

Microeconomic Data

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UK Data Archive

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JOE Listings - October 2009 UK Data Archive

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UKDA
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Pioneers
of Qualitative Research

 PAUL THOMPSON

 PETER TOWNSEND

The UK Data Archive (UKDA) is a centre of expertise in data acquisition, preservation, dissemination and promotion and is curator of the largest collection of digital data in the social sciences and humanities in the UK. Founded in 1967, it now houses several thousand datasets of interest to a wide range of researchers and provides resource discovery and support for secondary use of quantitative and qualitative data in research, learning and teaching. UKDA is a designated Place of Deposit by The National Archives allowing it to ingest and preserve public records. UKDA is based at the University of Essex in Colchester.

www.data-archive.ac.uk

UK Data

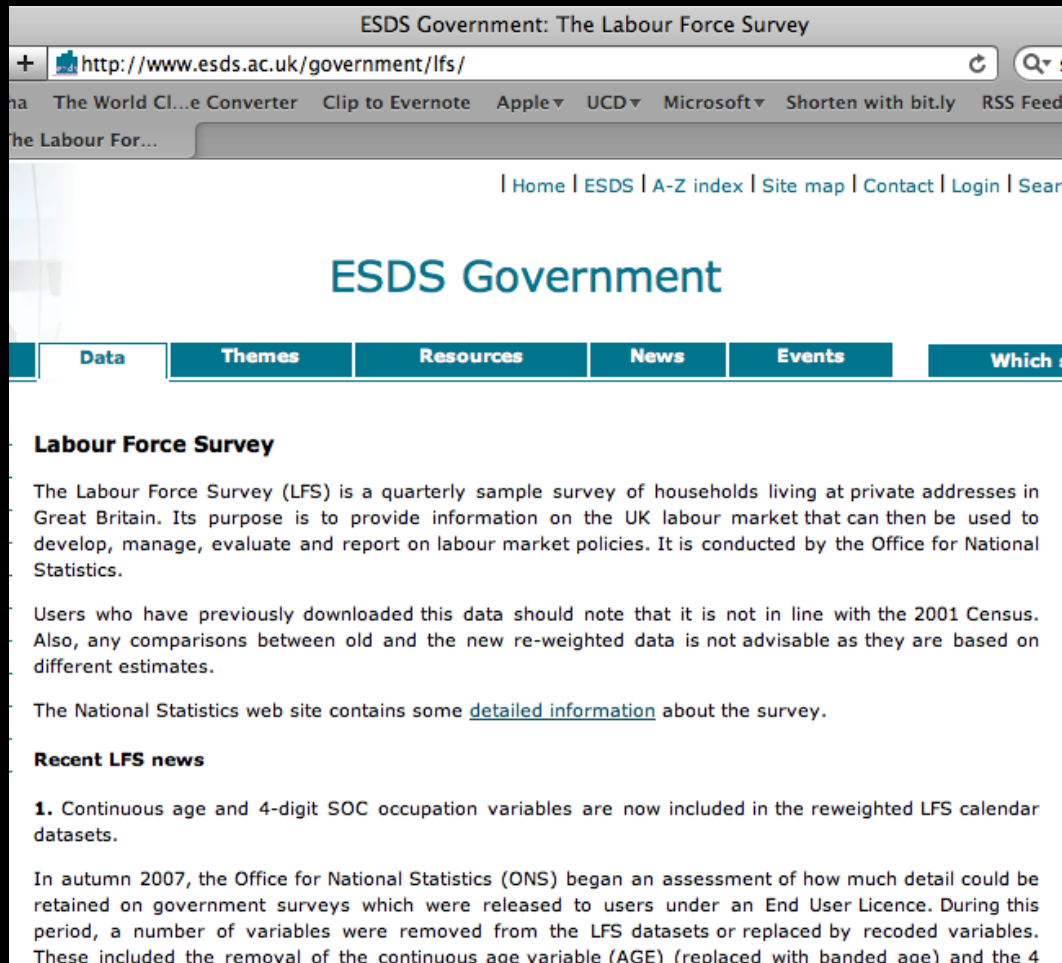
- Register with ESRC Data Archive for your project.
- Search for data. The data include those supported by the specialist services:
- [ESDS Government](#) large-scale government surveys, such as the Labour Force Survey and the General Household Survey
- [ESDS International](#) multi-nation aggregate databanks, such as World Bank data, and survey data, such as the Eurobarometers and World Values Surveys
- [ESDS Longitudinal](#) major UK surveys following individuals over time, such as the British Household Panel Survey
- [ESDS Qualidata](#) a range of multimedia qualitative data sources
- The catalogue also contains historical data from the [History Data Service](#) and UK census data available via [Census.ac.uk](#).

Government Data

- [Annual Population Survey](#)
- [British Crime Survey](#)
- [British Social Attitudes](#)
- [Family Expenditure Survey](#)
- [Family Resources Survey](#)
- [General Household Survey](#)
- [Health Survey for England](#)
- [Labour Force Surveys](#)
- [National Food Survey](#)
- [National Travel Survey](#)
- [Northern Ireland Family Expenditure Survey](#)
- [Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey](#)
- [Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey](#)
- [ONS Omnibus Survey](#)
- [Survey of English Housing](#)
- [Time Use Survey](#)

LFS

Quarterly Sample. Rotating panel. Address remains for 5 quarters.
60000 households



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/lfs/". The page title is "ESDS Government: The Labour Force Survey". The navigation menu includes "Home", "ESDS", "A-Z index", "Site map", "Contact", "Login", and "Search". The main content area features a navigation bar with tabs for "Data", "Themes", "Resources", "News", "Events", and "Which se". Below this, the "Labour Force Survey" section is highlighted. The text describes the LFS as a quarterly sample survey of households in Great Britain, conducted by the Office for National Statistics. It also mentions that users should note the data is not in line with the 2001 Census and that comparisons between old and new re-weighted data are not advisable. A link to "detailed information" is provided. The "Recent LFS news" section includes a bullet point stating that continuous age and 4-digit SOC occupation variables are now included in the reweighted LFS calendar datasets. A final paragraph mentions an assessment by the ONS in autumn 2007 regarding the retention of detail in government surveys, noting that some variables were removed or replaced by recoded variables, including the continuous age variable (AGE) which was replaced by banded age.

ESDS Government: The Labour Force Survey

http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/lfs/

The Labour Force Survey

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ESDS Government

Data Themes Resources News Events Which se

Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of households living at private addresses in Great Britain. Its purpose is to provide information on the UK labour market that can then be used to develop, manage, evaluate and report on labour market policies. It is conducted by the Office for National Statistics.

Users who have previously downloaded this data should note that it is not in line with the 2001 Census. Also, any comparisons between old and the new re-weighted data is not advisable as they are based on different estimates.

The National Statistics web site contains some [detailed information](#) about the survey.

Recent LFS news

1. Continuous age and 4-digit SOC occupation variables are now included in the reweighted LFS calendar datasets.

In autumn 2007, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) began an assessment of how much detail could be retained on government surveys which were released to users under an End User Licence. During this period, a number of variables were removed from the LFS datasets or replaced by recoded variables. These included the removal of the continuous age variable (AGE) (replaced with banded age) and the 4

The Impact of Parental Income and Parental Education on the Schooling of Children

Examines effects of parental education and income on the probability Child Stays in Education

Empirical work- QLFS

OLS – education and income have an effect.

Endogeneity – causal effects. Role of income?

IV - Maternal education matters, Paternal earnings matter, Permanent income and positive shocks matter

How to design a policy increasing the education of children at risk?

UK Quarterly Labour Force Survey: 1992-2007

Rotating panel. Address remains for 5 quarters

Earnings data asked in 5th qrtr & (from 1997) 1st qrtr

Union information asked third quarter each year.

16*, 17 & 18 year olds

96% live with at least one parent

Include 16's when interviewed after choice

4% live away from parents, 3% with father only, 20% with mother only, 73% with both.

Characteristics of parents mapped to child - keep in sample if:

Both parents present

Father an employee

Not a migrant

Not Scottish

Missing/mis-coded data (mostly missing wage)

Data – outcome variables

Probability of attending post compulsory schooling -
define dummy if

in education at present (based on currently in education question)

OR

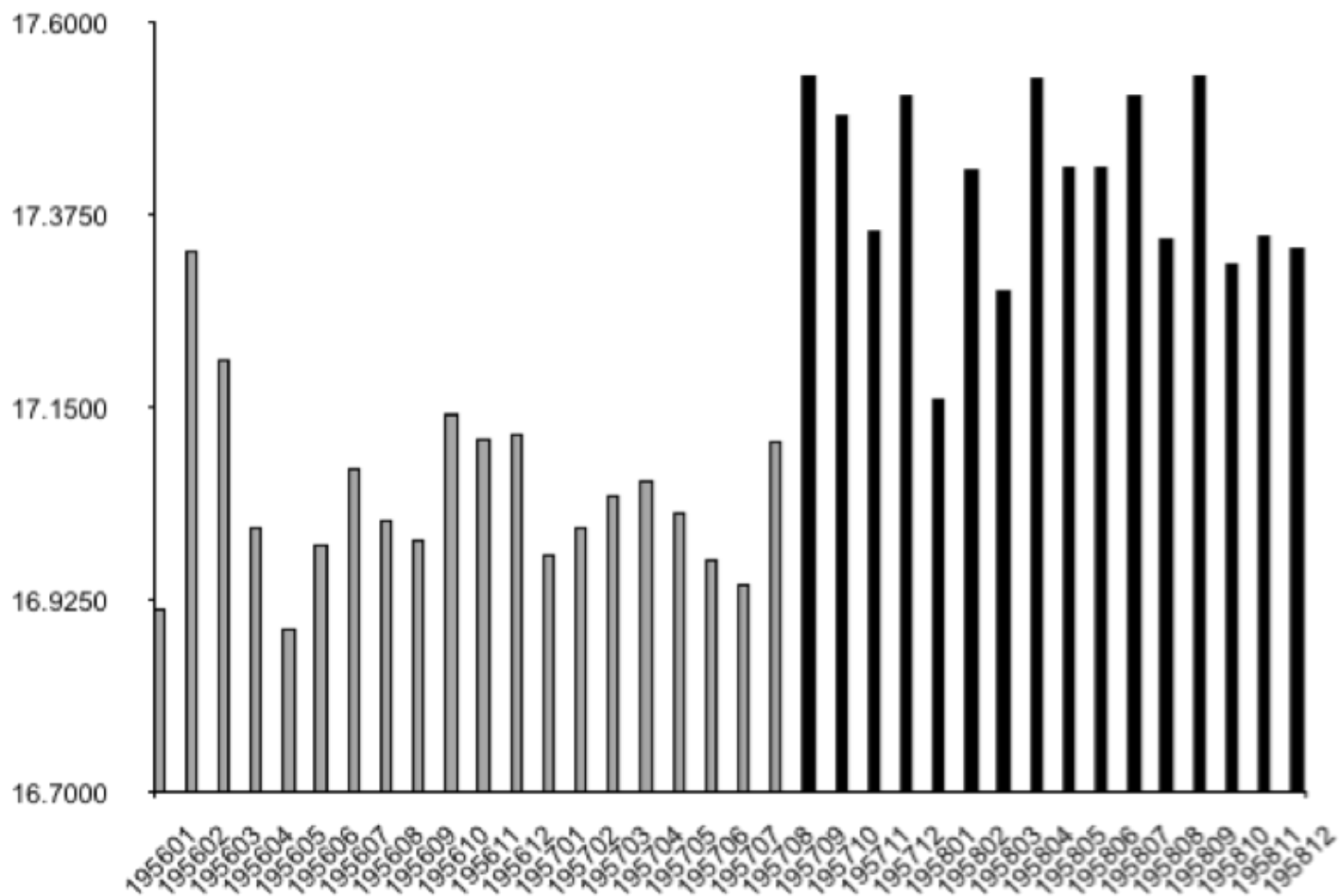
in education between 16-18 even if now left school (based on age left full time education question)

Probability of +5 A*-C GCSE grades

Extension to work. Similar story emerges.

	Living Away from parents	living with one parent	living with both parents	Final Working sample
Age distribution:				
16	2	11	10	10
17	34	49	47	47
18	64	41	43	43
stayed on at 16	23	71	76	78
5+ GCSE A*-C	39	67	77	78
observations:	754	9181	31474	8596

Average age left school by birth cohort: Jan 1956- Dec 1958



Specialist Data

- At UCD Geary Institute we have (or are) gathering a range of datasets:
 - PFL (Orla)
 - Eurostudent
 - Irish University Study Panel - Student
 - Irish University Study Panel - Researchers
 - UCD Student Health
 - SHARE


SHARE Country: Home

http://geary.ucd.ie/share/index.php

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SHARE Country: Home

National SHARE Websites



Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

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SHARELIFE

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Welcome to the SHARE Project

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is a longitudinal, multidisciplinary and cross-national panel database of micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks of more than 30,000 individuals aged 50 or over. SHARE is coordinated centrally at the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging (MEA). SHARE's scientific power is based on its panel design that grasps the dynamic character of the ageing process. SHARE's multidisciplinary approach delivers the full picture of the ageing process and rigorous procedural guidelines and programs ensure an ex-ante harmonized cross-national design.

View the latest SHARE press releases

[Health and Wealth in old age](#)

[Growing pains: there may be trouble ahead for Ireland's ageing population](#)

[SHARE study prepares for population ageing landslide](#)

Search

News

August, 2009

New Data Available!

[read more...](#)

Events

<http://geary.ucd.ie/share/index.php>

Student Health

■ Web-interview UCD

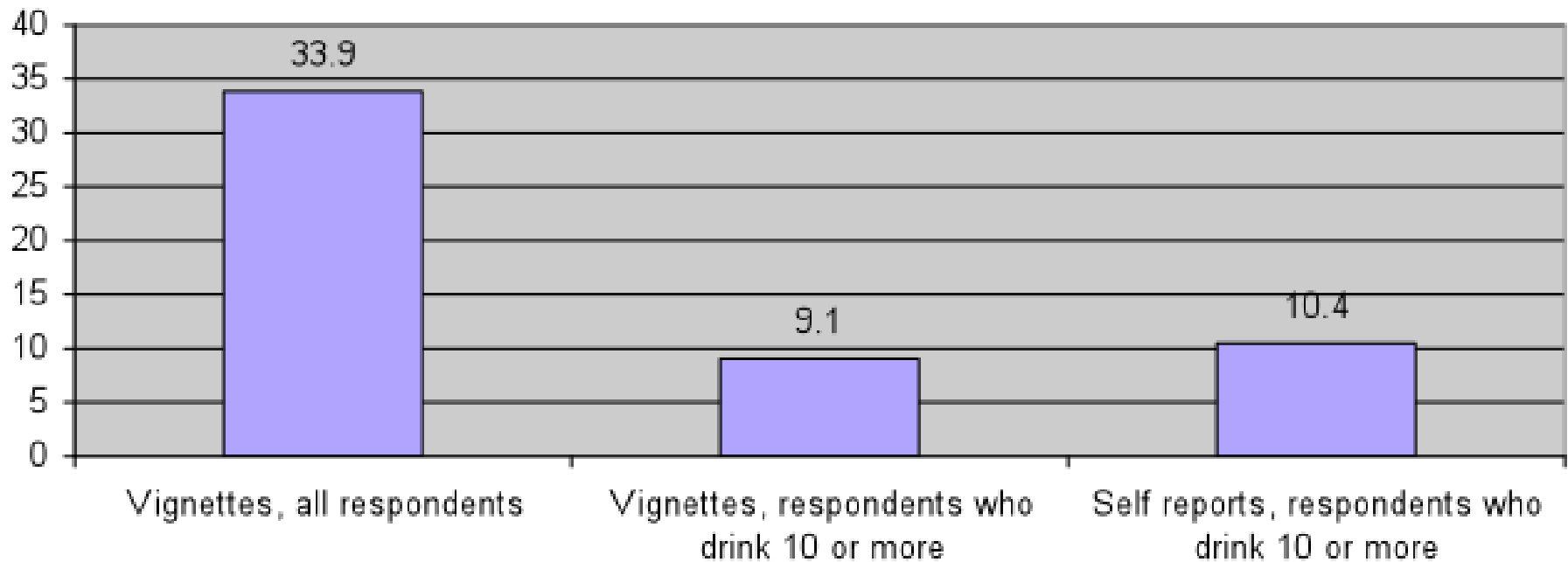
- 4450 students started interview; 3500 completed
- 45% male; 55% female
- Sample represents 20% of total student body

■ Content

- Age; nationality; accommodation during term; relationship status
- Number, age, drinking and smoking behavior of siblings
- Parental variables including maternal and paternal education, marital status
- Drinking and smoking
- Occupational status and gross income; individual financial information including average monthly income, income sources and average monthly expenditure.

Respondents are consistent in evaluating vignettes and their own behavior

**Percentage considering a drinking habit extreme;
Vignettes describing 10 drinks or more**




<studentfeedback>

http://www.iaa.ie/iaa-activities/studentfeedback.html

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<studentfeedback>



You are here: Home / IUA Activities / Strategic Innovation Fund Thursday, October 08, 2009

IUA Activities Search GO

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Sectoral Initiatives under SIF

Irish Universities Study (IUS)

This project, supported by the Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF), has developed a large web-based survey system targeted at 3rd / 4th level students and researchers in the Irish universities. This now fills a vital information gap relevant to planning for individual services, institutions, government policy. It creates, for the first time in an international context, a leading edge survey system that is designed with policy needs in mind.

The baseline questionnaire (or module) has captured demographic variables and other modules comprising student satisfaction surveys, economic expectations questions, well-being and health indicators tailored to relevant sub-groups via pre-programmed routing.

The results of the first survey conducted in 2008 are now published in a series of reports:

- [**Report on Undergraduate and Taught Postgraduate Students in Irish Universities**](#)
- [**Report on International Students in the Irish Universities**](#)
- [**Report on PhD Students in the Irish Universities**](#)

The study is being conducted on behalf of the IUA by the Geary Institute in UCD under the leadership of Prof. Colm Harmon and Dr. Liam Delaney.

Dr. Conor O'Carroll, IUA Director of Research, is the IUA project contact. Conor can be contacted at conor.ocarroll@iaa.ie

[**Original Project Description**](#)

<http://www.iaa.ie/iaa-activities/studentfeedback.html>

Funded by the HEA Strategic Innovation Fund

Key aim is to fill the gap in the knowledge of Irish students' and researchers' academic and campus life experience

3 year web-based survey

The student survey has 3 modules in total, 2 of which have been completed. The final student module is going into the field at the end of this month

The researcher survey has 1 module and is currently in the field

Module 1 – Collected Jan-June 2007, 15.4% response rate (3700+)

- Demographics, well-being, study interest and satisfaction, financial situation, earning expectations and postgraduate study intentions

Module 2 – Collected Jan-June 2008, 19.8% response rate (4700+)

- International students, work experience, exchange, campus involvement, time use, grade attainment and detailed feedback on university experience and opinions

Module 3 – Going to field Oct 2009

- Incorporates longitudinal element which allows analysis of progress through university system, employment/unemployment and student adjustment

Researchers' survey – Currently in the field

- Recruitment, contract, salary, work life balance, retirement planning, mobility, research support, motivation, job satisfaction and future plans

Longitudinal Cohort Data: The UK Cohort Studies

ORLA DOYLE
UCD GEARY INSTITUTE



Overview

- What are longitudinal cohort studies?
- Description of UK Cohort Studies
 - 1958 National Child Development Study
 - 1970 British Cohort Study
 - 2001 Millennium Cohort Study
- Examples of research using cohort studies
- Other Cohort Studies
- Accessing the data



What are Longitudinal Cohort Studies?

- Longitudinal cohort studies collect data about the same subjects over multiple time points from birth onwards
- Longitudinal studies needed when examining individual level change:
 - the dynamics of poverty, employment instability, social mobility
- Use longitudinal approaches to infer causation from temporal ordering:
 - Impact of childhood circumstances on later life outcomes
 - The effects of unemployment on mental health



Rationale for longitudinal research:

- Cohort data is a form of panel data
 - Can apply panel-data econometric models
- Control for individual's unobserved characteristics
 - unobserved heterogeneity
- Control for time-invariant and varying characteristics
 - observed heterogeneity
- Reduce omitted variable bias directly
 - Cohort studies typically include factors not included in cross-sectional studies
 - e.g. cognitive ability, personality traits, parental investment



UK Birth Cohort Studies (e.g. NCDS, BCS70, MCS)

- Sample of births from particular year (1958, 1970, 2000-2001)
- Fully representative samples of the British population
- Information on individuals can be linked from birth and childhood through into adult life
- Measurement interval: key development points, then regular intervals
- Research aims of design: developmental measures, some repeated measures, accumulation of life history data

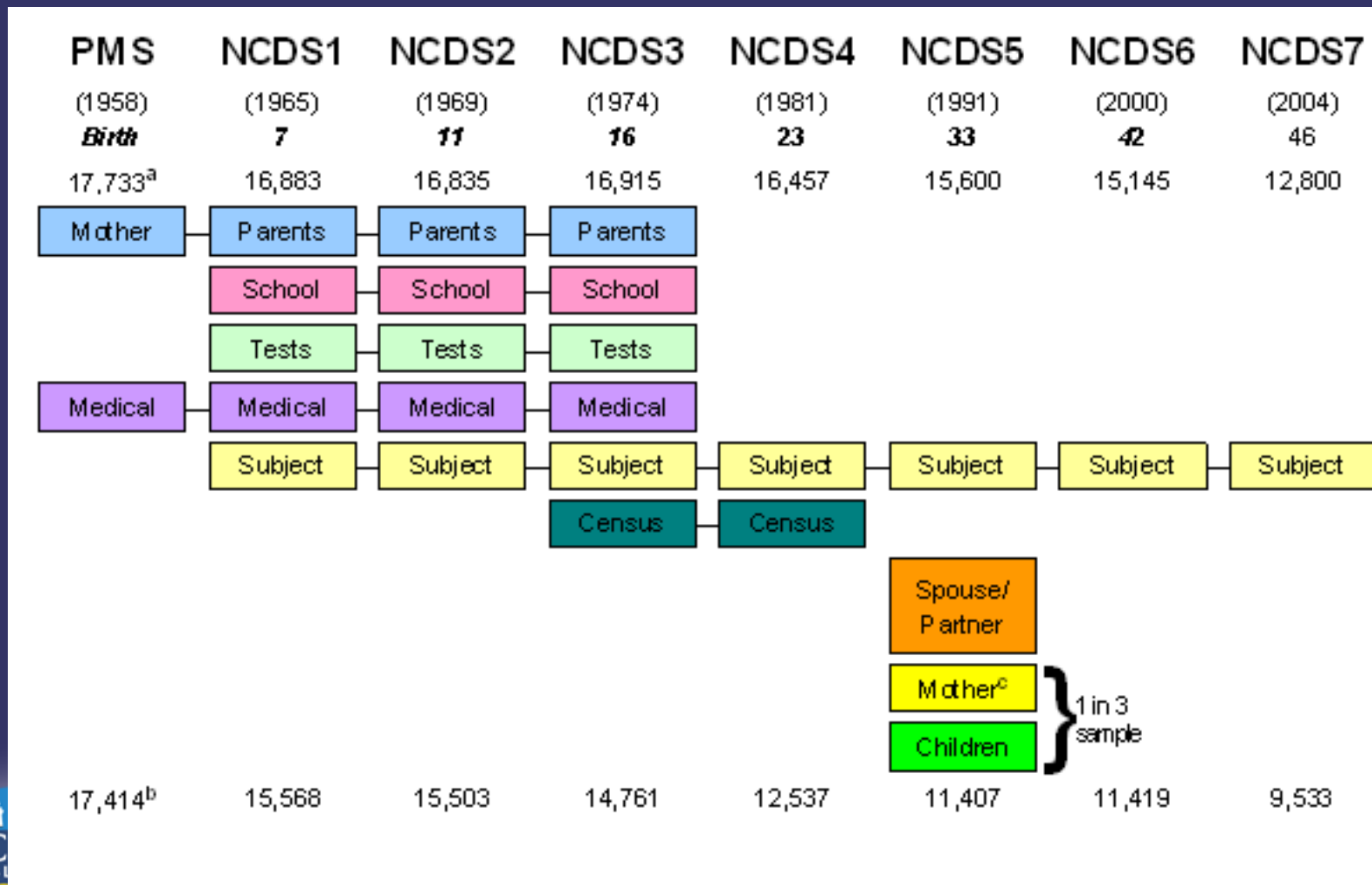


1958 National Child Development Study

- Representative sample of over 18,000 infants born in the UK between 3rd-9th of March 1958
- Sample followed at ages 7, 11, 16, 23, 33, 42, 46
- Multipurpose study: family life; education; employment; skills; housing; health; finances; citizenship
- Approximately 12,000 individuals are still participating
- Sample of children of the cohort members measured in 1991
- Data collected every four years



NCDS follow-ups and sources of information



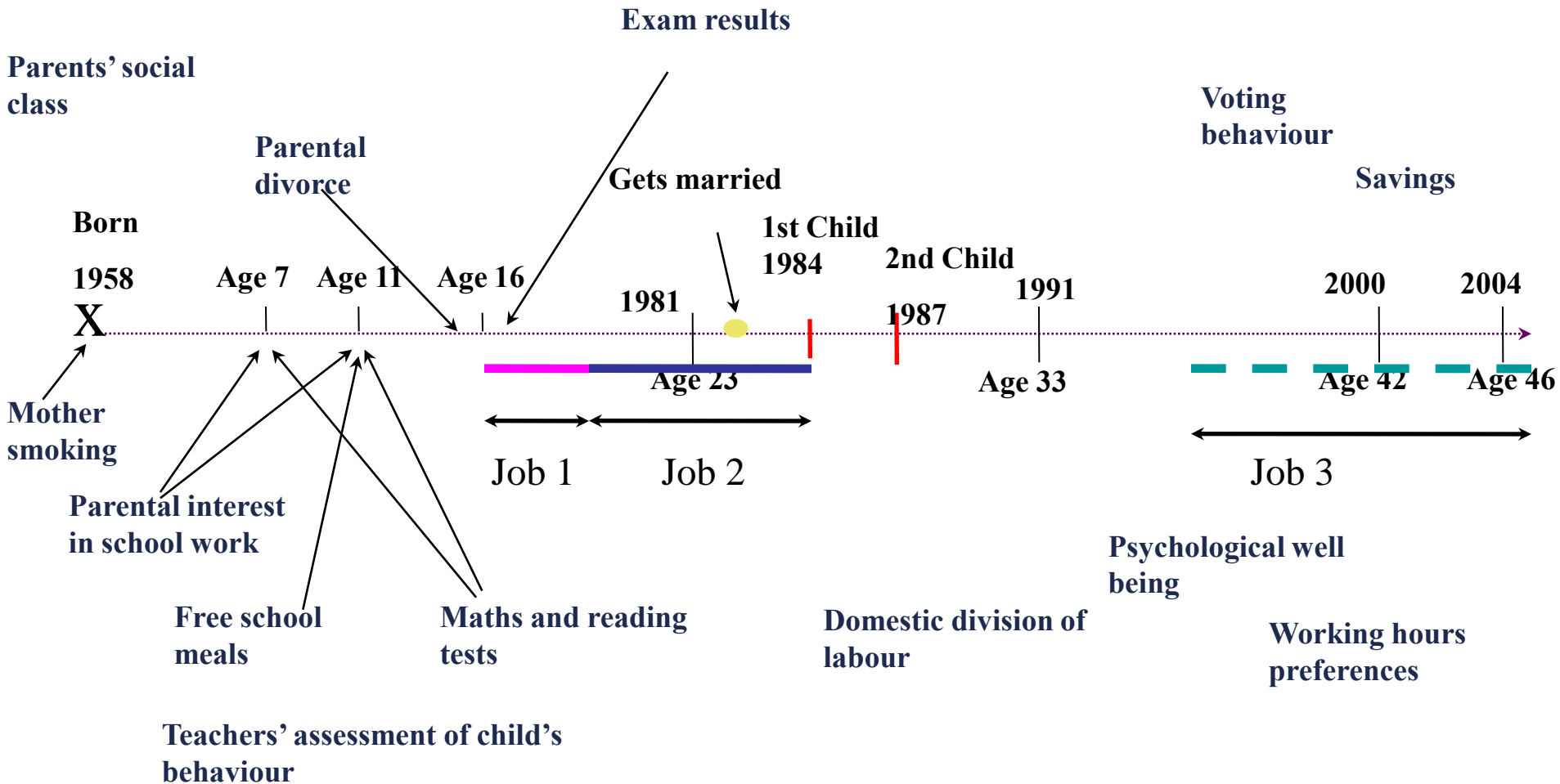
Notes

a: Target sample - Excludes emigrants, refusals & deaths. Includes immigrants at NCDS1-3.

b: Achieved sample - At least on survey instrument partially completed

c: Mother - Could be Cohort Member or spouse/partner

NCDS: Hypothetical life history



BCS70: 1970 Birth Cohort Study

- Sample of over 17,000 infants born in one week in April 1970
- Sample followed at ages 5, 10, 16, 26, 30, 34, 38
- Multipurpose study: family life; education; employment; health; finances
- Over 10,000 individuals are still participating
- Sample of children of cohort members measured in 2004

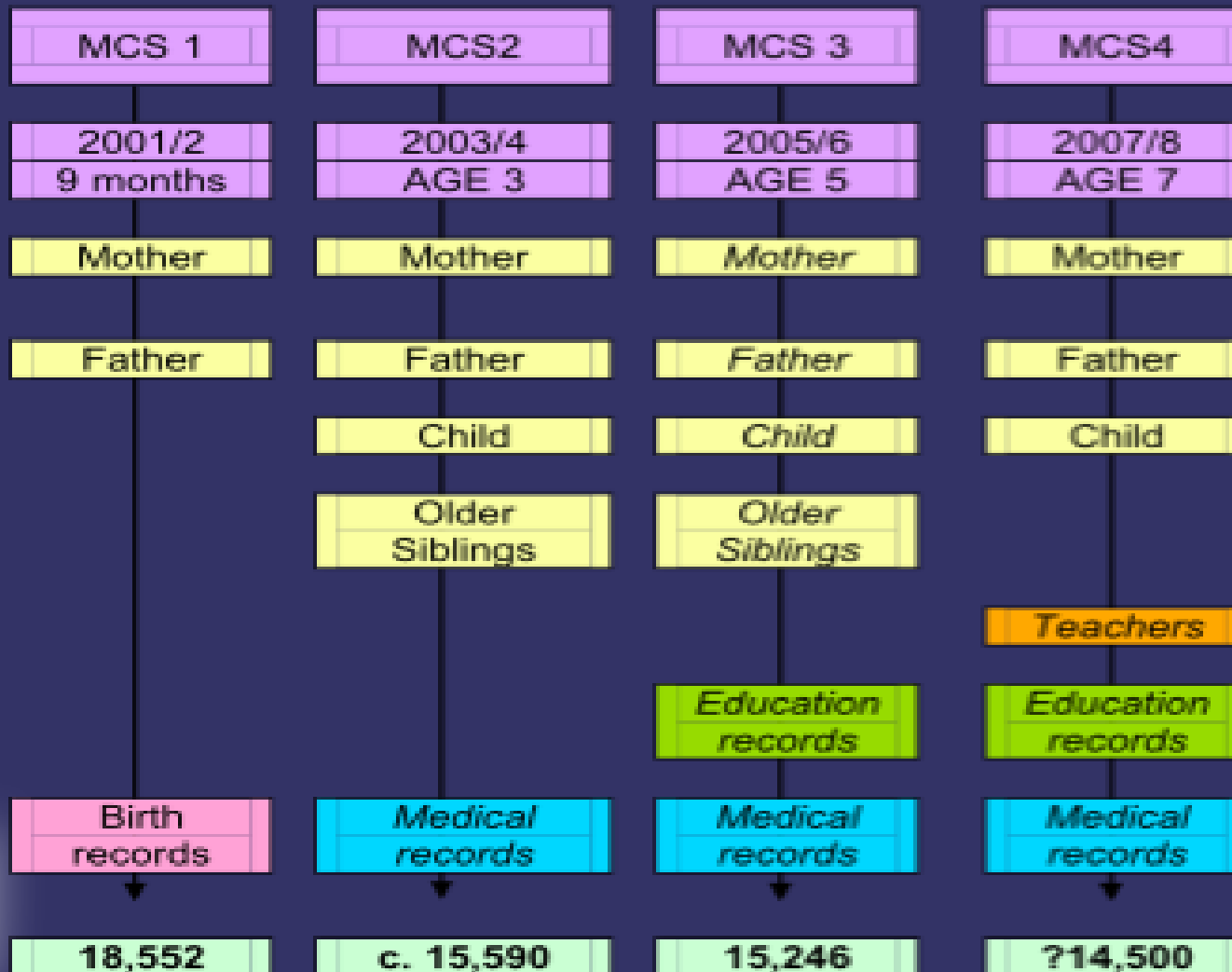


2000/01 UK Millennium Cohort Study

- Longitudinal study of **18,819** children born in UK between 2000-2001
- 4 MCS waves to date (~9 months, ~3 yrs, ~5 yrs, 7yrs)
- Over-represented areas of high child poverty, high concentration of ethnic minorities & smaller UK countries
- Aim: Follow cohort members throughout their lives, designed as a multi-purpose, multi-disciplinary study
- Collecting 'new' information, eg father's involvement, friends, internet, media, qualitative sub-studies, genetics



The Millennium Cohort Study content



Content of MCS Data

- Family Context
- Early Education, schooling & childcare
- Child & Family Activities
- Parenting Activities
- Child Health
- Parent's Health
- Employment, Education and Income
- Housing & Local Area
- Social and Community Context
- Older Siblings (Age 3 and 5)
- Child cognitive ability @ 3yrs & 5yrs
- Child physical measurements



Research questions best addressed by cohort data

- Impact of experiences and decisions in early life on long term outcomes
- Medium and short-term outcomes & links between different life domains (e.g. health and employment)
- Descriptions of individual trajectories – careers, relationships, fertility, income
- Intergenerational transmission of inequality and the processes involved
- The links between social change and the changing experiences of different cohorts



Examples of Research using NCDS data

- Denny K. & Doyle O. (2009) "Does Voting History Matter: Analysing Persistence in Turnout". *American Journal of Political Science*.
- Denny K., Doyle O. (2008), "Political Interest, Cognitive Ability and Personality: Determinants of Voter Turnout in Britain", *British Journal of Political Science*.
- Denny K., Doyle O. (2009), The causal impact of breastfeeding on IQ using a siblings differences IV model controlling for parental IQ....



Examples of Research using MCS data

- Delaney L., Doyle O. "Early Childhood Determinants of Time Preferences" UCD Geary Institute Working Paper 2008/34.
- Doyle O, Timmins L. "Breast is Best, But for How Long? Testing Breastfeeding Guidelines for Optimal Cognitive Development", UCD Geary Institute Working Paper 2008/21.
- Doyle O. Timmins L, Tremblay R, & Cote S. "Cognitive Delay and Behavioural-Emotional Difficulties: The Protective Influence of Childcare?"



EXAMPLE: Breastfeeding & IQ: IV models

MCS

	OLS	IV	
	Bracken	BF	Bracken
BF (weeks)	0.085*** (0.019)		0.296 (0.314)
Emergency C-section		-0.956*** (0.181)	
Elective C-section		-1.047*** (0.209)	
Durbin-Wu-Hausman endogeneity test			0.463 (0.496)

NCDS

	OLS	IV	
	Ability	BF	Ability
BF (weeks)	0.071*** (0.028)		0.0144 (0.514)
Emergency C-section		-2.852*** (0.680)	
Elective C-section		-1.481** (0.751)	
Durbin-Wu-Hausman endogeneity test			0.007 (0.9323)

- Compare stability of results across time, across different cohorts
- Include wide range of controls (Gender, Ethnicity, Birth order, Birth weight, Weeks of gestation, Mom smoked during pregnancy, Age at birth, Single at birth, Maternal education, Literacy difficulties of mom, Work status, Mom height, Dad height, Depression inventory, Parental investment vars, HOME environment)
- Breastfeeding has a small significant effect on ability



Other Cohort Studies

- Birth to Twenty (BT20) (South Africa)
- Child Development Supplement to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (US)
- Children and Young Adults of the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (US)
- National Children's Study (US)
- Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort of 2001 (US)
- The National Longitudinal Survey of Children & Youth (Canada)
- Quebec Longitudinal Study of Child Development (QLSD) (Canada)
- Danish National Birth Cohort
- The Danish Longitudinal Survey of Children (DALSC)
- ELFE (Growing up in France)
- European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood
- Growing Up in Australia
- Growing Up in Scotland
- Growing Up in Ireland



Accessing UK Cohort Data

- More information on UK cohort studies at Centre for Longitudinal Studies
 - www.cls.ioe.ac.uk

- Data available: UK Data Archive
 - <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>

