



A survey of adult children and their family relationships in the Netherlands: The second wave of the OKiN anchor survey

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SUMMARY:

The in 2017 collected survey *Parents and Children in the Netherlands* (OKiN) was based on a stratified random sample of persons aged 25-45 from the Dutch population registers. Persons who grew up in nonintact families were systematically oversampled via the registers. This in 2020 collected follow-up to the OKiN survey (acronym OKiN2020) included a re-approach of the adult children from the original sample. Of the adult children who were re-approached, 3,070 people participated (response rate of 59%). The new survey included a selection of questions from the 2017 OKiN survey, as well as, newly designed questions on parent-parent relationships, sibling relationships, and grandparents. Respondents were interviewed using Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing.

CONTRIBUTORS AND FUNDING:

The survey was conducted in the context of a larger project on Family Complexity which was funded by an ERC grant of the European Commission in the Horizon 2020 program (ERC Advanced Grant No. 669334). Please see www.familycomplexity.eu for more information on this project. The OKiN was developed, designed and executed by a collaboration between a team of researchers at the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Institute and a team of researchers at Statistics Netherlands. The following persons participated in making the second wave OKiN possible:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. The purpose and design of OKiN2020	p. 5
2. Main concepts and content of the questionnaire	p.7
2.1 Main concepts and limitations	
2.2 Overview of modules in the questionnaire	
○ Module 1: Introduction [AboutYou]	
○ Module 2: The biological father and mother [Parents]	
○ Module 3: Full, half, and stepsiblings [Siblings]	
○ Module 4: New partners of the parents [NewPartners]	
○ Module 5: Grandparents and family gatherings [Family]	
2.3 Preloaded information from 2017 survey	
3. Fieldwork and response	p. 10
3.1 Sampling strategy	
3.2 Fieldwork	
3.3 Response rate	
3.5 Covid-19	
3.6 Ethical considerations	
4. Data set	p. 13
4.1 Data set	
4.2 Variable names and prefixes	
4.3 Constructed scales	
5. Panel attrition and weights	p. 19
5.1 Attrition	
5.2 Weights	
Appendix A Ethics report	
Appendix B List of variable names and labels	
Appendix C Questionnaires (including routings and variable names)	

CHAPTER 1. THE PURPOSE AND DESIGN OF OKiN2020

In 2017, a large-scale multi-actor survey among parents and children in the Netherlands was conducted in the context of the ERC program FamilyComplexity.¹ The goal of this survey was to analyze the consequences of family complexity experienced in youth on intergenerational reproduction and family relationships in adulthood. For this data collection, a systematic register-based oversample was drawn of children aged 25-45 who lived with only one biological parent and children who lived with a biological parent and a stepparent at age fifteen. The survey is described in detail in a codebook and in a published data brief.²

In the external review procedure of the ERC proposal, the reviewers emphasized the importance of including a longitudinal element: *“While the multi-actor survey will provide unique data, it would benefit from a longitudinal perspective. The time frame of the project does not allow for a follow-up survey, but the survey should be designed to allow for follow-up as a panel would certainly be competitive for funding from a variety of sources.”* (p. 2 panel review report).

At the start of the project, it was unclear if there would be enough funding to add a second wave. In 2019, funds became available within the budget to set up an extra data collection. In the summer of 2019, the collaboration with the team from Statistics Netherlands was renewed and fieldwork and questionnaire development commenced. In the beginning of 2020, three years after the first wave of OKiN, anchor respondents (adult children) were approached again for an interview by Statistics Netherlands. The purpose of the follow-up was fourfold:

- (a) to obtain repeated measures for key concept from wave 1 (e.g., relationship closeness in parent-child relations),
- (b) to apply existing measures to a broader set of relationships (i.e., siblings and grandparents),
- (c) to deepen concepts that were measured too succinctly or too indirectly in wave 1 (e.g., gatekeeping, kinkeeping, conflicting loyalties),

¹ Matthijs Kalmijn, *Intergenerational Reproduction and Solidarity in an Era of Family Complexity*. Proposal for an Advanced Grant to the European Commission, October 2014.

² Kalmijn, Matthijs, Katya Ivanova, Ruben Van Gaalen, Suzanne De Leeuw, Kirsten Van Houdt and Frederique Van Spijker. 2017. *A Multi-Actor Survey of Adult Children in the Netherlands [Codebook Release 1.0]*. Amsterdam/The Hague/Heerlen: University of Amsterdam/Statistics Netherlands; Kalmijn, Matthijs, K. Ivanova, R. van Gaalen, S. G. de Leeuw, K. van Houdt, F. van Spijker and M. Hornstra. 2018. "A Multi-Actor Study of Adult Children and Their Parents in Complex Families: Design and Content of the Okin Survey." *European Sociological Review* 34(4):452-70.

(c) to measure additional (potential) determinants of family ties that were not included in the first wave (e.g., religion, personality).

In both waves, most of the respondents were interviewed in March and April. Hence, for most respondents, the time between waves was three years.

Funding was provided by the ERC project. Because funding was limited in this wave, only Computer-Assisted-Web-Interview (CAWI) was used and no follow-up of initial nonresponse via Computer-Assisted-Personal-Interview (CAPI) was undertaken, as it was done in the first wave.

CHAPTER 2. MAIN CONCEPTS AND CONTENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

2.1. Main concepts and limitations

The focus was on the anchor sample of the *Ouders en Kinderen in Nederland* (OKiN) survey. The anchor sample included respondents 25-45 of age who had at least one (living biological) parent (these adult children were also referred to as ‘anchors’). The respondents were interviewed mostly in their role as children. The parents of these adult children (also referred to as the ‘alters’) were not approached again.

2.2. Overview modules in questionnaire

The questionnaire consisted of five modules and a control module. In the control module, a few background variables were asked to check whether the participant was the same as the person participating in 2017. As variables on other background characteristics or living situations were available in OKiN 2017 (mostly added via the Dutch national registers), elaborate background questions were not necessary. Not all respondents had to answer all questions and, in some cases, entire modules could be skipped. This was partly based on respondents’ answers on certain questions. In addition, the routing was partly based on pre-loaded information from 2017 (also see 2.3.). This routing mostly applied to Module 3 and 4.

Module 0: Control [Control]

The control module included a check to verify whether the respondent was the same person as the anchor that was sampled in 2017. This check was based on the birth date and sex of the respondent. If the birth date did not match, the questionnaire was ended.

Module 1: Introduction [AboutYou]

The first module included questions on demographic characteristics of the respondent and the partner of the respondent (e.g., work, number of (step)children, the division of childcare), as well as, questions on respondents’ personality traits and well-being. Finally, the module included a set of retrospective questions on how respondents looked back on their parental household and upbringing during youth.

Module 2: The biological father and mother [Parents]

The second module included questions on the respondents’ biological parents. The module was divided into three parts. The first two parts were on the biological father and the biological mother specifically and the third on the relationship and interactions between the two biological parents.

For the parent specific parts, questions on the relationships between the anchor and each biological parent were asked (using the same formulation as the OKiN survey in 2017). Questions were asked about contact frequency, emotional closeness, and support. In

addition, questions were asked about the personality traits of each parent and their church attendance during youth.

The third part of this module contained questions on the relationship and interactions between both biological parents. Specifically, questions were asked about parent-parent relationship quality, kinkeeping, gatekeeping, and feelings of loyalty conflict and guilt as perceived by the anchor. Finally, a set of retrospective questions was designed for those with separated parents, asking how they look back on their parents' separation.

Module 3: Full, half, and stepsiblings [Siblings]

The third module was newly developed and included specific questions on the full, half, and stepsiblings of the anchor respondents. In the OKiN2017 data collection, questions were asked about the number of siblings, but questions about the content of sibling relationships or about the siblings' characteristics were not asked due to time constraints.

This module consisted of two parts. First, questions were asked to identify the number of full, half, and stepsiblings of the anchor. The questions on full siblings were presented to all respondents, whereas questions on halfsiblings and stepsiblings were only presented to those who had reported in 2017 that one of their biological parents had ever had a new partner after parental separation (either during youth or currently). Therefore, the module registered the number of siblings for five types of siblings:

- a) Full siblings
- b) Half siblings from fathers' side
- c) Stepsiblings from fathers' side
- d) Half siblings from mothers' side
- e) Stepsiblings from mothers' side

In the second part of the module, sibling-specific questions were asked about the characteristics of the sibling and the quality of the sibling relationship. If more than three siblings of a specific type were identified, the anchors were asked to report on the three siblings that were closest to them in age. Questions were asked on demographic characteristics, co-residence in youth, closeness, contact, and instrumental support. For half and stepsiblings, a question was added on whether or not anchor perceived the sibling as their 'own sibling'.

Module 4: New partners of the parents [NewPartners]

This module was only applicable to those whose divorced biological parent(s) currently had a new partner. This also means that no questions were asked about new partners who were present in anchors' youth but subsequently separated the biological parent (in contrast to the OKiN survey in 2017). In addition, due to the routing structure, no questions were asked

about new partners if the biological parent had passed away. We added a check question to assess whether the current new partner was the same partner as the anchor reported on in 2017.

The module contained questions on the relationship between the new partner and the anchor (e.g., closeness, contact, support), as well as, questions on the relationship between the new partner and anchors' biological parents (e.g., relationship quality, kinkeeping, gatekeeping).

Module 5: Grandparents and family gatherings [Family]

The fifth module was newly developed and included questions about the maternal and paternal grandmothers of the anchor respondents. The module also contained a selection of questions on the frequency of and attendance to gatherings with extended family and feelings of family belonging. Due to time constraints, we only asked about paternal and maternal grandmothers (and extended family) and not about the two grandfathers. We also did not ask about step-grandparents.

2.3. Pre-loaded information from 2017

Some parts of the survey were not relevant for all respondents. The routing was based on respondents' answers to questions in the survey as well as on pre-loaded information from the OKiN survey in 2017. At the end of the codebook, there is an overview of all variables in the dataset, also including the variables from the 2017 survey that were used to pre-load questions (see Appendix B).

CHAPTER 3. FIELDWORK AND RESPONSE

3.1. Sampling strategy

In 2017, respondents were asked if they would be ok with us re-approaching them for another interview. 5,325 anchor respondents were open for future participation in the study (82%). These persons form the initial sample frame for the follow-up. Addresses of these persons were checked and updated by Statistics Netherlands. If people moved abroad, died, or had an unknown address, they were not approached (86), leaving a total of 5,239 persons who were approached.

3.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork was again performed by Statistics Netherlands in close collaboration with the ERC team. The fieldwork was structured as a follow-up of the OKiN survey collected in 2017. The fieldwork period ran from 16th of March to the 24th of May 2020.

All respondents received an introduction letter inviting them to participate in the study using an internet link. The link led to a Computer-Assisted-Web-Interviewing (CAWI) questionnaire. After clicking on the link, respondents could enter the questionnaire using a unique username and login-code. The estimated length of the questionnaire was 20 minutes. Following standard protocol of Statistics Netherlands (CBS) for questionnaires longer than 10 minutes, the length was not mentioned in the letter. However, the letter did include a short introduction of the survey, emphasizing its set-up as a short follow-up on the OKiN survey in which respondents previously participated. There were no unconditional incentives included in the letters due to budget restrictions, but respondents could automatically be part of a lottery in which could win an iPad.

Table 1. Overview of the planning in fieldwork period of OKiN2020

Action	Date
Letter with invitation to participate	20 th March 2020
1 st reminder letter	3 rd April 2020
2 nd reminder letter	17 th April 2020
3 rd reminder letter	1 st May 2020
4 th reminder email	8 th May 2020
Fieldwork period extended by a week	17 th May 2020
CAWI questionnaire closed	24 th May 2020

Four reminders were sent to the respondents, three letters and one reminder per email (see Table 1 for the timeline of the fieldwork period). The reminders started two weeks after the invitation letter was sent and were received by respondents with two-week intervals. As

respondents' emails were registered after their participation in the OKiN survey in 2017, we were able to add a fourth reminder one week after the final letter was received. After all reminders, there was a short increase visible in the response rate (see figure 1).

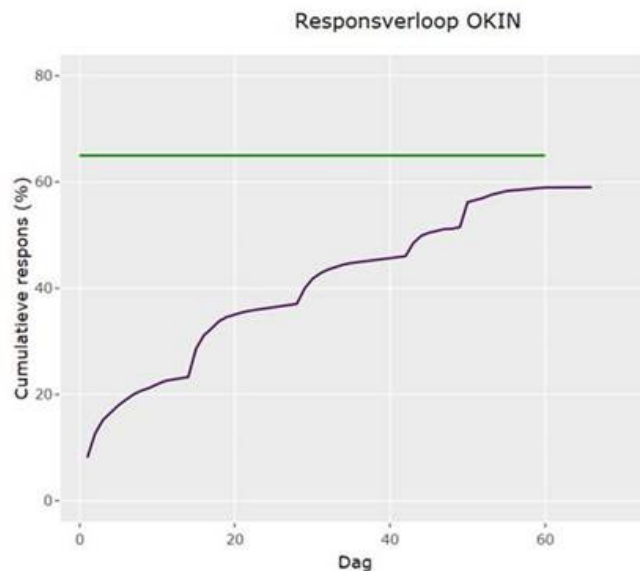


Figure 1. Development of response rate across fieldwork-period.

3.2. Response rate

A total of 5,239 respondents were approached to participate in the OKiN2020 survey via CAWI. As shown in Figure 1, a steep increase in the response occurred right after each reminder letter and after the reminder email, after which the response flattened again. In total, 3,070 people participated in the survey (persons with empty or interrupted questionnaires were not counted as a valid response). This yields a response rate of 58.6%.

3.3. Covid-19

The planning of a second wave of the OKiN survey started in the fall of 2019. Questionnaires were developed and programmed and the fieldwork was planned to start in the winter of 2020. Just one day before the fieldwork would start, the Dutch government announced a lockdown in light of the spread of the corona virus in the Netherlands. Statistics Netherlands (CBS) followed the policy of continuing all data collections as planned. However, an additional note on Covid-19 was attached to the notification letter inviting respondents to participate. The choice to only use web-based questionnaires (CAWI) for the second wave was driven by budget restrictions, but turned out to be in our favor, as it facilitated the continuation of the data collection. The entire fieldwork for our survey, which lasted from March 16 until May 24, now occurred exactly during the lockdown.

The context of the corona virus should be considered when analyzing the data. Parts of the survey are on topics that are likely to be more independent from the context of Covid-19. However, as the questionnaire includes questions on individual well-being and the frequency of contact between family members, measures could have been affected by the lockdown. In fact, some of the measures could in the future be used to analyze the impact of Covid-19, specifically as the survey includes a set of questions that were asked using exactly the same wording as in 2017. Keep in mind that effects will not be seen immediately, so the date at which the interview took place – early or late in the lockdown – will be relevant. This date is included in the data.

3.4. Ethical considerations

A Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) was submitted to the NIDI-KNAW in July 2020. An ethics report was also submitted to the external ethics advisor of the ERC FamilyComplexity program. The external advisor approved of the data collection (Appendix A).

CHAPTER 4. DATA SET

4.1. Dataset

The data for both waves are available in one dataset, named:

OKiN_ANCHOR_PANEL.dta

The dataset includes only those respondents who participated in wave 1 and wave 2 and who were correctly identified as an original respondent (N = 3,070). The data includes all wave-1 variables and all wave-2 variables. Register variables were only available for wave 1.³

4.2. Prefixes and variable names

Variables for wave 1 start with w1_, measures for wave 2 start with w2_. Questions from the 2017 OKiN questionnaire that were repeated in 2020 were given the same name but with the w2_ prefix. If a question was revised in terms of measurement or formulation, we used a _r prefix at the end of the variable name. Variables used for pre-loading were also included in the dataset and were assigned a w1p_ prefix. The variables in the OKiN2020 dataset are as follows:

w2_name = main variables, names from the Blaise-questionnaires
w2_name_r = main variable, measure or formulation revised compared to 2017 survey
w2_x + name = anchor variables constructed after the data collection
w1p_name = preload variable from the 2017 survey

In 2020, no additional register variables were matched to the data (i.e., there were no w2_z variables).

In the questionnaire, we focus on different parental figures in the respondents' lives in different time periods. The variable names therefore include prefixes to clarify about which person the question was asked and for which time period (we used the same strategy as in 2017). All variable names are given prefixes that consist of a letter and a number. First, the letter denotes the person about whom the question was asked. Second, a number is used to refer to a specific time period in the anchors' life. In combination, these naming conventions give the information as presented in Table 2. Note that since OKiN2020 focuses on the *current* new partners of the anchors' biological parents, variables on new partners all use the e1/f1 prefix and not the c3/d3 prefix.

³ There were 11 respondents who had a different gender in the two waves. These respondents were left in the data.

Table 2. Variable naming conventions, part 1: person prefixes

Person	Youth	Present
Biological father/mother youth (intact)	a2/b2	a1/b1
Biological father/mother youth (nonintact)	a3/b3	a1/b1
New partner father/mother from youth (only nonintact)	c3/d3	
Ex-new partner father/mother from youth presently (only Current new partner father/mother presently (intact and nonintact)		c1/d1 e1/f1
Current partner anchor		p1
Anchor		r1

If variables refer to relationships between persons, this is also captured in the variable name by a combination of prefixes. For example, if the variable name starts with ab3 it refers to the biological parents together in the anchors' youth and if it starts with ae1 it refers to the biological father and his new partner currently (see an overview of the multiple persons prefixes in Table 3). These combined prefixes are particularly important in OKiN2020, as it includes newly designed questions on parent-parent or parent-new partner interactions and relationship quality. Since this survey is only on current new partners, the variables in OKiN2020 only use the e1 and f1 prefixes for items on new partners (also in combination).

Table 3. Variable naming conventions for relations, part 2: parent-parent prefixes

Person 1	Person 2	Prefix
Biological father	Biological mother	ab1
Biological father	New partner biological father	ae1
Biological mother	New partner biological mother	bf1
Biological father	New partner biological mother	af1
Biological mother	New partner biological father	be1

4.3. Constructed scales

A number of variables have been constructed to enable users to navigate their way through the dataset. All constructed variables start with x in the dataset (i.e., w2_x + name).

We give an overview of the scales used in OKiN2020. Some were based on previously used scales in other surveys, but most were developed specifically for this study. We added the scales to the data set and encourage users to use the scales to make research results more comparable across articles. The separate items used to create the scales are also available in the data set.

Below, we list the items included in each scale and display the root of the item names. In the questionnaires, the same items were at times used at several places to enquire about different individuals. In these cases, the items have a specific prefix which denotes who answered the question or whom the question referred to.

Life satisfaction (*w2_xr1/sat*) was measured using three items from the short Satisfaction with Life Scale of Diener and colleagues (1985, 1993). These items have previously been used in large scale Dutch surveys and was also present in 2017 version of the OKiN anchor survey. Identical items were used in the 2017 and 2020 version of the questionnaire, with response options ranging from 1 = *completely agree* to 5 = *completely disagree*. The scale was created based on the mean of the three recoded items. The reliability of the scale was $\alpha = 0.86$. The resulting scales was named *w2_xr1/sat*.

1. (*w2_r1/sat1*) My life is ideal in most respect.
2. (*w2_r1/sat2*) The conditions of my life are excellent.
3. (*w2_r1/sat3*) All in all, I am satisfied with my life.

Maternal gatekeeping (*w2_xb1gate*) was measured using four items created specifically for the purpose of this survey. Existing scales on maternal gatekeeping were developed for the context in which children are young and living with the referred to parent.⁴ The four created items refer to gatekeeping by the biological mother towards the biological father after parental divorce. Response options ranged from 1 = *completely agree* to 5 = *completely disagree*. Given that the focus of this study is on adult children, we developed four items on facilitative and restrictive parental behaviors by the mother that may be experienced by a child in adulthood. The scale was created by taking the mean of the four items. The reliability of the scale was $\alpha = 0.82$. The resulting scale was named *w2_xb1gate*.

1. (*b1gate1*) My mother supported the bond between my father and me after divorce
2. (*b1gate2*) My mother avoided events at which my father is present
3. (*b1gate3*) My mother obstructed contact between my father and me
4. (*b1gate4*) My mother complains/complained about my father

Paternal gatekeeping (*w2_xa1gate*) was also measured using the four gatekeeping items developed for the purpose of this survey. The four items refer to gatekeeping by the biological father towards the biological mother after divorce. The formulation of the items on paternal gatekeeping were identical to those on maternal gatekeeping, with response categories again ranging from 1 = *completely agree* to 5 = *completely disagree*. The scale

⁴ Puhlman, D. J., & Pasley, K. (2017). The maternal gatekeeping scale: Constructing a measure. *Family Relations*, 66(5), 824-838.

was created by taking the mean of the four items. The reliability of the scale is $\alpha = 0.73$. The resulting scale was named *w2_xa1gate*.

1. (a1gate1) My father supported the bond between my mother and me after divorce
2. (a1gate2) My father avoided events at which my mother is present
3. (a1gate3) My father obstructed contact between my mother and me
4. (a1gate4) My father complains/complained about my mother

Conflicting loyalties (*w2_xr1loy*) was created using 8 items specifically designed for the purpose of this survey. The scale was based on the scale of Buchanan and colleagues (1991) and also included some additional items more specifically on the loyalty conflicts one experiences in adulthood. The scale reflects respondents' loyalty conflicts towards their two biological parents. We formulated six general items on conflicting loyalties, as well as, two items that specifically apply to situations in which the parents of the respondent are separated or divorced. Note that items five and six (r1loy5, r1loy6) on 'feeling guilty' can also be used as stand-alone items to study the concept of guilt more specifically.

The eight items are on loyalty conflicts towards the biological parents regardless of whether these parents are together or separated/divorced. The response options ranged from 1 = *completely agree* to 5 = *completely disagree*. The created scale captures the mean of the eight items. Note that for respondents whose parents are still together, the scale is based on the first six items ($\alpha = 0.85$), while for respondents whose parents divorced/separated, all eight items are used ($\alpha = 0.88$). The resulted scale was named *w2_xr1loy*.

1. (r1loy1) I feel compelled to choose between my parents
2. (r1loy2) My parents talk via me
3. (r1loy3) I feel as if I am caught in the middle
4. (r1loy4) I avoid talking about one parent in front of the other
5. (r1loy5) I feel guilty towards my father
6. (r1loy6) I feel guilty towards my mother
7. (r1loy7) I would not invite my parents simultaneously
8. (r1loy8) I feel awkward when both of my parents are present

Kinkeeping mother-father (*w2_xab1kink*) was measured using four newly created items. The items were presented to respondents whose biological parents were in a partnership at the time of the interview. For four kinkeeping activities, respondents were asked to report which parent is most involved in each of the activities. The answer options ranged from 1 = *almost always my mother* to 5 = *almost always my father*, also including the response option 'not applicable'. The created scale captures the mean of the items and only cases with at least 2 observations were included in the scale (e.g., scale was calculated if not more than two items were reported as 'not applicable' by the anchor). The scale was recoded so that

higher values refer to more kinkeeping by the biological mother (relative to fathers' kinkeeping). The reliability of the scale is $\alpha = 0.75$. The resulted scale was named *w2_xab1kink*.

1. (ab1kink1) Buying presents
2. (ab1kink2) Organizing outings
3. (ab1kink3) Talking about family news
4. (ab1kink4) Discussing family problems

Kinkeeping parent-stepparent (*w2_xae1kink w2_xbf1kink*) was also measured for mothers and stepfathers, as well as, for fathers and stepmothers. The formulation of the four items and the measurement of the scale was consistent across all parent-parent pairs. For parent-stepparent kinkeeping, the answer options ranged from 1 = *almost always my mother/father* to 5 = *almost always my stepfather/stepmother*. All items also included the response option 'not applicable'. The resulted scales were named *w2_xae1kink* ($\alpha = 0.85$) and *w2_xbf1kink* ($\alpha = 0.85$).

Personality To measure aspects of anchor's personality and that of his/her parents efficiently, we decided to use the extra short personality inventory that was previously used in the Swiss Household Panel and that was originally developed as the BFI-10, a 10-item instrument that aims to measure the five personality dimensions.⁵⁶ We measured three of the five Big Five dimensions, each with two items only:

Extraversion – is reserved toward others (-), is outgoing/social

Agreeableness – is generally trusting, is critical of others (-)

Neuroticism – is relaxed/not easily stressed (-), is easily nervous/insecure.

The correlations in the data are similar as they were in the SHP study: $r = -.40$ (for extraversion), $r = -.51$ (for neuroticism), and $r = -.13$ (for agreeableness). The correlations were similar for anchor reports about parents. We constructed the scale by simply averaging the items per dimension (after reversing the coding where appropriate). The resulting scales are:

w2_r1extravert, *w2_r1agreeable*, *w2_r1neurotic* – for anchors

⁵ Rammstedt, B. and O. P. John. 2007. "Measuring Personality in One Minute or Less: A 10-Item Short Version of the Big Five Inventory in English and German." *Journal of Research in Personality* 41(1):203-12. doi: 10.1016/j.jrp.2006.02.001.

⁶ Valérie-Anne Ryser (2015). Psychometric properties of extra- short Big Five personality measures in multi-topic surveys: Documenting personality traits in the SHP and MOSAiCH. FORS Working paper.

w2_a1extravert, *w2_a1agreeable*, *w2_a1neurotic* – for fathers

w2_b1extravert, *w2_b1agreeable*, *w2_b1neurotic* – for mothers

There is debate about how valid these measures are (see footnote 3). This debate should be consulted before using the scales. The scales are probably not valid enough for in-depth psychological research but they could be useful as extra variables in specific demographic and family background analyses.

Division of childcare (*w2_xr1divcare*) was measured with six items about how anchor and his/her partner divided the child care tasks:

1. bring child to bed
2. do trips, hobbies
3. talk about school, homework
4. bring child to school/daycare
5. bring child to sports
6. talk with child about important matters

Answers were on a five-point scale, from 1 (“mostly by respondent”) to 5 (“mostly by partner”), with 3 being “more or less equal”. Codes of “not applicable (task not done)” and “by other people” were recoded to 3. The reliability of the scale was $\alpha = 0.80$. The resulting scale was the average across items, where high scores indicated that the task was mostly done by female partners (e.g., 1 was coded to 5 for female respondents and to 1 for male respondents). The new scale was *w2_xr1divcare*.

CHAPTER 5 PANEL ATTRITION AND WEIGHTS

5.1 Panel attrition

To analyze panel attrition, we developed five groups of variables that were measured in the first wave:

- (a) administrative variables (pertaining to data collection in wave 1),
- (b) demographic and socioeconomic variables,
- (c) subjective respondent measures,
- (d) parent-child relationship measures,
- (e) regional variables.

These variables were included in a set of linear probability models to assess how selective the attrition was. The dependent variable is the probability of participating in wave 2 given that one gave permission to be contacted again during the wave-1 interview. For practical reasons, we could not delete respondents who gave permission but could not be found by Statistics Netherlands or who had moved abroad or died; these 86 persons are also considered as a non-response in the analyses, although they are not used to calculate the overall response percentage. Results are presented in Table 4.1. The first model includes all variables, the second model excludes administrative variables, and the third model only keep those variables in the model that were statistically significant.

There were strong effects of administrative variables. Respondents who in wave 1 participated in the CAPI mode were considerably less likely to participate again. This may have to do with selectivity. CAPI respondents were late respondents in the original wave, and hence, may have had a lower response likelihood to begin with. Another explanation lies in mode preference: CAPI respondents may have been reluctant to participate via internet, and since there was no follow-up via CAPI, this may reduce their participation in the second wave. In addition, we found that CAWI respondents who, in wave 1, participated in the second month were less likely to participate again than CAWI respondents who participated in the first month. This can be interpreted in terms of selectivity (late responders being less likely to respond in general).

We also found the expected effects of demographic and socioeconomic variables: respondents with more education and a higher-status occupation were more likely to participate. People with a partner were also more likely to participate. Finally, people who were employed or in school participated more often than people without work and who were not in school. There were only small and mostly insignificant effects of gender, divorce, and migration status.

We included a series of subjective variables: depression, loneliness, health, and life satisfaction. None of these had a significant effect on attrition. This conclusion was the same

if we included the measures one-by-one. In other words, attrition was not selective with respect to respondents' well-being.

We looked at several aspects of the parent-child relationship: the amount of contact, the degree of closeness, conflict, and parents' marital history. None of these variables had a significant effect, showing that attrition was not selective with respect to the nature of parent-child relations.

Finally, we included regional variables. People in more urbanized areas were not less likely to participate than people in less urban areas. We also developed a measure to capture the seriousness of the corona crisis in the local context. Given the large regional differences in the corona incidence and death rates, we decided to use the number of corona-related deaths per capita in each of the twelve provinces. This variable had no effect on the response rate, suggesting that the corona crisis did not affect response in any direction. More detailed analyses could be done with information about employment sector from the registers.

In the final column, we retain effects that were significant. In general, we conclude that panel attrition was somewhat selective with respect to basic demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and not at all selective with respect to the central variables of the survey such as family ties and well-being. Together with a limited amount of attrition, at least for a CAWI follow-up, this yield confidence in using the panel for both cross-sectional and longitudinal research.

Table 4.1. Nonresponse LPM: Coefficients and t-values

Wave 1 predictors	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
Capi vs early cawi	-.275**	(-19.36)			-.277**	(-19.99)
Late vs early cawi	-.089**	(-3.80)			-.089**	(-3.79)
Covid deaths per	-.000	(-.34)	-.000	(-.04)		
Urbanization	-.003	(-.50)	-.002	(-.30)		
Woman	.002	(.13)	.027	(1.93)		
Age	.018*	(2.45)	.026**	(3.37)	.024**	(3.59)
Western migrant	-.038	(-1.43)	-.062*	(-2.26)		
Nonwestern migrant	-.028	(-1.06)	-.051	(-1.85)		
Education	.042**	(4.98)	.056**	(6.36)	.042**	(5.04)
Occupation	.031**	(3.64)	.047**	(5.44)	.031**	(3.80)
In school	.035	(1.31)	.061*	(2.23)	.033	(1.25)
Employed	.046*	(2.37)	.064**	(3.17)	.053**	(2.80)
With partner	.043**	(2.62)	.078**	(4.61)	.062**	(4.32)
Separations	.027*	(2.05)	.025	(1.85)	.028*	(2.10)
Has children	.026	(1.64)	-.000	(-.01)		
Self-rate health	.003	(.37)	.010	(1.35)		
Depression	.001	(.13)	-.002	(-.20)		
Loneliness	-.010	(-1.13)	-.000	(-.00)		
Life satisfaction	.004	(.43)	-.004	(-.44)		
Contact mother	-.010	(-1.07)	-.008	(-.84)		
Closeness mother	.006	(.56)	-.003	(-.30)		
Conflict mother	.008	(1.14)	.012	(1.61)		
No mother~	.002	(.06)	-.002	(-.08)		
Contact father	-.008	(-.71)	-.011	(-.93)		
Closeness father	-.003	(-.27)	-.011	(-.89)		
Conflict father	.002	(.28)	.002	(.28)		
No father~	-.019	(-1.08)	-.024	(-1.33)		
Parents divorced	-.016	(-1.02)	-.048**	(-2.93)		
Parents widowed	.037	(1.30)	.033	(1.11)		
Parents never	-.031	(-.96)	-.062	(-1.89)		
Constant	.607**	(22.17)	.473**	(17.29)	.586**	(26.15)
N	5325		5325		5325	

* Provincial level.

~ When father/mother is not alive or not known, average is assigned for paternal/maternal variables.

4.2 Weights

The original survey contained two weights: *w1_xbasewgt* adjusts the systematic oversample of children from non-intact families. The oversample strata are defined in the variable *stratum*. The weight *x1_cbswgt* adjusts not only the systematic oversample but also differential nonresponse based on register information about socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. This weight was developed by Statistics Netherlands.

To correct for panel attrition when using the data for either cross-sectional or longitudinal research, a weight was developed that corrects for selective attrition (*w2_xpanelwgt*). The weight is based on Model 3 in Table 4.1. The weight is defined as the inverse of the predicted probability of a response, as estimated by Model 3. The weight is further divided by the mean weight (in wave 2) so that the sample size remains constant when applying the weight.

If users want to *additionally* correct for the systematic oversample used in wave 1, users must use *w2_xbasewgt*.

Appendix A

Ethics approval



2400^{Typ tekst}

ERC Ethics committee

DATE

01.07.2020

E-MAIL

m.i.broesevangroenou@vu.nl

TELEPHONE

+3120 598 6898

Subject : ethics report on OKIN ERC AdG 669334

Dear Madam, Sir,

As Ethics advisor of the research program 'Family Complexity' (OKIN), I confirm that I have read and evaluated the data collection procedure for round 2, as explained in the Followup Memo on Ethics (June 20, 2020), provided by Matthijs Kalmijn (PI). This second wave of OKIN also follows the procedures in line with the procedures used for and approved of in the first wave as described in the original Explanatory note on ethics (May 16, 2015).

Several issues are noteworthy:

- Matthijs Kalmijn assures that respondents who gave no consent for the second round (about 18%) are deleted from the sample that is approached for the second round
- Names and addresses of respondents contacted for the second round are only available to Statistics Netherlands, who is in charge of the collection of the data of the first and second wave
- The new questions added to the second round concern questions about parents' religious background, interaction between parents and the potential new partners of their ex-spouses, and the relationship with (step)siblings of the respondents. I have read these new questions (highlighted in the questionnaire attached) and find them of not harmful or sensitive to the respondents.
- Matthijs Kalmijn has a new employer (RUG/NIDI) who will need to declare that their procedures for data collection, storage, protection, retention and destruction comply with national and EU legislation, in line with article 7 and article 11 of the original Explanatory note on Ethics. Matthijs Kalmijn has assured that such a request has been sent to the RUG/NIDI and that he will send their statement to the ERC Ethics committee as soon as possible.

With kind regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Broese van Groenou', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Marjolein Broese van Groenou

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Appendix B

List of variables