are a blood test for cholesterol, a flu shot, regular self-checks for breast lumps, a mammogram, and prostate exam or PSA blood test. Negative responses are coded as a 0 and affirmative responses are coded as a 1. Don't know, refuse, missing, and skipped the question due to gender responses are coded with special missing values .d, .r, .m, and .s, respectively. Responses are set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not participate in the current wave.

Only female respondents are asked about regular self-checks for breast lumps and mammograms. Only male respondents are asked about prostate exams and PSA blood tests.

RwPROSTE is coded as a 1 if the respondent has had either a prostate exam or PSA blood test. RwPROSTE is coded as 1 if the respondent has had a PSA blood test since the last wave.

SwCHOLSTE, SwFLUSHTE, SwBREAST, SwMAMMOGE, and SwPROSTE indicate the current wave’s spouse’s report of ever having preventive health tests and procedures. They are taken from the spouse's RwCHOLSTE, RwFLUSHTE, RwBREAST, RwMAMMOGE, and RwPROSTE, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwCHOLSTE, RwFLUSHTE, RwBREAST, RwMAMMOGE, and RwPROSTE, SwCHOLSTE, SwFLUSHTE, SwBREAST, SwMAMMOGE, and SwPROSTE employ two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

Different question wording is used for those who completed TILDA Wave 1. These returning respondents are asked [Since our last interview], and have different variable names to account for this difference.

Differences with the RAND HRS

While in most waves of the RAND HRS, respondents are asked whether they have had these preventive health tests and procedures since the previous wave, while in TILDA, respondents are asked if they have ever had these preventive health tests and procedures in wave 1, and both questions in wave 2.

In the RAND HRS, values for RwPROST are taken from a question about having a prostate exam, while TILDA asks about a prostate exam and PSA blood test.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    PH701          a flu shot?
    PH702          a blood test for cholesterol?
    PH708          do you check your breasts for lumps regularly?
    PH709          have you had a mammogram or x-ray of the breast, to sear
    PH710          an examination of your prostate to screen for cancer?
    PH711          a psa blood test to screen for cancer? note: psa blood t
    SEX            gender
Wave 2:
    GD002          gd002 - gender of respondent
    PH701          ph701 - a flu vaccination?
    PH701A         ph701a - since [your/rname's] last interview, [have/had]
    PH702          ph702 - a blood test for cholesterol?
    PH702A         ph702a - since [your/rname's] last interview, [have/has]
    PH708          ph708 - do you check your breasts for lumps regularly?
    PH709          ph709 - have you had a mammogram or x-ray of the breast,
    PH709A         ph709a - since your last interview, have you had a mammo
    PH710          ph710 - an examination of your prostate to screen for ca
    PH711          ph711 - a psa blood test to screen for cancer?
    PH711A         ph711a - since your last interview, have you had a psa b
```

Section C: Health Care Utilization and Insurance

Medical Care Utilization: Hospital

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1HOSP1Y	r1hosp1y:w1 r hospital stay, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	R2HOSP1Y	r2hosp1y:w2 r hospital stay, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	S1HOSP1Y	s1hosp1y:w1 s hospital stay, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	S2HOSP1Y	s2hosp1y:w2 s hospital stay, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	R1HSPTIM1Y	r1hsptim1y:w1 r # hospital stays, pr 12 mos	Cont
2	R2HSPTIM1Y	r2hsptim1y:w2 r # hospital stays, pr 12 mos	Cont
1	S1HSPTIM1Y	s1hsptim1y:w1 s # hospital stays, pr 12 mos	Cont
2	S2HSPTIM1Y	s2hsptim1y:w2 s # hospital stays, pr 12 mos	Cont
1	R1FHSPTIM1Y	r1fhsptim1y:w1 flag for r hospital stays, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	R2FHSPTIM1Y	r2fhsptim1y:w2 flag for r hospital stays, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	S1FHSPTIM1Y	s1fhsptim1y:w1 flag for s hospital stays, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	S2FHSPTIM1Y	s2fhsptim1y:w2 flag for s hospital stays, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	R1HSPNIT1Y	r1hspnit1y:w1 r # nights in hosp, pr 12 mos	Cont
2	R2HSPNIT1Y	r2hspnit1y:w2 r # nights in hosp, pr 12 mos	Cont
1	S1HSPNIT1Y	s1hspnit1y:w1 s # nights in hosp, pr 12 mos	Cont
2	S2HSPNIT1Y	s2hspnit1y:w2 s # nights in hosp, pr 12 mos	Cont
1	R1FHSPNIT1Y	r1fhspnit1y:w1 flag for r nights in hospital, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	R2FHSPNIT1Y	r2fhspnit1y:w2 flag for r nights in hospital, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	S1FHSPNIT1Y	s1fhspnit1y:w1 flag for s nights in hospital, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	S2FHSPNIT1Y	s2fhspnit1y:w2 flag for s nights in hospital, pr 12 mos	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1HOSP1Y	8501	0.13	0.33	0.00	1.00
R2HOSP1Y	8502	0.27	0.44	0.00	1.00
S1HOSP1Y	4297	0.12	0.33	0.00	1.00
S2HOSP1Y	3553	0.13	0.34	0.00	1.00
R1HSPTIM1Y	8501	0.19	0.64	0.00	6.00
R2HSPTIM1Y	7205	0.18	0.47	0.00	2.00
S1HSPTIM1Y	4297	0.19	0.62	0.00	6.00
S2HSPTIM1Y	3553	0.17	0.47	0.00	2.00
R1FHSPTIM1Y	8501	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00
R2FHSPTIM1Y	7205	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00
S1FHSPTIM1Y	4297	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00
S2FHSPTIM1Y	3553	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00
R1HSPNIT1Y	8498	0.69	2.18	0.00	10.00
R2HSPNIT1Y	7204	0.50	1.39	0.00	5.00
S1HSPNIT1Y	4295	0.63	2.07	0.00	10.00
S2HSPNIT1Y	3553	0.48	1.35	0.00	5.00

R1FHSPNIT1Y	8498	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00
R2FHSPNIT1Y	7204	0.07	0.26	0.00	1.00
S1FHSPNIT1Y	4295	0.03	0.17	0.00	1.00
S2FHSPNIT1Y	3553	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1HOSP1Y	R2HOSP1Y
.d:dk	3	1
.r:refuse		1
0.no	7416	6213
1.yes	1085	2289

Value	S1HOSP1Y	S2HOSP1Y
.d:dk	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3766	3078
1.yes	531	475

Value	R1FHSPTIM1Y	R2FHSPTIM1Y
.d:dk	3	1
.r:refuse		1
0.hosp admissions not grouped	8468	6920
1.hosp admissions top-coded	33	285

Value	S1FHSPTIM1Y	S2FHSPTIM1Y
.d:dk	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.hosp admissions not grouped	4282	3420
1.hosp admissions top-coded	15	133

Value	R1FHSPNIT1Y	R2FHSPNIT1Y
.d:dk	3	1
.m:missing	3	2
0.hosp # of nights not grouped	8207	6691
1.hosp # of nights top-coded	291	513

Value	S1FHSPNIT1Y	S2FHSPNIT1Y
.d:dk	2	
.m:missing	1	1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.hosp # of nights not grouped	4174	3319
1.hosp # of nights top-coded	121	234

How Constructed:

RwHOSP1Y indicates whether the respondent reports any overnight hospital stay in the past twelve months. The question is fielded in TILDA as the number of overnight stays during the past 12 months in a hospital. Respondents who report no visits to the hospital are coded as 0 for not having visited a hospital; respondents who have visited a hospital at least once are coded as 1. RwHSPTIM1Y records the number of times the respondent reported visiting the hospital in the past year. RwHSPNIT1Y records the number of nights the respondent spent at the hospital during their most recent stay at the hospital. RwHSPNIT1Y is set to 0 for respondents who reported no hospitalization in the last 12 months. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, RwHOSP1Y, RwHSPTIM1Y, and RwHSPNIT1Y are assigned special missing codes .d, .m, or .r, respectively. These variables are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

For anonymity purposes, RwHSPTIM1Y and RwHSPNIT1Y are top coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. RwFHSPTIM1Y and RwFHSPNIT1Y identify if the number has been grouped in this way. In wave 1, for those who have had 6 or more stays in the hospital, RwHSPTIM1Y is set to 6 and RwFHSPTIM1Y is set to 1. Otherwise, RwFHSPTIM1Y is set to 0. In wave 1, for those who have spent 10 nights or more in the hospital, RwHSPNIT1Y is set to 10 and RwFHSPNIT1Y is set to 1. Otherwise, RwFHSPNIT1Y is set to 0. In wave 2, for those who have had 2 or more stays in the hospital, RwHSPTIM1Y is set to 2 and RwFHSPTIM1Y is set to 1. Otherwise, RwHSPTIM1Y is set to 0. In wave 2, for those who have spent 5 nights or more in the hospital, RwHSPNIT1Y is set to 5 and RwFHSPNIT1Y is set to 1. Otherwise, RwFHSPNIT1Y is set to 0. These variables are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwHOSP1Y, SwHSPTIM1Y, SwHSPNIT1Y, SwFHSPTIM1Y and SwFHSPNIT1Y are the spouse’s values for hospital visits, nights spent in the hospital, and the relevant flag variables. They are taken from the spouse's RwHOSP1Y, RwHSPTIM1Y, RwHSPNIT1Y, RwFHSPTIM1Y and RwFHSPNIT1Y, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used by RwHOSP1Y, RwHSPTIM1Y, RwHSPNIT1Y, RwFHSPTIM1Y and RwFHSPNIT1Y, SwHOSP1Y, SwHSPTIM1Y, SwHSPNIT1Y, SwFHSPTIM1Y and SwFHSPNIT1Y employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

For wave 1, RwHSPTIM1Y is top-coded when the respondent reported 6 or more hospital stays, and RwHSPNIT1Y is top-coded when the respondent reported 10 or more nights spent in the hospital. Their respective flag variables, RwFHSPTIM1Y and RwFHSPNIT1Y are assigned values accordingly. For wave 2, RwHSPTIM1Y is top-coded when the respondent reported 2 or more hospital stays, and RwHSPNIT1Y is top-coded when the respondent reported 5 or more nights spent in the hospital. Their respective flag variables, RwFHSPTIM1Y and RwFHSPNIT1Y are assigned values accordingly.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the TILDA public dataset, the RAND HRS does not top-code the number of times a respondent visited a hospital or the number of nights spent in the hospital.

Unlike the HRS that asks the respondents about their hospital utilization in the previous two years, the TILDA asks the respondents about their hospital utilization in the last year.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    HU010          in the last 12 months, on how many occasions were you ad
    HU012          in total, about how many nights did you spend in hospita
Wave 2:
    HU010          hu010 - in the last 12 months, on how many occasions [we
    HU012          hu012 - in total, about how many nights did [you/he/she]
```

Medical Care Utilization: Doctor

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1DOCTOR1Y	r1doctor1y:w1 r doctor visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	R2DOCTOR1Y	r2doctor1y:w2 r doctor visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	S1DOCTOR1Y	s1doctor1y:w1 s doctor visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	S2DOCTOR1Y	s2doctor1y:w2 s doctor visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	R1DOCTIM1Y	r1doctim1y:w1 r # doctor visits, pr 12 mos	Cont
1	S1DOCTIM1Y	s1doctim1y:w1 s # doctor visits, pr 12 mos	Cont
1	R1FDOCTIM1Y	r1fdoctim1y:w1 flag times doctor visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	S1FDOCTIM1Y	s1fdoctor1y:w1 flag times doctor visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	R2DOCTIM1Y_T	r2doctim1y_t:w2 r # doctor visits, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	S2DOCTIM1Y_T	s2doctim1y_t:w2 s # doctor visits, pr 12 mos	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1DOCTOR1Y	8493	0.87	0.34	0.00	1.00
R2DOCTOR1Y	7192	0.90	0.31	0.00	1.00
S1DOCTOR1Y	4296	0.86	0.34	0.00	1.00
S2DOCTOR1Y	3551	0.89	0.31	0.00	1.00
R1DOCTIM1Y	8493	3.81	4.12	0.00	25.00
S1DOCTIM1Y	4296	3.44	3.84	0.00	25.00
R1FDOCTIM1Y	8493	0.01	0.08	0.00	1.00
S1FDOCTIM1Y	4296	0.01	0.08	0.00	1.00
R2DOCTIM1Y_T	7192	1.26	0.83	0.00	4.00
S2DOCTIM1Y_T	3551	1.20	0.79	0.00	4.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1DOCTOR1Y	R2DOCTOR1Y
.d:dk	10	15
.r:refuse	1	
0.no	1095	752
1.yes	7398	6440

Value	S1DOCTOR1Y	S2DOCTOR1Y
.d:dk	1	3
.r:refuse	1	
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	590	392
1.yes	3706	3159

Value	R1FDOCTIM1Y
.d:dk	10
.r:refuse	1
0.doctor # of visits not grouped	8435
1.doctor # of visits top-coded	58

Value	S1FDOCTIM1Y
.d:dk	1
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.doctor # of visits not grouped	4270
1.doctor # of visits top-coded	26

Value	R2DOCTIM1Y_T
.d:dk	15
0.no doctor visits	752
1.1-4 doctor visits	4630
2.5-9 doctor visits	1159
3.10-14 doctor visits	464
4.15+ doctor visits	187

Value	S2DOCTIM1Y_T
.d:dk	3
.u:unmar	2066
.v:sp nr	1587
0.no doctor visits	392
1.1-4 doctor visits	2384
2.5-9 doctor visits	511
3.10-14 doctor visits	186
4.15+ doctor visits	78

How Constructed:

RwDOCTOR1Y indicates whether the respondent has visited a doctor in the past 12 months. The question is fielded in TILDA as the number of visits during the past 12 months to a doctor. Those who have visited the doctor at least once are coded as 1. Those who have not had any visits are coded as 0. RwDOCTIM1Y and RwDOCTIM1Y_T show the number of times the respondent has visited a doctor. This excludes visits to an emergency room or hospital outpatient office.

For anonymity purposes, in wave 1 the RwDOCTIM1Y variable is top-coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. RwFDOCTIM1Y identifies if the number of visits has been grouped in this way. For those who have visited the doctor 25 times or more, RwDOCTIM1Y is set to 25 and RwFDOCTIM1Y is coded as 1. For those who are not top coded, RwFDOCTIM1Y is set to 0.

In wave 2, rather than providing the number of doctor visits with a top-coded value as in wave 1, the number of doctor visits is coded into groups in RwDOCTIM1Y_T. RwDOCTIM1Y_T is coded as follows: 0.no doctor visits, 1.1-4 doctor visits, 2.5-9 doctor visits, 3.10-14 doctor visits, and 4.15+ doctor visits.

When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, RwDOCTOR1Y, RwDOCTIM1Y, RwFDOCTIM1Y and RwDOCTIM1Y_T are assigned special missing codes .d, .m, or .r, respectively. These variables are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwDOCTOR1Y, SwDOCTIM1Y, SwFDOCTIM1Y and SwDOCTIM1Y_T are the spouse’s values for whether the respondent has visited a doctor and how many times. They are taken from the spouse's RwDOCTOR1Y, RwDOCTIM1Y, RwFDOCTIM1Y, and RwDOCTIM1Y_T, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwDOCTOR1Y, RwDOCTIM1Y, RwFDOCTIM1Y, and RwDOCTIM1Y_T, SwDOCTOR1Y, SwDOCTIM1Y, SwFDOCTIM1Y, and SwDOCTIM1Y_T employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

In wave 1, the number of doctor visits is given as a continuous value and top-coded at 25 visits in RwDOCTIM1Y and RwFDOCTIM1Y. In wave 2, the number of doctor visits is grouped in RwDOCTIM1Y_T.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the TILDA public dataset, the RAND HRS dataset does not top-code or categorize the number of times a respondent has visited a doctor.

Unlike the HRS that asks the respondents about the number of doctor visits in the previous two year, the TILDA asks the respondents about their doctor visits in the last year.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    HU005          in the last 12 months, about how often did you visit you
Wave 2:
    HU005          hu005 - in the last 12 months, about how often did [you/
```

Medical Care Utilization: Home Care

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1HOMCAR1Y	r1homcar1y:w1 r home hlth care, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	R2HOMCAR1Y	r2homcar1y:w2 r home hlth care, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	S1HOMCAR1Y	s1homcar1y:w1 s home hlth care, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	S2HOMCAR1Y	s2homcar1y:w2 s home hlth care, pr 12 mos	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1HOMCAR1Y	8504	0.03	0.17	0.00	1.00
R2HOMCAR1Y	7207	0.03	0.17	0.00	1.00
S1HOMCAR1Y	4298	0.01	0.10	0.00	1.00
S2HOMCAR1Y	3554	0.01	0.10	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1HOMCAR1Y	R2HOMCAR1Y
0.no	8256	6983
1.yes	248	224

Value	S1HOMCAR1Y	S2HOMCAR1Y
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	4257	3520
1.yes	41	34

How Constructed:

RwHOMCAR1Y indicates whether the respondent has received any home help in the past 12 months. This includes only home help provided as a state service. Respondents who have received home help in the past 12 months are coded as 1, while those who have received no home help are coded as 0. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, they are assigned special missing codes .d, .m or .r, respectively. RwHOMCAR1Y is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwHOMCAR1Y indicates whether the current wave's spouse has received any home help in the past 12 months. They are taken from the spouse’s RwHOMCAR1Y variable. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwHOMCAR1Y, SwHOMCAR1Y employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

TILDA Wave 1 instructs that the service should be excluded if the respondent pays anything other than a token or nominal amount. Wave 2 does not include this instruction when asking the respondent about home help.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the HRS that asks the respondents about home health care visits in the previous two years, the TILDA asks the respondents whether they have received any home help in the past year.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    HU015_08       in the last 12 months, did you receive any of the follow
Wave 2:
    HU015A_01      hu015a - in the last 12 months, did [you/rname] receive
    HU015A_98      hu015a - in the last 12 months, did [you/rname] receive
    HU015A_99      hu015a - in the last 12 months, did [you/rname] receive
```

Other Medical Care Utilization

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1OUTPT1Y	r1outpt1y:w1 r outpatient visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	R2OUTPT1Y	r2outpt1y:w2 r outpatient visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	S1OUTPT1Y	s1outpt1y:w1 s outpatient visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	S2OUTPT1Y	s2outpt1y:w2 s outpatient visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	R1DENTST1Y	r1dentst1y:w1 r dental visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	R2DENTST1Y	r2dentst1y:w2 r dental visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
1	S1DENTST1Y	s1dentst1y:w1 s dental visit, pr 12 mos	Categ
2	S2DENTST1Y	s2dentst1y:w2 s dental visit, pr 12 mos	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1OUTPT1Y	8497	0.41	0.49	0.00	1.00
R2OUTPT1Y	7203	0.45	0.50	0.00	1.00
S1OUTPT1Y	4295	0.40	0.49	0.00	1.00
S2OUTPT1Y	3553	0.44	0.50	0.00	1.00
R1DENTST1Y	8504	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00
R2DENTST1Y	7207	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00
S1DENTST1Y	4298	0.10	0.31	0.00	1.00
S2DENTST1Y	3554	0.09	0.28	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1OUTPT1Y	R2OUTPT1Y
.d:dk	6	4
.r:refuse	1	
0.no	5035	3933
1.yes	3462	3270

Value	S1OUTPT1Y	S2OUTPT1Y
.d:dk	2	1
.r:refuse	1	
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	2559	1986
1.yes	1736	1567

Value	R1DENTST1Y	R2DENTST1Y
0.no	7583	6533
1.yes	921	674

Value	S1DENTST1Y	S2DENTST1Y
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3850	3240
1.yes	448	314

How Constructed:

RwOUTPT1Y indicates whether the respondent has visited the hospital as an out-patient in the past 12 months. RwDENTST1Y indicates whether the respondent has visited the dentist in the past 12 months. Those who have visited the outpatient clinic or dentist at least once are coded as 1 in their respective variables. Those who have not visited in the past 12 months are coded as 0. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwOUTPT1Y and RwDENTST1Y are assigned special missing codes .d, .m or .r, respectively. RwOUTPT1Y and RwDENTST1Y are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwOUTPT1Y and SwDENTST1Y are the spouse's values for whether the respondent has visited the outpatient clinic or the dentist. They are taken from the spouse's RwOUTPT1Y and RwDENTST1Y, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwOUTPT1Y and RwDENTST1Y, SwOUTPT1Y and SwDENTST1Y employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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 HRS that asks the respondents about their outpatient and dental visits in the previous two years, the TILDA asks the respondents about their outpatient and dental visits in the past year.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    HU008          in the last 12 months, about how many visits did you mak
    HU015_13       in the last 12 months, did you receive any of the follow
Wave 2:
    HU008          hu008 - in the last 12 months, about how many visits did
    HU015_13       hu015 - in the last 12 months, did [you/rname] receive a
```

Covered by Government Health Insurance Program

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1HIGOV_T	r1higov_t:w1 r cover by gov health ins	Categ
1	S1HIGOV_T	s1higov_t:w1 s cover by gov health ins	Categ
2	R2HIGOV	r2higov:w2 r cover by gov health ins	Categ
2	S2HIGOV	s2higov:w2 s cover by gov health ins	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1HIGOV_T	8496	0.50	0.53	0.00	2.00
S1HIGOV_T	4294	0.41	0.52	0.00	2.00
R2HIGOV	7179	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
S2HIGOV	3538	0.43	0.50	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1HIGOV_T
.d:dk	6
.r:refuse	2
0.no government health insurance	4373
1.full medical card or equivalent	3978
2.gp visit card	145

Value	S1HIGOV_T
.d:dk	3
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no government health insurance	2617
1.full medical card or equivalent	1612
2.gp visit card	65

Value	R2HIGOV
.d:dk	26
.r:refuse	2
0.no	3496
1.yes	3683

Value	S2HIGOV
.d:dk	15
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2066
.v:sp nr	1587
0.no	2016
1.yes	1522

How Constructed:

RwHIGOV_T and RwHIGOV indicate whether a respondent is covered by government health insurance. In wave 1, RwHIGOV_T is defined using the following codes: 0. No Government Health Insurance, 1. Full Medical Card or equivalent, 2. GP Visit Card. In wave 2, the public dataset does not distinguish between a Full Medical Card or a GP visit card, so RwHIGOV indicates whether the respondent is covered by government health insurance more generally. Responses for RwHIGOV are coded as follows: 0.no and 1.yes. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwHIGOV_T and RwHIGOV are assigned special missing codes .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwHIGOV_T and RwHIGOV are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwHIGOV_T and SwHIGOV indicate whether the current wave's spouse is covered by government health insurance. They are taken from the spouse's RwHIGOV_T and RwHIGOV. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwHIGOV_T and RwHIGOV, SwHIGOV_T and SwHIGOV employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

In TILDA wave 1, RwHIGOV_T distinguishes between having a Full Medical Card or a GP visit card, while the TILDA wave 2 public dataset only informs whether the respondent has any sort of government health insurance in RwHIGOV. As such, the variable describing whether the respondent is covered by government health insurance is named RwHIGOV_T in wave 1, and named RwHIGOV in wave 2, to point out the differences between the response categories.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The RAND HRS government insurance programs differ from those in the TILDA dataset. There should be no assumption of code similarities between RwHIGOV_T and the RAND HRS variable RwHIGOV.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    HU001          are you covered by...
Wave 2:
    MEDCARD        resp has a medical card or gp visit card
```

Covered by Private Health Insurance Program

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1HIPRIV	r1hipriv:w1 r cover by private health ins	Categ
2	R2HIPRIV	r2hipriv:w2 r cover by private health ins	Categ
1	S1HIPRIV	s1hipriv:w1 s cover by private health ins	Categ
2	S2HIPRIV	s2hipriv:w2 s cover by private health ins	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1HIPRIV	8497	0.58	0.49	0.00	1.00
R2HIPRIV	7199	0.58	0.49	0.00	1.00
S1HIPRIV	4293	0.65	0.48	0.00	1.00
S2HIPRIV	3549	0.66	0.47	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1HIPRIV	R2HIPRIV
.d:dk	6	7
.r:refuse	1	1
0.no	3590	3007
1.yes	4907	4192

Value	S1HIPRIV	S2HIPRIV
.d:dk	5	4
.r:refuse		1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	1483	1203
1.yes	2810	2346

How Constructed:

RwHIPRIV indicates whether a respondent is covered by private health insurance. Those who are covered by private health insurance are coded as 1, while those who do not have private health insurance are coded as 0. Those coded as 1 include all those who have private insurance either in their own name, with their spouse as the subscriber, or as a relative of the subscriber. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwHIPRIV is assigned special missing codes .d, .m or .r, respectively. RwHIPRIV is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwHIPRIV indicates if the current wave's spouse is covered by private health insurance. It is taken from the spouse's RwHIPRIV. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwHIPRIV, SwHIPRIV employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

This variable is not available in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    HU002          do you have private medical insurance cover (vhi etc.) i
Wave 2:
    HEALTH_INS     resp has a private medical insurance cover
```

Section D: Cognition

Self-Reported Memory

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1SLFMEM	r1slfmem:w1 r self-reported memory	Categ
2	R2SLFMEM	r2slfmem:w2 r self-reported memory	Categ
1	S1SLFMEM	s1slfmem:w1 s self-reported memory	Categ
2	S2SLFMEM	s2slfmem:w2 s self-reported memory	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SLFMEM	8501	2.59	0.97	1.00	5.00
R2SLFMEM	7205	2.74	0.93	1.00	5.00
S1SLFMEM	4298	2.55	0.97	1.00	5.00
S2SLFMEM	3554	2.70	0.93	1.00	5.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1SLFMEM	R2SLFMEM
.d:dk	3	2
1.excellent	1156	658
2.very good	2736	2139
3.good	3251	3019
4.fair	1118	1194
5.poor	240	195

Value	S1SLFMEM	S2SLFMEM
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.excellent	640	351
2.very good	1400	1101
3.good	1641	1453
4.fair	505	567
5.poor	112	82

How Constructed:

RwSLFMEM provides the score of respondent's self-reported memory on a scale of 1 to 5. Score 1 stands for excellent memory and 5 stands for poor memory. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwSLFMEM is assigned special missing codes of .d, .m, or .r for each respective reason. RwSLFMEM is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwSLFMEM is the current wave's spouse's self-reported memory score and is taken from RwSLFMEM. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwSLFMEM, SwSLFMEM employs two other missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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:

```
Wave 1:
    PH114          how would you rate your day-to-day memory at the present
Wave 2:
    PH114          ph114 - how would you rate your day-to-day memory at the
```

Immediate Word Recall

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1READRC	r1readrc:w1 word recall list read by	Categ
2	R2READRC	r2readrc:w2 word recall list read by	Categ
1	S1READRC	s1readrc:w1 word recall list read by	Categ
2	S2READRC	s2readrc:w2 word recall list read by	Categ
1	R1IMRC	r1imrc:w1 immediate word recall	Cont
2	R2IMRC	r2imrc:w2 immediate word recall	Cont
1	S1IMRC	s1imrc:w1 immediate word recall	Cont
2	S2IMRC	s2imrc:w2 immediate word recall	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1READRC	8504	1.22	0.42	1.00	2.00
R2READRC	7207	1.11	0.31	1.00	2.00
S1READRC	4298	1.20	0.40	1.00	2.00
S2READRC	3554	1.10	0.29	1.00	2.00
R1IMRC	8483	5.71	1.74	1.00	10.00
R2IMRC	7199	5.92	1.71	0.00	10.00
S1IMRC	4291	5.89	1.67	1.00	10.00
S2IMRC	3554	6.08	1.64	0.00	10.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1READRC	R2READRC
1.computer	6597	6426
2.interviewer	1907	781

Value	S1READRC	S2READRC
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.computer	3433	3214
2.interviewer	865	340

How Constructed:

TILDA included a word recall list of 10 words which were read to the respondent and then the respondent was asked to recall them immediately and later in the survey. Respondents were assigned to one of four non-overlapping lists based on random selection. TILDA uses the word lists developed for the HRS. A test message on a computer is played to see if the respondent can hear it properly. If the respondent has difficulty hearing the computer, the interviewer reads out the list for them.

RwREADRC indicates whether the list was read to the respondent by the computer or the interviewer. A code of 1 indicates that the list was read out by the computer, while a code of 2 indicates that the interviewer read out the list.

SwREADRC indicates whether the current wave's spouse was read the word recall list by the computer or the interviewer. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the

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

RwIMRC is the cognition measure for immediate word recall. RwIMRC counts how many words the respondent can immediately recall correctly from the 10 word list. RwIMRC is assigned special missing codes of .d, .m or .r, when respondents don't know, are reported as missing, or refuse, respectively. Special missing code .x is used when respondents attempt to answer the question, but fail to do so, responding that they do not know the answer. RwIMRC is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwIMRC is the current wave's spouse's immediate word recall score, and its values are taken from RwIMRC. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwIMRC, SwIMRC employs two other special missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

Wave 2 includes an indicator (.x) for respondents who attempted but failed the task.

Differences with the RAND HRS

In HRS, starting in Wave 3, the word list was randomly assigned which is similar to TILDA.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    PH116          list yourself.
    PH117          now please tell me all the words you can recall. iwer en
    PH119          now please tell me all the words you can recall.
Wave 2:
    PH116          ph116 - list yourself.
    PH117          ph117 - now please tell me all the words you can recall.
    PH119          ph119 - now please tell me all the words you can recall.
```

Delayed Word Recall

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1DLRC	r1dlrc:w1 delayed word recall	Cont
2	R2DLRC	r2dlrc:w2 delayed word recall	Cont
1	S1DLRC	s1dlrc:w1 delayed word recall	Cont
2	S2DLRC	s2dlrc:w2 delayed word recall	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1DLRC	8334	5.92	2.35	1.00	10.00
R2DLRC	7163	6.04	2.58	0.00	10.00
S1DLRC	4228	6.16	2.28	1.00	10.00
S2DLRC	3544	6.26	2.50	0.00	10.00

How Constructed:

RwDLRC is the cognition measure for delayed word recall. RwDLRC counts how many words the respondent can recall correctly from a 10 word list after a delay spent answering other survey questions. Respondents were assigned to one of four non-overlapping lists based on random selection. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwDLRC is assigned special missing codes of .d, .m, or .r, for each respective reason. Special missing code .x is used when respondents attempt to answer the question, but fail to do so, responding that they do not know the answer. RwDLRC is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwDLRC is the current wave's spouse's delayed word recall score, and its values are taken from RwDLRC. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwDLRC, SwDLRC employs two other special missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

Wave 2 includes an indicator (.x) for respondents who attempted but failed the task.

Differences with the RAND HRS

In HRS, starting in Wave 3, the word list was randomly assigned which is similar to TILDA.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:		
	PH712	a little while ago, the computer read you a list of word
	PH713	a little while ago, i read you a list of words twice, an
Wave 2:		
	PH712	ph712 - a little while ago, the computer read you a list
	PH713	ph713 - a little while ago, i read you a list of words t

Serial 7's

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
2	R2SER7	r2ser7:w2 r serial 7s	Cont
2	S2SER7	s2ser7:w2 s serial 7s	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R2SER7	7056	4.32	1.13	0.00	5.00
S2SER7	3506	4.42	1.04	0.00	5.00

How Constructed:

RwSER7 provides the number of correct subtractions in the serial 7's test. This test asks the individual to subtract 7 from the prior number, beginning with 100 for five trials. Correct subtractions are based on the prior number given, so that even if one subtraction is incorrect subsequent trials are evaluated on the given (perhaps wrong) answer. Valid scores are 0-5. Special missing code .x is used when respondents attempt to answer the question, but fail to do so, responding that they do not know the answer. RwSER7 is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwSER7 is taken from the current wave's spouse's value for RwSER7. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwSER7, SwSER7 employs two other special missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

Serial 7's is only available from Wave 2 onward.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 2:

	PH133	ph133 - iwer: code the one that applies. code null for n

Date Naming

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MO	r1mo:w1 cognition date naming-month	Categ
2	R2MO	r2mo:w2 cognition date naming-month	Categ
1	S1MO	s1mo:w1 cognition date naming-month	Categ
2	S2MO	s2mo:w2 cognition date naming-month	Categ
1	R1DY	r1dy:w1 cognition date naming-day of month	Categ
2	R2DY	r2dy:w2 cognition date naming-day of month	Categ
1	S1DY	s1dy:w1 cognition date naming-day of month	Categ
2	S2DY	s2dy:w2 cognition date naming-day of month	Categ
1	R1YR	r1yr:w1 cognition date naming-year	Categ
2	R2YR	r2yr:w2 cognition date naming-year	Categ
1	S1YR	s1yr:w1 cognition date naming-year	Categ
2	S2YR	s2yr:w2 cognition date naming-year	Categ
1	R1DW	r1dw:w1 cognition date naming-day of week	Categ
2	R2DW	r2dw:w2 cognition date naming-day of week	Categ
1	S1DW	s1dw:w1 cognition date naming-day of week	Categ
2	S2DW	s2dw:w2 cognition date naming-day of week	Categ
1	R1ORIENT	r1orient:w1 cognition orient (summary date naming)	Cont
2	R2ORIENT	r2orient:w2 cognition orient (summary date naming)	Cont
1	S1ORIENT	s1orient:w1 cognition orient (summary date naming)	Cont
2	S2ORIENT	s2orient:w2 cognition orient (summary date naming)	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MO	8492	0.99	0.11	0.00	1.00
R2MO	7201	0.99	0.11	0.00	1.00
S1MO	4295	0.99	0.10	0.00	1.00
S2MO	3553	0.99	0.09	0.00	1.00
R1DY	8400	0.89	0.31	0.00	1.00
R2DY	7161	0.91	0.28	0.00	1.00
S1DY	4262	0.91	0.29	0.00	1.00
S2DY	3539	0.92	0.27	0.00	1.00
R1YR	8480	0.99	0.11	0.00	1.00
R2YR	7199	0.99	0.11	0.00	1.00
S1YR	4294	0.99	0.08	0.00	1.00
S2YR	3553	0.99	0.10	0.00	1.00
R1DW	8497	0.98	0.12	0.00	1.00
R2DW	7203	0.98	0.12	0.00	1.00
S1DW	4295	0.98	0.12	0.00	1.00
S2DW	3552	0.99	0.12	0.00	1.00

R1ORIENT	8499	3.84	0.45	0.00	4.00
R2ORIENT	7206	3.86	0.43	0.00	4.00
S1ORIENT	4296	3.87	0.39	0.00	4.00
S2ORIENT	3553	3.89	0.39	0.00	4.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1MO	R2MO
.d:dk	11	
.r:refuse	1	
.x:attempted, but failed		6
0.incorrect	107	88
1.correct	8385	7113

Value	S1MO	S2MO
.d:dk	3	
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
.x:attempted, but failed		1
0.incorrect	44	32
1.correct	4251	3521

Value	R1DY	R2DY
.d:dk	103	
.r:refuse	1	
.x:attempted, but failed		46
0.incorrect	903	631
1.correct	7497	6530

Value	S1DY	S2DY
.d:dk	36	
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
.x:attempted, but failed		15
0.incorrect	387	277
1.correct	3875	3262

Value	R1YR	R2YR
.d:dk	23	
.r:refuse	1	
.x:attempted, but failed		8
0.incorrect	96	90
1.correct	8384	7109

Value	S1YR	S2YR
.d:dk	4	
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
.x:attempted, but failed		1
0.incorrect	25	36
1.correct	4269	3517

Value	R1DW	R2DW
.d:dk	6	
.r:refuse	1	
.x:attempted, but failed		4
0.incorrect	132	113
1.correct	8365	7090

Value	S1DW	S2DW

.d:dk	3	
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
.x:attempted, but failed		2
0.incorrect	67	48
1.correct	4228	3504

How Constructed:

RwMO, RwDY, RwYR, and RwDW indicate whether the respondent was able to report today's date correctly, including the month, day of month, year, and day of week, respectively. Each of these variables is coded 1 for a correct answer and 0 for an incorrect answer. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwMO, RwDY, RwYR and RwDW are assigned special missing codes of .d, .m, or .r, for each respective reason. Special missing code .x is used when respondents attempt to answer the question, but fail to do so, responding that they do not know the answer. RwMO, RwDY, RwYR, and RwDW are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwMO, SwDY, SwYR, and SwDW indicate whether the current wave's spouse was able to correctly report the month, day of month, year, and day of week, respectively. Their values are taken from RwMO, RwDY, RwYR, and RwDW. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwMO, RwDY, RwYR and RwDW, SwMO, SwDY, SwYR and SwDW employ two other special missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed.

RwORIENT indicates the orientation to date, month, year and day of week. It is the summary measure for these 4 variables, ranging from 0 to 4, with higher scores indicating better orientation. If at least one of the respondent's values for RwMO, RwDY, RwYR, and RwDW are set to .d, .m, .r, or .x indicating don't know, missing, refuse, or attempted but failed responses, RwORIENT is set to .d, .m, .r, or .x, respectively. RwORIENT is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwORIENT is the current wave's spouse's orientation score, and its values are taken from RwORIENT. In addition to the special missing values used in RwORIENT, SwORIENT employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

Wave 2 includes an indicator (.x) for respondents who attempted but failed to complete the tasks.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The cognition orient (summary date naming) question is not calculated in the RAND HRS, but this measure could be created using the HRS data.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

PH121	please tell me what year it is
PH122	what month it is?
PH123	can you tell me what day of the week it is?
PH124	can you tell me what today's date is?

Wave 2:

PH121	ph121 - please tell me what year it is.
PH122	ph122 - what month it is.
PH123	ph123 - can you tell me what day of the week it is?
PH124	ph124 - can you tell me what today's date is?

Verbal Fluency Score

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1VERBF	r1verbf:w1 verbal fluency score	Cont
2	R2VERBF	r2verbf:w2 verbal fluency score	Cont
1	S1VERBF	s1verbf:w1 verbal fluency score	Cont
2	S2VERBF	s2verbf:w2 verbal fluency score	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1VERBF	8463	20.44	7.13	0.00	50.00
R2VERBF	7203	19.26	6.18	0.00	45.00
S1VERBF	4283	21.45	7.11	0.00	50.00
S2VERBF	3554	19.99	6.17	0.00	45.00

How Constructed:

RwVERBF is the verbal fluency score. The respondents were asked to name as many different animals as possible in one minute. RwVERBF is the count of the number of animals named. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwVERBF is assigned special missing codes of .d, .m or .r, for each respective reason. Special missing code .x is used when respondents attempt to answer the question, but fail to do so, responding that they do not know the answer. RwVERBF is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwVERBF is the current wave's spouse's verbal fluency score and is taken from RwVERBF. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwVERBF, SwVERBF employs two other special missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

Wave 2 includes an indicator (.x) for respondents who attempted but did not complete the task.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Verbal fluency using animal naming questions was added to the HRS survey in 2010. A measure of verbal fluency is not currently included in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:		
	PH125	now i would like you to name as many different animals a
Wave 2:		
	PH125	ph125 - now i would like you to name as many different a

Total Recall Summary Score

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1TR20	r1tr20:w1 recall summary score	Cont
2	R2TR20	r2tr20:w2 recall summary score	Cont
1	S1TR20	s1tr20:w1 recall summary score	Cont
2	S2TR20	s2tr20:w2 recall summary score	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1TR20	8327	11.67	3.65	2.00	20.00
R2TR20	7160	11.97	3.91	0.00	20.00
S1TR20	4226	12.08	3.49	2.00	20.00
S2TR20	3544	12.35	3.74	0.00	20.00

How Constructed:

RwTR20 is the summary score for total word recall. RwTR20 sums the immediate and delayed word recall scores. It is calculated as RwIMRC (range 0-10) + RwDLRC (range 0-10). If RwIMRC or RwDLRC is reported as .m, .d, .r, or .x, indicating missing, don't know, refuse, or attempted but failed answers, then RwTR20 is set to .m, .d, .r, or .x, respectively.

SwIMRC is the current wave's spouse's total word recall score and is taken from RwTR20. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwTR20, SwTR20 employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

In wave 2, there is an indicator (.x) to say whether the respondent attempted but failed to complete the tasks.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:		
	PH117	now please tell me all the words you can recall. iwer en
	PH119	now please tell me all the words you can recall.
	PH712	a little while ago, the computer read you a list of word
	PH713	a little while ago, i read you a list of words twice, an
Wave 2:		
	PH117	ph117 - now please tell me all the words you can recall.
	PH119	ph119 - now please tell me all the words you can recall.
	PH712	ph712 - a little while ago, the computer read you a list
	PH713	ph713 - a little while ago, i read you a list of words t

Cognition Testing Conditions

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1COGIMP	r1cogimp:w1 r whether factors impaired cognition tests	Categ
2	R2COGIMP	r2cogimp:w2 r whether factors impaired cognition tests	Categ
1	S1COGIMP	s1cogimp:w1 s whether factors impaired cognition tests	Categ
2	S2COGIMP	s2cogimp:w2 s whether factors impaired cognition tests	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1COGIMP	8504	0.04	0.20	0.00	1.00
R2COGIMP	7205	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
S1COGIMP	4298	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00
S2COGIMP	3553	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1COGIMP	R2COGIMP
.d:dk		2
0.no	8152	6833
1.yes	352	372

Value	S1COGIMP	S2COGIMP
.d:dk		1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	4151	3417
1.yes	147	136

How Constructed:

Cognition testing can be affected by the conditions of the test. TILDA provides an indicator of possible negative conditions during the cognition testing.

RwCOGIMP indicates whether the interviewer reported that any factors impaired the respondent's performance during the cognition tests. These factors could include: blind or poor eyesight, deaf or hard of hearing, hand tremors affecting writing ability, in pain, has an illness or physical impairment that affects ability to perform the test, too tired, other physical impairment, impaired concentration/memory (e.g. because taking medication), suffers from dementia, nervous or anxious, general memory problems, other mental impairment, interrupted by phone call or visitor, noisy environment, someone else in the room, problems with the laptop, other distraction, had difficulty understanding English, literacy problems, or any other factors. A code of 0 indicates the interviewer reported that no conditions impaired performance during the cognition tests. A code of 1 indicates that the interviewer reported at least one factor impaired performance during the cognition tests. RwCOGIMP is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwCOGIMP indicates whether the interviewer reported any factors impaired the respondent's current wave's spouse's performance during the cognition tests. The values are taken from RwCOGIMP. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

The RAND HRS does not currently include indicators of the testing conditions during the HRS cognition tests.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    PH716          iwer during the cognitive function test were there any f
Wave 2:
    PH716          ph716 - iwer: during the cognitive function test were th
```

Section E: Financial and Housing Wealth

Consumer Price Index

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	C2008CPINDEX	2008 consumer price index, 2010=100	Cont
1	C2009CPINDEX	2009 consumer price index, 2010=100	Cont
1	C2010CPINDEX	2010 consumer price index, 2010=100	Cont
1	C2011CPINDEX	2011 consumer price index, 2010=100	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
C2008CPINDEX	8504	105.70	0.00	105.70	105.70
C2009CPINDEX	8504	100.90	0.00	100.90	100.90
C2010CPINDEX	8504	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
C2011CPINDEX	8504	102.60	0.00	102.60	102.60

How Constructed:

CyyyyCPINDEX is the annual consumer price index for the year of the survey. CyyyyCPINDEX uses 2010 as its base year so the consumer price index for a survey conducted in 2010 would be 100. This consumer price index can be used as an inflation multiplier when comparing financial values between different survey years.

CyyyyCPINDEX values were provided by the OECD as part of the Consumer Price (MEI) dataset. The index measures monthly changes in the general level of prices of goods and services that households acquire for consumption. For more information on the calculation of the consumer price index see http://stats.oecd.org.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

Consumer price index values are not based on any TILDA survey question.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Consumer price index values are not included in the RAND HRS.

Net Value of Other Real Estate (Not Primary Residence)

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ARLES	h1arles:w1 assets: other real estate	Cont
1	H1AFRLES	h1afrles:w1 assets: impflag: other real estate	Categ
1	H1AFCRLES	h1afcrles:w1 assets: tcflag: other real estate	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ARLES	8504	13006.65	32831.23	0.00	100000.00
H1AFRLES	8504	5.40	1.56	1.00	6.00
H1AFCRLES	8504	0.12	0.32	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFRLES
1.continuous value	935
5.no value/bracket	393
6.no asset	7176

Value	H1AFCRLES
0.not top-coded	7518
1.top-coded value	986

How Constructed:

Respondents are asked for the value of any houses, flats or holiday homes (excluding timeshares) besides their main residence that they or their spouse/partner own. Only respondents who report owning other real estate are asked to provide the value. Also only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

The upper values of this variable are top-coded. For respondents whose values have been top-coded the upper limit is used to calculate the value for the HwARLES variable. HwARLES is top-coded at €100000 in wave 1.

The HwAFRLES variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwARLES was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwAFCRLES variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

The HwARLES value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The responses provided in the TILDA public dataset are top-coded. For respondents whose values have been top-coded, the upper limit is used to calculate the value for the HwARLES variable. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

AS109	do you own any other houses, flats or holiday homes (exc
AS111	if you sold all that property about how much would you g

Net Value of Vehicles

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ATRAN	h1atran :w1 assets: vehicles	Cont
1	H1AFTRAN	h1aftran:w1 impflag: assets: vehicles	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ATRAN	8504	6122.76	9082.00	0.00	100000.00
H1AFTRAN	8504	2.41	2.13	1.00	6.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFTRAN
1.continuous value	5892
5.no value/bracket	1077
6.no asset	1535

How Constructed:

Respondents are asked for the net value of any vehicles that they or their spouse/partner own. They are asked to provide the remaining value once any debts on the vehicles have been paid off. Only respondents who report owning at least one car are asked to provide the value. Also only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

The HwAFTRAN variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwATRAN was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwATRAN value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

AS108	if you sold this\these car(s), about how much would be l

Value of Retirement Accounts

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1AIRA	h1aira:w1 assets: prsa & ppp	Cont
1	H1AFIRA	h1afira:w1 impflag: assets: prsa & ppp	Categ
1	H1AFCIRA	h1afcira:w1 tcflag: assets: prsa & ppp	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1AIRA	8504	8857.79	44950.37	0.00	600000.00
H1AFIRA	8504	5.73	1.01	1.00	7.00
H1AFCIRA	8504	0.01	0.08	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFIRA
1.continuous value	353
5.no value/bracket	572
6.no asset	7578
7.dk	1

Value	H1AFCIRA
0.not top-coded	8447
1.top-coded value	57

How Constructed:

HwAIRA is the current value of any retirement accounts held by the respondent. All non-retired respondents are asked about the value of any Personal Retirement Savings Accounts (PRSA) and personal pension plans that they have arranged. For respondents who report having more than one personal pension plan, only the value of the first account is included in the HwAIRA variable. Employed respondents are also asked the value of any occupational pension schemes that they are part of. These occupational schemes can be either defined contribution or defined benefit schemes. Respondents who have already retired are not asked about individual retirement accounts.

The upper values of the individual retirement accounts are top-coded. For respondents whose values have been top-coded the upper limit is used to calculate the value for the HwAIRA variable. HwAIRA is top-coded at €600000 in wave 1.

The HwAFIRA variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwAIRA was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwAFCIRA variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

The HwAIRA value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The retirement accounts included in TILDA are based on pension schemes available in Ireland. Additionally, the responses provided in the TILDA public dataset are top-coded. For respondents whose values have been top-coded the upper limit is used to calculate the value for the HwAIRA variable. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

WE001	which one of these would you say best describes your cur
WR002	are you…
WR301	do you currently pay into a personal retirement savings
WR311	what is the value of your prsa at present?
WR401	do you currently pay into one or more private pension pl
WR412_1	what is the value in euros of your private pension plan\

Net Value of Stocks, Shares, and Investment Funds

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ASTCK	h1astck:w1 assets: stocks	Cont
2	H2ASTCK	h2astck:w2 assets: stocks	Cont
1	H1AFSTCK	h1afstck:w1 impflag: assets: stocks	Categ
2	H2AFSTCK	h2afstck:w2 impflag: assets: stocks	Categ
1	H1AFCSTCK	h1afcstck:w1 tcflag: assets: stocks	Categ
2	H2AFCSTCK	h2afcstck:w2 tcflag: assets: stocks	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ASTCK	8504	21765.70	72808.93	500.00	500000.00
H2ASTCK	7207	10839.46	26618.24	0.00	100000.00
H1AFSTCK	8504	1.66	1.44	1.00	5.00
H2AFSTCK	7207	1.32	1.03	1.00	5.00
H1AFCSTCK	8504	0.01	0.08	0.00	1.00
H2AFCSTCK	7207	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFSTCK	H2AFSTCK
1.continuous value	6887	6441
2.closed range bracket	233	167
3.open range bracket	97	113
5.no value/bracket	1287	486

Value	H1AFCSTCK	H2AFCSTCK
0.not top-coded	8446	6929
1.top-coded value	58	278

How Constructed:

HwASTCK contains the value of respondent’s liquid financial assets. Respondents are asked for the value of any financial assets they own including life insurance (current cash value), mutual funds, bonds or shares. Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

The responses to these questions are recoded into bands as well as being top and bottom-coded. Where a response is banded, the mid-point value is used and where responses are top or bottom-coded, the upper and lower limits are used respectively to calculate the value of the HwASTCK variable. HwASTCK is bottom-coded at less than €1000 and top-coded at €500000 in wave 1. HwASTCK is top-coded at €100000 in wave 2.

The HwAFSTCK variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwASTCK was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwAFCSTCK variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

The HwASTCK value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the TILDA public dataset categorizes the responses into bands in addition to top and bottom-coding. This is done for anonymity purposes. To generate a continuous value of stocks, mutual funds and bonds, the midpoint of each band and the lower and upper limits are used to calculate the HwASTCK variable. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    AS103          if you added up all the money you have in any other fina
Wave 2:
    AS103          as103 - think of other financial assets [you/he/she] mig
```

Value of Checking, and Savings Accounts

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ACHCK	h1achck:w1 assets: current,savings acct	Cont
2	H2ACHCK	h2achck:w2 assets: current,savings acct	Cont
1	H1AFCHCK	h1afchck:w1 impflag: assets: current,savings acct	Categ
2	H2AFCHCK	h2afchck:w2 impflag: assets: current,savings acct	Categ
1	H1AFCCHCK	h1afcchck:w1 tcflag: assets: current,savings acct	Categ
2	H2AFCCHCK	h2afcchck:w2 tcflag: assets: current,savings acct	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ACHCK	8504	5624.54	4564.03	50.00	10000.00
H2ACHCK	7207	30038.85	34719.82	0.00	100000.00
H1AFCHCK	8504	2.22	1.84	1.00	5.00
H2AFCHCK	7207	1.67	1.34	1.00	5.00
H1AFCCHCK	8504	0.34	0.47	0.00	1.00
H2AFCCHCK	7207	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFCHCK	H2AFCHCK
1.continuous value	5916	5349
2.closed range bracket		655
3.open range bracket		317
5.no value/bracket	2588	886

Value	H1AFCCHCK	H2AFCCHCK
0.not top-coded	5621	6558
1.top-coded value	2883	649

How Constructed:

HwACHCK contains the value of the respondent’s bank accounts. Respondents are asked for the total value of deposit and savings accounts owned by them or their spouse/partner. Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

The responses to these questions are recoded into bands as well as being top and bottom-coded. Where a response is banded, the mid-point value is used and where responses are top or bottom-coded, the upper and lower limits are used respectively to calculate the value of the HwACHCK variable. HwACHCK is bottom-coded at less than €100 and top-coded at €10000 in wave 1. HwACHCK is top-coded at €100000 in wave 2.

The HwAFCHCK variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwACHCK was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwAFCCHCK variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

The HwACHCK value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don't know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

TILDA wave 2 includes a bracket question (AS118) for those who don't know the exact value. This allows the respondent to choose a value between a lower and upper limit.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the TILDA public dataset categorizes the responses into bands in addition to top and bottom-coding. This is done for anonymity purposes. To generate a continuous value of stocks, mutual funds and bonds, the midpoint of each band and the lower and upper limits are used to calculate the HwACHCK variable. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    AS101          if you added up all the deposit or saving accounts you c
Wave 2:
    AS101          as101 - if [you/he/she] added up all the deposit or savi
```

Value of Other Debt

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ADEBT	h1adebt:w1 assets: debts	Cont
1	H1AFDEBT	h1afdebt:w1 impflag: assets: debts	Categ
1	H1AFCDEBT	h1afcdebt:w1 tcflag: assets: debts	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ADEBT	8504	7988.06	29092.01	500.00	200000.00
H1AFDEBT	8504	1.35	1.12	1.00	5.00
H1AFCDEBT	8504	0.01	0.12	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFDEBT
1.continuous value	7768
5.no value/bracket	736

Value	H1AFCDEBT
0.not top-coded	8388
1.top-coded value	116

How Constructed:

HwADEBT contains the net value of any debt, excluding mortgages on primary residence, that the respondent or their spouse/partner have. Respondents are asked for the total value of any debt, including but not limited to debt on cars and other vehicles, overdue bills, overdue credit cards/store card bills, loans, and debts to relatives or friends. Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

The responses to this variable are recoded into bands as well as being top and bottom-coded. Where a response is banded, the mid-point value is used and where responses are top or bottom-coded, the upper and lower limits are used, respectively, to calculate the values of the HwADEBT variable. HwADEBT is bottom-coded at less than €1000 and top-coded at €200000 in wave 1.

The HwADEBT variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwADEBT was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwAFCDEBT variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

The HwADEBT value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the TILDA public dataset categorizes the responses into bands in addition to top and bottom-coding. This is done for anonymity purposes. To generate a continuous value, the midpoint of each band and the lower and upper limits are used to calculate the HwADEBT variable. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:
    AS116   excluding any mortgage you might have on your primary re

Value of All Other Savings

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1AOTHR	h1aothr:w1 assets: other assets	Cont
1	H1AFOTHR	h1afothr:w1 impflag: assets: other assets	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1AOTHR	8504	54609.69	284482.34	0.00	10000000.00
H1AFOTHR	8504	1.32	1.01	1.00	5.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFOTHR
1.continuous value	7506
2.closed range bracket	378
3.open range bracket	56
5.no value/bracket	564

How Constructed:

HwAOTHR contains the total value of other financial assets, not included in the previous variables, which the respondent or their spouse/partner own. These assets include, but are not limited to, land, businesses, inheritance and money owed. Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

The HwAFOTHR variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwAOTHR was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwAOTHR value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

No differences known.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

	AS112	we have now talked about various types of property or as

Value of Primary Residence

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1AHOUS	h1ahous:w1 value of house/prim res	Cont
1	H1AFHOUS	h1afhous:w1 assets: impflag: value of house/prim res	Categ
1	H1AFCHOUS	h1afchous:w1 assets: tcflag: value of house/prim res	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1AHOUS	8504	277065.97	221951.29	0.00	1000000.00
H1AFHOUS	8504	1.91	1.61	1.00	6.00
H1AFCHOUS	8504	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFHOUS
1.continuous value	5361
2.closed range bracket	1817
3.open range bracket	71
5.no value/bracket	496
6.no asset	759

Value	H1AFCHOUS
0.not top-coded	8317
1.top-coded value	187

How Constructed:

HwAHOUS contains the sale value of the respondent’s primary residence. Respondents are asked to estimate the market value of their residence. This question is only asked of respondents who have stated that they either own their own dwelling or are living in a dwelling owned by another member of the household. Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

The responses to these questions are recoded into bands as well as being top and bottom-coded. Where a response is banded, the mid-point value is used and where responses are top or bottom-coded, the upper and lower limits are used respectively to calculate the value of the HwAHOUS variable. HwAHOUS is bottom-coded at less than €1000 and top-coded at €1000000 in wave 1.

The HwAFHOUS variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwAHOUS was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwAFCHOUS variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

The HwAHOUS value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don't know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the TILDA public dataset categorizes the responses into bands in addition to top and bottom coding. This is done for anonymity purposes. To generate a continuous value of the respondent's primary residence, the midpoint of each band and the lower and upper limits are used to calculate the HwAHOUS variable. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    HW108          in your opinion, before taxes, how much would you receiv
```

Value of Mortgages (Primary Residence)

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1AMORT	h1amort:w1 value of mortgage/prim res	Cont
1	H1AFMORT	h1afmort:w1 assets: impflag: value of mortgage/prim res	Categ
1	H1AFCMORT	h1afcmort:w1 assets: tcflag: value of mortgage/prim res	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1AMORT	8504	14286.57	48355.67	0.00	400000.00
H1AFMORT	8504	5.38	1.56	1.00	7.00
H1AFCMORT	8504	0.00	0.07	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFMORT
1.continuous value	940
5.no value/bracket	565
6.no asset	6995
7.dk	4

Value	H1AFCMORT
0.not top-coded	8466
1.top-coded value	38

How Constructed:

HwAMORT contains the sale value of any mortgages on the respondent’s primary residence. Respondents are asked how much of the principle amount remains outstanding, excluding interest. This question is only asked of respondents who have stated that they either own their own dwelling or are living in a dwelling owned by another member of the household and also report having a current mortgage. Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

The responses to these questions are recoded into bands as well as being top and bottom-coded. Where a response is banded, the mid-point value is used and where responses are top or bottom-coded, the upper and lower limits are used respectively to calculate the value of the HwAMORT variable. HwAMORT is bottom-coded at less than €1000 and top-coded at €400000 in wave 1.

The HwAFMORT variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwAMORT was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwAFCMORT variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

The HwAMORT value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the TILDA public dataset categorizes the responses into bands in addition to top and bottom coding. This is done for anonymity purposes. To generate a continuous value of any mortgages on the respondent’s primary residence, the midpoint of each band and the lower and upper limits are used to calculate the HwAMORT variable. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    HW113          excluding interests, how much of the principal amount re
```

Net Value of Primary Residence

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ATOTH	h1atoth:w1 assets: net value of house/prim res	Cont
2	H2ATOTH	h2atoth:w2 assets: net value of house/prim res	Cont
1	H1AFTOTH	h1aftoth:w1 impflag: net value of house/prim res	Categ
2	H2AFTOTH	h2aftoth:w2 impflag: net value of house/prim res	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ATOTH	8504	285241.47	523587.21	-1000000.00	10000000.00
H2ATOTH	7207	225760.44	313698.09	-675000.00	8000000.00
H1AFTOTH	8504	2.10	1.74	1.00	7.00
H2AFTOTH	7207	1.99	1.70	1.00	7.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFTOTH	H2AFTOTH
1.continuous value	5076	4646
2.closed range bracket	1676	1235
3.open range bracket	65	23
5.no value/bracket	924	658
6.no asset	759	643
7.dk	4	2

How Constructed:

HwATOTH contains the net value of the respondent’s primary residence. This net value is calculated using the estimate market value provided by the respondent minus the value of any existing mortgages. This information is only available for respondents who have stated that they either own their own dwelling or are living in a dwelling owned by another member of the household and also report having a current mortgage. Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

HwATOTH is derived from the values in the researcher’s dataset in TILDA. Some of this information may not be available in the public dataset. The public datasets contain versions of these variables but they have been anonymized using mid-points and top and bottom-coding. This variable is generated in this way to provide the most information possible for the researcher without compromising the anonymity of the data.

HwATOTH is the value of the TILDA variable HW108 (How much would this house/apartment/flat/bed-sitter fetch if it were to be sold today?) minus the value of the TILDA variable HW113 (Excluding interest, how much of the principal amount of your mortgage remains outstanding?).

The HwAFTOTH variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. The imputation flags are derived using the flag values from HwAFHOUS and HwAFMORT. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwATOTH was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwATOTH value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

Net Value of Non-Housing Financial Wealth (Excluding IRAs)

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ATOTF	h1atotf:w1 assets: non-housing financial wealth	Cont
2	H2ATOTF	h2atotf:w2 assets: non-housing financial wealth	Cont
1	H1AFTOTF	h1aftotf:w1 impflag: assets: non-housing financial wealth	Categ
2	H2AFTOTF	h2aftotf:w2 impflag: assets: non-housing financial wealth	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ATOTF	8504	58087.96	317951.09	-9940000.00	5991000.00
H2ATOTF	7207	55943.34	248264.07	-4944000.00	5500000.00
H1AFTOTF	8504	2.37	1.87	1.00	5.00
H2AFTOTF	7207	1.80	1.45	1.00	5.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFTOTF	H2AFTOTF
1.continuous value	5397	5120
2.closed range bracket	200	655
3.open range bracket	88	319
5.no value/bracket	2819	1113

How Constructed:

HwATOTF contains the net value of any non-financial wealth that the respondent or their spouse/partner may have. It is a composite of the value of any stocks, mutual funds, bonds, banking accounts and savings accounts less the value of any debt (excluding any mortgages on primary residence). Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

HwATOTF is derived from the values in the researcher’s dataset in TILDA. Some of this information may not be available in the public dataset. The public datasets contain versions of these variables but they have been anonymized using mid-points and top and bottom-coding. This variable is generated in this way to provide the most information possible for the researcher without compromising the anonymity of the data.

HwATOTF is the combined value of the TILDA variables AS101 (Value of any deposit or savings accounts currently owned) and AS103 (Value of any other financial assets such as life insurance, mutual funds, bonds or shares, excluding housing or other property) minus the value of the TILDA variable AS116 (Excluding any mortgage on primary residence, how much do you and your spouse/partner currently owe?).

The HwAFTOTF variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. The imputation flags are derived using the flag values from HwAFSTCK, HwAFCHCK and HwAFDEBT. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwATOTF was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwATOTF value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

The TILDA variable AS116 is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

Total Wealth

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ATOTB	h1atotb:w1 assets: total all assets inc. 2nd hm	Cont
2	H2ATOTB	h2atotb:w2 assets: total all assets inc. 2nd hm	Cont
1	H1AFTOTB	h1aftotb:w1 impflag: assets: total all assets inc. 2nd hm	Categ
2	H2AFTOTB	h2aftotb:w2 impflag: assets: total all assets inc. 2nd hm	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ATOTB	8504	464901.08	771365.96	-3177000.00	13016500.00
H2ATOTB	7207	402111.23	648595.20	-2542000.00	14520000.00
H1AFTOTB	8504	2.90	1.91	1.00	7.00
H2AFTOTB	7207	2.37	1.74	1.00	7.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1AFTOTB	H2AFTOTB
1.continuous value	3774	3776
2.closed range bracket	875	1109
3.open range bracket	81	269
5.no value/bracket	3762	2042
7.dk	12	11

How Constructed:

HwATOTB contains the net value of any financial wealth that the respondent or their spouse/partner may have. It is a composite of the value of any real estate, vehicles, retirement accounts, stocks, mutual funds, bonds, banking accounts, savings accounts and any other financial assets less the value of any debt (including any mortgages on primary residence). Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

HwATOTB is derived from the values in the researcher’s dataset in TILDA. Some of this information may not be available in the public dataset. The public datasets contain versions of these variables but they have been anonymized using mid-points and top and bottom-coding. This variable is generated in this way to provide the most information possible for the researcher without compromising the anonymity of the data.

HwATOTB is the combined value of the TILDA variables AS101 (Value of any deposit or savings accounts currently owned), AS103 (Value of any other financial assets such as life insurance, mutual funds, bonds or shares, excluding housing or other property), AS108 (If you and/or your spouse/partner sold your car(s) and paid off any debts that you may have on it/them, about how much would be left?), AS111 (If you sold all property, how much would you and/or your spouse/partner get?), AS112 (If you and/or your spouse own any other assets, e.g. land, firm or business, how much in total would they be worth right now?), HW108 (How much would this house/apartment/flat/bed-sitter fetch if it were to be sold today?), HW113 (Excluding interest, how much of the principal amount of your mortgage remains outstanding?), WR311 (What is the value of your PRSA at present?) and WR412_1, WR412_2, WR412_3, WR412_4, WR412_5 (What is the value of your private pension plans/annuities at present?) minus the value of the TILDA variable AS116 (Excluding any mortgage on primary residence, how much do you and your spouse/partner currently owe?).

The HwAFTOTB variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. The imputation flags are derived using the flag values from HwAFRLES, HwAFTRAN, HwAFIRA, HwAFSTCK, HwAFCHCK, HwAFOTHR, HwAFDEBT and HwAFTOTH. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates

that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwATOTB was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwATOTB value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

Section F: Income

Individual Employment Earnings

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1IEARN	r1iearn:w1 income: r employment earnings	Cont
1	S1IEARN	s1iearn:w1 income: s employment earnings	Cont
1	R1IFEARN	r1ifearn:w1 impflag: r employment earnings	Categ
1	S1IFEARN	s1ifearn:w1 impflag: s employment earnings	Categ
1	R1IFCEARN	r1ifcearn:w1 tcflag: r employment earnings	Categ
1	S1IFCEARN	s1ifcearn:w1 tcflag: s employment earnings	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1IEARN	8504	8796.68	19160.75	0.00	100000.00
S1IEARN	4298	10438.97	20870.46	0.00	100000.00
R1IFEARN	8504	4.64	2.19	1.00	6.00
S1IFEARN	4298	4.44	2.28	1.00	6.00
R1IFCEARN	8504	0.01	0.09	0.00	1.00
S1IFCEARN	4298	0.01	0.10	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1IFEARN
1.continuous value	2109
2.closed range bracket	208
3.open range bracket	16
5.no value/bracket	108
6.no income	6063

Value	S1IFEARN
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.continuous value	1242
2.closed range bracket	105
3.open range bracket	10
5.no value/bracket	42
6.no income	2899

Value	R1IFCEARN
0.not top-coded	8437
1.top-coded value	67

Value	S1IFCEARN
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.not top-coded	4253
1.top-coded value	45

How Constructed:

Respondents are asked the total gross amount they earned in the last 12 months. This includes all types of overtime, commission, bonuses, share options etc). Only respondents in current employment are asked this question. RwIEARN shows this amount displayed in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don't know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question. RwIEARN is top-coded at €100000 in wave 1.

The RwIFEARN variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of RwIEARN was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The RwIFCEARN variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

SwIEARN is the respondent's spouse's total gross amount earned in the last 12 months and is taken directly from the spouse's RwIEARN. SwIFEARN and SwIFCEARN are the spouse's values for whether the variable is imputed or top-coded. In addition to the special missing values used in RwIEARN, RwIFEARN, and RwIFCEARN, SwIEARN, SwIFEARN, and SwIFCEARN employ two additional 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

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, further information on earnings from a second or subsidiary job are not available in the TILDA public dataset. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    WE112          thinking about your typical wage\salary payment, how lon
    WE130          what was the total gross amount you earned in the last 1
```

Capital Income

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ISEMP	h1isemp:w1 income: self-employ earnings (before tax)	Cont
1	H1IFSEMP	h1ifsemp:w1 impflag: income: self-employ earnings (before ta	Categ
1	H1IFCSEMP	h1ifcsemp:w1 tcflag: income: self-employ earnings (before ta	Categ
1	H1ITRENT	h1itrent:w1 income: rental income from other property (after	Cont
1	H1IFTRENT	h1iftrent:w1 impflag: income: rental income from other prope	Categ
1	H1ITREST	h1itrest:w1 income: interest income from financial assets (a	Cont
1	H1IFTREST	h1iftrest:w1 impflag: income: self-employ earnings (before t	Categ
1	H1IFCTREST	h1ifctrest:w1 tcflag: income: self-employ earnings (before t	Categ
1	H1ICAP	h1icap:w1 income: total capital income	Cont
2	H2ICAP	h2icap:w2 income: total capital income	Cont
1	H1IFCAP	h1ifcap:w1 impflag: income: total capital income	Categ
2	H2IFCAP	h2ifcap:w2 impflag: income: total capital income	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ISEMP	6837	3317.98	15821.41	-100000.00	210000.00
H1IFSEMP	6837	5.52	1.41	1.00	7.00
H1IFCSEMP	6837	0.03	0.16	0.00	1.00
H1ITRENT	8504	116.12	1321.27	0.00	25000.00
H1IFTRENT	8504	5.96	0.35	1.00	7.00
H1ITREST	8504	1613.79	4569.42	99.00	40000.00
H1IFTREST	8504	2.65	1.97	1.00	7.00
H1IFCTREST	8504	0.04	0.21	0.00	1.00
H1ICAP	6837	6559.17	33803.28	-500000.00	857500.00
H2ICAP	5882	4179.03	23815.52	-200000.00	705000.00
H1IFCAP	6837	2.63	1.96	1.00	7.00
H2IFCAP	5882	4.78	2.10	1.00	7.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1IFSEMP
.v:sp nr	1667
1.continuous value	525
2.closed range bracket	111
3.open range bracket	11
5.no value/bracket	157

6.no income	6024
7.dk	9

Value	H1IFCSEMP
.v:sp nr	1667
0.not top-coded	6655
1.top-coded value	182

Value	H1IFTRENT
1.continuous value	36
5.no value/bracket	122
6.no income	8343
7.dk	3

Value	H1IFTREST
1.continuous value	4993
5.no value/bracket	3501
7.dk	10

Value	H1IFCTREST
0.not top-coded	8127
1.top-coded value	377

Value	H1IFCAP	H2IFCAP
.v:sp nr	1667	1325
1.continuous value	4005	1325
2.closed range bracket	71	82
3.open range bracket	2	7
5.no value/bracket	2752	213
6.no income		4252
7.dk	7	3

How Constructed:

HwISEMP is the respondent’s earnings from self-employment. This includes those who are considered self-employed farmers also. HwISEMP is calculated by summing the income made from self-employment before any tax or deductions in addition to any extra income made through self-employment. Self-employed farmers are also asked their income earnings prior to any tax or deductions along with any earnings from renting their farm to others. Additionally, those who are self-employed are asked if they made a profit or a loss in the last 12 months, this is subtracted from any final figures provided in HwISEMP. Special missing value .v is used when the respondent reports being coupled in the current wave but their spouse is not interviewed. Where applicable, spouse values for the variables used for HwISEMP are combined with the respondent value to generate the household level value.

HwITRENT provides information on any income received from renting property by the respondent after any taxes or deductions. This question is only asked of respondents who have stated that they own their own dwelling.

HwITREST provides information on interest from other financial assets that the respondent is receiving. This includes interest received from a saving / deposit account, interest from financial assets including life insurance, mutual funds, bonds and shares, and also interest from any other types of assets such as land, a firm or business or an inheritance that the respondent received.

Only the assigned financial respondents are asked about family assets.

For HwISEMP, HwITRENT and HwITREST, respondents are given a special missing code of .d or .r for don’t know and refused questions, respectively.

HwIFSEMP, HwIFTRENT and HwIFTREST indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less

than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwIFSEMP, HwIFTRENT and HwIFTREST was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

HwIFCSEMP, HwIFCTRENT and HwIFCTREST indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

In some cases, earnings are categorized into bands for anonymity purposes. The midpoints of these bands are used to calculate the earnings total for this variable. If the variable is top or bottom-coded, the upper and lower limit shown is used in the calculation. Values are provided in Euro.

HwICAP is the accumulated value of the Self-Employment Earnings, Rental Income (after-tax) and Interest from Financial Assets calculated as such.

HwICAP is derived from the values in the researcher's dataset in TILDA. Some of this information may not be available in the public dataset. The public datasets contain versions of these variables but they have been anonymized using mid-points and top and bottom-coding. This variable is generated in this way to provide the most information possible for the researcher without compromising the anonymity of the data.

HwICAP is the combined value of the TILDA variables WE147_1, WE147_2, WE147_3, WE147_4 (Income from farming activities in the last 12 months before tax or deductions), WE148_1, WE148_2, WE148_3, WE148_4 (Total income or profit before any tax and social insurance contributions), WE208 (Total income or profit made on business before tax or social insurance contributions), WE215 (Value of any other income made), WE305 (Annual rent received for land let), WE315 (Total income from farming activities in last 12 months before tax and contributions for self-employed farmers) minus the value of WE207 (Loss made in business).

The HwIFCAP variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. The imputation flags are derived using the flag values from HwIFSEMP, HwIFTRENT and HwIFTREST. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwICAP was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwICAP value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don't know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

TILDA wave 2 does not ask respondents about how much interest they have earned from any deposit, savings accounts or other financial assets (AS102, AS105).

Differences with the RAND HRS

TILDA does not provide information on any second jobs in the public dataset. Unlike the RAND HRS, the TILDA public dataset categorizes certain variables into bands for anonymity purposes and/or top and bottom-codes. In these cases, a midpoint is used to calculate any final results. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

AS102	before taxes, how much interest did you receive from the
AS105	before taxes, how much interest and\or dividend did you
AS115	in the last 12 months, how much income did you receive f

HW107	how much income or rent did you (or your spouse\partner)
WE207	how much was this loss?
WE208	excluding the share of any partner you might have, befor
WE209	did it amount to a total of less than xxxxx, more than y
WE215	what was the value of this other income (before tax and
WE305_U1	did it amount to a total of less than xxxxx, more than y
WE315	before any tax and contributions, but after paying for a
WE316	did it amount to a total of less than xxxxx, more than y

Individual Income from Employer/Private Pension and Annuity

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1IPENA	r1ipena:w1 income: r pension + annuity	Cont
1	S1IPENA	s1ipena:w1 income: s pension + annuity	Cont
1	R1IFPENA	r1ifpena:w1 impflag: income: r pension + annuity	Categ
1	S1IFPENA	s1ifpena:w1 impflag: income: s pension + annuity	Categ
1	R1IFCPENA	r1ifcpena:w1 tcflag: income: r pension + annuity	Categ
1	S1IFCPENA	s1ifcpena:w1 tcflag: income: s pension + annuity	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1IPENA	8504	17062.54	74230.51	0.00	4620000.00
S1IPENA	4298	18632.28	88216.50	0.00	4620000.00
R1IFPENA	8504	5.01	1.95	1.00	6.00
S1IFPENA	4298	5.01	1.95	1.00	6.00
R1IFCPENA	8504	0.02	0.14	0.00	1.00
S1IFCPENA	4298	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1IFPENA
1.continuous value	1610
5.no value/bracket	401
6.no income	6493

Value	S1IFPENA
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.continuous value	815
5.no value/bracket	163
6.no income	3320

Value	R1IFCPENA
0.not top-coded	8335
1.top-coded value	169

Value	S1IFCPENA
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.not top-coded	4201
1.top-coded value	97

How Constructed:

RwIPENA provides the value of any payment received from a public old age pension in the last 12 months. This is calculated using the accumulated values from an occupational pension including both regular payments and a lump sum payment, regular payments and any lump sum from a private pension or annuity, and any payments from a life insurance policy. Both retired and non-retired respondents are asked these questions as pension payments may begin while a respondent is still in work.

Respondents are asked how frequently they receive these payments, the payment is then adjusted to provide the value as an annual payment.

Some responses to these questions are recoded into bands, in addition to being top and bottom-coded. Where a response is banded, a mid-point is used and where responses are top and bottom-coded, the upper and lower limits are used to calculate the final amount. Values are provided in Euro.

In cases where a respondent will not provide the information, a special missing code of .m is used for RwIPENA. For respondents who were not asked any of these questions as they may not be receiving any form of a pension or life insurance payment, a special missing code .s is used.

The RwIFPENA variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of RwIPENA was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The RwIFCPENA variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

SwIPENA is the respondent’s spouse’s income received from an employer/private pension in the last 12 months and is taken directly from the spouse’s RwIPENA. SwIFPENA and SwIFCPENA are the spouse’s values for whether the variable is imputed or top-coded. In addition to the special missing values used in RwIPENA, RwIFPENA, and RwIFCPENA, SwIPENA, SwIFPENA, and SwIFCPENA use two additional 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

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the TILDA public dataset categorizes some variable responses into bands in addition to top and bottom-coding. Additionally, only information on the first two pensions that the respondent is receiving is provided in the TILDA public dataset. This is done for anonymity purposes. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

SI107_1	how long a period did your last pension payment cover?.
SI107_2	how long a period did your last pension payment cover?.
SI109_1	before any deductions, about how much was the last payme
SI109_2	before any deductions, about how much was the last payme
SI112_1	before taxes, about how much did you receive as addition
SI112_2	before taxes, about how much did you receive as addition
SI205_1	how long a period did your last pension\annuity payment
SI207_1	before any deductions, about how much was the last payme
SI210_1	before taxes, about how much did you receive as addition
SI402	before taxes, how much did you (or your spouse\partner)

Individual Public Pension Income

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1ISRET	r1isret:w1 income: r public old-age pension	Cont
1	S1ISRET	s1isret:w1 income: s public old-age pension	Cont
1	R1IFSRET	r1ifsret:w1 impflag: income: r public old-age pension	Categ
1	S1IFSRET	s1ifsret:w1 impflag: income: s public old-age pension	Categ
1	R1ISSDI	r1issdi:w1 income: r public disability pension	Cont
1	S1ISSDI	s1issdi:w1 income: s public disability pension	Cont
1	R1IFSSDI	r1ifssdi:w1 impflag: income: r public disability pension	Categ
1	S1IFSSDI	s1ifssdi:w1 impflag: income: s public disability pension	Categ
1	R1IPUBPEN	r1ipubpen:w1 income: r public pensions	Cont
2	R2IPUBPEN	r2ipubpen:w2 income: r public pensions	Cont
1	S1IPUBPEN	s1ipubpen:w1 income: s public pensions	Cont
2	S2IPUBPEN	s2ipubpen:w2 income: s public pensions	Cont
1	R1IFPUBPEN	r1ifpubpen:w1 impflag: income: r public pensions	Categ
2	R2IFPUBPEN	r2ifpubpen:w2 impflag: income: r public pensions	Categ
1	S1IFPUBPEN	s1ifpubpen:w1 impflag: income: s public pensions	Categ
2	S2IFPUBPEN	s2ifpubpen:w2 impflag: income: s public pensions	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1ISRET	8504	3774.63	5550.94	0.00	27040.00
S1ISRET	4298	2739.64	5136.33	0.00	26000.00
R1IFSRET	8504	4.27	2.36	1.00	7.00
S1IFSRET	4298	4.74	2.15	1.00	6.00
R1ISSDI	8504	773.62	2829.84	0.00	27612.00
S1ISSDI	4298	768.06	2901.11	0.00	27612.00
R1IFSSDI	8504	5.89	0.73	1.00	7.00
S1IFSSDI	4298	5.89	0.73	1.00	6.00
R1IPUBPEN	8504	4551.43	5750.81	0.00	27040.00
R2IPUBPEN	7207	5017.69	5925.62	0.00	27664.00
S1IPUBPEN	4298	3514.06	5534.53	0.00	26000.00
S2IPUBPEN	3554	3924.09	5757.57	0.00	26000.00
R1IFPUBPEN	8504	3.88	2.45	1.00	7.00
R2IFPUBPEN	7207	3.69	2.48	1.00	7.00

S1IFPUBPEN	4298	4.38	2.32	1.00	6.00
S2IFPUBPEN	3554	4.20	2.39	1.00	6.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1IFSRET
1.continuous value	2914
5.no value/bracket	174
6.no income	5415
7.dk	1

Value	S1IFSRET
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.continuous value	1066
5.no value/bracket	65
6.no income	3167

Value	R1IFSSDI
1.continuous value	183
5.no value/bracket	8
6.no income	8312
7.dk	1

Value	S1IFSSDI
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.continuous value	94
5.no value/bracket	6
6.no income	4198

Value	R1IFPUBPEN	R2IFPUBPEN
1.continuous value	3565	3316
5.no value/bracket	201	92
6.no income	4736	3798
7.dk	2	1

Value	S1IFPUBPEN	S2IFPUBPEN
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
1.continuous value	1377	1274
5.no value/bracket	84	41
6.no income	2837	2239

How Constructed:

RwISRET shows the individual income received from individual public pensions in the last 12 months. This is calculated using the accumulated values from the Contributory State Pension, the Non-Contributory State Pension, the Transition State Pension and the Widow’s/Widower’s Contributory Pension.

RwISSDI provides the value of any payment received from a public disability pension in the last 12 months. This is calculated using the accumulated values from a disability pension, disability benefit and an invalidity pension.

Respondents are asked the weekly payment they receive from these pensions, this is recalculated to provide the annual sum for RwISRET. Values are provided in Euro.

In cases where a respondent will not provide the information, a special missing code of .m is used for RwISRET. For respondents who were not asked any of these questions as they may not be receiving any form of a public pension, a special missing code .s is used.

SwISRET and SwISSDI are the respondent's spouse's income received from a public old-age pension and spouse's income received from a public disability pension in the last 12 months. These are taken directly from the spouse's RwISRET and RwISSDI. In addition to the special missing codes used by RwISRET and RwISSDI, SwISRET and SwISSDI employ two additional 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.

RwIFSRET and RwIFSSDI indicate if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of RwISRET and RwISSDI was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

RwIFCSRET and RwIFCSSDI indicate if the value is top-coded or not.

SwIFSRET and SwIFSSDI indicate if the respondent's spouse's value has been imputed. These are taken directly from the spouse's RwIFSRET and RwIFSSDI. SwIFCSRET and SwIFCSSDI indicate if the respondent's spouse's value is top-coded or not. These are taken directly from the spouse's RwIFCSRET and RwIFCSSDI. In addition to the special missing codes used by RwIFSRET, RwIFCSRET, RwIFSSDI, and RwIFCSSDI, SwIFSRET, SwIFCSRET, SwIFSSDI, and SwIFCSSDI employ two additional 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.

RwIPUBPEN is the accumulated value of the Public Old-Age Pension and the Public Disability Pensions. RwIPUBPEN is derived from the values in the researcher's dataset in TILDA. Some of this information may not be available in the public dataset. The public datasets contain versions of these variables but they have been anonymized using mid-points and top and bottom-coding. This variable is generated in this way to provide the most information possible for the researcher without compromising the anonymity of the data.

RwIPUBPEN is the combined value of the TILDA variables SI303 (Contributory state pension), SI305 (Non-contributory state pension), SI307 (Transition state pension), SI309 (Widow's or Widower's contributory pension), SI311 (Disability allowance), SI315 (Disability benefit) and SI317 (Invalidity pension). Values are for the past 12 months.

The RwIFPUBPEN variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. The imputation flags are derived using the flag values from HwISSDI and HwISRET. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of RwIPUBPEN was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The RwIPUBPEN value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don't know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

SwIPUBPEN is the respondent's spouse's accumulated value of the Public Old-Age Pension and the Public Disability Pensions. It is taken directly from the spouse's RwIPUBPEN. SwIFPUBPEN indicates if the respondent's spouse's value has been imputed. In addition to the special missing values used by RwIPUBPEN, SwIPUBPEN employs two additional 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

For anonymity purposes, information for ISRET, ISSDI and IPUBPEN are not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

SI302	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you rec
SI303	what was the weekly amount of the (contributory) state p
SI304	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you rec
SI305	what was the weekly amount of the (non-contributory) sta
SI306	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you rec
SI307	what was the weekly amount of the (transition) state pen
SI308	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you rec
SI309	what was the weekly amount of the widow's or widower's c
SI310	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you rec
SI311	what was the weekly amount of the disability allowance y
SI314	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you rec
SI315	what was the weekly amount of the disability benefit you
SI316	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you rec
SI317	what was the weekly amount of the invalidity pension you

Individual Other Government Transfers

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1IGXFR	r1igxfr:w1 income: r other gov transfers	Cont
1	S1IGXFR	s1igxfr:w1 income: s other gov transfers	Cont
1	R1IFGXFR	r1ifgxfr:w1 impflag: income: r other gov transfers	Categ
1	S1IFGXFR	s1ifgxfr:w1 impflag: s employment earnings	Categ
1	R1IFCGXFR	r1ifcgxfr:w1 tcflag: r employment earnings	Categ
1	S1IFCGXFR	s1ifcgxfr:w1 tcflag: s employment earnings	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1IGXFR	8504	1035.01	2802.36	0.00	30000.00
S1IGXFR	4298	1081.12	2922.28	0.00	30000.00
R1IFGXFR	8504	3.40	2.47	1.00	6.00
S1IFGXFR	4298	3.73	2.47	1.00	6.00
R1IFCGXFR	8504	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00
S1IFCGXFR	4298	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1IFGXFR
1.continuous value	4379
5.no value/bracket	252
6.no income	3873

Value	S1IFGXFR
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.continuous value	1929
5.no value/bracket	115
6.no income	2254

Value	R1IFCGXFR
0.not top-coded	8480
1.top-coded value	24

Value	S1IFCGXFR
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.not top-coded	4287
1.top-coded value	11

How Constructed:

RwIGXFR is the accumulated value being received by the respondent from any other government transfers that are relevant. These include the jobseeker’s allowance, jobseeker’s benefit, carer’s allowance and supplementary allowance.

Payments from the following are included: Pre-retirement allowance, back to work allowance, back to work enterprise allowance, back to education allowance, part-time job incentive scheme, farm assist scheme, widow’s or widower’s non-contributory pension, widowed parent grant, deserted wife’s benefit, bereavement grant, blind pension, injury benefit, disablement benefit, blind pension, constant attendance allowance, infectious diseases maintenance allowance and the medical care scheme.

Child benefit payments are included. Respondents only provide information on how many children they receive payments for. These payments are calculated as follows: €1800 annual in wave 1 and €1680 in wave 2 for the first child and a second child. An additional €2244 annual for all additional children in wave 1. An additional €1776 in wave 2 for a third child and €1920 for each additional child. Payments are received per child. Further information can be found here: http://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/social_welfare_payments/social_welfare_payments_to_families_and_children/child_benefit.html.

Payments from the single parent family allowance, family income supplement and the deserted wife’s allowance are included in addition to the free travel payment, foreign social welfare payments, the rural environment protection scheme and the special area of conservation scheme.

The responses to these questions are recoded into bands in addition to being top and bottom-coded. Where a response is banded, a mid-point is used and where responses are top and bottom-coded, the upper and lower limits are used to calculate the final amount. Values are provided in Euro.

The RwIFGXFR variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of RwIGXFR was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The RwIFCGXFR variable indicates if the value is top-coded or not.

SwIGXFR is the respondent’s spouse’s accumulated value being received from any other government transfers that are relevant and are taken directly from the spouse’s RwIGXFR. SwIFGXFR and SwIFCGXFR are the spouse’s values for whether the variable is imputed or top-coded. In addition to the special missing codes used by RwIGXFR, RwIFGXFR, and RwIFCGXFR, SwIGXFR, SwIFGXFR, and SwIFCGXFR employ two additional 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.

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Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the TILDA public dataset categorizes some responses into bands in addition to top and bottom-coding. This is done for anonymity purposes. Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

SI312	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you rec

SI313	what was the weekly amount of the jobseeker's allowance
SI318	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you rec
SI319	what was the weekly amount of the jobseeker's benefit yo
SI320	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you (or
SI321	what was the weekly amount of the carer's allowance you
SI322	for how many weeks during the last 12 months did you (or
SI323	what was the weekly amount of the supplementary welfare
SI325	thinking of the last 12 months, in total, how much did y
SI325B	in respect of how many children do you receive child ben
SI325CDE	recode - how much did you receive last week from {si325c
SI327	approximately how much have you (or your spouse\partner)
SI328	have you (or your spouse\partner) received a social welf
SI329	what was the total foreign social welfare payment you (o
WE313	how much did you receive in reps payments in the last ye
WE314	how much did you receive in non-reps special area of con

Total Family Income

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1ITOT	h1itot:w1 income: total couple level income	Cont
2	H2ITOT	h2itot:w2 income: total couple level income	Cont
1	H1IFTOT	h1iftot:w1 income: total couple level income	Categ
2	H2IFTOT	h2iftot:w2 income: total couple level income	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1ITOT	6837	56774.86	118560.03	-500000.00	4779080.00
H2ITOT	5882	60366.06	112743.64	-196640.00	3237696.00
H1IFTOT	6837	2.81	1.98	1.00	7.00
H2IFTOT	5882	1.57	1.39	1.00	7.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1IFTOT	H2IFTOT
.v:sp nr	1667	1325
1.continuous value	3641	4928
2.closed range bracket	147	164
3.open range bracket	11	15
5.no value/bracket	3022	742
7.dk	16	33

How Constructed:

HwITOT is the accumulated value of all income received from employment earnings, capital income, pensions and annuities, public pensions and other government transfers.

HwITOT is derived from the values in the researcher’s dataset in TILDA. Some of this information may not be available in the public dataset. The public datasets contain versions of these variables but they have been anonymized using mid-points and top and bottom-coding. This variable is generated in this way to provide the most information possible for the researcher without compromising the anonymity of the data.

HwITOT is the combined value of the TILDA variables WE130 (Gross amount earned in last 12 months of job), WE146_1, WE146_2, WE146_3, WE146_4 (Amount earned in subsidiary jobs), WE147_1, WE147_2, WE147_3, WE147_4 (Income from farming activities in the last 12 months before tax or deductions), WE148_1, WE148_2, WE148_3, WE148_4 (Total income or profit before any tax and social insurance contributions), WE208 (Total income or profit made on business before tax or social insurance contributions), WE215 (Value of any other income made), WE305 (Annual rent received for land let), WE315 (Total income from farming activities in last 12 months before tax and contributions for self-employed farmers), HW107 (Interest received from income or rent from main residence), AS110 (Income or rent received from houses, flats or holiday homes besides current residence), as102 (Interest received from deposit or savings accounts), AS105 (Interest or dividends received from financial assets such as life insurance, mutual funds, bonds or shares), as115 (Income from other assets such as land, firm or business, inheritance or money owed to you), si109_1, si109_2, si109_3, si109_4, si109_5 (Payments from public pension/annuity), si207_1, si207_2, si207_3, si207_4, si207_5 (Payments from private pension/annuity), si112_1, si112_2, si112_3 (Additional or lump sum payments from public pension/annuity), si210_1, si210_2, si210_3, si210_4, si210_5 (Additional or lump sum payments from private pension/annuity), si402 (Payments from life insurance policy), we314 (Special area of conservation payment), we313 (Rural environmental protection scheme), si329 (Foreign social welfare payment), si327 (Savings from free travel pass), si325b (Child benefit), si325c (Single parent family allowance), si325d (Family income supplement), si325e (Deserted wife’s allowance), si323 (Supplementary welfare allowance), si321 (Carer’s allowance), si319 (Jobseeker’s

benefit), si313 (Jobseeker’s allowance) , SI303 (Contributory state pension), SI305 (Non-contributory state pension), SI307 (Transition state pension), SI309 (Widow’s or Widower’s contributory pension), SI311 (Disability allowance), SI315 (Disability benefit) and SI317 (Invalidity pension) minus the value of WE207 (Loss made in business).

Wave 2 of TILDA does not include a section on subsidiary jobs. Income from jobs is calculated using the variables WE114_1, WE114_2, WE114_3, WE114_4, WE114_5, WE114_6, WE114_7. Wave 2 of TILDA does not ask respondents about or deposit or savings accounts (AS102) or any interest gained from financial assets (AS105).

The HwIFTOT variable indicates if the value is imputed and if so, what level of information is available during the imputation process. The imputation flags are derived using the flag values from HwISEMP, HwITRENT and HwITREST. A code of 1 indicates the respondent reported a continuous value and no imputation was necessary. A code of 2 indicates that the value was imputed based on a complete bracket with both a lower and upper value. A code of 3 indicates that the value was imputed based on an incomplete bracket where the respondent is asked if the value is either greater than or less than a specified amount. A code of 5 indicates that the value was imputed without any bracket information. A code of 6 indicates that the respondent reported not having this asset and, therefore, the corresponding value of HwITOT was set to 0. A code of 7 indicates that both asset ownership and amount were imputed. Responses are set to blank missing (.) when the respondents did not participate in the current wave.

The HwITOT value is provided in Euro. Missing codes .d and .r are used for respondents who don’t know or refused the question, respectively. A missing code of .s is used for respondents who are not asked this question.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

For anonymity purposes, this information is not available in the wave 2 public dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Values are provided in Euro rather than Dollars like the RAND HRS.

Section G: Family Structure

Number of People Living in Household

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	HH1HHRES	hh1hhres:w1 number of people in hh	Cont
1	HH1FHHRES	hh1fhhres:w1 flag no. of people in hh grouped	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
HH1HHRES	8491	2.44	1.29	1.00	8.00
HH1FHHRES	8491	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	HH1FHHRES
.m:missing	13
0.household size not grouped	8472
1.household size top-coded	19

How Constructed:

HHwHHRES 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. The special missing code .m is used in cases where the information is not available for HHwHHRES.

For anonymity purposes, the HHwHHRES variable is top-coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. HHwFHHRES 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, HHwHHRES is set to 8 and HHwFHHRES is coded as 1. For households which are not top-coded, HHwFHHRES is coded as 0. The special missing code .m is used in cases where the information is not available for HHwFHHRES.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

HHwHHRES is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

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:

Wave 1:

HHSIZE	number of people living in the household

Number of Children

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1CHILD	h1child:w1 number of living children	Cont
1	H1FCHILD	h1fchild:w1 flag no. of children grouped	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1CHILD	8504	2.92	2.04	0.00	12.00
H1FCHILD	8504	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1FCHILD
0.number of children not grouped	8484
1.number of children top-coded	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, stepchildren, or foster children of both the respondent and spouse. The special missing code .m is used in cases where the information is not available.

For anonymity purposes, the HwCHILD variable is top-coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. HwFCHILD 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 HwFCHILD is coded as 1. For those who are not top-coded, HwFCHILD is set to 0. The special missing code .m is used in cases where the information is not available.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

HwCHILD is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

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:

Wave 1:
    SOCTOTALCHILD count of number of living children

Deceased Children

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1DCHILD_T	h1dchild_t:w1 whether report deceased child	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1DCHILD_T	6771	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1DCHILD_T
.c:self-completion questionnaire not com	1311
.m:missing	13
.r:refuse	409
0.no deceased children	6022
1.1+ deceased children	749

How Constructed:

HwDCHILD_T indicates whether the respondent reports any deceased children in the self-completion questionnaire. HwDCHILD_T is set to 0 if the respondent does not report any deceased children. HwDCHILD_T is set to 1 if the respondent does report a deceased child. HwDCHILD_T is set to .d, .r, .c, or .m when respondents don't know, refuse, failed to complete the self-completion questionnaire, or are missing for some other reason, respectively.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

HwDCHILD_T is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

This variable is not included in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

IN_SCQ	self completion record present
SCQLIFEEV6	child died

Number of Living Siblings

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1LIVBRO	r1livbro:w1 r # of living brothers	Cont
1	S1LIVBRO	s1livbro:w1 s # of living brothers	Cont
1	R1FLIVBRO	r1flivbro:w1 r flag no. of living brothers grouped	Categ
1	S1FLIVBRO	s1flivbro:w1 s flag no. of living brothers grouped	Categ
1	R1LIVSIS	r1livsis:w1 r # of living sisters	Cont
1	S1LIVSIS	s1livsis:w1 s # of living sisters	Cont
1	R1FLIVSIS	r1flivsis:w1 r flag no. of living sisters grouped	Categ
1	S1FLIVSIS	s1flivsis:w1 s flag no. of living sisters grouped	Categ
1	R1LIVSIB	r1livsib:w1 r # of living siblings	Cont
1	S1LIVSIB	s1livsib:w1 s # of living siblings	Cont
1	R1FLIVSIB	r1flivsib:w1 r flag no. of living siblings grouped	Categ
1	S1FLIVSIB	s1flivsib:w1 s flag no. of living siblings grouped	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1LIVBRO	2285	2.28	1.63	0.00	6.00
S1LIVBRO	1356	2.31	1.64	0.00	6.00
R1FLIVBRO	2285	0.06	0.23	0.00	1.00
S1FLIVBRO	1356	0.06	0.24	0.00	1.00
R1LIVSIS	2288	2.21	1.63	0.00	6.00
S1LIVSIS	1357	2.15	1.63	0.00	6.00
R1FLIVSIS	2288	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00
S1FLIVSIS	1357	0.05	0.23	0.00	1.00
R1LIVSIB	2285	4.49	2.59	0.00	12.00
S1LIVSIB	1356	4.46	2.59	0.00	12.00
R1FLIVSIB	2285	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00
S1FLIVSIB	1356	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FLIVBRO
.d:dk	2

.m:missing	36
.r:refuse	1
.s:skip	6180
0.number of brothers not grouped	2156
1.number of brothers top-coded	129

Value	S1FLIVBRO
.m:missing	17
.r:refuse	1
.s:skip	2924
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.number of brothers not grouped	1274
1.number of brothers top-coded	82

Value	R1FLIVSIS
.m:missing	36
.s:skip	6180
0.number of sisters not grouped	2174
1.number of sisters top-coded	114

Value	S1FLIVSIS
.m:missing	17
.s:skip	2924
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.number of sisters not grouped	1284
1.number of sisters top-coded	73

Value	R1FLIVSIB
.d:dk	2
.m:missing	36
.r:refuse	1
.s:skip	6180
0.number of siblings not grouped	2057
1.number of sisters/brothers top-coded	228

Value	S1FLIVSIB
.m:missing	17
.r:refuse	1
.s:skip	2924
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.number of siblings not grouped	1213
1.number of sisters/brothers top-coded	143

How Constructed:

RwLIVBRO and RwLIVSIS count the number of the respondent’s reported living brothers and sisters, respectively. RwLIVSIB is the number of the respondent’s living siblings, calculated by summing RwLIVBRO and RwLIVSIS. In Wave 1, questions about the number of living brothers and sisters were not asked if the respondent previously reported that both their mother and father died more than two years ago. For these respondents who were not asked about their living brothers and sisters, RwLIVBRO, RwLIVSIS, and RwLIVSIB are assigned special missing code .s. 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. RwLIVBRO, RwLIVSIS, and RwLIVSIB are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

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. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwLIVBRO, RwLIVSIS, and RwLIVSIB, SwLIVBRO, SwLIVSIS, and SwLIVSIB employ two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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.

For anonymity purposes, RwLIVBRO, RwLIVSIS and RwLIVSIB variables are top-coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. RwFLIVBRO, RwFLIVSIS and RwFLIVSIB identify if the number has been grouped in this way. For those with 6 or more brothers, RwLIVBRO is set to 6 and RwFLIVBRO is coded as 1. For those who are not top-coded, RwFLIVBRO is coded as 0. For those with 6 or more sisters, RwLIVSIS is set to 6 and RwFLIVSIS is coded as 1. For those who are not top-coded, RwFLIVSIS is coded as 0. RwFLIVSIB is set to 1 for those who have a top-coded RwLIVBRO or RwLIVSIS variable used to create RwLIVSIB. RwFLIVSIB is coded as 0 for those who did not have top-coded RwLIVBRO and RwLIVSIS variables. For respondents who were not asked about their living brothers and sisters because of the survey skip pattern, RwFLIVBRO, RwFLIVSIS, and RwFLIVSIB are assigned special missing code .s. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwFLIVBRO, RwFLIVSIS and RwFLIVSIB are assigned special missing codes .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwFLIVBRO, RwFLIVSIS, and RwFLIVSIB are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwFLIVBRO, SwFLIVSIS, and SwFLIVSIB are the flag variables for the number of the spouse’s brothers, sisters, and siblings, respectively. They are taken from the spouse's RwFLIVBRO, RwFLIVSIS, and RwFLIVSIB, respectively. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwFLIVBRO, RwFLIVSIS, and RwFLIVSIB, SwFLIVBRO, SwFLIVSIS, and SwFLIVSIB employ two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

RwLIVBRO, RwFLIVBRO, RwLIVSIS, RwFLIVSIS, RwLIVSIB and RwFLIVSIB are only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. These variables are not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, TILDA top-codes the number of living brothers, sisters, and siblings to protect the anonymity of its respondents.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

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

Parental Mortality: Mother

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MOMLIV	r1momliv:w1 r mother alive	Categ
1	S1MOMLIV	s1momliv:w1 s mother alive	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MOMLIV	8492	0.19	0.39	0.00	1.00
S1MOMLIV	4292	0.23	0.42	0.00	1.00

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	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	3325
1.yes	967

How Constructed:

RwMOMLIV indicates whether the respondent’s mother is alive at the current wave. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent’s mother is not alive at the current wave and a code of 1 indicates that the respondent’s mother is alive at the current wave. Don’t know, missing, or refused responses to RwMOMLIV are assigned special missing values .d, .m, and .r, respectively. RwMOMLIV is set to blank missing (.) if respondents did not respond to the current wave.

SwMOMLIV indicates whether the current wave’s spouse’s mother is alive at the current wave. In addition to the special missing values used in RwMOMLIV, SwMOMLIV employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwMOMLIV. 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

RwMOMLIV is only available for Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    TP001          is your mother alive?
```

Parental Mortality: Father

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1DADLIV	r1dadliv:w1 r father alive	Categ
1	S1DADLIV	s1dadliv:w1 s father alive	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1DADLIV	8458	0.07	0.26	0.00	1.00
S1DADLIV	4273	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

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

Value	S1DADLIV
.d:dk	21
.r:refuse	4
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	3888
1.yes	385

How Constructed:

RwDADLIV indicates whether the respondent’s father is alive at the current wave. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent’s father is not alive at the current wave and a code of 1 indicates that the respondent’s father is alive at the current wave. Don’t know, missing, or refused responses to RwDADLIV are assigned special missing values .d, .m, and .r, respectively. RwDADLIV is set to blank missing (.) if respondents did not respond to the current wave.

SwDADLIV indicates whether the current wave’s spouse’s father is alive at the current wave. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwDADLIV. In addition to the special missing values used in RwDADLIV, SwDADLIV employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

RwDADLIV is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    TP007          is your father alive?
```

Number of Living Parents

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	0.26	0.54	0.00	2.00
S1LIVPAR	4273	0.31	0.58	0.00	2.00

How Constructed:

RwLIVPAR records the number of the respondent’s living parents. TILDA asks about the respondent’s mother and father separately, allowing for a maximum of 2 living parents. Don’t know, missing, or refused responses to RwLIVPAR are assigned special missing values .d, .m, and .r, respectively. RwLIVPAR is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwLIVPAR records the number of living parents of the respondent’s spouse in the current wave. It is taken from the spouse's RwLIVPAR. In addition to the special missing values used in RwLIVPAR, SwLIVPAR employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

RwLIVPAR is only available for Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

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

Parents' Current Age or Age at Death: Mother

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1MOMAGE_T	r1momage_t:w1 r mother age current/at death	Categ
1	S1MOMAGE_T	s1momage_t:w1 s mother age current/at death	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1MOMAGE_T	8416	3.32	1.68	1.00	6.00
S1MOMAGE_T	4271	3.33	1.67	1.00	6.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1MOMAGE_T
.d:dk	83
.r:refuse	5
1.younger than 70 years	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	22
.r:refuse	5
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.younger than 70 years	933
2.70-74 years	547
3.75-79 years	661
4.80-84 years	917
5.85-89 years	741
6.90+ years	472

How Constructed:

RwMOMAGE_T is the respondent’s mother’s current age in years if the mother is still alive or the respondent’s mother’s age at death. RwMOMAGE_T is coded categorically rather than as a continuous variable. 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 is set to special missing codes .d, .r and .m when mother’s age or mortality status is reported as don’t know, refused, or is missing, respectively. RwMOMAGE_T is set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

SwMOMAGE_T is the current wave’s spouse’s mother’s current age or age at death. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwMOMAGE_T. In addition to the special missing values used in RwMOMAGE_T, SwMOMAGE_T employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

RwMOMAGE_T is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

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:

Wave 1:

TP001	is your mother alive?
TP002	how old is your mother?
TP005	how old was your mother when she died?

Parents' Current Age or Age at Death: Father

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1DADAGE_T	r1dadage_t:w1 r father age current/at death	Categ
1	S1DADAGE_T	s1dadage_t:w1 s father age current/at death	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1DADAGE_T	8317	2.76	1.61	1.00	6.00
S1DADAGE_T	4225	2.77	1.61	1.00	6.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1DADAGE_T
.d:dk	181
.r:refuse	6
1.younger than 70 years	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	67
.r:refuse	6
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.younger than 70 years	1364
2.70-74 years	694
3.75-79 years	714
4.80-84 years	715
5.85-89 years	466
6.90+ years	272

How Constructed:

RwDADAGE_T is the respondent’s father’s current age in years if the father is still alive or the respondent’s father’s age at death. RwDADAGE_T is coded categorically rather than as a continuous variable. 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. RwDADAGE_T is set to special missing codes .d, .r and .m when father’s age or mortality status is reported as don’t know, refused, or is missing, respectively. RwDADAGE_T is set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

SwDADAGE_T is the current wave’s spouse’s father’s current age or age at death. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwDADAGE_T. In addition to the special missing values used in RwDADAGE_T, SwDADAGE_T employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

RwDADAGE_T is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

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:

Wave 1:

TP007	is your father alive?
TP008	how old is your father?
TP011	how old was he when he died?

Parents' Education

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	RAMEDUC_T	rameduc_t:r mothers education level	Categ
1	S1MEDUC_T	s1meduc_t:w1 s mothers education level	Categ
1	RAFEDUC_T	rafeduc_t:r fathers education level	Categ
1	S1FEDUC_T	s1feduc_t:w1 s fathers education level	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
RAMEDUC_T	7780	2.41	1.24	0.00	7.00
S1MEDUC_T	3980	2.46	1.23	0.00	7.00
RAFEDUC_T	7891	2.44	1.09	0.00	7.00
S1FEDUC_T	4028	2.48	1.09	0.00	7.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	RAMEDUC_T
.d:dk	723
.r:refuse	1
0.no formal ed	13
1.some primary (not complete)	1001
2.primary or equivalent	4827
3.intermediate/junior/group certificate	726
4.leaving certificate or equivalent	586
5.diploma/certificate	277
6.primary degree	239
7.postgraduate/higher degree	111

Value	S1MEDUC_T
.d:dk	318
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no formal ed	4
1.some primary (not complete)	437
2.primary or equivalent	2475
3.intermediate/junior/group certificate	412
4.leaving certificate or equivalent	323
5.diploma/certificate	147
6.primary degree	130
7.postgraduate/higher degree	52

Value	RAFEDUC_T
.d:dk	612
.r:refuse	1
0.no formal ed	17
1.some primary (not complete)	779
2.primary or equivalent	4803
3.intermediate/junior/group certificate	1012
4.leaving certificate or equivalent	752
5.diploma/certificate	371

Value	S1FEDUC_T
.d:dk	270
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no formal ed	4
1.some primary (not complete)	349
2.primary or equivalent	2428
3.intermediate/junior/group certificate	577
4.leaving certificate or equivalent	400
5.diploma/certificate	189
6.primary degree	66
7.postgraduate/higher degree	15

How Constructed:

The TILDA surveys respondents as to the highest educational level their mother and father have completed. RAMEDUC_T identifies the highest level of education the respondent reported their mother completing. RAFEDUC_T identifies the highest level of education the respondent reported their father completing. RAMEDUC_T and RAFEDUC_T are 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 and refuse responses of RAMEDUC_T and RAFEDUC_T are assigned the special missing code .d and .r, respectively. RAMEDUC_T and RAFEDUC_T are set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

SwMEDUC_T and SwFEDUC_T indicate the current wave’s spouse’s parents' category of education. They are taken from the spouse's values to RAMEDUC_T and RAFEDUC_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RAMEDUC_T and RAFEDUC_T, SwMEDUC_T and SwFEDUC_T employ two additional missing codes, .u and .v. 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

RAMEDUC_T and RAFEDUC_T and the corresponding spouse variables are only available for Wave 1 of TILDA. These variables are not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, the TILDA asks for parent education level in categories rather than years.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

DM009	what was the highest grade of school your father complet
DM010	and what was the highest grade of school your mother com

Any Child Co-Resides with Respondent

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1CORESD	r1coresd:w1 r any child co-resides	Categ
1	S1CORESD	s1coresd:w1 s any child co-resides	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1CORESD	7217	0.43	0.50	0.00	1.00
S1CORESD	3993	0.45	0.50	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1CORESD
.k:no kids	1287
0.no children co-residing	4090
1.1+ children co-residing	3127

Value	S1CORESD
.k:no kids	305
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no children co-residing	2177
1.1+ children co-residing	1816

How Constructed:

RwCORESD indicates whether any child is co-residing with the respondent. A code of 0 for RwCORESD indicates that no children co-reside with the respondent. A code of 1 for RwCORESD indicates that at least 1 child co-resides with the respondent. Special missing code .k is assigned if the respondent reports not having any living children. RwCORESD is set to blank missing (.) if the respondent does not respond to the current wave.

SwCORESD indicates whether any child is co-residing with the current wave's spouse, and its values are taken from RwCORESD. In addition to the special missing codes employed by RwCORESD, SwCORESD uses two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

RwCORESD is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

This variable is not available in the RAND HRS, but users can construct similar variables from the HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:
    SOCHOMECHILD   count of children of respondent living within the home

```
SOCPROXCHLD    proximity of children
SOCTOTALCHILD  count of number of living children
```

Any Child Lives Nearby

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1LVNEAR	r1lvnear:w1 r any child lives near	Categ
1	S1LVNEAR	s1lvnear:w1 s any child lives near	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1LVNEAR	7217	0.86	0.34	0.00	1.00
S1LVNEAR	3993	0.86	0.34	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1LVNEAR
.k:no kids	1287
0.no children live near	996
1.1+ children live near	6221

Value	S1LVNEAR
.k:no kids	305
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no children live near	550
1.1+ children live near	3443

How Constructed:

RwLVNEAR indicates whether any child lives in the same Irish county as the respondent. A code of 0 for RwLVNEAR indicates that no children live within the same county as the respondent. A code of 1 for RwLVNEAR indicates that at least 1 child lives within the same county as the respondent. Special missing code .k is assigned if the respondent reports not having any living children. RwLVNEAR is set to blank missing (.) if the respondent does not respond to the current wave.

SwLVNEAR indicates whether any child lives in the same Irish county as the respondent's current wave's spouse. The values from SwLVNEAR are taken from the spouse's values to RwLVNEAR. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwLVNEAR, SwLVNEAR employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

RwLVNEAR is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

This variable is not available in the RAND HRS, but users can construct similar variables from the HRS. Unlike in the HRS, TILDA categories for location of children's residence include: same county, other county, or other country.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    SOCHOMECHILD   count of children of respondent living within the home
    SOCPROXCHLD    proximity of children
    SOCTOTALCHILD  count of number of living children
```

Contact with Relatives and Friends

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1RFCNTX	r1rfcntx:w1 r freq contact w/ relatives & friends	Categ
2	R2RFCNTX	r2rfcntx:w2 r freq contact w/ relatives & friends	Categ
1	S1RFCNTX	s1rfcntx:w1 s freq contact w/ relatives & friends	Categ
2	S2RFCNTX	s2rfcntx:w2 s freq contact w/ relatives & friends	Categ
1	R1RFCNT	r1rfcnt:w1 r any weekly contact w/ relatives & friends	Categ
2	R2RFCNT	r2rfcnt:w2 r any weekly contact w/ relatives & friends	Categ
1	S1RFCNT	s1rfcnt:w1 s any weekly contact w/ relatives & friends	Categ
2	S2RFCNT	s2rfcnt:w2 s any weekly contact w/ relatives & friends	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1RFCNTX	7085	6.20	1.11	0.00	7.00
R2RFCNTX	6107	6.13	1.15	0.00	7.00
S1RFCNTX	3806	6.15	1.13	0.00	7.00
S2RFCNTX	3144	6.08	1.14	0.00	7.00
R1RFCNT	7085	0.86	0.35	0.00	1.00
R2RFCNT	6107	0.84	0.37	0.00	1.00
S1RFCNT	3806	0.85	0.36	0.00	1.00
S2RFCNT	3144	0.82	0.38	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1RFCNTX	R2RFCNTX
.c:self-completion questionnaire not com	1311	1028
.m:missing	108	
.r:refuse		72
0.never	39	42
1.less than once a year	29	19
2.once or twice a year	38	50
3.every few months	158	150
4.once a month	230	213
5.twice a month or more	489	497
6.once a week or more	2715	2444
7.daily or almost daily	3387	2692

Value	S1RFCNTX	S2RFCNTX
.c:self-completion questionnaire not com	447	386
.m:missing	45	
.r:refuse		24
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.never	21	18
1.less than once a year	19	10
2.once or twice a year	22	28
3.every few months	91	74
4.once a month	132	127
5.twice a month or more	304	295
6.once a week or more	1496	1310

7.daily or almost daily	1721	1282
Value	R1RFCNT	R2RFCNT
.c:self-completion questionnaire not com	1311	1028
.m:missing	108	
.r:refuse		72
0.no weekly contact	983	971
1.weekly contact	6102	5136
Value	S1RFCNT	S2RFCNT
.c:self-completion questionnaire not com	447	386
.m:missing	45	
.r:refuse		24
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no weekly contact	589	552
1.weekly contact	3217	2592

How Constructed:

RwRFCNTX indicates the frequency of contact with relatives and friends. RwRFCNTX is coded as follows: 0.never, 1.less than once a year, 2.once or twice a year, 3.every few months, 4.once a month, 5.twice a month or more, 6.once a week or more, or 7.daily or almost daily. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .c is used when the self-completion questionnaire was not completed. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. RwRFCNTX is set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

RwRFCNT indicates whether the respondent has weekly contact with relatives and friends. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent is in contact with relatives and friends less than once a week or not at all. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent is in contact with relatives and friends at least once a week or more often. Special missing code .c is used when the self-completion questionnaire was not completed. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. RwRFCNT is set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

SwRFCNTX and SwRFCNT indicate the frequency of the current wave’s spouse’s contact with relatives and friends. They are taken from the spouse's values to RwRFCNTX and RwRFCNT. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwRFCNTX and RwRFCNT, SwRFCNTX and SwRFCNT employ two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

These variables are not available in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    IN_SCQ          self completion record present
    SCQSOCACT13     visit, phone family, friends
Wave 2:
    IN_SCQ          self completion record present
    SCQSOCACT13     scqsocact13: visit to or from family or friends, either
```

Participates in Social Groups

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1SOCWK_T	r1socwk_t:w1 r participate in social groups	Categ
2	R2SOCWK_T	r2socwk_t:w2 r participate in social groups	Categ
1	S1SOCWK_T	s1socwk_t:w1 s participate in social groups	Categ
2	S2SOCWK_T	s2socwk_t:w2 s participate in social groups	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SOCWK_T	8504	0.48	0.50	0.00	1.00
R2SOCWK_T	7205	0.52	0.50	0.00	1.00
S1SOCWK_T	4298	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
S2SOCWK_T	3553	0.55	0.50	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1SOCWK_T	R2SOCWK_T
.d:dk		1
.r:refuse		1
0.does not participate in social groups	4463	3442
1.does participate in social groups	4041	3763

Value	S1SOCWK_T	S2SOCWK_T
.d:dk		1
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.does not participate in social groups	2153	1599
1.does participate in social groups	2145	1954

How Constructed:

RwSOCWK_T indicates whether the respondent participates in social groups. The respondent is asked, "Do you participate in any groups such as a sports or social group or club, a church connected group, a self-help or charitable body or other community group or a day care centre?" A code of 0 indicates that the respondent does not participate in social groups, and a code of 1 indicates that the respondent does participate in social groups. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. RwSOCWK_T is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwSOCWK_T indicates whether the respondent's spouse participates in social groups. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwSOCWK_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwSOCWK_T, SwSOCWK_T employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

This variable is not available in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    CN001          do you participate in any groups such as a sports or soc
Wave 2:
    CN001          cn001 - do you participate in any groups such as a sport
```

Participates in Religious Services

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1SOCRELG_T	r1socrelg_t:w1 r participate in religious services	Categ
1	S1SOCRELG_T	s1socrelg_t:w1 s participate in religious services	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SOCRELG_T	8057	3.08	1.59	0.00	5.00
S1SOCRELG_T	4067	3.06	1.56	0.00	5.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1SOCRELG_T
.d:dk	6
.m:missing	438
.r:refuse	3
0.never/almost never	914
1.once or twice a year	883
2.every few months	703
3.once or twice a month	711
4.once a week	3843
5.more than once a week	1003

Value	S1SOCRELG_T
.m:missing	231
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.never/almost never	430
1.once or twice a year	479
2.every few months	379
3.once or twice a month	351
4.once a week	2000
5.more than once a week	428

How Constructed:

RwSOCRELG_T indicates the frequency with which the respondent attends religious services. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent never or almost never attends religious services. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent attends religious services once or twice a year. A code of 2 indicates that the respondent attends religious services every few months. A code of 3 indicates that the respondent attends religious services once or twice a month. A code of 4 indicates that the respondent attends religious services once a week. A code of 5 indicates that the respondent attends religious services more than once a week. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. RwSOCRELG_T is set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

SwSOCRELG_T indicates the frequency with which the respondent's spouse attends religious services. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwSOCRELG_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwSOCRELG_T, SwSOCRELG_T employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

RwSOCRELG_T is only available in Wave 1 of TILDA. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

This variable is not available in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:
    DM021   about how often do you go to religious services?

Help with ADLs/IADLs

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1ADLCARE	r1adlcare:w1 r whether receives help with adls	Categ
1	S1ADLCARE	s1adlcare:w1 s whether receives help with adls	Categ
1	R1IADLCARE	r1iadlcare:w1 r whether receives help with iadls	Categ
1	S1IADLCARE	s1iadlcare:w1 s whether receives help with iadls	Categ
1	R1HELPDAYS	r1helpdays:w1 r number days received adl/iadl help	Cont
1	S1HELPDAYS	s1helpdays:w1 s number days received adl/iadl help	Cont
1	R1HELPHOURS	r1helphours:w1 r number hours per day received adl/iadl help	Cont
1	S1HELPHOURS	s1helphours:w1 s number hours per day received adl/iadl help	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1ADLCARE	709	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00
S1ADLCARE	304	0.37	0.48	0.00	1.00
R1IADLCARE	613	0.80	0.40	0.00	1.00
S1IADLCARE	211	0.84	0.36	0.00	1.00
R1HELPDAYS	548	18.54	11.93	0.00	31.00
S1HELPDAYS	220	18.73	12.66	0.00	31.00
R1HELPHOURS	537	4.26	5.17	1.00	24.00
S1HELPHOURS	212	4.50	5.56	1.00	24.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1ADLCARE
.m:missing	5
.x:needs no help	7790
0.receives no help	475
1.receives some help	234

Value	S1ADLCARE
.m:missing	3
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
.x:needs no help	3991
0.receives no help	193
1.receives some help	111

Value	R1IADLCARE
.m:missing	2
.x:needs no help	7889
0.receives no help	123

```
1.receives some help                    |         490

Value-----------------------------------|  S1IADLCARE
.u:unmar                                |        2539
.v:sp nr                                |        1667
.x:needs no help                        |        4087
0.receives no help                      |          33
1.receives some help                    |         178
```

How Constructed:

RwADLCARE indicates whether the respondent receives any help with ADLs. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent does not receive any help with ADLs. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent does receive help with ADLs. RwADLCARE is set to special missing .x for respondents who did not report any difficulty with ADLs. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. RwADLCARE is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwADLCARE indicates whether the respondent receives any help with ADLs. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwADLCARE. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwADLCARE, SwADLCARE employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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.

RwIADLCARE indicates whether the respondent receives any help with IADLs. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent does not receive any help with IADLs. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent does receive help with IADLs. RwIADLCARE is set to special missing .x for respondents who did not report any difficulty with IADLs. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. RwIADLCARE is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwIADLCARE indicates whether the respondent's spouse receives any help with IADLs. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwIADLCARE. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwIADLCARE, SwIADLCARE employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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.

RwHELPDAYS indicates the maximum number of days per month that someone helps the respondent with ADLs or IADLs. RwHELPDAYS is set to special missing .x for respondents who did not report any difficulty with ADLs or IADLs. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. RwHELPDAYS is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwHELPDAYS indicates the maximum number of days per month that someone helps the respondent's spouse with ADLs or IADLs. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwHELPDAYS. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwHELPDAYS, SwHELPDAYS employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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.

RwHELPHOURS indicates the maximum number of hours per day that someone helps the respondent with ADLs or IADLs. RwHELPHOURS is set to special missing .x for respondents who did not report any difficulty with ADLs or IADLs. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. RwHELPHOURS is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwHELPHOURS indicates the maximum number of hours per day that someone helps the respondent's spouse with ADLs or IADLs. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwHELPHOURS. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwHELPHOURS, SwHELPHOURS employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

RwADLCARE, RwIADLCARE, RwHELPDAYS, and RwHELPHOURS are only available in Wave 1. These variables are not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

These variables are not available in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

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_9	because of a physical or mental health problem, do you h
FL005	does anyone ever help you with dressing including puttin
FL008	does anyone ever help you with walking across a room?
FL011	does anyone ever help you with bathing or showering?
FL013	does anyone ever help you with eating?
FL016	does anyone ever help you with getting into or out of be
FL019	does anyone ever help you with using the toilet, includi
FL025_1	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL025_2	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_8	because of a health or memory problem, do you have diffi
FL026	does anyone help you with preparing a hot meal?
FL027	does anyone help you with doing household chores?
FL028	does anyone help you with shopping for groceries?
FL029	does anyone help you make phone calls?
FL030	does anyone help you take your medications?
FL031	does anyone help you with managing your own money?
FL042X_1	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_10	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_11	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_12	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_13	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_14	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_15	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_16	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_17	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_18	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_19	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_2	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_20	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_3	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_4	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_5	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_6	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_7	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_8	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042X_9	during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_1	during the last month on about how many days did (househ

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FL042_10       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_11       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_12       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_13       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_14       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_15       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_16       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_17       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_18       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_19       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_2        during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_20       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_21       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_22       during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_23       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_24       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_25       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_26       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_27       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_28       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_29       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_3        during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_30       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_31       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_32       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_33       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_34       during the last month on about how many days did (non-re
FL042_4        during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_5        during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_6        during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_7        during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_8        during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL042_9        during the last month on about how many days did (househ
FL043X_1       on the days when (non-resident child 1) helps you, about
FL043X_10      on the days when (non-resident child 10) helps you, abou
FL043X_11      on the days when (non-resident child 11) helps you, abou
FL043X_12      on the days when (non-resident child 12) helps you, abou
FL043X_13      on the days when (non-resident child 13) helps you, abou
FL043X_14      on the days when (non-resident child 14) helps you, abou
FL043X_15      on the days when (non-resident child 15) helps you, abou
FL043X_16      on the days when (non-resident child 16) helps you, abou
FL043X_17      on the days when (non-resident child 17) helps you, abou
FL043X_18      on the days when (non-resident child 18) helps you, abou
FL043X_19      on the days when (non-resident child 19) helps you, abou
FL043X_2       on the days when (non-resident child 2) helps you, about
FL043X_20      on the days when (non-resident child 20) helps you, abou
FL043X_3       on the days when (non-resident child 3) helps you, about
FL043X_4       on the days when (non-resident child 4) helps you, about
FL043X_5       on the days when (non-resident child 5) helps you, about
FL043X_6       on the days when (non-resident child 6) helps you, about
FL043X_7       on the days when (non-resident child 7) helps you, about
FL043X_8       on the days when (non-resident child 8) helps you, about
FL043X_9       on the days when (non-resident child 9) helps you, about
FL043_1        on the days when (householder 1) helps you, about how ho
FL043_10       on the days when (householder 10) helps you, about how h
FL043_11       on the days when (householder 11) helps you, about how h
FL043_12       on the days when (householder 12) helps you, about how h
FL043_13       on the days when (householder 13) helps you, about how h
FL043_14       on the days when (householder 14) helps you, about how h
FL043_15       on the days when (householder 15) helps you, about how h
FL043_16       on the days when (householder 16) helps you, about how h
FL043_17       on the days when (householder 17) helps you, about how h
FL043_18       on the days when (householder 18) helps you, about how h
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FL043_19	on the days when (householder 19) helps you, about how h
FL043_2	on the days when (householder 2) helps you, about how ho
FL043_20	on the days when (householder 20) helps you, about how h
FL043_21	on the days when (householder 21) helps you, about how h
FL043_22	on the days when (householder 22) helps you, about how h
FL043_23	on the days when (non-resident fl020) helps you, about h
FL043_24	on the days when (non-resident fl023_1) helps you, about
FL043_25	on the days when (non-resident fl023_2) helps you, about
FL043_26	on the days when (non-resident fl023_3) helps you, about
FL043_27	on the days when (non-resident fl032) helps you, about h
FL043_28	on the days when (non-resident fl035_1) helps you, about
FL043_29	on the days when (non-resident fl035_2) helps you, about
FL043_3	on the days when (householder 3) helps you, about how ho
FL043_30	on the days when (non-resident fl035_3) helps you, about
FL043_31	on the days when (non-resident fl037) helps you, about h
FL043_32	on the days when (non-resident fl040_1) helps you, about
FL043_33	on the days when (non-resident fl040_2) helps you, about
FL043_34	on the days when (non-resident fl040_3) helps you, about
FL043_4	on the days when (householder 4) helps you, about how ho
FL043_5	on the days when (householder 5) helps you, about how ho
FL043_6	on the days when (householder 6) helps you, about how ho
FL043_7	on the days when (householder 7) helps you, about how ho
FL043_8	on the days when (householder 8) helps you, about how ho
FL043_9	on the days when (householder 9) helps you, about how ho

Informal Care Received

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1RCCARE	h1rccare:w1 cpl received informal care from children	Categ
2	H2RCCARE	h2rccare:w2 cpl received informal care from children	Categ
1	H1RRCARE	h1rrcare:w1 cpl received informal care from relatives	Categ
2	H2RRCARE	h2rrcare:w2 cpl received informal care from relatives	Categ
1	H1RFCARE	h1rfcare:w1 cpl received informal care from friends	Categ
2	H2RFCARE	h2rfcare:w2 cpl received informal care from friends	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1RCCARE	6216	0.41	0.49	0.00	1.00
H2RCCARE	6211	0.35	0.48	0.00	1.00
H1RRCARE	8422	0.12	0.32	0.00	1.00
H2RRCARE	7175	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00
H1RFCARE	8422	0.17	0.38	0.00	1.00
H2RFCARE	7175	0.14	0.34	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1RCCARE	H2RCCARE
.d:dk	1	2
.k:no kids	1282	1185
.l:all kids in house	975	
.m:missing	29	46
.r:refuse	1	1
0.receives no care	3680	4025
1.receives care	2536	2186

Value	H1RRCARE	H2RRCARE
.d:dk		1
.m:missing	79	31
.r:refuse	3	
0.receives no care	7421	6479
1.receives care	1001	696

Value	H1RFCARE	H2RFCARE
.d:dk	2	1
.m:missing	79	31
.r:refuse	1	
0.receives no care	6990	6201
1.receives care	1432	974

How Constructed:

HwRCCARE indicates whether the respondent and/or his/her spouse receives any informal care from their children. The family respondent is asked, "In the last 2 years, have your children or grandchildren spent at least 1 hour a week, helping you and/or your spouse/partner with things like: 1)Practical household help, e.g. with home repairs, gardening, transportation, shopping, household chores; 2)Help with paperwork, such as filling out forms, settling financial or legal matters." A code of 0 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does not receive any informal care from their children. A code of 1

indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does receive informal care from their children. HwRCCARE is set to special missing .k for respondents who did not report having any children. In Wave 1, respondents who reported that all their children lived with them were not asked questions about informal care from children. HwRCCARE is set to .l missing for these cases, indicating all children lived at home. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. HwRCCARE is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwRRCARE indicates whether the respondent and/or his/her spouse receives any informal care from their relatives. The family respondent is asked, "In the last 2 years, did your relatives give you any help with things like: 1)Practical household help, e.g. with home repairs, gardening, transportation, shopping, household chores; 2)Help with paperwork, such as filling out forms, settling financial or legal matters." A code of 0 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does not receive any informal care from their relatives. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does receive informal care from their relatives. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. HwRRCARE is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwRFCARE indicates whether the respondent and/or his/her spouse receives any informal care from their friends. The family respondent is asked, "In the last 2 years, did your neighbours or friends give you any kind of help such as: 1)Practical household help, e.g. with home repairs, gardening, transportation, shopping, household chores; 2)Help with paperwork, such as filling out forms, settling financial or legal matters." A code of 0 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does not receive any informal care from their friends. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does receive informal care from their friends. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. HwRFCARE is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

In Wave 1, respondents were asked how many of their living children did not live at home with the respondent. If the respondent reported that he/she had no children who lived outside of their house, he/she was not asked questions about informal care received from children. Wave 2 did not include a similar skip pattern.

Differences with the RAND HRS

These variables are not available in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    CS028          how many living children do you have that do not live wi
    SOCTOTALCHILD  count of number of living children
    TC021          in the last 2 years, have your (or your spouse's\partner
    TC023          in the last 2 years, did your relatives give you (or you
    TC027          in the last 2 years, did your neighbours or friends give
Wave 2:
    TC021          tc021 - in the last 2 years, [have/has] [your/rname's] c
    TC023          tc023 - in the last 2 years, did [your/his/her] relative
    TC027          tc027 - in the last 2 years, did [your/his/her] neighbou
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Informal Care Given

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1GCCARE	h1gccare:w1 cpl provided informal care for children	Categ
2	H2GCCARE	h2gccare:w2 cpl provided informal care for children	Categ
1	H1GKCARE	h1gkcare:w1 cpl looks after grandchildren or great-grandchil	Categ
1	H1GRCARE	h1grcare:w1 cpl provided informal care for relatives	Categ
2	H2GRCARE	h2grcare:w2 cpl provided informal care for relatives	Categ
1	H1GFCARE	h1gfcare:w1 cpl provided informal care for friends	Categ
2	H2GFCARE	h2gfcare:w2 cpl provided informal care for friends	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1GCCARE	6215	0.38	0.49	0.00	1.00
H2GCCARE	6214	0.28	0.45	0.00	1.00
H1GKCARE	5746	0.48	0.50	0.00	1.00
H1GRCARE	8422	0.27	0.44	0.00	1.00
H2GRCARE	7175	0.24	0.43	0.00	1.00
H1GFCARE	8419	0.25	0.43	0.00	1.00
H2GFCARE	7175	0.19	0.39	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1GCCARE	H2GCCARE
.d:dk	3	
.k:no kids	1282	1185
.l:all kids in house	975	
.m:missing	29	46
0.provides no care	3848	4497
1.provides care	2367	1717

Value	H1GKCARE
.d:dk	3
.k:no kids	1278
.m:missing	1477
0.provides no care	3007
1.provides care	2739

Value	H1GRCARE	H2GRCARE
.d:dk	1	1
.m:missing	79	31
.r:refuse	2	
0.provides no care	6180	5430
1.provides care	2242	1745

Value	H1GFCARE	H2GFCARE
.d:dk	4	1
.m:missing	79	1328
.r:refuse	2	
0.provides no care	6317	5810
1.provides care	2102	1365

How Constructed:

HwGCCARE indicates whether the respondent and/or his/her spouse provides any informal care to their children or grandchildren. The family respondent is asked, "In the last 2 years, excluding childcare, have you spent at least 1 hour a week helping your adult children and/or grandchildren with things like: 1)Practical household help, e.g. with home repairs, gardening, transportation, shopping, household chores; 2)Help with paperwork, such as filling out forms, settling financial or legal matters." A code of 0 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does not provide any informal care to their children or grandchildren. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does provide informal care to their children or grandchildren. HwGCCARE is set to special missing .k for respondents who did not report having any children. In Wave 1, respondents who reported that all their children lived with them were not asked questions about informal care given to children. HwGCCARE is set to .l missing for these cases, indicating all children lived at home. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. HwGCCARE is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwGKCARE indicates whether the respondent and/or his/her spouse provides any informal care to their grandchildren or great-grandchildren. The family respondent is asked, "In the last 2 years, have you spent at least 1 hour a week taking care of grandchildren or great-grandchildren (who live outside your own household)." A code of 0 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does not provide any informal care to their grandchildren or great-grandchildren. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does provide informal care to their grandchildren or great-grandchildren. RwGKCARE is set to special missing .k for respondents who did not report having any children. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. HwGKCARE is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwGRCARE indicates whether the respondent and/or his/her spouse provides any informal care to their relatives. The family respondent is asked, "In the last 2 years, did you give any kind of help to your relatives with things like: 1)Practical household help, e.g. with home repairs, gardening, transportation, shopping, household chores; 2)Help with personal care, such as dressing, eating, getting into and out of bed, using the toilet; 3)Help with paperwork, such as filling out forms, settling financial or legal matters." A code of 0 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does not provide any informal care to their relatives. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does provide informal care to their relatives. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. HwGRCARE is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwGFCARE indicates whether the respondent and/or his/her spouse provides any informal care to their friends. The family respondent is asked, "In the last 2 years, did you give any kind of help to your friends, and neighbours (who did not pay you) such as: 1)Household help: help with home repairs, gardening, transportation, shopping, household chores; 2)Help with personal care, such as dressing, eating, getting into and out of bed, using the toilet; 3)Help with paperwork, such as filling out forms, settling financial or legal matters." A code of 0 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does not provide any informal care to their friends. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse does provide informal care to their friends. Don't know and refuse responses are coded as .d and .r, respectively. Special missing code .m is used when the response is missing for another reason. HwGFCARE is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

HwGCCARE, HwGRCARE, and HwGFCARE are available for all waves.

HwGKCARE is only available for wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

In Wave 1, respondents were asked how many of their living children did not live at home with the respondent. If the respondent reported that he/she had no children who lived outside of their house, he/she was not asked questions about informal care given to children. Wave 2 did not include a similar skip pattern.

Differences with the RAND HRS

These variables are not available in the RAND HRS.

TILDA Variables Used:

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Wave 1:
    CS028          how many living children do you have that do not live wi
    SOCCHILDCARE   looks after grand-children or great-grandchildren
    SOCTOTALCHILD  count of number of living children
    TC014          in the last 2 years, excluding childcare, have you (or y
    TC016          in the last two years, have you (or your spouse\partner)
    TC025          in the last 2 years, did you (or your spouse\partner) gi
    TC029          in the last 2 years, did you (or your spouse\partner) gi
Wave 2:
    TC014          tc014 - in the last 2 years, excluding childcare, [have/
    TC025          tc025 - in the last 2 years, did [you/he/she] regularly
    TC029          tc029 - in the last 2 years, did [you/he/she] regularly
```

Financial Transfers Received

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1FCANY	h1fcany:w1 cpl any transfer from kids	Categ
1	H1FCAMT	h1fcamt:w1 cpl amount of transfer from kids	Cont
1	H1FFCAMT	h1ffcamt:w1 cpl flag amount of transfer from kids	Categ
1	R1FPANY	r1fpany:w1 r any transfer from parents	Categ
1	S1FPANY	s1fpany:w1 s any transfer from parents	Categ
1	R1FPAMT_T	r1fpamt_t:w1 r amount of transfer from parents (categ)	Categ
1	S1FPAMT_T	s1fpamt_t:w1 s amount of transfer from parents (categ)	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1FCANY	7176	0.08	0.27	0.00	1.00
H1FCAMT	7078	125.53	805.61	0.00	10000.00
H1FFCAMT	7078	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00
R1FPANY	2282	0.05	0.23	0.00	1.00
S1FPANY	1352	0.05	0.21	0.00	1.00
R1FPAMT_T	2246	0.08	0.43	0.00	3.00
S1FPAMT_T	1337	0.08	0.44	0.00	3.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1FCANY
.d:dk	4
.k:no kids	1276
.m:missing	40
.r:refuse	8
0.no financial transfer	6610
1.financial transfer	566

Value	H1FFCAMT
.d:dk	97
.k:no kids	1276
.m:missing	48
.r:refuse	5
0.original value	7048
1.top-coded value	30

Value	R1FPANY
.d:dk	1
.m:missing	36
.r:refuse	1
.t:no parents	6184
0.no financial transfer	2160

1.financial transfer	122

Value	S1FPANY
.d:dk	1
.m:missing	17
.r:refuse	1
.t:no parents	2927
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no financial transfer	1288
1.financial transfer	64

Value	R1FPAMT_T
.d:dk	15
.m:missing	48
.r:refuse	4
.t:no parents	6191
0.0	2160
1.less than 1000	34
2.1000-2000	13
3.2000+	39

Value	S1FPAMT_T
.d:dk	6
.m:missing	22
.r:refuse	2
.t:no parents	2931
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.0	1288
1.less than 1000	17
2.1000-2000	8
3.2000+	24

How Constructed:

HwFCANY indicates whether the respondent and/or his/her spouse received any financial assistance from their children or grandchildren totalling 250 Euro or more in the last 2 years. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse did not receive financial assistance from their children. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent and/or spouse did receive financial assistance from their children. RwFCANY is assigned special missing code .k if the respondent does not report having any children. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses to RwFCANY are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwFCANY is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwFCAMT indicates the amount of financial assistance the respondent and/or his/her spouse received from their children in Euro. HwFCAMT is assigned special missing code .k if the respondent does not report having any children. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwFCAMT are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwFCAMT is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwFFCAMT is a flag variable indicating if the amount of financial assistance received by the respondent and/or his/her spouse from their children is top-coded. If the value in HwFCAMT is the original value of 0 to 9,999 Euro, then HwFFCAMT is set to 0. If the value is 10,000 Euro or greater, then HwFCAMT is top-coded and set to 10,000 Euro and HwFFCAMT is set to 1. HwFFCAMT is assigned special missing code .k if the respondent does not report having any children. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwFFCAMT are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwFFCAMT is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

RwFPANY indicates whether the respondent received any financial assistance from their parents/father/mother in the last 2 years, not counting any shared housing or shared food. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent did not receive any financial assistance from their parents. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent did receive financial support from their parents. RwFPANY is assigned

special missing code .t if the respondent reports both parents being deceased. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses to RwFPANY are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwFPANY is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwFPANY indicates whether the respondent's spouse received any financial assistance from their parents/father/mother in the last 2 years, and its values are taken from RwFPANY. In addition to the special missing codes used by RwFPANY, SwFPANY employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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.

RwFPAMT_T indicates the amount of financial assistance the respondent received from their parents. RwFPAMT_T is assigned the following values: 1. less than 1000 Euro, 2.less than 2000 Euro, 3.more than 2000 Euro. RwFPAMT_T is assigned special missing code .t if the respondent reports both parents being deceased. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses to RwFPAMT_T are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwFPAMT_T is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwFPAMT_T indicates the amount of financial assistance the respondent's spouse received from their parents, and its values are taken from RwFPAMT_T. In addition to the special missing codes used by RwFPAMT_T, SwFPAMT_T employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

HwFCANY, HwFCAMT, HwFFCAMT, RwFPANY, and RwFPAMT_T are only available for wave 1 of TILDA. These variables are not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

These variables are not available in the RAND HRS, but users can construct a similar variable from the HRS. Please note that TILDA provides grouped values of financial assistance given by parents, while the HRS does not group the values. All values in the TILDA are given in Euro, whereas the HRS gives values in dollars.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

SOCTOTALCHILD	count of number of living children
TC018	in the last two years, have you (or your spouse\partner)
TC019	over the last 2 years, about how much was the total valu
TP001	is your mother alive?
TP007	is your father alive?
TP054	not counting any shared food or housing, have you receiv
TP056	in total, in the last two years, about how much was this

Financial Transfers Given

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1TCANY	h1tcany:w1 cpl any transfer to kids	Categ
2	H2TCANY	h2tcany:w2 cpl any transfer to kids	Categ
1	H1TCAMT	h1tcamt:w1 cpl amount of transfer to kids	Cont
1	H1FTCAMT	h1ftcamt:w1 cpl flag amount of transfer to kids	Categ
1	R1TPANY	r1tpany:w1 r any transfer to parents	Categ
1	S1TPANY	s1tpany:w1 s any transfer to parents	Categ
1	R1TPAMT_T	r1tpamt_t:w1 r amount of transfer to parents (categ)	Categ
1	S1TPAMT_T	s1tpamt_t:w1 s amount of transfer to parents (categ)	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1TCANY	7148	0.53	0.50	0.00	1.00
H2TCANY	6193	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
H1TCAMT	6632	1909.14	3107.17	0.00	10000.00
H1FTCAMT	6632	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00
R1TPANY	2277	0.12	0.32	0.00	1.00
S1TPANY	1351	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00
R1TPAMT_T	2212	0.29	1.03	0.00	5.00
S1TPAMT_T	1318	0.24	0.93	0.00	5.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1TCANY	H2TCANY
.d:dk	13	10
.k:no kids	1276	1186
.m:missing	40	1105
.r:refuse	27	10
0.no financial transfer	3385	3023
1.financial transfer	3763	3170

Value	H1FTCAMT
.d:dk	511
.k:no kids	1277
.m:missing	40
.r:refuse	44
0.original value	6029
1.top-coded value	603

Value	R1TPANY
.d:dk	6
.m:missing	36
.r:refuse	2

```
.t:no parents                          |        6183
0.no financial transfer                |        2015
1.financial transfer                   |         262

Value----------------------------------|     S1TPANY
.d:dk                                  |           3
.m:missing                             |          17
.r:refuse                              |           1
.t:no parents                          |        2926
.u:unmar                               |        2539
.v:sp nr                               |        1667
0.no financial transfer                |        1214
1.financial transfer                   |         137

Value----------------------------------|   R1TPAMT_T
.d:dk                                  |          31
.m:missing                             |          59
.r:refuse                              |           2
.t:no parents                          |        6200
0.0                                    |        2015
1.less than 500                        |          40
2.less than 1000                       |          40
3.1001-1500                            |          22
4.1501-2000                            |          28
5.2000+                                |          67

Value----------------------------------|   S1TPAMT_T
.d:dk                                  |          16
.m:missing                             |          30
.r:refuse                              |           1
.t:no parents                          |        2933
.u:unmar                               |        2539
.v:sp nr                               |        1667
0.0                                    |        1214
1.less than 500                        |          23
2.less than 1000                       |          22
3.1001-1500                            |          13
4.1501-2000                            |          17
5.2000+                                |          29
```

How Constructed:

HwTCANY indicates whether the respondent gave any financial assistance to their children totalling 250 Euro or more in the last 2 years, apart from any large lump sums (>5000 Euro) given in the last 10 years. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent did not provide financial assistance to their children. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent did provide financial assistance to their children. HwTCANY is assigned special missing code .k if the respondent does not report having any children. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses to HwTCANY are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwTCANY is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwTCAMT indicates the amount of financial assistance the respondent provided to their children in Euro. HwTCAMT is assigned special missing code .k if the respondent does not report having any children. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwTCAMT are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwTCAMT is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwFTCAMT is a flag variable indicating if the amount of financial assistance provided by the respondent to their children is top-coded. If the value in HwTCAMT is the original value of 0 to 9,999 Euro, then HwFTCAMT is set to 0. If the value is 10,000 Euro or greater, then HwTCAMT is top-coded and set to 10,000 Euro and HwFTCAMT is set to 1. HwFTCAMT is assigned special missing code .k if the respondent does not report having any children. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwFTCAMT are assigned

special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwFTCAMT is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

RwTPANY indicates whether the respondent gave any financial assistance to their parents/father/mother in the last 2 years, not counting any shared housing or shared food. A code of 0 indicates that the respondent did not provide any financial assistance to their parents. A code of 1 indicates that the respondent did provide financial support to their parents. RwTPANY is assigned special missing code .t if the respondent reports both parents being deceased. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses to RwTPANY are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwTPANY is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwTPANY indicates whether the respondent's spouse gave any financial assistance to their parents/father/mother in the last 2 years, and its values are taken from RwTPANY. In addition to the special missing codes used by RwTPANY, SwTPANY employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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.

RwTPAMT_T indicates the amount of financial assistance the respondent provided to their parents. RwTPAMT_T is assigned the following values: 1. less than 500 Euro, 2.less than 1000 Euro, 3.1001 to 1500 Euro, 4.1501 to 2000 Euro, 5.more than 2000 Euro. RwTPAMT_T is assigned special missing code .t if the respondent reports both parents being deceased. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses to RwTPAMT_T are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwTPAMT_T is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwTPAMT_T indicates the amount of financial assistance the respondent's spouse provided to their parents, and its values are taken from RwTPAMT_T. In addition to the special missing codes used by RwTPAMT_T, SwTPAMT_T employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

HwTCANY is available in all waves of TILDA.

HwTCAMT, HwFTCAMT, RwTPANY, and RwTPAMT_T are only available for wave 1 of TILDA. These variables are not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

These variables are not available in the RAND HRS, but users can construct a similar variable from the HRS. Please note that TILDA provides grouped values for financial assistance given to parents, while the HRS does not group the values. All values in the TILDA are given in Euro, whereas the HRS gives values in dollars.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    SOCTOTALCHILD  count of number of living children
    TC011          i would now like to ask about financial assistance to yo
    TC012          about how much was this support in total? (euro)
    TP001          is your mother alive?
    TP007          is your father alive?
    TP040          not counting any shared housing or shared food, in the l
    TP042          in total, in the last two years, about how much was this
Wave 2:
    TC011          tc011 - during the last 2 years, did [you/he/she] give f
```

Total Financial Transfers

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	H1FREC	h1frec:w1 cpl total amount received	Cont
1	H1FFREC	h1ffrec:w1 cpl flag total amount received	Categ
1	H1TGIV	h1tgiv:w1 cpl total amount given	Cont
1	H1FTGIV	h1ftgiv:w1 cpl flag total amount given	Categ
1	H1FTOT	h1ftot:w1 cpl net value financial transfers	Cont
1	H1FFTOT	h1fftot:w1 cpl flag net value financial transfers	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
H1FREC	6730	124.23	775.44	0.00	10000.00
H1FFREC	8325	-0.17	0.48	-1.00	2.00
H1TGIV	6393	1562.95	2899.72	0.00	12500.00
H1FTGIV	7957	-0.10	0.62	-1.00	3.00
H1FTOT	6341	-1445.98	2984.41	-12500.00	10000.00
H1FFTOT	7888	-0.07	0.67	-1.00	3.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	H1FFREC
.d:dk	97
.m:missing	74
.r:refuse	8
-1.spouse absent	1667
0.original values	6514
1.includes top-coded values	27
2.includes banded values	117

Value	H1FTGIV
.d:dk	432
.m:missing	84
.r:refuse	31
-1.spouse absent	1667
0.original values	5643
1.includes top-coded values	418
2.includes banded values	199
3.incldues top-coded and banded values	30

Value	H1FFTOT
.d:dk	486
.m:missing	92
.r:refuse	38
-1.spouse absent	1667
0.original values	5475
1.includes top-coded values	428

```
2.includes banded values                |         275
3.incldues top-coded and banded values  |          43
```

How Constructed:

HwFREC indicates the total amount the household received in financial transfers. HwFREC is defined as: HwFCAMT + RwFPAMT_T for single respondents and HwFCAMT + RwFPAMT_T + SwFPAMT_T for married and partnered respondents. Because RwFPAMT_T and SwFPAMT_T have banded values, the mid-point of the band was used to derive HwFREC. In the case that the household has special missing value .k for HwFCAMT or special missing .t for RwFPAMT_T or SwFPAMT_T, as they do not have living children or living parents, respectively, a zero value is assigned for the component in the summation of HwFREC. For households where the spouse did not complete an interview and information on financial transfers from the spouse’s parents are unknown, special missing .a is assigned to HwFREC. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwFREC are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwFREC is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwFFREC is a flag variable indicating whether top-coded or banded values were used in the calculation of the total amount the household received in financial transfers. If no top-coded or banded values were used, then HwFFREC is coded as 0. If a top-coded was included in the summation of HwFREC, HwFFREC is coded as 1. If the mid-point of band was included in the summation of HwFREC, HwFFREC is coded as 2. If a top-coded value and the mid-point of band was included in the summation of HwFREC, HwFFREC is coded as 3. If HwFREC was not calculated because the spouse did not complete an interview, HwFFREC is coded as -1. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwFFREC are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwFFREC is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwTGIV indicates the total amount the household gave in financial transfers. HwTGIV is defined as: HwTCAMT + RwTPAMT_T for single respondents and HwTCAMT + RwTPAMT_T + SwTPAMT_T for married and partnered respondents. Because RwTPAMT_T and SwTPAMT_T have banded values, the mid-point of the band was used in the derivation of HwTGIV. In the case that the household has special missing value .k for HwTCAMT or special missing .t for RwTPAMT_T or SwTPAMT_T, as they do not have living children or living parents, respectively, a zero value is assigned for the component in the summation of HwTGIV. For households where the spouse did not complete an interview and information on financial transfers to the spouse’s parents are unknown, special missing .a is assigned to HwTGIV. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwTGIV are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwTGIV is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwFTGIV is a flag variable indicating whether top-coded or grouped values were used in the calculation of the total amount the respondent gave in financial transfers. If no top-coded or banded values were used, then HwFTGIV is coded as 0. If a top-coded was included in the summation of HwTGIV, HwFTGIV is coded as 1. If the mid-point of band was included in the summation of HwTGIV, HwFTGIV is coded as 2. If a top-coded value and the mid-point of band was included in the summation of HwTGIV, HwFTGIV is coded as 3. If HwTGIV was not calculated because the spouse did not complete an interview, HwFTGIV is coded as -1. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwFTGIV are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwFTGIV is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwFTOT indicates the net amount of the respondent's financial transfers. HwFTOT is defined as: HwFREC - HwTGIV. For households where the spouse did not complete an interview and information on financial transfers to/from the spouse’s parents are unknown, special missing .a is assigned to HwFTOT. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwFTOT are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwFTOT is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

HwFFTOT is a flag variable indicating whether top-coded or grouped values were used in the calculation of the net amount of the respondent's financial transfers. If no top-coded or banded values were used, then HwFFTOT is coded as 0. If a top-coded was included in the summation of HwFTOT, HwFFTOT is coded as 1. If the mid-point of band was included in the summation of HwFTOT, HwFFTOT is coded as 2. If a top-coded value and the mid-point of band was included in the summation of HwFTOT, HwFFTOT is coded as 3. If HwFTOT was not calculated because the spouse did not complete an interview, HwFFTOT is coded as -1. Don't know, refused, or other missing responses to HwFFTOT are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. HwFFTOT is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

HwFREC, HwFFREC, HwTGIV, HwFTGIV, HwFTOT, and HwFFTOT are only available in wave 1. These variables are not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

These variables are not available in the RAND HRS, but users can construct similar variables from the HRS. All values in the TILDA are given in Euro, whereas the HRS gives values in dollars.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

SOCTOTALCHILD	count of number of living children
TC011	i would now like to ask about financial assistance to yo
TC012	about how much was this support in total? (euro)
TC018	in the last two years, have you (or your spouse\partner)
TC019	over the last 2 years, about how much was the total valu
TP001	is your mother alive?
TP001	is your mother alive?
TP007	is your father alive?
TP007	is your father alive?
TP040	not counting any shared housing or shared food, in the l
TP042	in total, in the last two years, about how much was this
TP054	not counting any shared food or housing, have you receiv
TP056	in total, in the last two years, about how much was this

Section H: Employment History

Currently Working for Pay

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1WORK	r1work:w1 r working for pay	Categ
2	R2WORK	r2work:w2 r working for pay	Categ
1	S1WORK	s1work:w1 s working for pay	Categ
2	S2WORK	s2work:w2 s working for pay	Categ
1	R1WORK2	r1work2:w1 r works at 2nd job	Categ
1	S1WORK2	s1work2:w1 s works at 2nd job	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1WORK	8502	0.40	0.49	0.00	1.00
R2WORK	6744	0.36	0.48	0.00	1.00
S1WORK	4296	0.46	0.50	0.00	1.00
S2WORK	3357	0.42	0.49	0.00	1.00
R1WORK2	8502	0.02	0.14	0.00	1.00
S1WORK2	4296	0.02	0.16	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1WORK	R2WORK
.d:dk	2	
.m:missing		463
0.not working for pay	5105	4312
1.working for pay	3397	2432

Value	S1WORK	S2WORK
.d:dk	2	
.m:missing		197
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.not working for pay	2327	1952
1.working for pay	1969	1405

Value	R1WORK2
.d:dk	2
0.not working for pay	8321
1.working for pay	181

Value	S1WORK2
.d:dk	2
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.not working for pay	4189
1.working for pay	107

How Constructed:

RwWORK indicates whether the respondent is doing any paid work. Respondents are asked what best describes their current situation in relation to work, retirement and pensions. In all waves, respondents who are employed or self-employed are coded as ‘1. Working for pay’. All other respondents are asked the follow up question “Did you, nevertheless, do any paid work, during the last week either as an employee or self-employed for at least one hour”. In wave 1, those who respond that they have are coded as ‘1. Working for pay’. Those who respond No are coded as ‘0. Not working for pay’. In wave 2, only the first question is used to assign values to RwWORK.

RwWORK2 indicates whether the respondent is working more than one job. RwWORK2 takes a value of 0 (R does not work more than one job) whenever RwWORK is 0.

When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, RwWORK and RwWORK2 are assigned special missing codes .d, .m, or .r, respectively. RwWORK and RwWORK2 are set to blank missing (.) when respondents do not respond to the current wave.

SwWORK records whether the respondent’s spouse in the current wave is working for pay. Its value is taken from the spouse's RwWORK. SwWORK2 records whether the respondent’s spouse in the current wave is working more than one job. Its value is taken from the spouse's RwWORK2. In addition to the special missing values used in RwWORK and RwWORK2, SwWORK and SwWORK2 employ two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

In Wave 1, RwWORK is assigned values based on the respondent's responses to their current work situation and doing any paid work. In the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset, there is a single variable based on the respondent's responses to their current work situation, indicating whether the respondent is employed/self-employed or not. This single variable is used to assign values to RwWORK in Wave 2.

RwWORK2 is only available in Wave 1. This variable is not currently included in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The HRS asks the following question: “are you doing any work for pay at the present time?” Unlike the HRS, TILDA asks if the respondent’s current status in the workforce with a follow up question asking if they have done any paid work in the last four weeks if the respondent is not currently employed.

The HRS surveys respondents about a second job by asking, “are you doing any other work for pay now, such as (another) business of your own, a second job, or the military reserve”. TILDA asks respondents “Apart from your main job, do you have any other jobs, including subsidiary work in self-employment or farming?”

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    WE001          which one of these would you say best describes your cur
    WE003          did you, nevertheless, do any paid work during the last
    WE101          do you currently have more than one job?
Wave 2:
    EMPLOY         are you currently employed/self-employed?
```

Whether Self-Employed

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1SLFEMP	r1slfemp:w1 whether r self-employed	Categ
1	S1SLFEMP	s1slfemp:w1 whether s self-employed	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1SLFEMP	8502	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00
S1SLFEMP	4296	0.13	0.34	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1SLFEMP
.d:dk	2
0.not self-employed	7579
1.self-employed	923

Value	S1SLFEMP
.d:dk	2
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.not self-employed	3741
1.self-employed	555

How Constructed:

RwSLFEMP is taken from the TILDA question asking respondents in relation to work, retirement and pensions, what would best describe their current situation. RwSLFEMP takes a value of 1 if the respondent reports being self-employed and 0 otherwise. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwSLFEMP is assigned special missing codes .d, .m, or .r respectively. RwSLFEMP is set to blank missing (.) when the respondent does not respond to the current wave.

SwSLFEMP records whether the respondent's spouse in the current wave is self-employed. Its value is taken from the spouse's RwSLFEMP. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwSLFEMP, SwSLFEMP employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

RwSLFEMP is only available in Wave 1. In the Wave 2 Public Dataset, whether a respondent is employed or self-employed is combined into a single variable, so self-employed respondents cannot be distinguished from employed respondents.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the HRS which asks "do you work for someone else, are you self-employed, or what?" TILDA asks respondents what best describes them in relation to work, retirement and pensions.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:
    WE001   which one of these would you say best describes your cur

Labor Force Status

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1LBRF_T	r1lbrf_t:w1 r labor force status	Categ
1	S1LBRF_T	s1lbrf_t:w1 s labor force status	Categ
2	R2LBRFS_T	r2lbrfs_t:w2 r labor force status (simplified)	Categ
2	S2LBRFS_T	s2lbrfs_t:w2 s labor force status (simplified)	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1LBRF_T	8398	4.11	2.31	1.00	8.00
S1LBRF_T	4255	3.93	2.38	1.00	8.00
R2LBRFS_T	6744	1.87	0.76	1.00	3.00
S2LBRFS_T	3357	1.79	0.77	1.00	3.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1LBRF_T
.d:dk	2
.o:other	104
1.employed	2218
2.self-employed	595
3.unemployed	413
4.in education or training	55
5.retired	3048
6.permanently sick or disabled	395
7.looking after home or family	1346
8.farmer	328

Value	S1LBRF_T
.d:dk	2
.o:other	41
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
1.employed	1269
2.self-employed	369
3.unemployed	204
4.in education or training	27
5.retired	1370
6.permanently sick or disabled	172
7.looking after home or family	658
8.farmer	186

Value	R2LBRFS_T
.m:missing	463
1.employed or self-employed	2432
2.retired	2773
3.not employed/self-employed/retired	1539

Value	S2LBRFS_T
.m:missing	197

.u:unmar	2066
.v:sp nr	1587
1.employed or self-employed	1405
2.retired	1241
3.not employed/self-employed/retired	711

How Constructed:

RwLBRF_T summarizes the labor force status for the respondent as “1.employed” “2.self-employed”, “3.unemployed”, “4.in education or training” “5.retired”, “6.permanently sick or disabled”, “7.looking after home or family”, or “8.farmer”. Labor force status is elicited by means of the question “Now I’m going to ask you some questions about work, retirement and pensions. Which one of these would you say best describes your current situation?” after which the respondent is shown a card with the above set of labor force statuses to choose from. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer or have an ‘other’ labor force status, RwLBRF_T are assigned special missing codes .d, .m, .r or .o, respectively. RwLBRF_T is set to blank missing (.) when the respondent does not respond to the current wave.

SwLBRF_T summarizes the labor force status for the respondent's spouse or partner. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwLBRF_T. In addition to the special missing values used in RwLBRF_T, SwLBRF_T employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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.

RwLBRFS_T is a simplified summary of the labor force status for the respondent. It is provided to give a general sense of the labor force status of the respondent in Wave 2 based on what is provided in the Wave 2 public dataset. A code of 1 indicates the respondent is either employed or self-employed. A code of 2 indicates the respondent is retired. A code of 3 indicates the respondent reported a labor force status of unemployed, permanently sick or disabled, looking after home or family, in education or training, or other. Respondents who are missing any indication of the Wave 2 labor force status in the Wave 2 public dataset are assigned special missing code .m. RwLBRFS_T is set to blank missing (.) when the respondent does not respond to the current wave.

SwLBRFS_T is a simplified summary of the labor force status for the respondent's spouse or partner for Wave 2. It is taken from the spouse's values to RwLBRFS_T. In addition to the special missing values used in RwLBRFS_T, SwLBRFS_T employs two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

In the Wave 1 Dataset, the values for RwLBRF_T are taken from the question asking about what best describes the respondent's current situation in relation to work, retirement, and pensions. However in the Wave 2 Public Dataset, the values for RwLBRFS_T only identify respondents as employed/self-employed or retired.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the HRS, TILDA asks directly which best describes the respondent’s situation in relation to work, retirement and pensions. In the RAND HRS, the derivation of RwLBRF uses different survey questions where respondents can provide evidence of work, retirement and disability alone or in combination with other labor statuses (e.g. looking for part-time or full-time work).

Because of differences in surveys and variables’ derivation, RwLBRF_T in the Harmonized TILDA uses a slightly different categorization than RwLBRF in the RAND HRS. Specifically, RwLBRF_T does not separate out full-time and part-time work, which are treated as distinct categories in RwLBRF. Also, unlike RwLBRF in the RAND HRS, RwLBRF_T does not feature the statuses of “partly retired” and “not in the labor force”. RwLBRF_T does include the categories “self-employed”, “in education or training”, “looking after home or family” and “farmer”.

A simplified version of the labor status like RwLBRFS_T is not included in the RAND HRS because all waves of the respondent's labor force status are made available in the HRS public data.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    WE001          which one of these would you say best describes your cur
    WE201          what is the nature of your business or occupation?
Wave 2:
    EMPLOY         are you currently employed/self-employed?
    RETIRED        are you currently retired
```

Hours of Work per Week at Main Job

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1JHOURS	r1jhours:w1 r hours worked/week main job	Cont
1	S1JHOURS	s1jhours:w1 s hours worked/week main job	Cont
2	R2JHOURS_T	r2jhours_t:w2 r hours worked/week main job	Categ
2	S2JHOURS_T	s2jhours_t:w2 s hours worked/week main job	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1JHOURS	2777	33.07	15.90	0.00	168.00
S1JHOURS	1590	33.85	15.82	0.00	140.00
R2JHOURS_T	1881	6.78	2.74	1.00	13.00
S2JHOURS_T	1047	6.89	2.70	1.00	13.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R2JHOURS_T
.d:dk	5
.m:missing	1194
.w:not working	4127
1.less than 5 hours	51
2.5-9.9 hours	91
3.10-14.9 hours	119
4.15-19.9 hours	155
5.20-24.9 hours	255
6.25-29.9 hours	95
7.30-34.9 hours	189
8.35-39.9 hours	433
9.40-44.9 hours	272
10.45-49.9 hours	91
11.50-54.9 hours	57
12.55-59.9 hours	20
13.60+ hours	53

Value	S2JHOURS_T
.d:dk	2
.m:missing	646
.u:unmar	2066
.v:sp nr	1587
.w:not working	1859
1.less than 5 hours	22
2.5-9.9 hours	44
3.10-14.9 hours	56
4.15-19.9 hours	94
5.20-24.9 hours	145
6.25-29.9 hours	55
7.30-34.9 hours	108
8.35-39.9 hours	245
9.40-44.9 hours	147
10.45-49.9 hours	49

11.50-54.9 hours		36
12.55-59.9 hours		15
13.60+ hours		31

How Constructed:

RwJHOURS in wave 1 and RwJHOURS_T in wave 2 are the usual number of hours per week the respondent works at his/her main job, excluding meal breaks and including paid or unpaid overtime. In wave 1, respondents reported as employed, excluding those who are self-employed, and those reported as a different labor force status but who reported working for pay are asked about their number of hours worked per week. Self-employed respondents who are farmers are first asked the number of full-time and part-time weeks of farm work, then asked the number of hours per week usually worked. Self-employed respondents who are not farmers are not asked the number of hours per week usually worked, and are coded as .s. In wave 2, these questions were asked to the respondents in the same way; however, data for the self-employed farmers are not available. As such, RwJHOURS_T only includes information from respondents who report being employed, or who report working for pay for wave 2. Rather than containing continuous values, RwJHOURS_T has hours per week categorized as follows: 1.less than 5 hours, 2.5-9.9 hours, 3.10-14.9 hours, 4.15-19.9 hours, 5.20-24.9 hours, 6.25-29.9 hours, 7.30-34.9 hours, 8.35-39.9 hours, 9.40-44.9 hours, 10.45-49.9 hours, 11.50-54.9 hours, 12.55-59.9 hours, 13.60+ hours.

For those who don’t know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwJHOURS and RwJHOURS_T are set to special missing codes .d, .m and .r, respectively. RwJHOURS and RwJHOURS_T are set to a .w missing code if the respondent is not working. RwJHOURS and RwJHOURS_T are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave. As it is not possible using the Wave 2 public dataset to identify respondents in Wave 2 who are self-employed and so are either not asked about the number of hours worked or asked but their answers are not included in the Wave 2 data, there is a high number of .m missing in RwJHOURS_T.

In cases where the respondent has reported working at a second job, the number of hours worked at this job is asked but the responses are not included as part of the public dataset, and are thus unavailable.

SwJHOURS and SwJHOURS_T are the number of hours the respondent’s spouse in the current wave works at his/her main job. Their values are taken from the spouse's RwJHOURS and RwJHOURS_T. In addition to the special missing values used in RwJHOURS and RwJHOURS_T, SwJHOURS and SwJHOURS_T employ two additional special missing values, .u and .v. 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

In Wave 1, RwJHOURS is based on the responses of respondents who report being employed, self-employed (farmer and other), and working for pay. Due to the limited availability of variables in the Wave 2 Public Dataset, in Wave 2 RwJHOURS_T is based on the responses of respondents who report being employed and working for pay only, and does not include those who report being self-employed (farmer or other). Also, in Wave 1 the values for RwJHOURS are continuous, whereas in Wave 2, the values for RwJHOURS_T are categorized. In order to account for these differences, the variable names are slightly different between waves.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the HRS, TILDA does not ask every respondent reported as working for pay how many hours per week they work. Those who are self-employed in something other than farming are not asked the number of hours per week worked.

The RAND HRS asks respondents the number of hours per week they work at a second job where applicable, while this information is not currently available for TILDA.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

WE001	which one of these would you say best describes your cur
WE107	how many hours a week do you usually work in this job, e

```
    WE201          what is the nature of your business or occupation?
    WE320          how many hours per week did you usually work?
Wave 2:
    RETIRED        are you currently retired
    WE107          we107 - how many hours a week [do/does] [you/he/she] usu
```

Weeks Worked Per Year at Job

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1JWEEKS	r1jweeks:w1 r weeks worked/year	Cont
1	S1JWEEKS	s1jweeks:w1 s weeks worked/year	Cont
2	R2JWEEKS_T	r2jweeks_t:w2 r weeks worked/year	Categ
2	S2JWEEKS_T	s2jweeks_t:w2 s weeks worked/year	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1JWEEKS	2763	44.11	10.14	0.00	52.00
S1JWEEKS	1583	43.96	10.12	0.00	52.00
R2JWEEKS_T	1872	3.65	0.78	1.00	4.00
S2JWEEKS_T	1043	3.70	0.73	1.00	4.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R2JWEEKS_T
.d:dk	5
.m:missing	1194
.r:refuse	1
.w:not working	4135
1.less or equal to 13 weeks	89
2.14-26 weeks	96
3.27-39 weeks	190
4.40-56 weeks	1497

Value	S2JWEEKS_T
.d:dk	2
.m:missing	646
.u:unmar	2066
.v:sp nr	1587
.w:not working	1863
1.less or equal to 13 weeks	41
2.14-26 weeks	46
3.27-39 weeks	95
4.40-56 weeks	861

How Constructed:

RwJWEEKS and RwJWEEKS_T are the number of weeks the respondent works per year at his/her main job, excluding paid vacation or paid leave. In wave 1, respondents reported as employed and those who are a different labor force status but responded that they are working for pay are asked about the number of weeks worked per year. Respondents reported as farmers are asked about the number of weeks worked per year, excluding holiday time, in full-time and part-time farm work. The weeks of full-time and part-time work are added together to produce RwJWEEKS for farmers. Those who are self-employed, but not farming, are not asked the number of weeks worked per year and are coded as .s. In wave 2, these questions were asked to respondents in the same way; however, data for the self-employed farmers are not available. As such, RwJWEEKS_T only includes information from respondents who report being employed, or who report

working for pay for wave 2. Rather than containing continuous values, RwJWEEKS_T has weeks per year categorized as follows: 1.<=13 weeks, 2.14-26 weeks, 3.27-39 weeks, 4.40-56 weeks.

When respondents answer don't know, missing, or refuse to answer, RwJWEEKS and RwJWEEKS_T are set to special missing codes .d, .m and .r, respectively. RwJWEEKS and RwJWEEKS_T are set to a .w missing code if the respondent is not working. RwJWEEKS and RwJWEEKS_T are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave. As it is not possible using the Wave 2 public dataset to identify respondents in Wave 2 who are self-employed and so are either not asked about the number of hours worked or asked but their answers are not included in the Wave 2 data, there is a high number of .m missing in RwJWEEKS_T.

SwJWEEKS and SwJWEEKS_T are the number of weeks the respondent’s spouse works per year at his/her main job. Their values are taken from the spouse's RwJWEEKS and RwJWEEKS_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwJWEEKS and RwJWEEKS_T, SwJWEEKS and SwJWEEKS_T employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

In Wave 1, RwJWEEKS is based on the responses of respondents who report being employed, self-employed (farmer and other), and working for pay. Due to the limited availability of variables in the Wave 2 Public Dataset, in Wave 2 RwJWEEKS is based on the responses of respondents who report being employed and working for pay only, and does not include those who report being self-employed (farmer or other). Also, in Wave 1 the values for RwJWEEKS are continuous, whereas in Wave 2, the values for RwJWEEKS_T are categorized. In order to account for these differences, the variable names are slightly different between waves.

Differences with the RAND HRS

It should be noted that RwJWEEKS for farmers incorporates the number of reported weeks of full time and part time farm work.

Unlike the RAND HRS, the number of weeks worked per year in a second job is not asked in TILDA.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    WE001          which one of these would you say best describes your cur
    WE109          excluding paid vacation or paid leave, for how many week
    WE201          what is the nature of your business or occupation?
    WE318          how many weeks of full-time farm work (5 or more days of
    WE319          for how many weeks did you do part-time farm work during
Wave 2:
    RETIRED        are you currently retired
    WE109          we109 - excluding paid vacation or paid leave, for how m
```

Wage Rate

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1WGIHR_T	r1wgihr_t:w1 r wage rate-hrly	Cont
2	R2WGIHR_T	r2wgihr_t:w2 r wage rate-hrly	Cont
1	S1WGIHR_T	s1wgihr_t:w1 s wage rate-hrly	Cont
2	S2WGIHR_T	s2wgihr_t:w2 s wage rate-hrly	Cont
1	R1WGIWK_T	r1wgiwk_t:1 r wage rate-wkly	Cont
2	R2WGIWK_T	r2wgiwk_t:2 r wage rate-wkly	Cont
1	S1WGIWK_T	s1wgiwk_t:w1 s wage rate-wkly	Cont
2	S2WGIWK_T	s2wgiwk_t:w2 s wage rate-wkly	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1WGIHR_T	2277	23.42	36.25	0.00	833.30
R2WGIHR_T	1624	20.68	15.04	0.80	225.00
S1WGIHR_T	1309	23.57	30.28	0.00	500.00
S2WGIHR_T	928	21.47	14.70	1.20	183.30
R1WGIWK_T	2523	698.34	833.16	0.00	10000.00
R2WGIWK_T	1627	661.14	476.06	12.50	3250.00
S1WGIWK_T	1475	724.60	783.67	0.00	10000.00
S2WGIWK_T	929	695.86	489.96	12.50	3250.00

How Constructed:

RwWGIHR_T and RwWGIWK_T are the respondent's hourly and weekly wage rate in Euros, respectively. Those who have a labor force status of employed are asked, “Before any deductions for tax, social insurance (PRSI) or pension and health contributions, union dues and so on, about how much is your typical wage/salary payment? Include regular overtime, commission, tips etc”. In wave 1, the wages are provided as continuous amounts in the dataset. In wave 2, the wages were grouped to protect the anonymity of the respondents, and the midpoint of each range of wages was used to calculate the wage rate, as follows: 1.50 (less than 100), 2.150 (100-199), 3.250 (200-299), 4.350 (300-399), 5.450 (400-499), 6.550 (500-599), 7.650 (600-699), 8.750 (700-799), 9.850 (800-899), 10.950 (900-999), 11.1,050 (1,000-1,099), 12.1,150 (1,100-1,199), 13.1,250 (1,200-1,299), 14.1,350 (1,300-1,399), 15.1,450 (1,400-1,499), 16.1,750 (1,500-1,999), 17.2,250 (2,000-2,499), 18.2,750 (2,500-2,999), 19.3,250 (3,000-3,499), 20.3,750 (3,500-3,999), 21.4,500 (4,000-4,999), 22.5,500 (5,000-5,999), 23.6,500 (6,000-6,999), 24.7,000 (7,000+). The reported take-home pay can refer to different periods, e.g. pay per week, per two weeks, per month, per three months, per six months, or per year. The wage rate is calculated using the respondent's frequency of wage payment, in addition to the amount they are paid.

Those who are self-employed in farming are asked, "Before any tax and contributions, but after paying for any materials, equipment or goods that you use in your work, what was the approximate income from your farming activities in the last 12 months? Please exclude any rent or any payments from the Department of Agriculture, such as Single Farm Payment, REPS or REPS-SAC." Instead of reporting each wage value for farmers, these responses are grouped into 4 categories with a single number representing the category: 1.2,000 (0-3,999), 2.8,000 (4,000-13,999), 3.16,000 (14,000-17,999), 4.18,000 (18,000+). Calculations are based on the four representative numbers. Those who are self-employed in something other than farming are asked, “Excluding the share of any partner you might have, before tax and social insurance contributions, what was the total income or profit you made?” in reference to the past 12 months. In wave 2, these questions were asked to respondents in the same way; however, data for the self-employed farmers and other self-employed respondents are not available. As such, RwWGIHR_T and RwWGIWK_T only include information from respondents who report being employed, or who report working for pay for Wave 2.

In all waves, RwWGIWK_T is weekly wage rate, obtained by appropriately adjusting the employed respondent's take-home pay on the main job for the periodicity of the reported amount. In wave 1, for those who are self-employed in both farming and other, the weekly wage rate is calculated by dividing the total income/profit the respondent made in the past year by the total number of weeks in the year. In wave 2, wage information is not available for those who report being self-employed in farming or other.

In all waves, RwWGIHR_T is calculated as the ratio of the weekly wage rate to the usual hours worked per week on the main job for those who are employed. In wave 1, this same calculation is used for self-employed farmers. If the respondent reports working 0 hours per week, RwWGIHR_T is set to 0 regardless of the reported value for the take-home pay. In wave 1, RwWGIHR_T is not calculated for those who are self-employed as they are not asked how many hours per week they work. In wave 2, RwWGIHR_T is not calculated for those who are self-employed as farmers or other because their wage information is not available.

Both RwWGIHR_T and RwWGIWK_T represent amounts before taxes. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, refuse to answer, have an 'other' status for frequency of wage payments, or questions are skipped, RwWGIWK_T and RwWGIHR_T are assigned special missing codes .d, .m, .r, .o, or .s respectively. RwWGIHR_T and RwWGIWK_T are set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not respond to the current wave. As it is not possible using the Wave 2 public data to identify respondents in Wave 2 who are self-employed and who are asked about their wages but their answers are not included in the Wave 2 data, there is a high number of .m missing in RwWGIHR_T and RwWGIWK_T in Wave 2.

SwWGIHR_T and SwWGIWK_T are the respondent's current wave's spouse's hourly wage rate and weekly wage rate, respectively. They are taken from the spouse's RwWGIHR_T and RwWGIWK_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwWGIHR_T and RwWGIWK_T, SwWGIHR_T and SwWGIWK_T employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. SwWGIHR_T and SwWGIWK_T employ the special missing value .u, when the respondent reports not 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

In Wave 1, RwWGIHR_T and RwWGIWK_T are calculated for respondents who report being employed or working for pay based on continuous values of wages, for farmers based on grouped values of wages, and not for other self-employed respondents. In Wave 2, RwWGIHR_T and RwWGIWK_T are calculated for respondents who report being employed or working for pay based on the midpoint of grouped values of wages, and not for farmers or other self-employed respondents because these variables are not currently available in the Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The RAND HRS includes imputations for the wage rate. For the Harmonized TILDA, there is no imputation present. All results are taken directly from the questionnaire responses. In addition, wage calculations for the RAND HRS are in dollars, while wage calculations for the TILDA are in Euros.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

WE001	which one of these would you say best describes your cur
WE003	did you, nevertheless, do any paid work during the last
WE107	how many hours a week do you usually work in this job, e
WE112	thinking about your typical wage\salary payment, how lon
WE114	before any deductions for tax, social insurance (prsi) o
WE122	usually people have some deductions made at source such
WE201	what is the nature of your business or occupation?
WE208	excluding the share of any partner you might have, befor
WE301	do you own or have you owned a farm at any time during t
WE315	before any tax and contributions, but after paying for a
WE320	how many hours per week did you usually work?

Wave 2:

WE107	we107 - how many hours a week [do/does] [you/he/she] usu
WE112	we112 - thinking about [your/his/her] typical wage/salar
WE114	we114 - before any deductions, about how much is [your/h

Years of Tenure on Current Job

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1JCTEN_T	r1jcten_t:w1 r current job tenure	Categ
1	S1JCTEN_T	s1jcten_t:w1 s current job tenure	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1JCTEN_T	3048	2.17	1.25	1.00	5.00
S1JCTEN_T	1777	2.18	1.23	1.00	5.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1JCTEN_T
.d:dk	21
.m:missing	328
.r:refuse	2
.w:not working	5105
1.less than 10 years	1322
2.10-20 years	609
3.21-30 years	497
4.31-40 years	515
5.greater than 40 years	105

Value	S1JCTEN_T
.d:dk	7
.m:missing	186
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
.w:not working	2327
1.less than 10 years	759
2.10-20 years	359
3.21-30 years	301
4.31-40 years	304
5.greater than 40 years	54

How Constructed:

RwJCTEN_T is the respondent's years of tenure on their current job. Respondents who have reported working for pay in the last four weeks are asked “In which year did you start this job?”. Those who are self-employed are asked “In which year did you start this business”. RwJCTEN_T is categorized for anonymization purposes. Categories included are “1.less than 10 years”, “2.10-20 years”, “3.21-30 years”, “4.31-40 years” and “5.greater than 40 years”.

When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, a special missing code of .d, .m, or .r is used for each respective reason. If the respondent is not working, RwJCTEN_T is set to a .w missing code. RwJCTEN_T is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwJCTEN_T is the respondent’s spouse’s years of tenure on the current job. It is taken from the spouse's RwJCTEN_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwJCTEN_T, SwJCTEN_T employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

RwJCTEN_T is only available for Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

After the initial report of a job, RwJCTEN in the RAND HRS is calculated using the job start date from the interview when the job was first reported (unless the respondent reports being self-employed, in which case the given job start date is used). RwJCTEN_T in the Harmonized TILDA also uses the interview date to calculate years of tenure, however, unlike the RAND HRS, TILDA makes only the average year of interview available in the public dataset. Those who work in farming are excluded from these questions. Unlike the HRS, TILDA only asks the year they started their current job and as such, harmonized TILDA is less accurate.

RAND HRS provides this variable as a continuous variable while harmonized TILDA uses categories.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

WE001	which one of these would you say best describes your cur
WE105	in which year did you start this job?
WE203	in which year did you start this business?

Year Last Job Ended

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1JLASTY_T	r1jlasty_t:w1 r year last worked/not working	Categ
1	S1JLASTY_T	s1jlasty_t:w1 s year last worked/not working	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1JLASTY_T	3332	1.07	0.49	0.00	2.00
S1JLASTY_T	1556	1.12	0.49	0.00	2.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1JLASTY_T
.d:dk	77
.n:never worked	429
.r:refuse	4
.w:working	4662
0. 1980 or earlier	293
1. 2008 or earlier	2521
2. 2010 or earlier	518

Value	S1JLASTY_T
.d:dk	11
.n:never worked	153
.r:refuse	2
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
.w:working	2576
0. 1980 or earlier	101
1. 2008 or earlier	1162
2. 2010 or earlier	293

How Constructed:

RwJLASTY_T is the year when the respondent’s last job ended. Only respondents who are unemployed or retired are asked this question. Those who are unemployed are asked “In what year did you become unemployed?” and those who have retired are asked “Now I’d like to ask some details about your last job. When did you stop working at this job?”. RwJLASTY_T is categorized for purposes of respondent anonymity. Categories include “0.1980”, “1.2008” and “2.2010”. The categories indicate that the respondent last worked in that year or the years before it, in accordance with the other category options. If the respondent has reported that they have never done any paid work, RwJLASTY_T is set to a .n missing code. RwJLASTY_T is set to missing value .w if the respondent is working. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, RwJLASTY_T is assigned special missing codes .d, .m or .r, respectively. RwJLASTY_T is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwJLASTY_T is the year the respondent’s spouse last worked. It is taken from the spouse's RwJLASTY_T. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwJLASTY_T, SwJLASTY_T employs two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

RwJLASTY_T is only available for Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike in the RAND HRS, RwJLASTY_T in TILDA does not use the month and year given for disability to fill in missing job stop dates. The RAND HRS also provides a continuous variable while harmonized TILDA categorizes the results.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

WE001	which one of these would you say best describes your cur
WE004	have you ever done any paid work?
WE401	in what year did you become unemployed?
WE610	when did you stop working at your last job? year

Total Years Worked from Self Report

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1JYEARS	r1jyears:w1 r years worked/self-rpt	Cont
1	S1JYEARS	s1jyears:w1 s years worked/self-rpt	Cont
1	R1FJYEARS	r1fjyears:w1 r flag for years worked/self-rpt	Categ
1	S1FJYEARS	s1fjyears:w1 s flag for years worked/self-rpt	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1JYEARS	7842	33.01	13.78	4.00	65.00
S1JYEARS	4056	33.07	13.18	4.00	65.00
R1FJYEARS	7842	0.03	0.19	0.00	2.00
S1FJYEARS	4056	0.02	0.14	0.00	2.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FJYEARS
.d:dk	87
.n:never done paid work	571
.r:refuse	4
0.reported years worked	7652
1.years worked bottom-coded	155
2.year worked top-coded	35

Value	S1FJYEARS
.d:dk	20
.n:never done paid work	219
.r:refuse	3
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.reported years worked	3991
1.years worked bottom-coded	58
2.year worked top-coded	7

How Constructed:

RwJYEARS is the total number of self-reported years worked. In order to protect respondent anonymity, RwJYEARS is bottom and top-coded. RwFJYEARS indicates if RwJYEARS has been grouped in this way. If the total years worked is less than 5, then RwJYEARS is set to 4 and RwFJYEARS is set to 1. If the total years worked is greater than 64, then RwJYEARS is set to 65 and RwFJYEARS is set to 2. If the value in RwJYEARS has not been grouped, then RwFJYEARS is set to 0. Respondents who have never done paid work are assigned special missing .n. When respondents answer don't know, are missing, or refuse to answer, RwJYEARS and RwFJYEARS are set to special missing codes .d, .m, and .r, respectively. RwJYEARS and RwFJYEARS are set to blank missing (.) when the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

SwJYEARS and SwFJYEARS are the total number of self-reported years worked and its flag for the respondent's spouse, respectively. The values are taken from the spouse's RwJYEARS and RwFJYEARS. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwJYEARS and RwFJYEARS, SwJYEARS and SwFJYEARS employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

RwJYEARS is only available for Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:
    JH102   since you started your first regular job or business, ro

Section I: Retirement & Expectation

Whether Retired: Retired Employment Status

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1RETEMP	r1retemp:w1 whether r retired	Categ
2	R2RETEMP	r2retemp:w2 whether r retired	Categ
1	S1RETEMP	s1retemp:w1 whether s retired	Categ
2	S2RETEMP	s2retemp:w2 whether s retired	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1RETEMP	8502	0.36	0.48	0.00	1.00
R2RETEMP	7157	0.40	0.49	0.00	1.00
S1RETEMP	4296	0.32	0.47	0.00	1.00
S2RETEMP	3530	0.36	0.48	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1RETEMP	R2RETEMP
.d:dk	2	
.m:missing		50
0.no	5454	4279
1.yes	3048	2878

Value	S1RETEMP	S2RETEMP
.d:dk	2	
.m:missing		24
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	2926	2247
1.yes	1370	1283

How Constructed:

In wave 1, RwRETEMP is derived from current job status. In wave 2, RwRETEMP is derived from a given variable indicating if the respondent reports being retired or not. RwRETEMP is set to 1 if the respondent reports a retired status in current job status. It is set to 0 if the respondent does not report being retired. For details of current job status, please see “Section H: Employment History: Labor Force Status”. When respondents don’t know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwRETEMP is assigned special missing codes of .d, .m or .r, respectively. RwRETEMP is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwRETEMP indicates the spouse’s retirement status and is taken directly from the spouse’s RwRETEMP. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwRETEMP, SwRETEMP 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

In wave 1, RwRETEMP is derived from a question regarding labor force status. In wave 2, this variable was not released in the public dataset in its original form in order to protect the anonymity of the respondents. As such, RwRETEMP is derived from a variable indicating whether the respondent reports being retired or not in wave 2.

Differences with the RAND HRS

In RAND HRS, the respondent can report a retired status alone or in addition to other statuses, such as working, disabled, or unemployed. The code ”2.Retire plus other empstat” in RwRETEMP indicates this additional information in the RAND HRS.

In HRS, the respondent is asked directly if they are retired. TILDA asks what best describes the respondent’s current employment situation.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    WE001          which one of these would you say best describes your cur
Wave 2:
    RETIRED        are you currently retired
```

Retirement Year, If Says Retired

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1RETYR	r1retyr:w1 r year retired if retired	Cont
1	S1RETYR	s1retyr:w1 s year retired if retired	Cont
1	R1FRETYR	r1fretyr:w1 flag for r year retired if retired	Categ
1	S1FRETYR	s1fretyr:w1 flag for s year retired if retired	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1RETYR	2938	1998.50	9.13	1979.00	2010.00
S1RETYR	1348	2000.03	8.36	1979.00	2010.00
R1FRETYR	2938	0.15	0.45	0.00	2.00
S1FRETYR	1348	0.11	0.41	0.00	2.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FRETYR
.d:dk	108
.r:refuse	2
.z:not retired	5456
0.reported retirement year	2602
1.retirement year bottom coded	230
2.retirement year top coded	106

Value	S1FRETYR
.d:dk	21
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
.z:not retired	2928
0.reported retirement year	1236
1.retirement year bottom coded	69
2.retirement year top coded	43

How Constructed:

RwRETYR indicates the retirement year if the respondent is retired. Respondents who have indicated they are currently retired are directly asked what year they retired. In cases where respondents don’t know or refuse to answer, RwRETYR is set to special missing values .d and .r, respectively. For those who are not retired, RwRETYR is set to special missing code .z. RwRETYR is set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

For anonymity purposes, retirement year is both top and bottom-coded to reduce the risk of identifying outliers in the dataset. RwFRETYR identifies if a respondent’s year of retirement has been top or bottom-coded. For those retired before 1980, RwRETYR is set to 1979 and RwFRETYR is coded as 1. For those retired in 2010 or later, RwRETYR is set to 2010 and RwFRETYR is coded as 2. If RwRETYR is not grouped, then RwFRETYR is coded as 0.

SwRETYR and SwFRETYR indicate the retirement year of the respondent's spouse. Their values are taken from RwRETYR and RwFRETYR. In addition to the special missing codes employed in RwRETYR and RwFRETYR, SwRETYR and SwFRETYR employ two additional special missing codes. 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

RwRETYR is only available in Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the RAND HRS, TILDA top and bottom-codes the values in RwRETYR.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    WE001          which one of these would you say best describes your cur
    WE601          in what year did you retire?
```

Retirement Age

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1RETAGE	r1retage:w1 r retirement age	Cont
1	S1RETAGE	s1retage:w1 s retirement age	Cont
1	R1FRETAGE	r1fretage:w1 r flag retirement age	Categ
1	S1FRETAGE	s1fretage:w1 s flag retirement age	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1RETAGE	2934	58.74	8.10	24.00	80.00
S1RETAGE	1347	58.92	7.37	27.00	79.00
R1FRETAGE	3470	0.35	0.48	0.00	1.00
S1FRETAGE	1671	0.33	0.47	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FRETAGE
.d:dk	64
.m:missing	4
.r:refuse	2
.z:not retired	4964
0.reported retirement year/age	2250
1.retirement year/age top/bottom-coded	1220

Value	S1FRETAGE
.d:dk	19
.m:missing	1
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
.z:not retired	2606
0.reported retirement year/age	1124
1.retirement year/age top/bottom-coded	547

How Constructed:

RwRETAGE is the respondent’s age when they retired. This question is not asked directly but derived using the respondent’s year of retirement and current age. In order to protect the anonymity of the respondents, age and retirement year are bottom and top-coded. RwFRETAGE is a flag variable which indicates if age and/or retirement year has been top or bottom-coded. If respondents are aged 49 and under or 80 and over, age has been set to 49 and 80, respectively, and these assigned values are used to calculate RwRETAGE. If respondents report a retirement year of 1979 or earlier, or 2010 or later, then retirement year has been set to 1979 and 2010, respectively, and these assigned values are used to calculate RwRETAGE. If these assigned values have been used in the calculation of RwRETAGE, then the calculated value is given in RwRETAGE and RwFRETAGE is set to 1. If original values have been used, then RwRETAGE is given as calculated and RwFRETAGE is set to 0. This means that RwRETAGE can take values below 49, but not above 80.

When the respondent doesn’t know or refuses to answer the question, RwRETAGE and RwFRETAGE are set to special missing codes .d and .r, respectively. Those who are not retired are set to missing code .z, and in cases where the information is not available as a result of missing data, respondents are set to missing code .m. RwRETAGE and RwFRETAGE are set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

SwRETAGE and SwFRETAGE indicate the respondent's spouse's age when they retired. They are taken from RwRETAGE and RwFRETAGE. In addition to the special missing values used in RwRETAGE and RwFRETAGE, SwRETAGE and SwFRETAGE employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. 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

RwRETAGE is only available for Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The HRS inquiries about the respondent's retirement month and year. As such, age at retirement can be calculated from the available data, just as in TILDA. Unlike TILDA, the RAND HRS does not top and bottom-code age or retirement variables.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

AGE	age at interview assuming dob is 1st of specified month
WE001	which one of these would you say best describes your cur
WE601	in what year did you retire?

Planned Retirement Year

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1RPLNYR	r1rplnyr:w1 r planned retirement year	Cont
1	S1RPLNYR	s1rplnyr:w1 s planned retirement year	Cont
1	R1FRPLNYR	r1frplnyr:w1 r flag planned retirement year	Categ
1	S1FRPLNYR	s1frplnyr:w1 s flag planned retirement year	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1RPLNYR	2250	2018.32	5.12	2010.00	2060.00
S1RPLNYR	1337	2018.55	5.37	2010.00	2060.00
R1FRPLNYR	2250	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00
S1FRPLNYR	1337	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FRPLNYR
.d:dk	530
.m:missing	2
.r:refuse	3
.w:retired or not working	4893
.x:doesn't plan to retire	826
0.reported retirement year/age	2093
1.retirement year/age top/bottom-coded	157

Value	S1FRPLNYR
.d:dk	282
.m:missing	1
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
.w:retired or not working	2241
.x:doesn't plan to retire	436
0.reported retirement year/age	1194
1.retirement year/age top/bottom-coded	143

How Constructed:

RwRPLNYR is the respondent's planned year of retirement. It is calculated based on the respondent's current age at the time of the interview and planned age at retirement. In order to protect the anonymity of the respondents, age is bottom and top-coded. RwFRPLNYR is a flag variable which indicates if age has been top or bottom-coded. If respondents are aged 49 and under or 80 and over, age has been set to 49 and 80, respectively, and these assigned values are used to calculate RwRPLNYR. If these assigned values have been used in the calculation of RwRPLNYR, then the calculated value is given in RwRPLNYR and RwFRPLNYR is set to 1. If original values of age have been used, then RwRPLNYR is given as calculated and RwFRPLNYR is set to 0.

Respondents who are already retired are assigned the special missing code .w. Respondents who do not plan to retire are assigned the special missing code .x. Don’t know, refused, or missing responses of RwRPLNYR

and RwFRPLNYR are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, or .m, respectively. RwRPLNYR and RwFRPLNYR are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwRPLNYR and SwFRPLNYR are the respondent's spouse's planned age of retirement and are taken directly from the spouse’s RwRPLNYR and RwFRPLNYR. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwRPLNYR and RwFRPLNYR, SwRPLNYR and SwFRPLNYR employ two additional special missing values, .u and .v. The special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. The 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

RwRPLNYR_T is only available for Wave 1. The data is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

In RAND HRS, RwRPLNYR indicates the respondent's planned year of retirement. TILDA does not ask respondents for the planned year of retirement, but rather the planned age of retirement. As such, RwRPLNYR is calculated for TILDA, and contains bottom and top-coded values.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

AGE	age at interview assuming dob is 1st of specified month
WE001	which one of these would you say best describes your cur
WR001	at what age do you plan to stop working?

Self-Reported Probability of Living to a Specific age

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1LIV10	r1liv10:w1 r probability of living to 75-120	Cont
1	S1LIV10	s1liv10:w1 s probability of living to 75-120	Cont
1	R1LIV10A	r1liv10a:w1 r age used in live 75-120	Cont
1	S1LIV10A	s1liv10a:w1 s age used in live 75-120	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1LIV10	7898	72.98	28.48	0.00	100.00
S1LIV10	4065	75.84	26.30	0.00	100.00
R1LIV10A	7866	78.16	5.05	75.00	90.00
S1LIV10A	4152	77.60	4.61	75.00	90.00

How Constructed:

RwLIV10 is the self-reported probability of living to 75 if respondent is under 65; probability of living to 80 if respondent is aged 65 to 69; probability of living to 85 if respondent is aged 70-74; probability of living to 90 if respondent is aged 75-79; probability of living to 95 if respondent is aged 80-84; probability of living to 100 if respondent is aged 85-89; probability of living to 110 if respondent is aged 90 or over. Respondents were asked to report the probability from 0 to 100. RwLIV10A identifies the age that was asked to the respondent for RwLIV10. Because the respondent’s age is top-coded at 80 years old, all respondents who report an age of 80 or older are assigned special missing value .t for RwLIV10A as it is not possible to identify the age that was asked to the respondent for RwLIV10. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses of RwLIV10 and RwLIV10A are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, or .m, respectively. RwLIV10 and RwLIV10A are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwLIV10 and SwLIV10A indicate the current wave's spouse's self-reported probability of living to a specific age, and are taken directly from RwLIV10 and RwLIV10A. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwLIV10 and RwLIV10A, SwLIV10 and SwLIV10A employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. The special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. The 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

RwLIV10 and RwLIV10A are only available in Wave 1. These variables are not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

In RAND HRS, the ages asked of participants range from 80 to 100 while in TILDA they range from 75 to 110.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

AGE	age at interview assuming dob is 1st of specified month
EX101	using the scale on this card, what is the percent chance

Self-Reported Probability of Working Full-Time After Age 62

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1WORK62	r1work62:w1 r prob of working ft after age 62	Cont
1	S1WORK62	s1work62:w1 s prob of working ft after age 62	Cont
1	R1WORK65	r1work65:w1 r prob of working ft after age 65	Cont
1	S1WORK65	s1work65:w1 s prob of working ft after age 65	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1WORK62	3948	46.16	43.68	0.00	100.00
S1WORK62	2239	47.81	43.63	0.00	100.00
R1WORK65	4798	26.06	37.74	0.00	100.00
S1WORK65	2720	26.37	37.92	0.00	100.00

How Constructed:

RwWORK62 is the self-reported probability of working full-time after age 62. RwWORK65 is the self-reported probability of working full-time after age 65. Only those who are younger than these ages are asked each respective question. Respondents note the probability on a scale of 0 to 100. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing, or refuse to answer, RwWORK62 and RwWORK65 are assigned special missing codes of .d, .m, and .r, respectively. When the respondent is older than the age in question, a special missing code of .i is used. RwWORK62 and RwWORK65 are set to blank missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwWORK62 and SwWORK65 record the respondent's spouse's self-reported probability of working full-time after the specified ages and are taken directly from the spouse's RwWORK62 and RwWORK65 responses. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwWORK62 and RwWORK65, SwWORK62 and SwWORK65 employ two additional special missing codes, .u and .v. The special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. The 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

RwWORK62 and RwWORK65 are only available for Wave 1. These variables are not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the HRS, in TILDA the respondents who choose 0 probability for RwWORK62 are also asked RwWORK65. Additionally, in wave 1 of HRS the probability of working to age 65 was asked on a scale of 0 to 10 and multiplied by 10 for the RAND HRS variable. TILDA wave 1 asks on a scale of 0 to 100.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

AGE	age at interview assuming dob is 1st of specified month
EX102	what are the chances you will be working full-time after
EX103	what are the chances you will be working full-time after

Self-Reported Probability of Moving to Nursing Home in Next 5 Years

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1PNHM5Y	r1pnhm5y:w1 r prob moving to nhm in 5 yrs	Cont
1	S1PNHM5Y	s1pnhm5y:w1 s prob moving to nhm in 5 yrs	Cont

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1PNHM5Y	8089	3.62	12.60	0.00	100.00
S1PNHM5Y	4157	2.32	9.98	0.00	100.00

How Constructed:

RwPNHM5Y is the self-reported probability of moving to a nursing home in the next 5 years. Respondents are asked to report the probability on a scale of 0 to 100. All respondents are asked this question. When respondents don't know, are reported as missing or refuse to answer, RwPNHM5Y is assigned special missing codes of .d, .m, and .r, respectively. RwPNHM5Y is set to blank missing (.) if the respondent did not respond to the current wave.

SwPNHM5Y records the respondent's spouse's self-reported probability of moving to a nursing home in the next 5 years and is taken directly from the spouse's RwPNHM5Y response. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwPNHM5Y, SwPNHM5Y 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 being interview.

Cross Wave Differences in TILDA

RwPNHM5Y is only available in Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Unlike the HRS, this question is asked to all respondents in TILDA.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

	EX104	what are the chances that you will move to a nursing hom

Section J: Pension

Received Any Public Pension

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1PUBPEN	r1pubpen:w1 r whether receives public pensions	Categ
2	R2PUBPEN	r2pubpen:w2 r whether receives public pensions	Categ
1	S1PUBPEN	s1pubpen:w1 s whether receives public pensions	Categ
2	S2PUBPEN	s2pubpen:w2 s whether receives public pensions	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1PUBPEN	8504	0.36	0.48	0.00	1.00
R2PUBPEN	7207	0.34	0.47	0.00	1.00
S1PUBPEN	4298	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00
S2PUBPEN	3554	0.29	0.46	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1PUBPEN	R2PUBPEN
0.no	5415	4756
1.yes	3089	2451

Value	S1PUBPEN	S2PUBPEN
.u:unmar	2539	2066
.v:sp nr	1667	1587
0.no	3167	2507
1.yes	1131	1047

How Constructed:

RwPUBPEN indicates whether the respondent is currently receiving a public pension without disability. In wave 1, public pension without disability is comprised of contributory state pension, non-contributory state pension, transition state pension, and widow's or widower's contributory pension. In wave 2, public pension without disability is comprised of contributory state pension and non-contributory state pension. For more information on state pensions, widow's pension, or public pension without disability, please refer to "Section F. Income: Public Pension Income". A value 0 indicates the respondent is not receiving one of the state pensions or widow's pension. A value of 1 indicates the respondent is receiving a state pension and/or a widow's pension. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses of RwPUBPEN are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwPUBPEN is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwPUBPEN indicates whether the current wave's spouse is currently receiving a public pension, and is taken from the spouse's values to RwPUBPEN. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwPUBPEN, SwPUBPEN employs two other missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

In Wave 1, RwPUBPEN indicates whether the respondent reports receiving a contributory state pension, non-contributory state pension, transition state pension, or widow's or widower's contributory pension. In Wave 2, some of these variables are not included in the public dataset, so RwPUBPEN indicates whether the respondent reports receiving only a contributory state pension or non-contributory state pension.

Differences with the RAND HRS

RwPUBPEN in the TILDA is comparable to RASSRECV in the RAND HRS. While RwPUBPEN indicates whether the respondent to TILDA is receiving a public pension at each wave, RASSRECV indicates whether the respondent to HRS received social security income at any wave. Please note that TILDA has a value for each wave of the study, while the HRS has a single value that encompasses all waves.

Components included in Harmonized TILDA and RAND HRS are slightly different for public pensions representing different institutional arrangements in each country. However, we kept the concepts included as comparable as possible.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    SI301_01       did you receive any of these payments in the last 12 mon
    SI301_02       did you receive any of these payments in the last 12 mon
    SI301_03       did you receive any of these payments in the last 12 mon
    SI301_04       did you receive any of these payments in the last 12 mon
    SI301_13       did you receive any of these payments in the last 12 mon
    SI301_14       did you receive any of these payments in the last 12 mon
    SI301_15       did you receive any of these payments in the last 12 mon
Wave 2:
    SI301_01       si301 - did [you/he/she] receive any of these payments i
    SI301_02       si301 - did [you/he/she] receive any of these payments i
```

Currently Receiving Any Private (Including Occupational) Pension

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1PENINC	r1peninc:w1 r currently receiving private/occupational pensi	Categ
1	S1PENINC	s1peninc:w1 s currently receiving private/occupational pensi	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1PENINC	8464	0.02	0.16	0.00	1.00
S1PENINC	4278	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1PENINC
.d:dk	16
.r:refuse	24
0.no	8254
1.yes	210

Value	S1PENINC
.d:dk	8
.r:refuse	12
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.no	4175
1.yes	103

How Constructed:

RwPENINC indicates whether the respondent is currently receiving any private or employer pension. A value of 0 indicates that the respondent is not currently receiving any private pension. A value of 1 indicates that the respondent is currently receiving a private pension. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses of RwPENINC are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwPENINC is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwPENINC indicates whether the current wave's spouse is currently receiving any private or employer pension, and is taken from the spouse's values to RwPENINC. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwPENINC, SwPENINC employs two other missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

RwPENINC is only available in Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Components included in Harmonized TILDA and RAND HRS are slightly different for private pensions representing different institutional arrangements in each country. However, we kept the concepts included as comparable as possible.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    SI201          are you receiving payments from a private pension or ann
```

Number of Private Pensions Currently Receiving

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1PENINM	r1peninm:w1 r number of pensions receives income	Cont
1	S1PENINM	s1peninm:w1 s number of pensions receives income	Cont
1	R1FPENINM	r1fpeninm:w1 r flag number of pensions receives income	Categ
1	S1FPENINM	s1fpeninm:w1 s flag number of pensions receives income	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1PENINM	8462	0.03	0.20	0.00	2.00
S1PENINM	4276	0.03	0.19	0.00	2.00
R1FPENINM	8462	0.01	0.07	0.00	1.00
S1FPENINM	4276	0.00	0.07	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FPENINM
.d:dk	1
.m:missing	40
.r:refuse	1
0.reported # pensions	8419
1.pensions top coded	43

Value	S1FPENINM
.d:dk	1
.m:missing	20
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
0.reported # pensions	4257
1.pensions top coded	19

How Constructed:

RwPENINM indicates how many pensions the respondent is currently receiving income from. RwPENINM is set to 0 if the respondent is not currently receiving any private pensions. In order to protect the anonymity of the respondents, RwPENINM is top-coded. RwFPENINM is a flag variable indicating if the value in RwPENINM is top-coded. If the number of pensions the respondent is currently receiving income from is greater than 2, RwPENINM is set to 2, and RwFPENINM is set to 1. Otherwise, the original value is used for RwPENINM and RwFPENINM is set to 0. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses of RwPENINM are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwPENINM is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwPENINM and SwFPENINM indicate how many pensions the respondent is currently receiving income from, and is taken from the spouse's values to RwPENINM and RwFPENINM. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwPENINM and RwFPENINM, SwPENINM and SwFPENINM employ two other missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

RwPENINM and RwFPENINM are only available in Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

Components included in Harmonized TILDA and RAND HRS are slightly different for private pensions representing different institutional arrangements in each country. However, we kept the concepts included as comparable as possible.

The RAND HRS does not top-code the number of pensions currently receiving.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

SI201	are you receiving payments from a private pension or ann
SI202	how many pensions\annuities are you currently receiving?

Age When Started to Receive Current Private Pension

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1PENAGE	r1penage:w1 r age started to receive private pension	Cont
1	S1PENAGE	s1penage:w1 s age started to receive private pension	Cont
1	R1FPENAGE	r1fpenage:w1 r flag age started to receive private pension	Categ
1	S1FPENAGE	s1fpenage:w1 s flag age started to receive private pension	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1PENAGE	197	62.11	7.54	30.00	79.00
S1PENAGE	97	62.15	6.51	30.00	79.00
R1FPENAGE	1122	1.14	0.65	0.00	2.00
S1FPENAGE	532	1.41	0.75	0.00	2.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1FPENAGE
.d:dk	5
.m:missing	37
.x:not receiving private pension	7340
0.reported birth year	167
1.birth year bottom-coded	626
2.birth year top-coded	329

Value	S1FPENAGE
.d:dk	3
.m:missing	21
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
.x:not receiving private pension	3742
0.reported birth year	86
1.birth year bottom-coded	143
2.birth year top-coded	303

How Constructed:

RwPENAGE indicates the respondent's age when they started to receive their current private pension. In order to protect the anonymity of the respondents, RwPENAGE is bottom and top-coded. RwFPENAGE is a flag variable indicating if the value in RwPENAGE is grouped this way. If the birth year of the respondent has been bottom-coded at 1930, then RwPENAGE is set to 1930 and RwFPENAGE is set to 1. If the birth year of the respondent has been top-coded at 1961, then RwPENAGE is set to 1961 and RwFPENAGE is set to 2. Otherwise, the original value is used for RwPENAGE and RwFPENAGE is set to 0. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses of RwPENAGE are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwPENAGE is set to special missing .x if the respondent is not currently receiving a private pension. RwPENAGE is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwPENAGE and SwFPENAGE indicate the current wave's spouse's age when they started to receive their current private pension, and is taken from the spouse's values to RwPENAGE and RwFPENAGE. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwPENAGE and RwFPENAGE, SwPENAGE and SwFPENAGE employ two other missing

codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

RwPENAGE and RwFPENAGE are only available in Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

The RAND HRS does not have a comparable variable.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    AGE            age at interview assuming dob is 1st of specified month
    SI201          are you receiving payments from a private pension or ann
    SI203_1        in which year did you start receiving this pension\annui
```

Any Pension from Current Job

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1JCPEN	r1jcpen:w1 r whether has pension from current job	Categ
1	S1JCPEN	s1jcpen:w1 s whether has pension from current job	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1JCPEN	2192	0.60	0.49	0.00	1.00
S1JCPEN	1262	0.62	0.48	0.00	1.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1JCPEN
.d:dk	24
.r:refuse	3
.w:currently not working	6285
0.no	876
1.yes	1316

Value	S1JCPEN
.d:dk	7
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
.w:currently not working	3028
0.no	475
1.yes	787

How Constructed:

RwJCPEN indicates whether or not the respondent is a member of a pension scheme through their current job. A value of 0 indicates that the respondent is not a member of a pension scheme through their current job. A value of 1 indicates that the respondent is a member of a pension scheme through their current job. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses of RwJCPEN are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwJCPEN is set to special missing .w if the respondent is not currently working. RwJCPEN is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwJCPEN indicates whether the current wave's spouse is a member of a pension scheme through their current job, and is taken from the spouse's values to RwJCPEN. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwJCPEN, SwJCPEN employs two other missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

RwJCPEN is only available in Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

No differences known.

TILDA Variables Used:

```
Wave 1:
    WE001          which one of these would you say best describes your cur
    WE003          did you, nevertheless, do any paid work during the last
    WR002          are you…
```

Type of Pension from Current Job

Wave	Variable	Label	Type
1	R1PTYP1	r1ptyp1:w1 r current job pension #1 type	Categ
1	S1PTYP1	s1ptyp1:w1 s current job pension #1 type	Categ

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
R1PTYP1	409	1.49	0.50	1.00	2.00
S1PTYP1	261	1.49	0.50	1.00	2.00

Categorical Variable Codes

Value	R1PTYP1
.d:dk	65
.r:refuse	3
.w:currently not working	6285
.x:no pension through job	1017
.y:public sector pension	725
1.type a: defined contribution	207
2.type b: defined benefit	202

Value	S1PTYP1
.d:dk	27
.r:refuse	1
.u:unmar	2539
.v:sp nr	1667
.w:currently not working	3028
.x:no pension through job	560
.y:public sector pension	421
1.type a: defined contribution	134
2.type b: defined benefit	127

How Constructed:

RwPTYP1 indicates the type of pension the respondent has from their current job. Respondents not working in the public sector who are members of their employer's pension schemes are asked whether their pension is more similar to "Type A: My pension contributions are put into a fund which grows over time and my pension will depend on the size of this fund when I retire. This type of pension is called a 'defined contribution' or 'money purchase' scheme," or "Type B: My pension will be based on a formula involving age, years of service and salary. This type of pension is sometimes called a 'defined benefit' or 'final salary' scheme." A value of 1 indicates that the respondent has a defined contribution pension (Type A) through their current job. A value of 2 indicates that the respondent has a defined benefit pension (Type B) through their current job. Don’t know, refused, or other missing responses of RwPTYP1 are assigned special missing codes .d, .r, .m, respectively. RwPTYP1 is set to special missing .w if the respondent is not currently working. RwPTYP1 is set to special missing .x if the respondent does not have a pension through their current job. RwPTYP1 is set to special missing .y if the respondent has a pension through their current job, but they work in the public sector and were not asked about the pension type. RwPTYP1 is set to plain missing (.) for respondents who did not respond to the current wave.

SwPTYP1 indicates the type of pension the current wave's spouse has from their current job, and is taken from the spouse's values to RwPTYP1. In addition to the special missing codes used in RwPTYP1, SwPTYP1 employs two other missing codes, .u and .v. A special missing value .u is used when the respondent does

not report being coupled in the current wave. A 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

RwPTYP1 is only available for Wave 1. This variable is not currently available in the TILDA Wave 2 Public Dataset.

Differences with the RAND HRS

While TILDA asks the type of pension for only the employer provided pension, the HRS asks about the type of pension for 3 to an unlimited number of pensions depending on the wave, and reports the type of up to 4 pensions.

While TILDA describes pensions as Type A:defined contribution and Type B:defined benefit, the HRS has the opposite naming, specifically that pensions are Type A:defined benefit and Type B:defined contribution.

TILDA Variables Used:

Wave 1:

WE001	which one of these would you say best describes your cur
WE003	did you, nevertheless, do any paid work during the last
WE104	in this job are you employed in the public sector?
WR002	are you…
WR106	is this pension more like type a or type b?

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