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FAMILY AND PERSONALITY PROJECT DATA GUIDE

November 2014

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NWO
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research

DANS

FAMILY AND PERSONALITY PROJECT
DATA GUIDE

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Nijmegen, The Netherlands: Radboud University
Behavioural Science Institute

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INTRODUCTION

This document is the general data guide for the data set of the research project "Gezin en Persoonlijkheid" (Family and Personality Project). As such it is the recommended starting point for the use of the project data. The project was jointly executed by the universities of Utrecht (UU) and Nijmegen (KUN) at the end of the previous millennium. This data guide was produced several years later, i.e. in 2014, as part of the transfer of the project data set to DANS-EASY. Transfer of the data set to a national data archive was already agreed upon at the start of the project in 1997. This data transfer was organised by Gerbert Haselager (Radboud University Nijmegen) and Marcel van Aken (Utrecht University). Harrie Knippenberg (Radboud University Nijmegen) provided necessary expertise and created or improved the codebooks and catalogues of this dataset.

This data guide has four appendices that are not included in this document, but stored in separate document-files. These appendices are the "codebooks" of the actual data files in the four measurement waves of the project. We describe the use of these codebooks elsewhere in this data guide.

Included in this data set are several files that contain scans of all original paper questionnaires and other data collection forms. For user convenience we created four "catalogues" that describe the correspondence between the content of these questionnaires and the data files. We describe the use of these catalogues elsewhere in this data guide.

In the remainder of this data guide we present an overall project description, including sample-, design-, construct- and measurement features. Furthermore, several organisational topics are described, as well as specific characteristics of the data set, such as response rate, attrition, and so on.

This data guide also contains a description of so called standard scales of the project. These scales were a priori defined and intended to be used repeatedly in this project. Furthermore, we describe the structure of the data set in the DANS repository, and related topics. Finally, this data guide contains a list of publications that were realised with this data set.

Nijmegen, autumn 2014,

Gerbert J. T. Haselager
Harrie M. Knippenberg
Marcel A. G. Van Aken

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The research project "Gezin en Persoonlijkheid" (Family and Personality, hereafter often "G&P-project") was a temporary joint venture of four departments of the Faculties of Social Sciences of the University of Utrecht (hereafter: "UU") and the Radboud University of Nijmegen (hereafter: "RU"[1]). Its principal goal was to study the transactional development of relationships and personality in families with adolescent children. To this end a longitudinal data collection was designed and executed. The project followed 288 families with adolescent children during a period of at least two years. During the project an additional data collection was organised in a related sample: friends of family members.

Preparations for the project started in 1997. Three main measurement waves were organised, starting in 1998, and with an intended interval of 1 year. In these three waves the main theoretical constructs of the project were repeatedly measured in the participating families. The sample of friends of family members participated only once. They were invited to participate immediately after measurement wave 2 in the main sample. In this data guide we usually describe the data collection within friends as a separate measurement wave.

2. ORGANISATIONAL CONTEXT

Four departments participated in the original G&P-project:
- The department of Youth, Family and Life Course (UU),
- The Institute of Family Studies of the University (RU),
- The department of Special Education (RU),
- The department of Developmental Psychology (RU).

The latter department also coordinated the project.

The data collection of this project was part of the 1997 "Innovative Large Scale Field Study Project" of the Faculty of Social Sciences (RU). Within this faculty, this "mother project" received the internal label "TWVF-MAMM". The three RU departments mentioned above are part of this Faculty.

Transfer of the data set to the DANS/EASY archives was supported by the RU Expert Centre Research Data, a department of the University Library.

3. WHO IS WHO

The G&P-project had no principal investigator. Below follows a list of the scientific staff, in alphabetic order[2]. Numbers between brackets [#] refer to the department list described in the paragraphs above:

Project coordination
- dr. M. A. G. van Aken [4] (project coordinator)
- dr. G. J. T. Haselager [4] (assistant project coordinator)

Initial Faculty Staff
- prof. dr. E. E. J. De Bruyn [3]

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[1] During the project the name of this university was "Catholic University Nijmegen". Nowadays it is "Radboud University Nijmegen"
[2] And with university degrees at the start of the project.

- prof. dr. M. Deković [1]
- prof. dr. J. R. M. Gerris [2]
- prof. dr. C. F. M. van Lieshout [4]
- mw. dr. J. J. J. P. Mathijssen [2]
- prof. dr. W. H. J. Meeus [1]
- dr. J. H. L. Oud [3]
- dr. A. A. Vermulst [2]

PhD Students
- mw. drs. S. Branje [4]
- mw. drs. K. Buist [1]
- drs. M. J. M. H. Delsing [3]
- mw. drs. I. D. Tamrouti-Makkink, [2]

4. FUNDING

5. MAIN RESEARCH DESIGN FEATURES

Participating families in the project were randomly selected from municipalities in a nationwide sampling procedure. The sample is intended to be representative for "modal" families with adolescent children in the Netherlands at the end of the twentieth century.

Participating families in the project consisted of a father, a mother and two of their biological adolescent children. This design characteristic allows for studies using within family comparisons. For typical ("key") constructs in the G&P-project, respondents were asked to rate, describe, or give information about themselves, their three participating family members, and their own best friend. Figure 5-1 describes this data collection format:

FIGURE 5.1: Data Collection Format
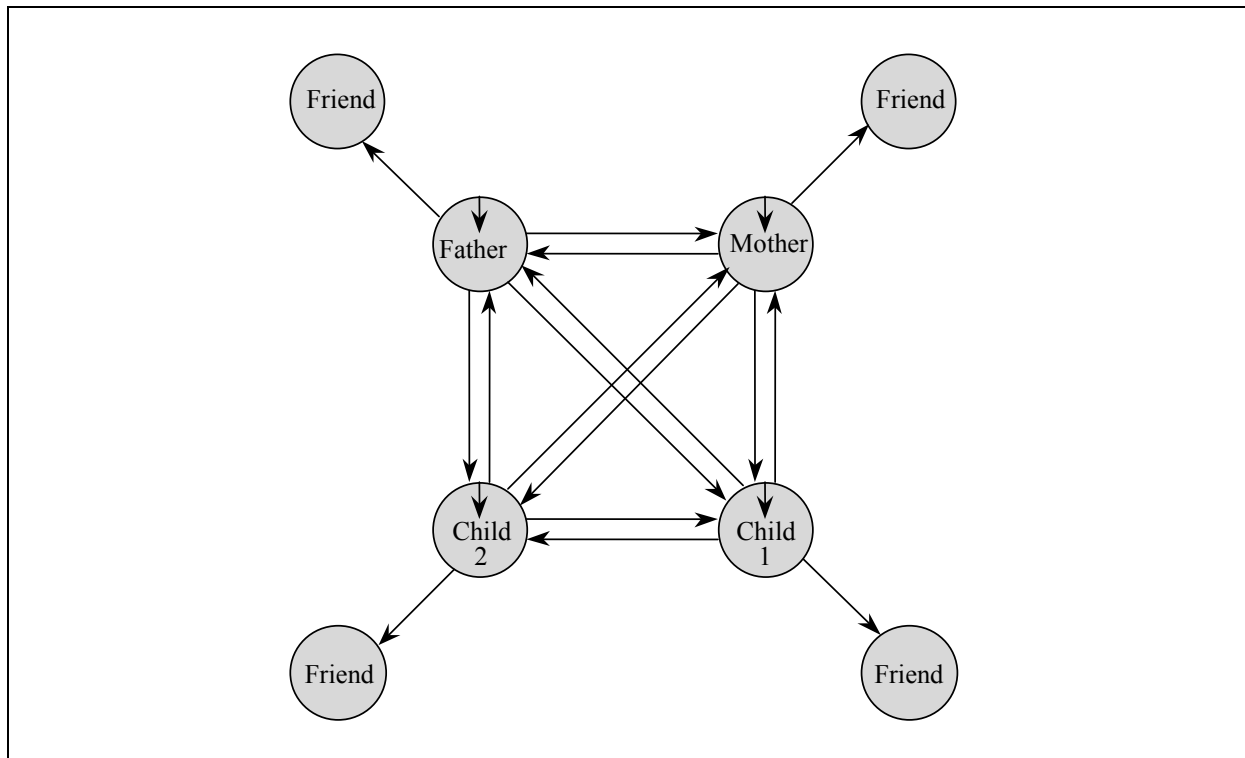
In other words, all family members both rate themselves, and are rated by their three other family members. This design characteristic allows for studies using the Social Relations Model (Kenny & LaVoie, 1984; Kenny & Kashy, 1994; Van Aken, Oud, Mathijssen & Koot, 2001).

Numbers of males and females were more or less equal, both for parents and children. This design characteristic allows for studies using between gender comparisons. Three measurement waves, with an interval of one year, were executed. Measurement waves were executed in autumn and winter, more or less halfway a school year. This design characteristic allows for studies with a repeated measurements design.

In the first measurement wave, ages of participating children were between (and including) 11 and 15 years old. The children were classified into five age cohorts of more or less equal size, based on these ages. This cohort set-up, together with the repeated measures set-up, allows for studies with a longitudinal cohort-sequential design.

Within the project design, there was no "treatment" (including any systematic project-guided influence) intended for respondents in this project. This allows only for studies with a quasi-experimental design.

In the second measurement wave an additional data collection was organised in a sample of best friends of each of the four family members. These best friends rated themselves as well as the nominating family member (i.e. their friend within the family), using the same measures as the family members themselves.

6. GLOBAL SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling unit of the G&P-project was the family. The sampling procedure consisted of two stages. In the first stage families were selected from the civil registers of 23 municipalities throughout the Netherlands. In the second stage, families were approached and asked to join in the project.

In the first stage 79 municipalities were selected at random from the complete list of municipalities in the Netherlands. Then, municipalities were chosen from this random list based on 1) the quickness of their response (first replying municipalities were chosen) 2) their willingness to cooperate with this project 3) their (financial) conditions (municipalities using fair prices were chosen), 4) the ability to select families from civil registers using a computer. In total 23 municipalities participated. These municipalities were:

- *Region North:* Dantumadeel.
- *Region East:* Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Enschede, Nijmegen, Rijssen, Valburg, Vriezenveen, Zwolle.
- *Region South:* Eindhoven, Oosterhout, Tilburg, Venlo, Weert.
- *Region West:* 's-Gravenhage, Bodegraven, Delft, Moordrecht, Nieuwegein, Papendrecht, Schagen, Utrecht, Vlissingen.

The 23 participating municipalities were asked to supply a list of families that should consist of at least two children having ages between 11 and 15 year and their two parents. These four people should all live on the same address. The required number of families was given beforehand by ITS (see below) and depended on the size of the municipality: the greater the municipality, the larger the number of families. If more families were available than required, then municipality officials selected the required number of families at random from families meeting with the criteria.

In the second stage of the sampling procedure, the candidate families were first informed about the project by sending them an invitation letter. After a few days a candidate family was contacted, usually by phone. It was verified that the family has the required composition, (i.e. a father, a mother and at least two of their (i.e. biological own) children with ages between 11 and 15 year). Furthermore, it was verified that the children of the family both fitted and were needed in one of five cohort (age) groups. Please notice the following consequences of the selection criteria:

- A family should have at least 2 children, but may have more than two. In such cases only 2 children participated. In such cases, the decision about participation of children was left to the family.
- The older of two participating siblings not necessarily the eldest child in the family.
- The younger of two participating siblings was not necessarily the youngest child in the family.

If the family could meet the selection criteria, the family member were invited to participate in the project. The goals of the project and the longitudinal set up were explained in more detail. After informed consent was obtained, an appointment for a first home visit was made.

In the end, 649 candidate families were invited to participate, and 288 of them (44.4 %) agreed to participate in the first measurement wave. Reasons given by families for not participating are given in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1. Reasons why candidate families did not participate

Reason	n	%
The family said never to join in research.	30	4,6
The family was not interested in the theme of the project.	93	14,3
The family wanted to protect its privacy.	18	2,8
One of the four family members did not want to cooperate.	72	11,1
The family said to have no opportunities to cooperate.	27	4,2
The family lived at the address given by the municipality, but appeared to be unapproachable.	11	1,7
The family did not match the sample criteria (especially cohort requirements, cq. age of children)	74	11,4
Other known reasons (n < 10).	18	2,8
Unknown reasons.	18	2,8
TOTAL	361	55,7

Note: Percentages in the most right column refer to the total sample of candidate families (N = 649)

The project was intended to have three identical measurement waves with an interval of 1 year. Therefore, all 288 families that participated in wave 1 were invited to participate for the second and third wave. Table 6.2 describes the response in all four waves. The table shows that 284 complete families participated in all three measurement waves.

Table 6.2. Numbers of responding family members per measurement wave.

Respondent type	Measurement wave			All waves
	1	2	3	
Father	288	285	286	285
Mother	288	284	286	284
Eldest child	288	285	286	285
Youngest child	288	285	286	285
All family members	288	284	286	284

One family moved to another country after wave 1 and did not participate again for practical reasons. Reasons for other families not to participate again were not explored.

In wave 2 the interviewers noncommittally asked all participating family members to invite their own best friend to join the project, if they had such a best friend. The procedure is described in more detail in the next chapter. Table 6.3 describes the response of friends of family members.

Table 6.3. Numbers of responding friends of family members in wave 2.

Respondent type	number
Friend of father	112
Friend of mother	140
Friend of eldest child	178
Friend of youngest child	170
Number of participating friends	600
Number of families with at least one participating friend	235
Number of families with friends of all 4 family members participating	61

We did not explore reasons that friends of family members may have had for not participating.

7. FIELD DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The field data collection of measurement wave 1 of the G&P-project, including sampling, was executed by the Nijmegen Institute for applied Social Sciences (ITS), a division of the RU. Sampling and field data collection activities were coördinated by E. P. M. Teurlings.

Data were collected during home visits. Trained interviewers form the ITS-interviewer pool made home visits, after they had made an appointment with the family. During these home visits the interviewer started with an explanation of the project. Anonymity of respondents and secrecy of their given answers (also within the family) was guaranteed explicitly.

Family members then filled in the questionnaires in their own houses and at the same time, but independent from each other, and unknown with each other's answers. They were given the time they needed, beforehand this was estimated on one and a half hour. Actual fill in times were registered by the interviewer, they are stored in files with names `gp*_prot_d.sav`. After the completion of the questionnaire explicit permission was obtained to store the families' private addresses, in order to be able to visit them again.

The main part of the data collection of the first measurement wave took place in October, November and December 1997. A small number of families ($\underline{n}$ = 22, i.e. 8 %) was visited in January, February, and March 1998. Data collection visits for wave 2 and 3 were scheduled one and two years after home visit in wave 1. Appointments for these repeated visits were made by the interviewers. The average interval between wave 1 and 2 was 375 days (SD 13 days). Between wave 2 and 3 it was 361 days ((SD 13 days), and between wave 1 and 3 it was on average 736 days (SD 11 days).

At the end of the home visit in wave 2 the interviewers noncommittally asked all participating family members to invite their own best friend to join the project, if they had such a best friend. The interviewer gave each family member an envelope that contained the questionnaire booklet for his or her friend, an instruction, and a postage free and already addressed returning envelope. This material should be handed over to the best friend.

To stimulate participation and minimize attrition, we sent participating families 11 mailings. The first one was the invitation to participate. A few weeks after a completed measurement wave each participating family received a printed letter of thanks. A few months after the first measurement wave we sent each participating family a folder with some additional information about the project. A few months after the second measurement wave we sent each participating family a one page news letter folder with some descriptive statistics and background information. Between wave 1 and 2, and between wave 2 and 3 we sent Christmas cards to each family. A few weeks before wave 2 and wave 3 we sent each family an announcement of the forthcoming measurement wave. After wave 3 we organised an information meeting in Nijmegen for all participants, they were invited with a letter to their family.

In each measurement wave, adolescent respondents were rewarded with a CD-coupon, worth 15 Dutch guilders, after they and all their family members had completed the questionnaires. If a friend of a family member participated, than that family member (adult and adolescent) received an extra CD-coupon. Adult and adolescent friends of family members also received such a CD-coupon. Additionally, families were given the right to participate in a free lottery,

in which they could win one of ten travelling vouchers with a value of 2000 Dutch guilders each. To participate in this lottery, all four family members should participate in all three measurement waves. The drawing of this lottery was done during the information meeting in Nijmegen, after the third measurement wave.

8. RAW DATA MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

The main questionnaire-material of all measurement waves consisted of paper booklets of so called Optical Mark Readable Forms. Instructions, questions (items) and possible answers were pre-printed on these OMR-forms. In each wave four different sets of forms were developed, corresponding with the four types of respondents within a family (i.e., father, mother, eldest child and youngest child), or with friends of these family members. On each form all possible answers were accompanied by optical readable zones, i.e., small blocks, that could be "ticked off" by the respondent with a pencil. OMR-forms were designed, printed and processed by the Nijmegen Institute for Educational Consultancy and Research (IOWO), a division of the KUN. OMR-procedures were coordinated by mw. drs. S. A. M. Weersink. These booklets also contained a very small number of open-end questions.

In each measurement wave the interviewer that made the home visit filled in a pre-printed paper interview protocol. Friends of the family members were not visited at home, so there are no interview protocols about this category of respondents. In wave 2 and 3 the father and the mother separately filled in a small paper questionnaire about stressful life events that may have happened in the family between the current and previous measurements wave.

Digital scans of 1 example of each booklet or form used in the project were made in 2014 as part of the transfer of the data set to DANS/EASY. These digital scans, as well as catalogues of their content are available in this data set, in portable data format (pdf files). In chapter 15 of this data guide we present an overview of the available scans.

After the phase of data entry was completed, the paper questionnaires and corresponding interview protocols were stored in the archives of the Psychology Department in the Spinoza Building of the RU. In the summer of 2014 all paper material filled in by respondents was destructed.

9. MEASURES; QUESTIONNAIRES

All instruments in the G&P-project were pen-and-paper questionnaires, filled in by respondents (i.e., family members or their friends) themselves. The main part of the items in all questionnaires allow for a fixed small number of pre-given answers. Table 9.1 gives an overview of the content themes that were studied in the project. The table presents 12 content themes in the rows. In each row the corresponding data file names for that content theme are given. Separate measurement waves are in subsequent columns.

Table 9.1. Content theme overview of the dataset

#	Content Theme	Files in measurement wave			
		Wave 1 (family)	Wave 2 (family)	Wave 2 (friends)	Wave 3 (family)
1	Family Identification Number, BASIC sample, subject and family characteristics.	gp_basics_d.sav	*<< as wave 1 >>*	gp2f_basics_d.sav	*<< as wave 1 >>*
2	Information about FRIENDships of family members	gp1_friendinfo_d.sav	gp2_friendinfo_d.sav	gp2f_friendinfo_d.sav	gp3_friendinfo_d.sav
3	Interview PROTocol data (including dates and durations of measurement sessions)	gp1_prot_d.sav	gp2_prot_d.sav	*	gp3_prot_d.sav
4	DEMOGraphic and Social characteristics (including ethnicity, education & job history and expectations)	gp1_demog_d.sav	*	gp2f_demog_d.sav	*
5	FAMILy relationships and relational support	gp1_famil_d.sav	gp2_famil_d.sav	gp2f_famil_d.sav	gp3_famil_d.sav
6	PERSOnality (Five Factor Model)	gp1_perso_d.sav	gp2_perso_d.sav	gp2f_perso_d.sav	gp3_perso_d.sav
7	Problem BEHAVior	gp1_behav_d.sav	gp2_behav_d.sav	gp2f_behav_d.sav	gp3_behav_d.sav
8	Wellbeing (CANTRill ladders)	gp1_cantr_d.sav	gp2_cantr_d.sav	gp2f_cantr_d.sav	gp3-cantr_d.sav
9	IDENTity	gp1_ident_d.sav	gp2_ident_d.sav	gp2f_ident_d.sav	gp3_ident_d.sav
10	Important family events Questionnaire (Parents only)	*	gp2_stress_d.sav	*	gp3_stress_d.sav
11	Miscellaneous questionnaires, (ADOlescent-only)	*	gp2_unado_d.sav	*	gp3_unado_d.sav
12	Miscellaneous questionnaires, (PARent-only)	*	gp2_unpar_d.sav	*	gp3_unpar_d.sav

*: No data in this wave for this content theme.

We distinguish two groups of content themes that were covered in the G&P-project: 9.1) repeatedly measured content themes and 9.2) incidentally measured content themes. In paragraph 9.3) we describe remaining content themes.

9.1. Repeatedly measured content themes.

Questionnaires in this group of content themes were used in all three measurement waves in the families, as well as in the measurement wave with friends of family members. A second important characteristic of this group of content themes is that we used these questionnaires in a round robin design within the family. Each respondent, i.e. each family member described or rated him or herself and the other 3 participating family members on items of these questionnaires. Each respondent also described or rated his or her best friend in each measurement wave. Friends of family members described or rated him or herself on items of these questionnaires, as well as the family member that was her or his friend. This is actually also a round robin set up, although with only 2 persons. The friends participated only at one moment in the research: immediately following wave 2.

Below follows a list of these questionnaires and the "dimensions" that are part of them, they are grouped in 5 content themes. The description of dimensions is intended only as a global indication of the constructs measured. As a consequence, (translated) language use may be slightly different from the originating (source) publications or studies. Furthermore, these dimensions do not perfectly correspond with (numbers of) standard scales that were actually used in this project (see next chapter). Within this group, five questionnaires were used:

9.1.1. Family relationships and relational support (Described in Table 9.1 on row 5). Within this questionnaire the following dimensions were measured:
- Emotional Support
- Respect for Autonomy
- Quality of Information
- Convergence of Goals
- Acceptance

These five dimensions were adapted from the Relational Support Inventory (Scholte, Van Lieshout, & Van Aken, 2001. See also Van Lieshout & Van Aken (1995), and Van Lieshout, Cillessen, and Haselager (1998).
- Trust
- Righteousness or Justice

These two dimensions were adapted from the Nijmegen Family Relations Test (Oud & Welzen, 1989).
- *Parent/Peer Attachment,* adapted from Armsden and Greenberg (1987).
- *Communication-style: Openness,* adapted from Youniss and Smollar (1985).
- *Bullying (tyrannising),* adapted from Howard, Blumstein and Schwarz (1986).
- *Given/Received Support,* adapted from projects by Meeus (1996) and Deković.

9.1.2. Personality (Described in Table 9.1 on row 6). This questionnaire is based on the Five-Factor Model. It is an adaptation and translation, developed by the KUN Institute of Family Studies (Gerris, Houtmans, Kwaaitaal-Roosen, De Schipper, Vermulst, & Janssens, 1998) of Goldberg's (1992) work on unipolar markers for the Big-Five factor structure. The model contains of the following five dimensions:
- Extraversion
- Agreeableness
- Conscientiousness

• Emotional Stability
• Openness to Experience (Richness of Ideas)

9.1.3. Problem Behavior (Described in Table 9.1 on row 7)**.** This questionnaire is based on the Dutch version of the Child Behavior Checklist (Verhulst, Van der Ende, & Koot, 1996). The following dimensions were used:
• Withdrawal
• Anxiety/Depression
• Social problems
• Attention deficits
• Delinquent behavior
• Aggressive behaviour

9.1.4 Global well being (Described in Table 9.1 on row 8)**.** As a measure for global well being we used the "Cantril Ladders" (Cantril, 1965).

9.1.5 Identity (Described in Table 9.1 on row 9)**.** This questionnaire was based on the "U-GIDS" (Meeus, 1996). The following dimensions were used:
• Commitment
• Exploration of the Present
• Exploration of the Past
Additionally, rearrangements of item-scores may measure dimensions such as
• Identity Achievement
• Foreclosure
• Moratorium
• Identity Diffusion

9.2. Incidentally measured content themes.
In measurement wave 1 of the G&P-project, a demographic and sociological questionnaire was used (described in Table 9.1 on row 4). It contained questions about age, nationality and ethnical status, actual and expected educational (school) career, actual and expected social status, and actual and expected job status. The questionnaire was developed especially for this project, based on suggestions by (among others) Van Lieshout and Ultee (Department of Sociology, RU). This demographic questionnaire was also administered in the friend sample in the second measurement year.

In measurement waves 2 and/or 3 specific family members filled in a number of miscellaneous questionnaires (described in Table 9.1 on rows 11 and 12). Most of them were self reports, but in wave 3 two constructs were measured round robin. In the two next tables (9.2.1 and 9.2.2) we describe the use of these miscellaneous questionnaires in detail, and separately for measurement wave 2 and 3 respectively. The third column of both tables refers to page-indicators in the upper right corners of the paper questionnaire booklets that were filled in by the respondents. The fifth column of both tables contains the initials of colleagues that may provide further information about these questionnaires. Usually this is the expert that proposed to use this instrument.
These colleagues were:
JD: prof. dr. J.J.S. (Judith) Dubas (d.a.i.: info:eu-repo/dai/nl/155382195)
NS: dr. B.J.M. (Nardi) Steverink (d.a.i.: info:eu-repo/dai/nl/143386549)
MD: prof. dr. M. (Maja) Deković (d.a.i.: info:eu-repo/dai/nl/088030563)

MvA: prof. dr. M.A.G. (Marcel) van Aken (d.a.i.: info:eu-repo/dai/nl/081831218)
WM: prof. dr. W.H.J. (Wim) Meeus (d.a.i.: info:eu-repo/dai/nl/070442215)
JM: dr. J. (Jolanda) Mathijssen
These colleagues may be found with the help of their digital author identification (d.a.i) in
http://www.narcis.nl/

Table 9.2.1. Miscellaneous questionnaires in measurement wave 2

Questionnaire and/or construct (all self reports)	Family member[1]	Booklet page indicator	item numbers	Further information
Remembered Own Puberty Development; male version	F	m2-c1-23/26	1 – 3	JD
Remembered Own Puberty Development; female version	M	m2-c2-23/26	4 – 6	
Current Reproductive Status	M	m2-c2-23/26	7 – 11	JD
Role Commitment	F	m2-c1-24/26	12 -26	JD
	M	m2-c2-24/26		
Paid versus Voluntary Work	F	m2-c1-24/26	27	JD
	M	m2-c2-24/26		
Work Family Conflict	F	m2-c1-24/26 m2-c1-25/26	28 – 29 30 - 46	JD
	M	m2-c2-24/26 m2-c2-25/26		JD
Subjective Aging Experience	F	m2-c1-25/26	47 – 48 49 – 61	NS
	M	m2-c2-25/26		
Life Satisfaction	F	m2-c1-26/26	62 – 71	JD
	M	m2-c2-26/26		
Current Puberty Development; female version[3]	O	m2-c3-23/24	1-13	JD
	J	m2-c4-23/24		
Current Puberty Development; male version[3]	O	m2-c3-24/24		JD
	J	m2-c4-24/24		

Notes:
[1] Subsample respondents: F = father, M = mother, O = eldest child, J = youngest child
[3] Puberty Development Scale (Petersen, Crockett, Richards, & Boxer, 1988). Adapted and translated into Dutch by Ron Scholte & Kees van Lieshout.
[4] Adapted and translated into Dutch from: Kandel & Davies (1986).
[5] Adapted and translated into Dutch from SIDE by Mathijssen. The questionnaire contains 2 factors, Affection and Control. See also: Daniels & Plomin (1985).
[6] See also: Deković, Noom & Meeus (1997).

Table 9.2.2. Miscellaneous questionnaires in measurement wave 3

Questionnaire and/or construct (self reports, unless indicated otherwise)	Family member[1]	Booklet page indicator	series	item numbers	Further information
Current Reproductive Status	M	m3-c2-23/27	1	1 – 5	JD
Role Commitment	F	m3-c1-23/27	2	1 – 15	JD
	M	m3-c2-23/27			
Paid versus Voluntary Work	F	m3-c1-24/27	1	1	JD
	M	m3-c2-24/27			
Work Family Conflict, short version	F	m3-c1-24/27	1	2 - 5	JD
	M	m3-c2-24/27			
Life Satisfaction, short version	F	m3-c1-24/27	2	1 - 5	JD
	M	m3-c2-24/27			
Depressive mood	F	m3-c1-24/27	3	1 - 6	MD
	M	m3-c2-24/27			
Self Worth	F	m3-c1-25/27	1	1 - 10	MD
	M	m3-c2-25/27			
Midlife Concern	F	m3-c1-25/27	2	1 -10	MvA
	M	m3-c2-25/27			
Perceived Relationship Quality, Disclosure (report about 4 others; round robin)	F	m3-c1-26/27	-	1- 9	WM
	M	m3-c2-26/27			
Perceived Relationship Quality, Intimacy (report about 4 others; round robin)	F	m3-c1-26/27	-	10 - 14	WM
	M	m3-c2-26/27			
Current Puberty Development; female version[3]	O	m3-c3-23/28	-	1-13	JD
	J	m3-c4-23/28	-		
Current Puberty Development; male version[3]	O	m3-c3-24/28	-		JD
	J	m3-c4-24/28	-		
Sibling Experienced Differential Treatment, report about father	O	m3-c3-25/28	1	1 – 9	MvA, JM
	J	m3-c4-25/28			
Sibling Experienced Differential Treatment, report about mother	O	m3-c3-25/28	1	10 – 18	MvA, JM
	J	m3-c4-25/28			
Depressive Mood[4]	0	m3-c3-25/28	2	1 - 6	MD
	J	m3-c4-25/28			
Self Worth	O	m3-c3-26/28	1	1 – 10	MD
	J	m3-c4-26/28			
Deviant Behaviour[6]	O	m3-c3-26/28	2	1 - 8	MD
	J	m3-c4-26/28			
Perceived Relationship Quality, Disclosure (report about 4 others; round robin)	O	m3-c3-27/28	-	1 - 9	WM
	J	m3-c4-27/28			
Perceived Relationship Quality, Intimacy (report about 4 others; round robin)	O	m3-c3-27/28	-	10 - 14	WM
	J	m3-c4-27/28			

Notes:
[1] Subsample respondents: F = father, M = mother, O = eldest child, J = youngest child
[3] Puberty Development Scale (Petersen, Crockett, Richards, & Boxer, 1988). Adapted and translated into Dutch by Ron Scholte & Kees van Lieshout.
[4] Adapted and translated into Dutch from: Kandel & Davies (1986).
[5] Adapted and translated into Dutch from SIDE by Mathijssen. The questionnaire contains 2 factors, Affection and Control. See also: Daniels & Plomin (1985).
[6] See also: Deković ,Noom & Meeus (1997).

9.3. Remaining content themes.

The content theme in row 1 of Table 9.1 is about basic characteristics of family members and their friends, such as age and gender. The corresponding data files should always be used as basic data files. Other files may be merged with them.
The content theme in row 2 of Table 9.1 is about additional characteristics of friendships.
Row 3 in Table 9.1 is about the interview protocol data that was provided by the interviewers.
Row 10 in Table 9.1 is about an additional questionnaire about stressful life event that may

have occurred between two subsequent measurement waves. They were filled in by the father and the mother.

Additional information about all content themes and corresponding questionnaires, measures or instruments can be found in the scans of the original paper booklets and forms, their catalogues, and in the data files themselves and their corresponding codebook.

10. MEASURES; STANDARD SCALES

In this chapter we describe the construction and use of so called "standard scales" in the Family & Personality Project. Most measures in this project were chosen with the intention to compute these scales. These standard scales were reported in several publications with project data. Standard scales are usually Likert scales that were constructed identically in all measurement waves of the project, with the available items in the dataset. Actual scale scores of persons are not included in data files in the DANS repository, but can easily be recomputed using the information in this chapter.

These standard scales were usually provided by researchers of the four participating departments, often based on earlier research of these departments. In this paragraph we distinguish four parts in the set of standard scales:
1. Scales provided by Susan Branje, on behalf of the department of Developmental Psychology of the University of Nijmegen (KUN);
2. Scales provided by Jolanda Mathijssen, on behalf of the Institute of Family Studies of the University of Nijmegen (KUN);
3. Scales provided by Marc Delsing, on behalf of the department of Special Education of the University of Nijmegen (KUN);
4. Scales provided by Kirsten Buist, on behalf of the department of Youth, Family and Life Course of Utrecht University (UU).

Usually, the following rules were used for the computations of scale-scores:
- Scale-scores of individual persons were always computed as the mean of the required item scores.
- A scale-score of an individual person was computed if that person had valid item scores on at least 2/3 of the required items (with an absolute minimum of 3). Otherwise, the scale score was coded as missing.
- No programs or algorithms were used to estimate missing values of items or scales.

10.1. Scales provided by Susan Branje, on behalf of the department of Developmental Psychology of the University of Nijmegen (KUN)
The Relational Support Inventory (RSI, Scholte, Van Lieshout en Van Aken, 2001) is a 27-item questionnaire. Respondents were asked to rate their family members and their best friend on 27 five-point Likert-scale items, with item scores ranging from (1) very untrue for this person to (3) sometimes untrue, sometimes true for this person to (5) very true. The questionnaire represents four bipolar dimensions and one unipolar dimension of relational support. The bipolar support provisions each consist of a positive and a negative provision pole. Each pole of the four bipolar dimensions is represented by three items, as is the unipolar dimension acceptance.

The five dimensions of the RSI and some examples of items for each of these dimensions of support and their poles are:

- *Emotional support:* Warmth versus Hostility: 'This person shows that he/she loves me' versus 'This person ridicules and humiliates me';
- *Respect for Autonomy* versus Setting Limits: 'This person lets me decide as often as possible' versus 'This person takes decisions that I would like to take myself';
- *Quality of Information* versus Withholding of Information: 'This person explains or shows how I can make or do something' versus 'This person does not explain why he/she wants me to do or not to do something';
- *Convergence of* Central and Peripheral *Goals:* 'This person criticizes my opinions about religion, philosophy of life, or social engagement' and 'This person and I have the same opinions about use of drugs, alcohol, or gambling';
- *Acceptance,* the unipolar dimension, measures the qualification of the relationship in general or acceptance as a person (e.g., 'This person accepts me as I am').

(For dimensions 2, 3 and 4, the name of the dimension is similar with the name of its positive pole). See also Branje (2003), Scholte, Van Lieshout & Van Aken, (2001) and Scholte (1998).

Variables for the construction of these scales may be found in the data files with the content theme "FAMILy relationships and relational support". These data files are: gp1_famil_d.sav, gp2_famil_d.sav, gp2f_famil_d.sav, and gp3_famil_d.sav.
These variables have the name format: w***fa**++##, where * denotes the wave number, ++ denote rater and ratee, and ## the item number. These numbers are summed up in Table 10.1. Please notice that these files contain two sets of variables on family relations, with "**fa**" or "**fb**" in their variable names. See chapter 17 for more details on variable naming conventions.

Table 10.1. describes these scales in more detail. Each row describes one scale. Such a scale might be a pole or a combination of two poles. The first two columns in the table describe the scale. The most right column presents the numbers of the items used for the scales. In a scale that combines two poles, the items of the originating poles are repeated. In several scales "mirrored" items were used. Such items have "-r" as suffix. A mirrored item has a value that is afterwards (i.e. after the actual data collection) reversed (using SPSS COMPUTE) to its scale opposite: 1 became 5, 2 became 4, 3 became 3 (unchanged), 4 became 2 and 5 became 1.

Table 10.1. Overview of scales based on the Relational Support Inventory

Scale		item numbers
Dimension	**(Pole or combination)**	
Emotional support	Warmth	6, 13 , 23
Emotional support	Hostility	19 , 32, 42
Emotional support	Warmth versus Hostility	06, 13, 23, 19-r, 32-r, 42-r
Respect for Autonomy	Respect for Autonomy	25, 29, 35
Respect for Autonomy	Setting Limits	04, 16, 43
Respect for Autonomy	Respect for Autonomy versus Setting Limits	25, 29, 35, 04-r, 16-r, 43-r
Quality of Information	Quality of Information	01, 37, 46
Quality of Information	Withholding of Information	11, 22, 36
Quality of Information	Quality of Information versus Withholding of Information	01, 37, 46, 11-r, 22-r, 36-r
Convergence of Goals	Peripheral Goals	17-r, 41-r, 49
Convergence of Goals	Central Goals	08-r, 10-r, 33
Convergence of Goals	Convergence of Central and Peripheral Goals	08-r, 10-r, 17-r, 33, 41-r, 49
Acceptance	Acceptance	12, 21, 40-r

10.2. Scales provided by Jolanda Mathijssen, on behalf of the Institute of Family Studies of the University of Nijmegen (RU)

The Institute of Family Studies of the University of Nijmegen (KUN) provided two groups of standard scales, about personality (part 2.1), and about support and family relationships (part 2.2).

10.2.1. The Five Factor Model for Personality ("The Big Five"). In the project we used a 30 item personality questionnaire developed by the Institute of Family Studies of the University of Nijmegen. Respondents were asked to rate themselves, their family members, and their best friend on 30 seven-point Likert-scale items, with item scores ranging from 1 (klopt helemaal niet) to 7 (klopt helemaal wel). The questionnaire intends to represent the well known big 5 "OCEAN" personality dimensions *Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism*. See also Gerris, Houtmans, Kwaaitaal-Roosen, De Schipper, Vermulst, and Janssens (1998) and Goldberg (1992*).

Items for the construction of these scales may be found in the data files with the content theme "Personality". These data files are: `gp1_perso_d.sav, gp2_perso_d.sav, gp2f_perso_d.sav, and gp3_perso_d.sav`.

Table 10.2.1 below describes these scales in more detail. Each row describes one scale. The first two columns in the table describe the scale in English (column 1) and Dutch (column 2). The most right column presents the numbers of the items used for the scales. In several scales "mirrored" items were used. Such items have "r-" as prefix. A mirrored item has a value that is afterwards (i.e. after the actual data collection) reversed (using SPSS COMPUTE) to its scale opposite: 1 became 7, 2 became 6, 3 became 5, 4 became 4 (unchanged), 5 became 3, 6 became 2, and 7 became 1.

Table 10.2.1. Overview of Big 5 Personality scales

Scale		item numbers
English	**Dutch**	
Extraversion	Extraversie	r-05, r-09, r-13, 17, r-21, r-26
Agreeableness	Vriendelijkheid	01, 10, 15, 19, 22, 28
Conscientiousness	Zorgvuldigheid	r-04, 08, 12, 16, 25, 27
Neuroticism	Emotionele stabiliteit	r-03, r-07, r-11, r-20, r-24, r-29
Openness to Experience	Openheid voor ideeën	02, 06, 14, 18, 23, 30

10.2.2. Some dimensions of support and family relationships. Two other standard scales in the domain of family support and relationships were provided by the Institute of Family Studies of the University of Nijmegen, i.e. "*Open Communication*" (Gerris, Houtmans, Kwaaitaal-Roosen, De Schipper, Vermulst, & Janssens,1998; Youniss & Smollar, 1985*).* and "*Tyrannising*"(Howard, Blumstein, & Schwartz, 1986*).*

Items for the construction of these scales may be found in the data files with the content theme "FAMILy relationships and relational support". These data files are: `gp1_famil_d.sav, gp2_famil_d.sav, gp2f_famil_d.sav, and gp3_famil_d.sav.` These variables have the name format: `w*`**`fb`**`++##`, where * denotes the wave number, ++ denote rater and ratee, and ## the item number. These numbers are summed up in Table 10.2.2.

Table 10.2.2 below describes these scales in more detail. Each row describes one scale. The first two columns in the table describe the scale in English (column 1) and Dutch (column 2). The most right column presents the numbers of the items used for the scales. These scales did not make use of mirrored items.

Table 10.2.2. Overview of some scales for family support and relationship

Scale		item numbers
English	**Dutch**	
Open Communication	Open Communicatie	01, 06, 09, 14, 15
Tyrannising	Tiranniseren	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21

10.3. Scales provided by Marc Delsing, on behalf of the department of Special Education of the University of Nijmegen (RU)

The department of Special Education of the University of Nijmegen (RU) provided eight standard scales. Six scales are about "Behavioural Problems", these scales were adapted from the Dutch version of the Child Behavior Checklist (Verhulst, Van der Ende, & Koot, 1996).

- Withdrawal behaviour,
- Anxious/Depressive behaviour,
- Social Problems,
- Attention Problems,
- Delinquent Behaviour,
- Aggressive Behaviour.

Items for the construction of these scales may be found in the data files with the content theme "Problem BEHAVior". These data files are: `gp1_behav_d.sav, gp2_behav_d.sav, gp2f_behav_d.sav, and gp3_behav_d.sav`. Furthermore, the department of Special Education of the University of Nijmegen (KUN) provided one scale for "Justice" and one scale for "Trust". These two scales were adapted from the Nijmegen Family Relations Test (Oud & Welzen, 1989). Items for the construction of these scales may be found in the data files with the content theme "FAMILy relationships and relational support". These data files are: `gp1_famil_d.sav, gp2_famil_d.sav, gp2f_famil_d.sav, and gp3_famil_d.sav`. These variables have the name format: `w*fa++##`, where `*` denotes the wave number, ++ denote rater and ratee, and ## the item number. These numbers are summed up in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3. below describes these scales in more detail. Each row describes one scale. The first two columns in the table describe the scale in English (column 1) and Dutch (column 2). The most right column presents the numbers of the items used for the scales. The six scales for behaviour problems did not make use of mirrored items. In the scale for Justice "mirrored" items were used. Such items have "-r" as suffix. A mirrored item has a value that is afterwards (i.e. after the actual data collection) reversed (using SPSS COMPUTE) to its scale opposite: 1 became 5, 2 became 4, 3 became 3 (unchanged), 4 became 2 and 5 became 1.

Table 10.3. Overview of some scales for family support and relationship

Category Scale		item numbers
English	**Dutch**	
Behavioural Problems	Gedragsproblemen	
Withdrawal behaviour	Teruggetrokken	05 , 09 , 14 , 20 , 25
Anxious/Depressive behaviour	Angstig/depressief	03 , 11 , 17, 24 , 28
Social Problems	Sociale problemen	08 , 12 , 19, 22 , 30
Attention Problems	Aandachtsproblemen	01 , 06 , 16 , 21 , 27
Delinquent Behaviour	Delinquent gedrag	04 , 10 , 13, 15 , 26
Aggressive Behaviour	Agressief gedrag	02 , 07 , 18, 23 , 29
Justice	Rechtvaardigheid	02-r , 07-r , 14-r, 20-r , 27-r , 30-r, 34 , 38-r , 44-r, 47, 51-r, 52-r
Trust	Vertrouwen	03 , 05 , 09, 15 , 18 , 24, 26 , 28 , 31, 39 , 45 , 48, 50

10.4. Scales provided by Kirsten Buist, on behalf of the department of Youth, Family and Life Course of Utrecht University (UU)

The department of Youth, Family and Life Course of Utrecht University (UU) provided two groups of standard scales, so called IPPA-scales (10.4.1), and scales about identity (10.4.2).

10.4.1. IPPA-scales (including attachment). This is a group of four standard scales that were often referred to as "IPPA-scales" (Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment), they were adapted and translated from Armsden and Greenberg (1987):

- Communication
- Trust
- Alienation
- Attachment

Items for the construction of these scales may be found in the data files with the content theme "FAMILy relationships and relational support". These data files are: gp1_famil_d.sav, gp2_famil_d.sav, gp2f_famil_d.sav, and gp3_famil_d.sav. These variables have the name format: w***fb**++##, where * denotes the wave number, ++ denote rater and ratee, and ## the item number. These numbers are summed up in Table 10.4.1.

Table 10.4.1 below describes these scales in more detail. Each row describes one scale. The first two columns in the table describe the scale in English (column 1) and Dutch (column 2). The most right column presents the numbers of the items used for the scales. In several scales "mirrored" items were used. Such items have "-r" as suffix. A mirrored item has a value that is afterwards (i.e. after the actual data collection) reversed (using SPSS COMPUTE) to its scale opposite: 1 became 5, 2 became 4, 3 became 3 (unchanged), 4 became 2 and 5 became 1.

Table 10.4.1. Overview of IPPA-scales (including attachment)

Scale		item numbers
English	**Dutch**	
Communication	Communicatie	02, 07, 10
Trust	Vertrouwen	04, 08, 13
Alienation	Vervreemding	03-r, 05-r, 11-r, 12-r
Attachment	Hechting	02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 10, 11, 12, 13

10.4.2. Identity scales. This is a group of three standard scales, based on the "U-GIDS" (Meeus, 1996):
- Commitment
- Exploration of the Present
- Exploration of the Past

Items for the construction of these scales may be found in the data files with the content theme "IDENTity". These data files are: gp1_ident_d.sav, gp2_ident_d.sav, gp2f_ident_d.sav, and gp3_ident_d.sav.

Table 10.4.2 below describes these scales in more detail. Each row describes one scale. The first two columns in the table describe the scale in English (column 1) and Dutch (column 2). The most right column presents the numbers of the items used for the scales.

Table 10.4.2. Overview of identity-scales

Scale		item numbers
English	**Dutch**	
Commitment	Binding	01, 02, 03, 04, 05
Exploration of the Present	Exporatie in het heden	06, 07, 08, 09, 10
Exploration of the Past	Exploratie in het verleden	11, 12, 13, 14

11. PROJECT DATA ACCESS REGULATIONS

The data set of the project is made available in the repository of DANS under the conditions that are published in the "GENERAL CONDITIONS OF USE FOR DANS" on the DANS website. They may be found in the following link:
http://www.dans.knaw.nl/sites/default/files/file/archief/DANS_General_Conditions.pdf
By retrieving project data from the DANS repository a user agrees to these conditions. Within restrictions that may be implied by these conditions the project data are provided for "Open Access", as defined by DANS.

We kindly ask all users of this data to apply the following statement in their publications:
"The data of this study were collected as part of a joint research project of the Faculties of Social Sciences of the Universities of Nijmegen and Utrecht. Additional funding was provided by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO). These data were made available by DANS. Neither the original collectors nor DANS bear any responsibility for the analysis or interpretation presented here."

12. REFERENCING TO THIS DATA SET.

Users may refer to this data set or to this data guide using the following reference:
Haselager, G. J. T., Knippenberg, H. M., & Van Aken, M. A. G. (2014). *Family and personality project data guide*. [Data set and Data Guide]. Retrieved from:http://persistent-identifier.nl/?identifier=urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-8mpw-ap

13. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DATA SET

All project data and related information were stored in files on computer systems. In this and following chapters, several characteristics of the structure of the file- and data set are described. This description concerns the structure of the data set in the DANS repository.

The total data collection of measurements is partitioned into a number of separate data files. This partition was based on content themes and measurement wave. We presented an overview of the resulting conceptual structure in Table 9.1.

Measurement data are made available for end users in in two formats:
- in "SPSS Statistics" format (with file name extension ".sav") and
- in "SPSS Portable" format (with file name extension ".por").
Data files in SPSS Statistics format are also described as "*SPSS system files*". The internal structure of SPSS portable files is independent of the type of computer, and such files may be transported over electronic networks. But SPPS portable files cannot always easily be merged together (depending on the SPSS version). Therefore, it is recommended that SPSS portable files are transformed to (saved as) *SPSS* Statistic files first. SPSS portable files and Statistics files contain both data and "the dictionary", that is a description of the data structure (e.g., variable definitions). Using SPSS syntax facilities this may be done with the following command sequence:

```
        IMPORT FILE = 'datafile.por'.
        SAVE OUTFILE = 'datafile.sav'.
        FINISH.
```
("`datafile`" is an arbitrary example file name)

SPSS portable files and system files contain cases (in rows) and variables (in columns). A measurement point in a data file (a cell) may be regarded as the score of a case on a variable. In this project, *cases are families*, not persons. This type of data organisation is a little unusual in person oriented social research. In other words data of different respondents within the same family are stored as different variables within the same case, and not as different cases, as might be expected. For example: a case might contain four different scores on items of the personality scale "Agreeableness". These four Agreeableness-scores are arranged under four different variables that refer to the four different types of respondents within a family. Researchers, who intend to perform statistical analyses on an individual level instead of a family level, and with more than one type of respondent, are suggested to reorganize datafiles to a situation in which persons are cases. This can rather easily be done using SPSS syntax facilities. Such a reorganisation procedure may be carried out in several steps.
STEP 1: Matching of 2 or more SPSS-system files that contain the information needed (e.g. using the command "`MATCH FILES`")
STEP 2: Splitting the resulting workfile, according to the four different respondent types, and saving data temporary files, separately for each respondent.
STEP 3: Combining the temporary files again, but now with respondents as cases. (e.g. using the command "`ADD FILES`").
Some variable names need to be corrected (made similar) in step 2 or 3. These 3 steps results in a data set for analyses on the individual level. This data set may be saved again.

14. FILE NAMING CONVENTIONS.

This section is about the structure of computer file names. It contains a description of the rules that are used to create file names, and several examples and exceptions.
- Filenames in this project always begin with "`gp`". These letters refer to the dutch words for family and personality (i.e., "<u>G</u>ezin" and "<u>P</u>ersoonlijkheid").
- The third character of a filename is often used to refer to a measurement wave (i.e., 1, 2 or 3) and is followed by an underscore "_". If a filename does not contain such a number, then this file contains information that is wave independent. For example the file `gp_basics_d.sav` contains family and person identification numbers and years of birth. Filenames about friends of family members have "`2f`" denoted on the third and fourth position of the filename.
- On position 4 to 8 of the filename an abbreviation gives an impression of the content of the file.
- Filenames usually end with the two character sequence "_d". This identifies that this are files that were prepared for unique storage in the DANS repository.
- Filenames usually have an extension that begins with a dot. The extension is used to identify the file type. We used a limited number of file-types. SPSS portable files or system files contain the actual project data and have the extensions `.por` or `.sav` respectively. Most documentation files are in standard "portable document format" and

have the extension `.pdf`. Four documentation files are in MS-excel format and have the extension `.xlsx`.

15. FILE STRUCTURE IN THE DANS REPOSITORY

The data set structure of the project in the DANS repository has 4 levels.
1. At the first level we present the current document, which is the overall data guide, a readmefirst text-file about where to begin and the structure of folders and files, and 4 folders corresponding with the measurement waves in the project.
2. At the second level we present - nested within level 1 - the catalogue of questions and variables and the data file codebook, both belonging to that measurement wave, and 2 folders containing specified files. This structure is exactly repeated within each measurement wave. One folder always contains PDF-files of scanned paper documents. The other folder always contains data files.
3. Actual specific files are stored at the third level. On this level the content is different for each measurement wave.
4. SPSS-portable files are stored in separate folders within the data file folder of the corresponding measurement wave.

Below we describe the structure in detail, by summing up all folder- and file names, as they appear in the repository. Folder names are **bold**. Together, the data set contain 28 pdf-files, 4 excel files, 39 SPSS Statistics files (`.sav`), and 39 SPSS Portable files (`.por`).

Please notice that data files `gp_basics_d.sav` and `gp_basics_d.por` are repeated in each of the 3 measurement wave folders. This is for user convenience.

`\\PROJECT ROOT LEVEL`
- `gp_data_guide_d.pdf`
- `gp_readmefirst_d.txt`
- **`Measurement Wave 1`**
    - o `gp1_catalogue_of_questions&variables_d.xlsx`
    - o `gp1_codebook_d.pdf`
    - o **`Measurement Wave 1 Forms & Questionnaires`**
        - ▪ `gp1_quest_father_d.pdf`
        - ▪ `gp1_quest_mother_d.pdf`
        - ▪ `gp1_quest_prot_d.pdf`
        - ▪ `gp1_quest_youngest_d.pdf`
        - ▪ `gp1_quest_eldest_d.pdf`
    - o **`Measurement Wave 1 Data`**
        - ▪ `gp_basics_d.sav`
        - ▪ `gp1_friendinfo_d.sav`
        - ▪ `gp1_prot_d.sav`
        - ▪ `gp1_demog_d.sav`
        - ▪ `gp1_famil_d.sav`
        - ▪ `gp1_perso_d.sav`
        - ▪ `gp1_behav_d.sav`
        - ▪ `gp1_cantr_d.sav`
        - ▪ `gp1_ident_d.sav`
        - ▪ **`Measurement_Wave_1_Data_POR_files`**
            - • `gp_basics_d.por`
            - • `gp1_friendinfo_d.por`
            - • `gp1_prot_d.por`
            - • `gp1_demog_d.por`

- gp1_famil_d.por
- gp1_perso_d.por
- gp1_behav_d.por
- gp1_cantr_d.por
- gp1_ident_d.por

- **Measurement Wave 2**
  - gp2_catalogue_of_questions&variables_d.xlsx
  - gp2_codebook_d.pdf
  - **Measurement Wave 2 Forms & Questionnaires**
    - gp2_quest_mother_d.pdf
    - gp2_quest_mother_events_d.pdf
    - gp2_quest_prot_d.pdf
    - gp2_quest_youngest_d.pdf
    - gp2_quest_eldest_d.pdf
    - gp2_quest_father_d.pdf
    - gp2_quest_father_events.pdf
  - **Measurement Wave 2 Data**
    - gp_basics_d.sav
    - gp2_friendinfo_d.sav
    - gp2_prot_d.sav
    - gp2_famil_d.sav
    - gp2_perso_d.sav
    - gp2_behav_d.sav
    - gp2_cantr_d.sav
    - gp2_ident_d.sav
    - gp2_stress_d.sav
    - gp2_unado_d.sav
    - gp2_unpar_d.sav
    - **Measurement_Wave_2_Data_POR_files**
      - gp_basics_d.por
      - gp2_friendinfo_d.por
      - gp2_prot_d.por
      - gp2_famil_d.por
      - gp2_perso_d.por
      - gp2_behav_d.por
      - gp2_cantr_d.por
      - gp2_ident_d.por
      - gp2_stress_d.por
      - gp2_unado_d.por
      - gp2_unpar_d.por
- **Measurement Wave 2 Friends**
  - gp2f_catalogue_of_questions&variables_d.xlsx
  - gp2f_codebook_d.pdf
  - **Measurement Wave 2 Friends Forms & Questionnaires**
    - gp2f_quest_friendoffather_d.pdf
    - gp2f_quest_friendofmother_d.pdf
    - gp2f_quest_friendofyoungest_d.pdf
    - gp2f_quest_friendofeldest_d.pdf
  - **Measurement Wave 2 Friends Data**
    - gp2f_basics_d.sav
    - gp2f_friendinfo_d.sav
    - gp2f_demog_d.sav
    - gp2f_famil_d.sav
    - gp2f_perso_d.sav
    - gp2f_behav_d.sav
    - gp2f_cantr_d.sav

- gp2f_ident_d.sav
- **Measurement_Wave_2_Friends_Data_POR_files**
  - gp2f_basics_d.por
  - gp2f_friendinfo_d.por
  - gp2f_demog_d.por
  - gp2f_famil_d.por
  - gp2f_perso_d.por
  - gp2f_behav_d.por
  - gp2f_cantr_d.por
  - gp2f_ident_d.por
- **Measurement Wave 3**
  - gp3_catalogue_of_questions&variables_d.xlsx
  - gp3_codebook_d.pdf
  - **Measurement Wave 3 Forms & Questionnaires**
    - gp3_quest_father_d.pdf
    - gp3_quest_father_events.pdf
    - gp3_quest_mother_d.pdf
    - gp3_quest_mother_events_d.pdf
    - gp3_quest_eldest_d.pdf
    - gp3_quest_youngest_d.pdf
    - gp3_quest_prot_d.pdf
  - **Measurement Wave 3 Data**
    - gp_basics_d.sav
    - gp3_friendinfo_d.sav
    - gp3_prot_d.sav
    - gp3_famil_d.sav
    - gp3_perso_d.sav
    - gp3_behav_d.sav
    - gp3-cantr_d.sav
    - gp3_ident_d.sav
    - gp3_stress_d.sav
    - gp3_unado_d.sav
    - gp3_unpar_d.sav
    - **Measurement_Wave_2_Data_POR_files**
      - gp_basics_d.por
      - gp3_friendinfo_d.por
      - gp3_prot_d.por
      - gp3_famil_d.por
      - gp3_perso_d.por
      - gp3_behav_d.por
      - gp3-cantr_d.por
      - gp3_ident_d.por
      - gp3_stress_d.por
      - gp3_unado_d.por
      - gp3_unpar_d.por

16. MERGING DATA FILES; THE USE OF FAMIDNUM

In the project each family in the sample had a unique identification number called famidnum. This integer variable never changed during the project, and was used to identify everything that concerned that specific family. Each case in every data file of the project is marked with a specific famidnum. This links the information in the data file uniquely to a specific family.

The variable famidnum is always the first variable in a data file and cases in the file are sorted in ascending order on this famidnum.

End users may wish to merge data files from the project. This may be done using the key variable famidnum. One method to merge data files with SPSS syntax is the use of the command MATCH FILES. Specify famidnum on the /BY subcommand.

17. VARIABLE NAMING CONVENTIONS

This chapter is about the structure of variable names. It contains a description of the rules that are commonly (although not always) used for variable names, and several examples and exceptions. The information in this chapter applies especially to variables concerning family members in measurement wave 1 and 2. In other measurement waves we used analogous conventions, although not systematically.

In general each variable name occurs only once in the project. Only the key variable famidnum occurs in every data file. This makes it possible to merge files (see chapter 16).

Variable names were chosen following the conventions and limitations set by elder versions of SPSS. Therefore the number of character in a variable name is usually 8 or (not preferred) less. Below, characters in variable names are denoted with their position number, counted from the left to right and starting with 1. Lower case alphabetic characters are always used to denote variable names. (SPSS often transforms them to UPPER CASE characters in procedure reports). Table 17.1 gives a summary of the most often used structure of variable names.

TABLE 17.1. Most often used structure of variable names.

POSITION	NATURE OF INFORMATION
1	Content or Wave-indication
2	Content or Wave-indication
3	Content
4	Content
5	Rating person
6	Rated person
7	item number
8	item number

In wave specific variables, the content theme (cf. Table 9.1) of the variable is denoted on position 3 and 4 only. Table 17.2 gives an overview of groups of such variables.

TABLE 17.2. Codes on positions 3 and 4 of variable names.

CODE	MEANING
--fa----	Family relations, part A
--fb----	Family relations, part B
--pe----	PErsonality
--be----	BEhavior
--ca----	CAntrill ladders
--id----	IDentity

On positions 5 and 6 the following codes are used:

     v: father (from "vader")
     m: mother
     o: eldest child (= child 1)
     j: youngest child (= child 2)
     f: friend

Position 5 describes the rater, position 6 described the rated person. For example:

    `----vo--`: father describes eldest child (child 1)
    `----ov--`: eldest child describes father

If the same code is used on position 5 and 6, then the variable contains a self judgement. For example:

    `----vv--`: father about father, thus father about himself.
    `----oo--`: eldest child about eldest child, thus eldest child about him or herself

On position 7 and 8 two numbers denote the serial number of the variable. Serial numbers below 10 are denoted with a zero on position 7. For example:

    `etnivv01`: first question in a series (of 3) about ethnical status, (father about himself)
    `w1faov52`: final question in a series (of 52) about family relationships, part a, during wave 1, (eldest child about father)

Some variables were not specific for a wave, or were measured only once, especially in wave 1 and wave 2 friends, they are usually stored in basic- and demog-files. In such cases position 1 to 4 were often used to describe the content. Table 17.3 gives an overview of variables with its content descriptions on the first 4 positions:

TABLE 17.3. Codes on the first 4 positions of variable names.

CODE	MEANING
`birt----`	<u>BIRT</u>hday
`etni----`	<u>EThNI</u>cal status
`edu*----` (4th position varies)	<u>EDU</u>cation
`soci----`	<u>SOCI</u>al situation
`jobf----`	<u>JOB</u> <u>F</u>eatures
`nofe----`	<u>N</u>umber <u>OF</u> <u>E</u>mployees

In `gp1_demog_d.sav` we used "educ" on position 1 to 4 for questions to parents about education. They describe their own education (if "vv" of "mm" on positions 5 and 6), and their expectations regarding their eldest (if "vo" or "mo" on positions 5 and 6) and youngest child (if "vj" or "mj" on positions 5 and 6).

For questions to children aboud education we used "eduk", "edun", "edug", and "edul" on position 1 to 4. "educ" describes the finished education, "edun" describes the "current education", "edug" is the group number in the current school, and "edul" describes the expected highest education.

Pay attention: with regard to variables (in file `gp1_demog_d.sav`) with "soci----, (SOCIal situation)", "jobf----, (JOB Features)" and "nofe----, (Number OF Employees)": the question numbers in the parent and child versions refer to different categories of answers (items).
In `gp2f_demog_d.sav` we used similar letter combinations in self reports of friends of family members.

18. CODEBOOKS

In codebooks we give detailed description of the content of the measurement data files. The codebooks describe the variables of the data files of the project. There are four of these codebooks, one for each measurement wave. Their names may be found in de data set overview in chapter 15. Each codebook has the standard portable data format (pdf file).

Each codebook describes a specific series of data files; they are listed on the second page of the codebook. Each data file has its own chapter in the codebook. Usually, each chapter contains four tables, sometimes three. Together, these 3 or 4 tables present all information that is necessary to understand the content and structure of the specific data file, and to use it properly.

Tables 1 always give a global content description of a specific data file. They present the number of variables and cases in the file, and they specify the measurement wave and content theme.
Tables 2 are overviews of variable names, positions and labels. The position number specifies the order of the variables in the data file. Position numbers of variables are counted within the data file, not within the project or the measurement wave. These numbers were automatically assigned by SPSS. Usually, the order of appearance of variables is the same as in the paper questionnaire.
Tables 3 are overviews of value labels and missing value codes of the variables. This is a summary table, that is constructed to save data-space and for user convenience. Often groups of variables have similar value labels and missing value codes. In such cases we created this summary table 3. But in some data files almost every variable had unique value labels and missing value codes. In such cases they are described as part of the Table 2 of that data file.
Tables 4 describe the sources of the variables in the data file. Information in these tables refers to element of the original paper questionnaire booklets or forms.

Additional information about the variables (distribution, central tendencies) is usually not presented, mainly to save space and time. This additional information may be found in the files themselves.

19. CATALOGUES

In catalogue files we describe the correspondence between items in original paper questionnaires and forms, and variables in the data files in the Project Family and Personality. Catalogues are intended as a tool to help end users if they want to find specific variables for specific elements (items) of questionnaires and forms. There are four of these catalogues, one

for each measurement wave. Their names may be found in de data set overview in chapter 15. Each catalogue has the format of an MS-excel file.

Catalogues are organised with the structure of the original paper documents. If a user knows a specific variable name and wants to find the specific item in the original paper questionnaire, he or she better uses the final table (usually with number 4) of the corresponding data file in the codebook. In these tables one may find the same information as in the catalogues, but organised around the variable structure.

The first worksheet of each catalogue contains a detailed explanation of the content and structure of the catalogue. Each questionnaire- or form-file has its own worksheet in this excel file. The name of the worksheet is equal to the name of the corresponding questionnaire- or form-file.

Apart from the first work sheet, every worksheet has the same structure: Columns of the worksheet describe questionnaire- and file-categories; rows describe specific questionnaire-items and variables.

Information from the paper questionnaires that may reveal the identity of respondents is not included in the data files. This is indicated in concerning rows of the catalogue worksheets. Sometimes information is not included in data files because we did not have enough capacity to register it properly. This is also indicated in concerning rows.

20. LANGUAGE USE IN THE PROJECT.

The field data collection in this project was done in a sample that has Dutch as their mother tongue. Therefore, all field data collection materials were in Dutch. We wrote most of the variable labels in the data files also in Dutch to maximize correspondence with data collection procedure and materials. Data guide, catalogues, codebooks and metadata are predominantly in English.

21. PROJECT PUBLICATIONS

Doctoral dissertations

Buist, K. L. (2002). *Family attachment in adolescence.Individual differences, changes and links to psychosocial adjustment*. (Doctoral dissertation). Universiteit Utrecht.

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LIST OF EXTERNAL APPENDICES

This data guide has four "external appendices": they are not included in the document itself, but stored separately.

File & Document name	Indication of content
gp1_codebook_d.pdf	Family member variables in measurement wave 1
gp2_codebook_d.pdf	Family member variables in measurement wave 2
gp2f_codebook_d.pdf	Friends of Family member variables in measurement wave 2
gp3_codebook_d.pdf	Family member variables in measurement wave 3

These external appendices should be regarded as an integral part of the data guide.

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