**Codebook**

One unit of alcohol refers to 10ml of ethanol, which (approximately) equals:

* Half a pint of ordinary strength beer, lager or cider (280 ml)
* A small glass of ordinary strength wine (125 ml)

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| Variable | Description |
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| alc\_8 | Maternal alcohol consumption at 8 weeks gestation (binary: yes/no) |
| alc\_18 | Maternal alcohol consumption at 18 weeks gestation (binary: yes/no) |
| alc\_32 | Maternal alcohol consumption at 32 weeks gestation (binary: yes/no) |
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| nralc\_8 | No. of units of alcohol consumed by the mother at 8 weeks gestation (count) |
| nralc\_18 | No. of units of alcohol consumed by the mother at 18 weeks gestation (count) |
| nralc\_32 | No. of units of alcohol consumed by the mother at 32 weeks gestation (count) |
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| beer\_8 | Mother’s consumption of beer at 8 weeks gestation (binary: yes/no) |
| beer\_18 | Mother’s consumption of beer at 18 weeks gestation (binary: yes/no) |
| beer\_32 | Mother’s consumption of beer at 32 weeks gestation (binary: yes/no) |
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| nrbeer\_8 | No. of units of beer consumed by the mother at 8 weeks gestation (count) |
| nrbeer\_18 | No. of units of beer consumed by the mother at 18 weeks gestation (count) |
| nrbeer\_32 | No. of units of beer consumed by the mother at 32 weeks gestation (count) |
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| wine\_8 | Mother’s consumption of wine at 8 weeks gestation (binary) |
| wine\_18 | Mother’s consumption of wine at 18 weeks gestation (binary) |
| wine\_32 | Mother’s consumption of wine at 32 weeks gestation (binary) |
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| nrwine\_8 | No. of units of wine consumed by the mother at 8 weeks gestation (count) |
| nrwine\_18 | No. of units of wine consumed by the mother at 18 weeks gestation (count) |
| nrwine\_32 | No. of units of wine consumed by the mother at 32 weeks gestation (count) |
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| KS2 | Child’s exam score on the nationally set Key Stage 2 (KS2) test. This test is taken at age 11 by all pupils in the English state school system. The variable KS2 is an average of the student’s reading, writing, science and maths scores. |
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| girl | Dummy variable equalling 1 if the child is a girl |
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| mum\_age | Mother’s age at the birth of the child |
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| mumed | Mother’s highest educational attainment. The educational indicators are:   * CSE/none: less than ordinary (O) level * Voc/O level: O-level only * A level: Advanced (A) level that permits higher educational study * Degree: A university degree. |
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| dadclass | Father’s social class at the child’s birth. This uses the standard UK classification of social class based on occupations:   * V – Unskilled occupation * IV – Semi-skilled occupation * IIIm – Manual skilled occupation * IIInm – Non-manual skilled occupation * II – Managerial and technical occupation * I – Professional occupation |
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| logavinceq | Log family income. This is an average of two observations (when the child is aged 3 and 4), given in 1995 prices |
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| age\_ks2 | The child’s exact age in months at the time the child takes the KS2 test |
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| m\_ADH1B | The mother’s *ADH1B* genotype. The common allele is G; the rare allele is A. The rare allele is very rare. We therefore combine mothers who are heterozygous and those who are homozygous for the rare allele:   * Homozygous for the common allele: having two common alleles: GG * Mothers who carry at least one rare allele: GA or AA |
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