**Goal of variables:**

We construct four measures to capture important life-course transitions potentially related to the stability of political attitudes over time. Because different questions are asked in each panel, we harmonize across question wordings and response options to create a set of measures that are comparable. First, we include a binary measure of whether the respondent reported ever being married. Second, we include a binary measure of whether the respondent reported having a child in the house under 18 years of age. While this might exclude respondents whose children no longer reside at home, because we focus on respondents who are between the ages of 18 and 41, we believe this sufficiently captures this life-course transition. Third, we include a measure of whether the respondent was currently in the workforce, in contrast to being a student, unemployed, or a stay-at-home parent. Finally, we include a binary measure of whether a respondent has a college degree. Existing work suggests that completion of a college degree is strongly associated with attitude stability.

**evermarried: binary indicator of whether respondent was ever married**

**haskid: binary indicator of whether respondent has ever had a child**

**employed: currently employed**

**college: respondent has a college degree**

**1956 Panel**

Martial status

Options:

1165 1. MARRIED

78 2. SINGLE

38 3. DIVORCED

17 4. SEPARATED

116 5. WIDOWED

(552 NA)

Children

560178 – How many children under 18 in household?

**Student Status:**

In the 1956-60 ANES panel, respondents are classified as students if they report their occupational code to be “student” in the first wave of the panel (560120).

In the 1972-76 ANES panel, respondents are classified as students if they report their employment status to be “student” in the first wave of the panel.

In the 1990-92 ANES panel, respondents were classified as students if they reported either being students only or students and working.

In the 1992-96 and 2000-04 ANES panels, respondents are classified as students if they reported being students, regardless of whether they also reported working or being a homemaker.

In the three GSS panels, respondents are classified as students if they report their employment status to be “student” in the first wave of the panel.

**Children:**

For the 1956-60 panel, respondents are classified as having children in the household if they reported a child at least one child under 18 years old “in the family” (560178). In the 1972-76 panel, respondents were not asked about their children in the first wave of the panel. We classify respondents as having a child in the first wave of the panel if they report a child older than 2 in the second wave or a child older than 4 in the third wave. For the 1980, 1990-92, and 1992-96 ANES panels, respondents were classified as ever having a child if they gave a non-zero response to any of four questions about how many children of specific ages lived in the household (under 6, 6 to 9, 10 to 13, and 14 to 17). For the

**Marital Status:**

For the 1956-60 panel, respondents are classified as having ever been married if they report something other than being “single” in the first wave of the survey (including “married,” “divorced,” “separated,” and “widowed”) (560226).

**College Degree:**

For the 1956-60 panel, respondents are classified as having a college degree if they report their highest level of education was “completed college” (560181).

**Transitions:**

Figure XXX plots the proportion of respondents in each category who … In the earliest panel (1956-60), the youngest age group is indistinguishable from the older age groups in their likelihood of being married and their likelihood of having a child. Over the .

Similarly, both young people and older respondents report. Members of the youngest age group are more likely to report being students in the first wave of each panel over time as well.