

Webinar

National Child Development Study (NCDS) & the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70)

15 May 2018

Brian Dodgeon

CENTRE FOR
LONGITUDINAL
STUDIES



Centre for Longitudinal Studies



- Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS) is responsible for the conservation, development and dissemination of three British Birth Cohort Studies (1958, 1970, Millennium) and also Next Steps (formerly, the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England)
- Funded as a resource centre by ESRC 2015 -2020, we provide free data to research community (UK Data Archive)
 - Documentation, guidance & training
- Conduct research
 - Multidisciplinary, substantive & methodological (survey and statistical)
 - CCRP - healthy lifestyles and social mobility 2015-2018
 - International collaborations & visits

Agenda

2 pm Introduction to NCDS & BCS70

Brian Dodgeon

2.30 pm What's New in NCDS and BCS70

Matt Brown

2.50 pm Measures of Wellbeing in NCDS and BCS70

Martina Narayanan

3.10 pm General questions and answers with the CLS cohort study team

3.30 pm Finish

A man and a woman are walking along a dirt path in a forest. The woman is on the left, wearing a black beret, a grey and black checkered jacket, and dark trousers. The man is on the right, wearing a brown leather jacket over a black sweater and blue jeans. They are both looking towards each other and smiling. The background is a dense forest with many trees and fallen leaves on the ground.

Introduction to the National Child Development Study & 1970 British Cohort Study

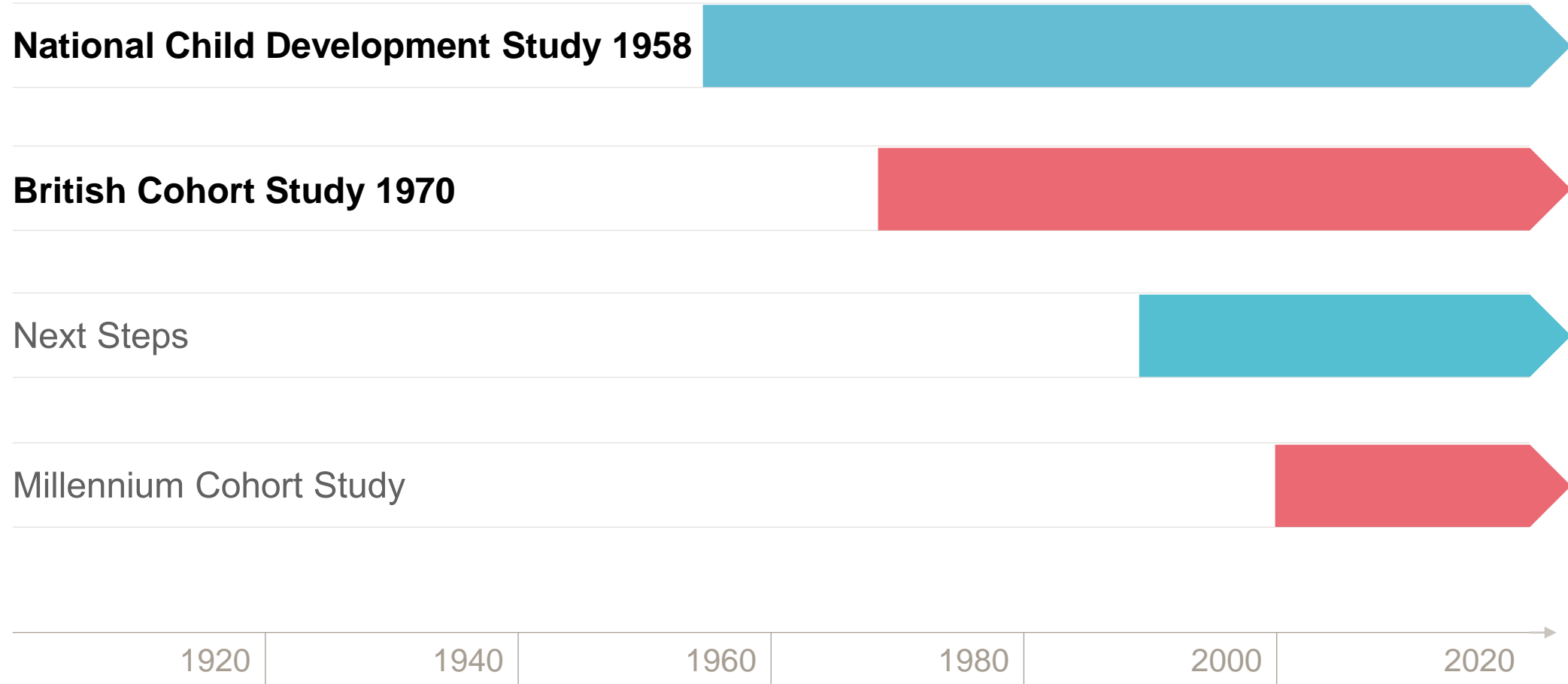
Brian Dodgeon

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Intro to NCDS & BCS70

- Study design, sweeps and sample
- How to access the data
- Documentation available
- Missing data / dealing with attrition

Study Design: Timeline of the studies



- Fully representative samples of the GB/UK population
- Based on one week's – c17k babies
- Followed up from birth into adulthood
- Multi-purpose & multidisciplinary
- Resources for the research and policy communities

Resource for research and policy communities

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

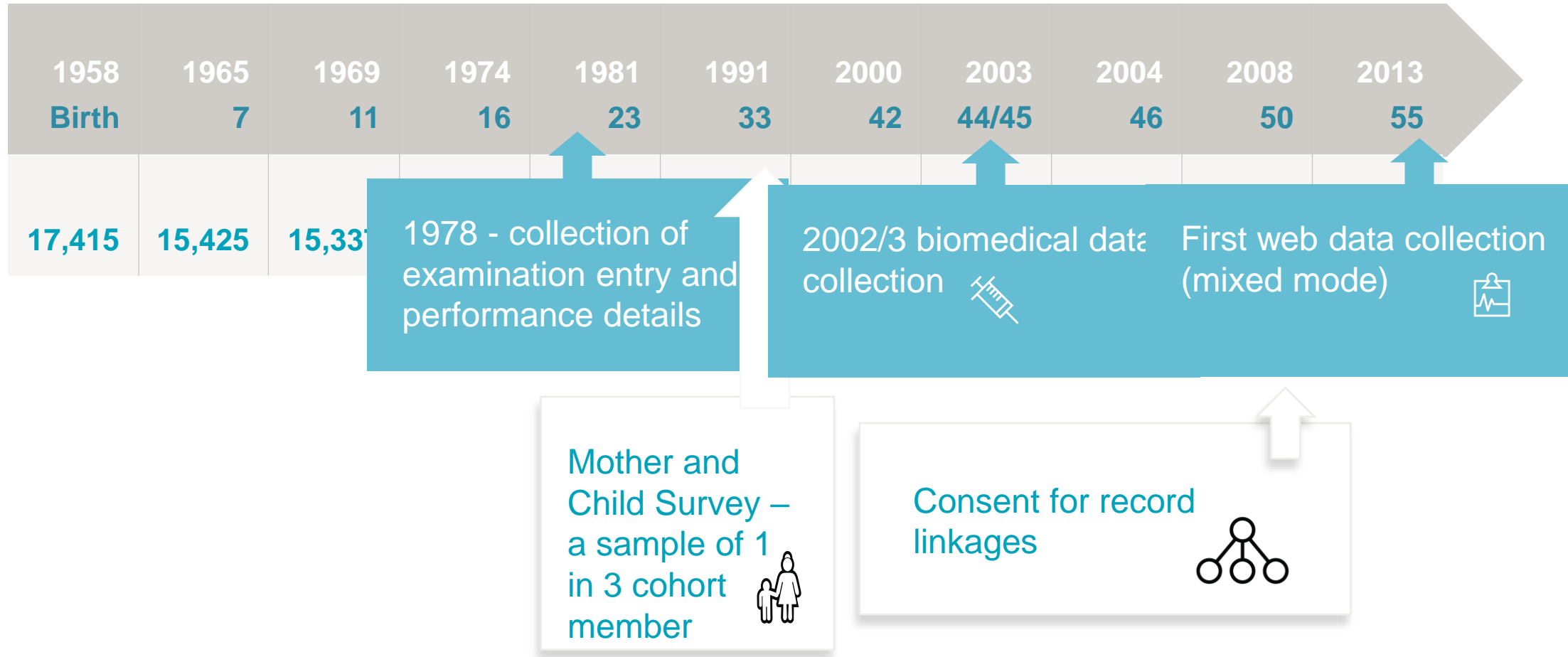
Brief overview of NCDS

- Longitudinal birth cohort study of all babies born in a single week in GB, N=17,415
- 98.1% of all babies took part in the first birth survey
- High retention, >9k in recent sweeps (study in touch with 12.5k of original 18k)
- Multidisciplinary content spanning social and biomedical
- Outstanding contribution to science and policy across many areas








NCDS study timeline

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NCDS 58

A study of everyone born in one week in 1958

	1958	1965	1969	1974	1981	1991	2000	2003	2004	2008	2013
	Birth	7	11	16	23	33	42	45	46	50	55
 main respondent	mother	parents	parents	cohort member / parents	subject	subject	subject	subject	subject	subject	subject
 secondary respondent						partner mother children					
 survey instruments										cognitive assessments	
 linked data					a of nce us)						
 response rate	17,415	15,425	15,337	14,654	12,537	11,469	11,419	9,377	9,534	9,790	9,137

In 1965, 1969 and 1974 the cohort was augmented by the addition of immigrants to Britain who were born in the target week in 1958

Topics covered by life stage

 Birth	 School years	 Adult
Family Parental employment Obstetric history Smoking in pregnancy Pregnancy (problems, antenatal care) Labour (length, pain relief, problems) Birth (problems, sex, weight, length)	Family Parental employment Financial circumstances Housing Health Behaviour School Views and expectations Attainment	Family (partners, children) Employment Income Housing Health Health-related behaviour Courses and qualifications Basic skills Cognitive ability Views and expectations

Childhood cognition

Age 7	Age 11	Age 16
Southgate Reading Test Copying Designs Test Draw-a-man Test Problem Arithmetic Test	Reading comprehension test Mathematics comprehension Test NFER General Ability Test (Douglas, 1964) Copying-designs Test	Reading comprehension Mathematics comprehension

Age 44/5 biomedical sweep



Approximately 9,000 study members took part at age 44/5 (2002/3)

- Biosamples: blood, saliva
- Blood pressure, pulse
- Standing and sitting height
- Weight, waist and hip circumferences
- Respiratory symptoms, ventilatory function (FEV1 and FVC)
- Visual acuity (near and distant), refractive error
- Hearing thresholds
- Depression and anxiety disorder (CIS-R)
- Chronic widespread pain
- Use of medications
- Alcohol use (AUDIT)
- Food frequency questionnaire, exercise habits

Early & late morning
saliva cortisol

Glycosylated haemoglobin
fibrinogen

Tissue plasminogen
activator

Von Willebrand factor

C-reactive protein

Triglycerides

Total and HDL cholesterol

Total and allergen-specific
immunoglobulin E

Insulin-like growth factor 1

Vitamin D

DNA

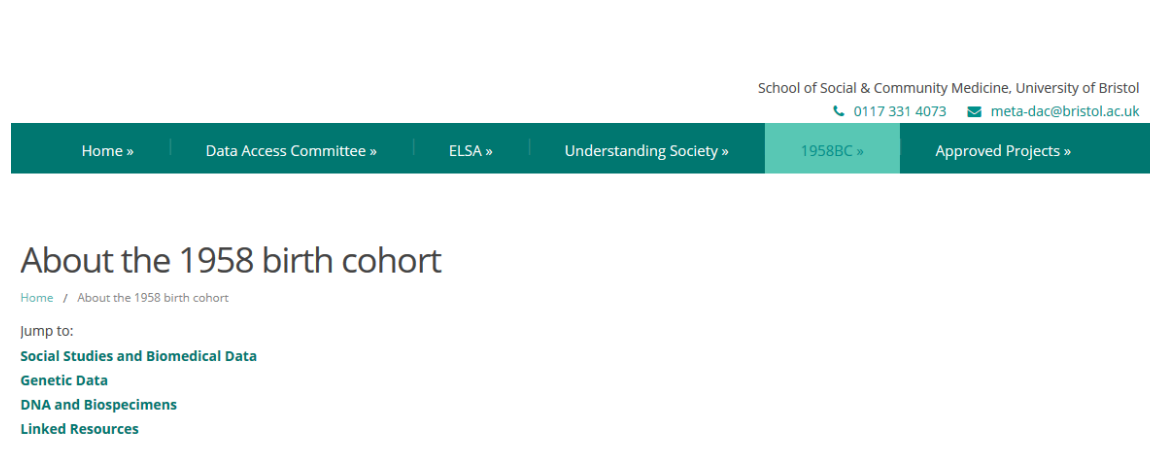
Lymphoblastoid cell lines

Genetic data

Epigenetic data
(N=240+300 underway)

Access to genetic data and biological samples via META-DAC

METADAC



metadac.ac.uk/1958bc-resource-types/

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Genetic data:
use in
phenotype/genotype
linkage (eg, GWAS,
Mendelian
randomisation).

Biological samples:
apply to further assay
whole blood, serum,
saliva at 44/45y

Brief Overview of BCS70

Began as British Births Survey



Data collected about births and families of just over 17,000 babies born in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in one week in 1970

N.Ireland members not followed up after birth survey (unless they moved to GB)

Early focus was medical but with each sweep the scope has broadened:

- Childhood sweeps: educational and physical development
- Transitions into adult life: Family formation, employment etc.
- Formation and maintenance of adult identity.

BCS70 Sources of information

	1970 Birth	1975 5	1980 10	1986 16	1996 26	2000 29/30	2004 34	2008 38	2012 42	2018 46	
<div>  <div> <div>Respondents</div> </div> </div>	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent							
		School	School	School							
				Cohort member	Cohort member	Cohort member	Cohort member	Cohort member	Cohort member	Cohort member	
							Children (1 in 2)				
<div>  <div>Instruments</div> </div>	Medical	Tests Medical	Tests Medical	Tests Medical					Tests	Tests Medical	

Childhood Topics 1

Parents	Birth	General
Smoking (0, 5, 10, 16) Drinking (10, 16) Pregnancy history Maternal mental health (5, 10, 16)	Smoking in pregnancy Pregnancy Labour Birth weight / length etc Problems at birth Breastfeeding	General health Child development Specific conditions Disabilities/ special needs Hospital admissions Use of services Immunisation Medication Accidents Menstruation

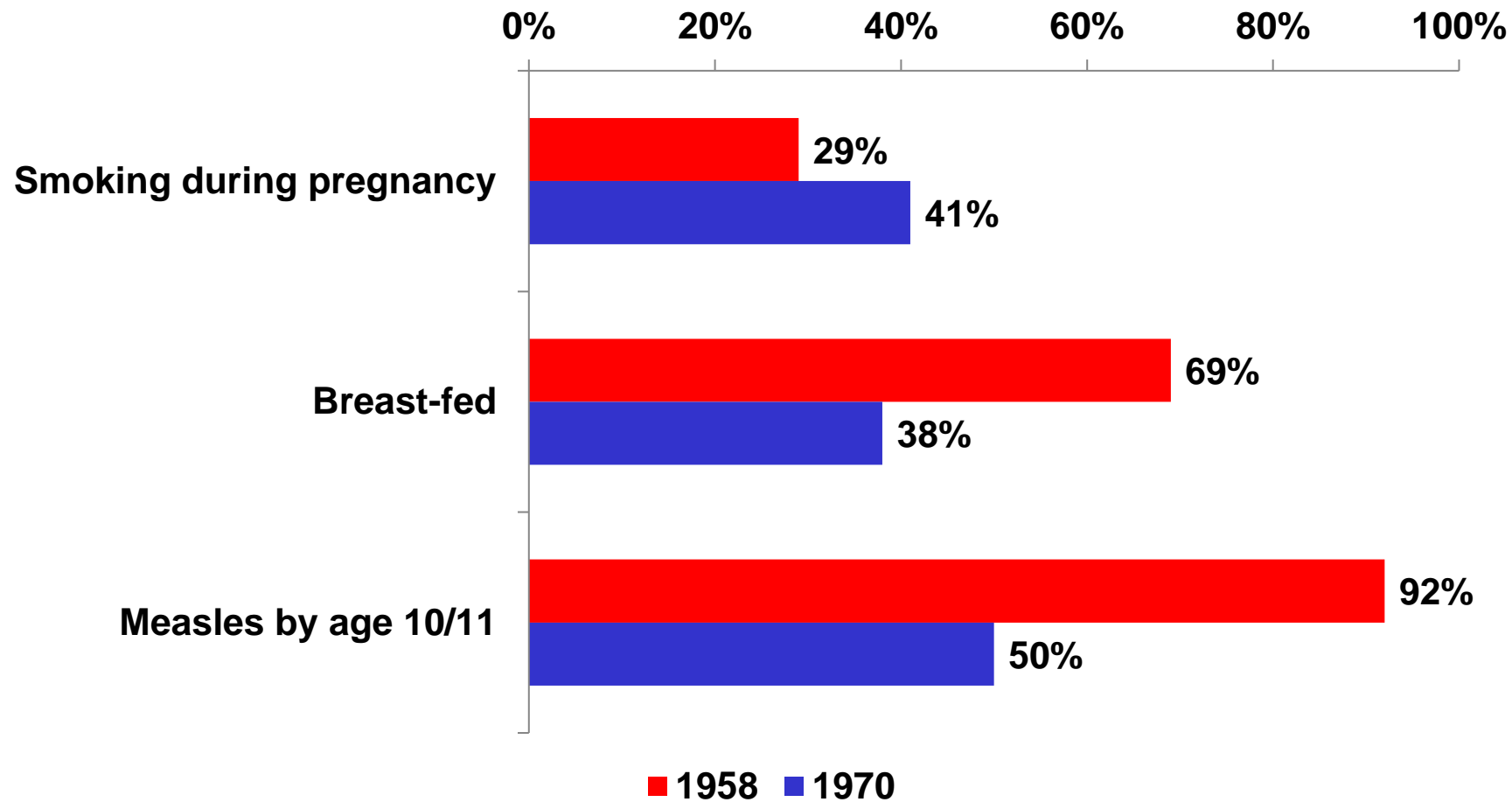
Childhood Topics 2

Childhood physical assessments	Lifestyle	Behavioural and mental
Height (5,10,16) Weight (5,10) Head circumf (5,10,16) Audiometry (10, 16) Laterality Speech Co-ordination Blood pressure/ pulse Vision	Diet (10, 16) Eating problems (5; 10; 16) Exercise (10, 16) Sedentary behaviour (5,10,16) Dental and physical hygiene (16) Sexual activity (16) Smoking (10, 16) Drink and Drugs (16)	Behavioural problems (5, 10) Mental health (10, 16) Wellbeing (16) Personality (10) Locus of control, self-esteem, social judgement (10) Sleeping problems (5,10,16)

Childhood cognition

Age 5	Age 10	Age 16
Copying designs English picture vocabulary Human figure drawing (draw-a-man) Complete a profile Schonell graded reading assessments	Shortened Edinburgh Reading Test Pictorial language comprehension test Friendly maths test Spelling British Ability Scales (BAS) Two verbal subscales (word definitions and word similarities) and two non-verbal subscales (digit recall and matrices).	Arithmetic Vocabulary Spelling <i>Reading comprehension</i> <i>BAS Matrices</i>


Cross cohort comparisons




Accessing NCDS & BCS70 data from the UK Data Service

www.ukdataservice.ac.uk

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Data types

- Census data
- International macrodata
- Longitudinal studies
- Qualitative/mixed methods
- UK surveys


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Longitudinal Data
Aggregate Data
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Learn more about longitudinal, survey and aggregate data in our new Data Skills Modules



Our impact

Find out how data from the UK Data Service collection are used to inform research, influence policy and develop skills.

Latest data

- Employer Perspectives Survey, 2016
- Employer Perspectives Survey, 2016: Special Licence Access
- National Child Development Study: "Imagine you are 25" Essays (Sweep 2, Age 11), 1969
- Biographical Interviews in Eastern Germany in 2007-08

NCDS & BCS70 Data – How do I download it?


- Register with UK Data Service
 - **<http://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/>**
 - Give details of research use
- Types of access
 - End User Licence (normal access to anonymised data)
 - Special Licence – sensitive and disclosive data (including area data)
 - Secure access (very disclosive data) - cannot be downloaded, instead accessed remotely
- Choice of formats for download:
 - SPSS
 - STATA
 - TAB-delimited

The UK Data Service Website

www.ukdataservice.ac.uk

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[Biographical Interviews in Eastern Germany in 2007-08](#)



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Key data

Browse our most popular datasets, by data type.

UK surveys	Cross-national surveys	Longitudinal studies	International macrodata	Census data
Business microdata	Qualitative / mixed methods	Administrative data		

SHARE

Longitudinal studies involve repeated observations of the same subjects, allowing researchers to analyse change at the individual level.

The UK is home to several key longitudinal studies, including major panel and internationally-renowned cohort studies.

- [Discover data](#) from longitudinal studies
- [Discover case studies](#) relating to longitudinal studies

1970 British Cohort Study

The 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) follows the lives of more than 17,000 people born in England, Scotland and Wales in a single week of 1970. Over the course of cohort members' lives, the BCS70 has broadened from a strictly medical focus at birth to collect information on health, physical, educational and social development.

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DISCOVER UK DATA SERVICE

☐ Data ☐ Website



ANALYSING CHANGE OVER TIME

Read our introductory guide to quantitative analysis of change over time using different types of data and different methods commonly used to analyse these data.



the lives of groups of Scotland's children from infancy through to their teens, and aims to provide important new information on young children and their families in Scotland.

Millennium Cohort Study

The Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), which began in 2000, is conducted by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS). It aims to chart the conditions of social, economic and health advantages and disadvantages facing children born at the start of the 21st century.

National Child Development Study

The National Child Development Study (NCDS) is a continuing longitudinal study that seeks to follow the lives of all those living in Great Britain who were born in one particular week in 1958. Conducted by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS), the aim of the study is to improve understanding of the factors affecting human development over the whole lifespan.

Next Steps

Next Steps (also known as the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE1)) is a major longitudinal study of young people. The study began in 2004, when its sample of young people were aged between 13 and 14.

Our Future

Our Future (also known as the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE2)), is a major longitudinal study of young people that began in 2013. It aims to track a sample of over 13,000 young people from the age of 13/14 annually through to the age of 20 (seven waves).

Understanding Society

The Understanding Society study, or the United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS), which began in 2009, is a multi-topic household survey. The study is a



Series

UK Data Service series record for:

National Child Development Study

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SERIES ABSTRACT

The National Child Development Study (NCDS) is a continuing longitudinal study that seeks to follow the lives of all those living in Great Britain who were born in one particular week in 1958. Conducted by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS), the aim of the study is to improve understanding of the factors affecting human development over the whole lifespan. It collects information on physical and educational development, economic circumstances, employment, family life, health behaviour, wellbeing, social participation and attitudes.

DATA ACCESS

- + [GN 33004 | NATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY, 1958-](#)
- + [GN 33395 | NATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY: SPECIAL LICENCE ACCESS](#)
- + [GN 33497 | NATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY, 1999-: SECURE ACCESS](#)
- + [GN 33521 | NATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY AND 1970 BRITISH COHORT STUDY \(BCS70\): COMBINED STUDIES](#)
- + [GN 33529 | CLOSER TRAINING DATASETS](#)

SN	Study Description	Access Online	Download / Order <input type="checkbox"/>
5560	National Child Development Study Response and Outcomes Dataset, 1958-2013	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
6940	National Child Development Study: Partnership Histories, 1974-2013		 <input type="checkbox"/>
6942	National Child Development Study: Activity Histories, 1974-2013		 <input type="checkbox"/>
7669	National Child Development Study: Sweep 9, 2013		 <input type="checkbox"/>
6691	Social Participation and Identity, 2007-2010	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
6752	National Child Development Study: Understanding Individual Behaviour, 2010		 <input type="checkbox"/>
6137	National Child Development Study: Sweep 8, 2008-2009		 <input type="checkbox"/>
6978	National Child Development Study: Sweep 8, 2008-2009: Imagine You are 60	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
5579	National Child Development Study: Sweep 7, 2004-2005		 <input type="checkbox"/>
5217	National Child Development Study: Sweeps 5-6 Partnership Histories, 1974-2000	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
5578	National Child Development Study: Sweep 6, 1999-2000		 <input type="checkbox"/>
5600	National Child Development Study: Employment Histories, 1974-2000	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
4992	National Child Development Study: 37-Year Sample Survey, 1995		 <input type="checkbox"/>
4324	National Child Development Study: Sweep 5 Parent Migration Dataset, 1991		 <input type="checkbox"/>
5567	National Child Development Study: Sweep 5, 1991		 <input type="checkbox"/>
2364	National Child Development Study: Teaching Sets, 1958-1981	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
5566	National Child Development Study: Sweep 4, 1981, and Public Examination Results, 1978		 <input type="checkbox"/>
2025	National Child Development Study: Sweep 4 Feasibility Study and Tobacco Research Council Study, 1978	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
2024	Warnock Study of Handicapped School Leavers, 1976	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
1858	Social Consequences of Unemployment, 1964-1971	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
5565	National Child Development Study: Childhood Data, Sweeps 0-3, 1958-1974		 <input type="checkbox"/>
5790	National Child Development Study: Sample of Essays (Sweep 2, Age 11), 1969	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>
8313	National Child Development Study: "Imagine you are 25" Essays (Sweep 2, Age 11), 1969	-	 <input type="checkbox"/>



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Catalogue

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Variable and question
bank

QualiBank

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UK Data Service data catalogue record for:

National Child Development Study: Childhood Data, Sweeps 0-3, 1958-1974

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TITLE DETAILS

SN: 5565

Title: National Child Development Study: Childhood Data, Sweeps 0-3, 1958-1974

Alternative title: Perinatal Mortality Survey (NCDS0) and NCDS1-3

Persistent identifier: [10.5255/UKDA-SN-5565-2](#)

Series: [National Child Development Study](#) [National Child Development Study, 1958-]

Depositor: University of London. Institute of Education. Centre for Longitudinal Studies

Principal investigator(s): University of London. Institute of Education. Centre for Longitudinal Studies

Original data producer(s): National Birthday Trust Fund
National Children's Bureau

Sponsor(s): Economic and Social Research Council
National Birthday Trust Fund
University College London. Institute of Child Health
National Foundation for Educational Research
Department of Health

NCDS & BCS70 documentation on CLS website

www.cls.ioe.ac.uk

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS). The header includes the CLS logo, navigation links (Register, Sitemap, Media, News, Events), and the UCL Institute of Education logo. A search bar is located on the right. The main content area features a sidebar with a 'Homepage' menu and a central section with a handwritten note about childhood dreams. Below this, there are sections for 'News' and 'Events'. The footer contains contact information, the ESRC logo, and the Nemisis logo.

Centre for Longitudinal Studies
Home of the 1958, 1970, Millennium and Next Steps Cohort Studies

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7. Imagine that you are now 25 years old. Write about the life you are leading, your nearest, your home life and your work at the age of 25. (You have 30 minutes to do this).

The alarm clock goes for the start of another day. Another day of work at the office. How tired going all I do is sit reading books. I'd better get up. Wednesday, Half-day! Pull on a hoodie. Why couldn't I be a miner instead of a teacher (who doesn't do a thing). Better catch the bus. Don't forget the book I'm on the cover of the story.

Did the Baby Boomers fulfil their childhood dreams?

In 1969, more than 10,000 11-year-olds were asked to write an essay imagining what their lives would be like at 25. Almost 50 years later we spoke to a number of them to see how their lives have unfolded

For cohort members

Teenage girls set their sights on lower paying jobs than boys, new research finds

News

Children from lower social classes up to 5kg heavier than their more advantaged peers
21st March 2018

Disadvantaged children born at the start of the 21st century weighed up to 5kg more in their childhood and early teenage years than those from more privileged backgrounds, a new study has found.

Events

Webinar: Introduction to the 1958 and 1970 British birth cohorts
15th May 2018 14:00 to 16:00

Location: Online
This webinar will introduce the 1958 National Child Development Study and the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study to both first-time and more experienced users.

Recent Tweets

a day ago
Book your place on our free webinar on 15 May. It will give an introduction to the National Child Development Study...
<https://t.co/GtpidFQ2uo>

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The @ESRC Longitudinal Studies Strategic Review is out now! Read the response from @CLScohorts, home to four of th...
<https://t.co/vGABH8MMQ3>

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Did the Baby Boomers fulfil their childhood dreams? @CLScohorts followed up with participants of NCDS who wrote ess...
<https://t.co/BwU4GORDx>

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Site by
nemisis

What documentation is available?

- User Guides
 - Survey details, making sense of the variables available, conventions used
- Full Questionnaires
 - Face-to-face/postal/telephone/self-completion & online versions
 - Index of variable names linked to questions
- Technical Reports
 - Sample design, development work
 - Conduct of fieldwork, survey response
 - Coding, editing and data preparation
- Explore variables at UK Data Service
 - NESSTAR software
 - Shows frequency counts of all variables on request
 - Create user account to explore variables further:
 - Cross-tabulations
 - Charts

Homepage

- > About CLS
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- > 1958 National Child Development Study
- > Next Steps (LSYPE)
- > Millennium Cohort Study
- > Our staff
- > CLS research
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Disadvantaged children born at the start of the 21st century

Events



Webinar: Introduction to the 1958 and 1970 British birth cohorts

15th May 2018 14:00 to 15:30

Locations: Online



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1970 British Cohort Study

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Welcome to the 1970 British Cohort Study

Principal Investigator: Prof Alice Sullivan

The 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) follows the lives of more than 17,000 people born in England, Scotland and Wales in a single week of 1970. Over the course of cohort members lives, the BCS70 has collected information on health, physical, educational and social development, and economic circumstances among other factors.

The BCS70 is managed by CLS and funded by the Economic and Social Research Council.

You can find out more about the 1970 British Cohort Study by viewing an interview with its Principal Investigator, Alice Sullivan below.

A conversation with Alice Sullivan, P...  



Are you a 1970 cohort member?

Tell us about your research

CLS tracks published work using cohort data in order to help other researchers avoid duplication and also demonstrate the value of the studies to the research community.

Email clsfeedback@ioe.ac.uk

Useful links

- > [UK Data Service](#)
- > [CLS working papers series](#)

Downloads



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> BCS 2004

> BCS 2000

> BCS 1996

> BCS 1986

> BCS 1980

> BCS 1975

> BCS 1970

> Sub-Studies

Surveys and documentation

These pages contain specific information on each sweep of the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70).

Need more help?

If you can't find the help you need on these pages, please contact our user support team.



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1970 British Cohort Study

- History of the study
- About the sample
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- Data Dictionary
- Surveys and documentation**
 - BCS 2016
 - BCS 2012
 - BCS 2008
 - BCS 2004
 - BCS 2000**
 - Questionnaires
 - Technical Reports
 - User Guides
 - Data notes
 - BCS 1996
 - BCS 1986
 - BCS 1980
 - BCS 1975
 - BCS 1970
 - Sub-Studies

The BCS70 Age 30 survey took place between 1999 and 2000.

Response:

11,261 cohort members took part in total.

Design:

A 60 minute face-to-face interview comprising a CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interview) and a CASI paper self-completion questionnaire.

More information about the coverage of each element of the survey and the downloadable questionnaires are provided [here](#). A full description of the design of the Age 30 survey is provided [here](#).

Data:

The data are available from the [UK Data Service](#). Guidance on how to use the data is provided [here](#).

Funding:

Fieldwork was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and Government departments under the coordination of the Office for National Statistics: Department for Education and Employment (the major funder), Department of Health, Department of Social Security, the Home Office, ONS themselves, the Scottish Office and the Basic Skills Agency.





Download this data from the UKDS

Fast facts:

- Survey age: Age 30
- Survey year: 1999 and 2000
- Response: 11,261
- UK Data Service reference code: 5558
- PI: Jane Elliott, IOE
- Fieldwork agency: NatCen
- Funder: ESRC

Downloads

-  The design and conduct of the 1999-2000 surveys of the National Child Development Study and the 1970 British Cohort Study
-  BCS70 ethical review and consent

? | : | | WHYMOVE

| : | | SHOW CARD C.
| : | | What are the main reasons for you intending to move?

| : | | SET[6] OF :
| : | | (1) Buy "want to buy"
| : | | (2) Larger "want larger home"
| : | | (3) Better "want better home"
| : | | (4) Cheaper "need cheaper home"
| : | | (5) Job "job change/nearer work"
| : | | (6) Spouse "spouse or partner job change"
| : | | (7) Nearer "to be nearer relative(s)"
| : | | (8) Afford "can no longer afford it"
| : | | (9) Evicted "evicted/repossessed"
| : | | (10) Break "relationship breakdown"
| : | | (11) NewRel "new relationship"
| : | | (12) Move "move to better area"
| : | | (13) Child "for children's education"
| : | | (14) Want "just want change"
| : | | (15) Place "want place of own"
| : | | (16) Probs "Problem with neighbours"
| : | | (17) Other
| : | |
| : | | ENDIF
| : |
| : | | ENDIF
| :
| : IF (YEARNOW > ChkDate) THEN
| : |

? | : | | HOMELESS : YES/NO

| : | Since ^1986/1991, has there been a time when you were homeless, by that I mean that you had to move out of a place and had nowhere permanent to live?

| : |
| : | IF (HOMELESS = Yes) THEN
| : | |

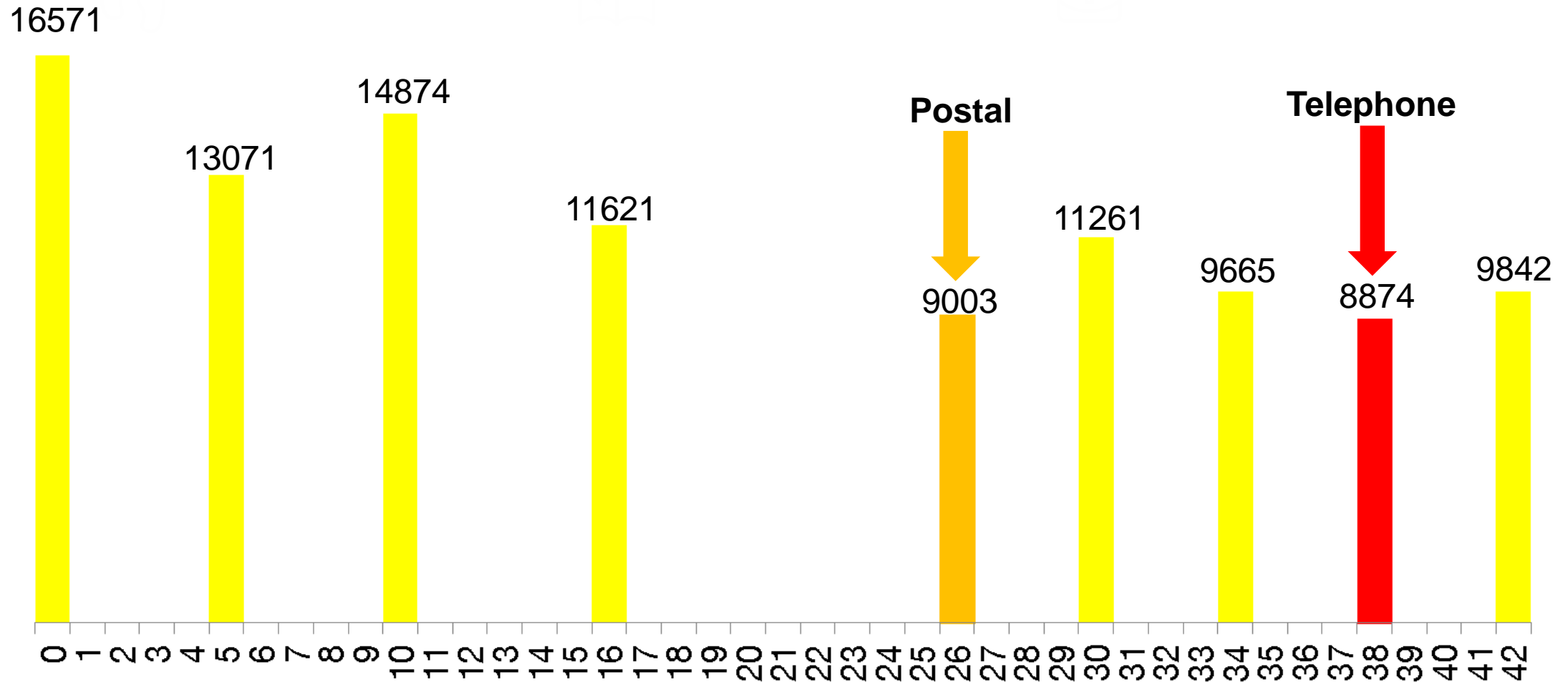
? | : | | NUMHOMLS : 1..50

| : | | How many times has this happened since ^1986/1991?

Missing Data - Attrition in NCDS & BCS70



Response in BCS70



Non-response / attrition

- Distinction between *unit non-response* (ie non-participation) and *item non-response* (participant refuses some specific questions)
- Types of unit non-response:
 - Non-contact by fieldworkers/tracing team
 - Refusal
 - Inability to respond
 - Emigration
 - Death
- Unit non-response may not be permanent

Attrition Bias – why does it matter?

- Attrition reduces statistical power and biases associations, affecting the generalisability of results.
- Longitudinal birth cohort data enables us to better understand the nature of attrition, and account for it. It is more likely in:
 - Men than women;
 - Those from lower social class backgrounds;
 - Those lacking basic skills
- A range of methods are available for us to account for attrition

What can we do about attrition?

- Principled approaches to missing data handling:
- Inverse probability weighting: Attrition weights constructed using binary logit response models, equal to the inverse of the probability of participating in the study
- Multiple imputation (various forms of)
- FIML: Missing data directly dealt with in the estimation of the likelihood

CLS Missing Data Strategy

Data driven approach to identify the key predictors of non-response in NCDS & BCS70 (and the other two CLS cohorts)

So far, analyses carried out just for NCDS – report and user guide coming soon

List of “auxiliary” variables (predictors of non-response) for users to **adapt** to their specific analysis and **fully explore** the richness of NCDS to reduce bias due to missing data

Predictors of non-response include social class, region, health status, literacy...

We have shown that by using auxiliaries we are able to **restore sample representativeness** in NCDS despite attrition

For more info see: George B. Ploubidis (2017) [Presentation on CLS ‘missing data strategy’](#), at the Royal Statistical Society, 26th October 2017 , [event](#) on Large longitudinal studies: design and methodology

What's new in NCDS and BCS70.

Matt Brown

BCS70

Current Survey – Age 46

- Paper self-completion questionnaire
- Face-to-face interview with cognitive assessments - 50 minutes
- Nurse visit (biomeasures) – 50 minutes
- Accelerometry
- Online diet questionnaire

Funding: ESRC, MRC, British Heart Foundation

Age 46 Survey – Questionnaire content

- Household composition
- Relationships
- Children / Grandchildren
- Social contact
- Housing
- Employment/Income
- Health (Physical and mental health/well-being)
- Smoking (including e-cigarettes)
- Drinking
- Exercise / Physical activity
- Sleep
- Diet (Online diet questionnaire – 2 x 24 hour recall)

Age 46 Survey – Cognitive assessments

- Word list recall – immediate and delayed memory
- Animal naming – executive function
- Letter cancellation – concentration / attention to detail

Same assessments as per NCDS Age 50 Survey (and ELSA, 1946 cohort) – but first time assessments conducted with participants aged under 50

Age 46 Survey - Biomeasures

- First objective measures of health since childhood
- Assess longitudinal predictors of health in mid-life
- Use as a baseline for ageing
- To measure risk factors before disease and functional decline apparent
- Cross-cohort analyses (especially with 1958 cohort)

Age 46 Survey - Biomeasures

- Height / Weight / Body Fat / Waist / Hip
- Blood pressure
- Grip strength
- Balance assessment
- Blood sample (Analytes/ DNA extraction / storage)
- Activity monitoring (Accelerometry)

Age 46 Survey - Accelerometry

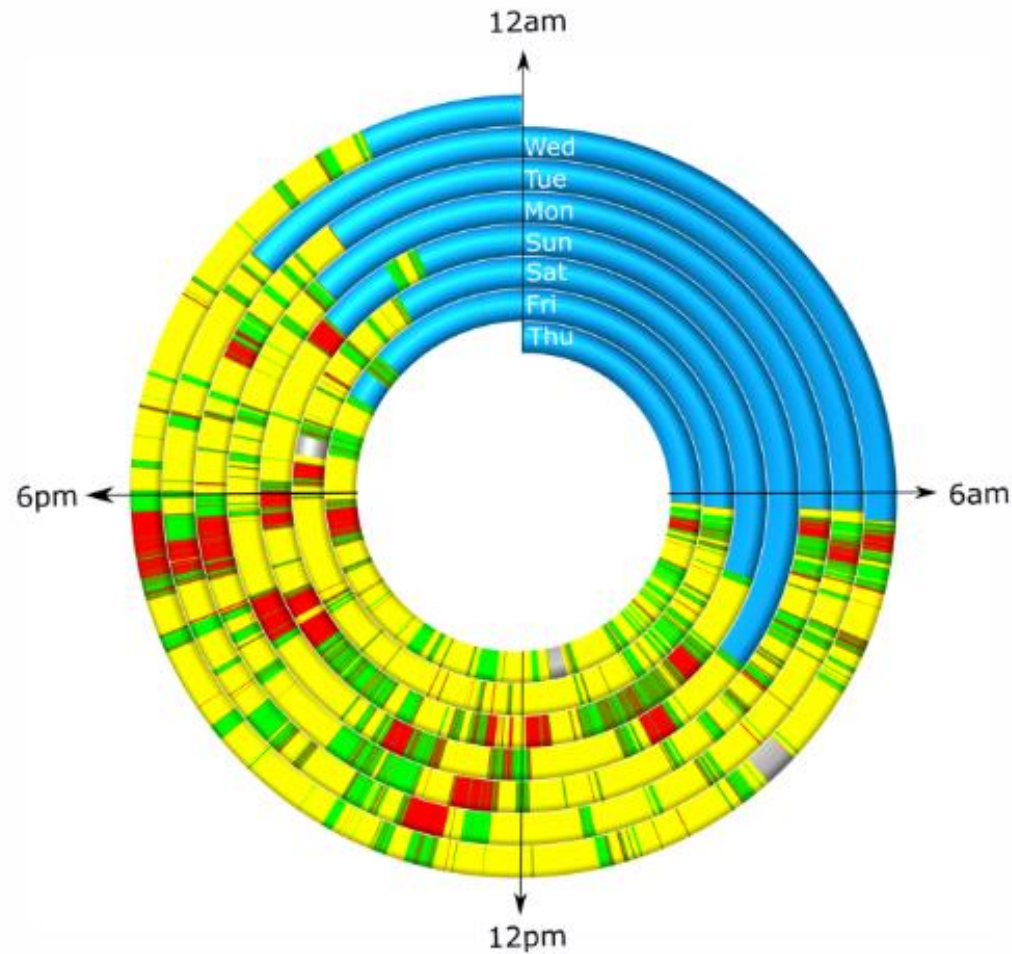
- Thigh worn ActivPal device worn for 7 days
- Accelerometer and also measures postural allocation to accurately distinguish between different types of sedentary activity (standing, sitting, sleeping) and transitions between



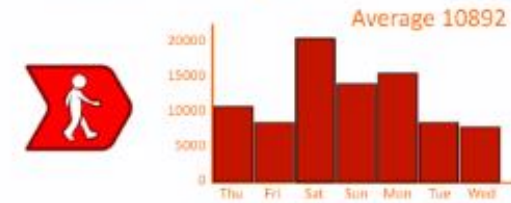
Accelerometry

activPAL

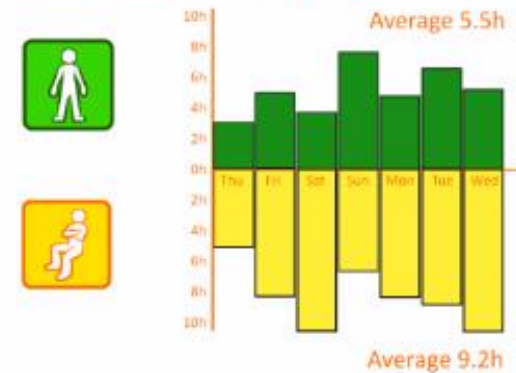
Thurs 21st June 2012 - Wed 27th June 2012



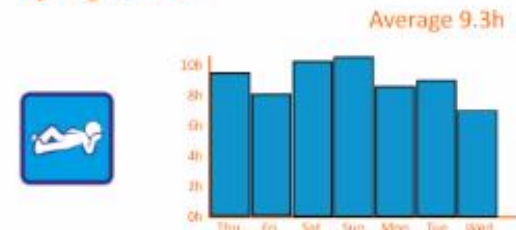
Number of Steps



Sedentary and Upright time



Lying time



Online diet questionnaire

- Oxford WebQ – developed and hosted by CEU, Oxford
- Inventory of food and drink consumed on previous day
- Completed on 2 of 7 days following home visit
- Nutrient intake calculated

Age 46 Survey - Timetable

- Main stage of data collection – July 2016 to July 2018
- Data available – April 2019
- Accelerometry data – late 2019

Next up – Age 50 Survey (though funding tbc)

- Face to face interview – 60 to 75 minutes
- Cross-cohort comparability with NCDS Age 50 Survey
- Online consultation re: questionnaire content – Summer 2018
- Consultative conference – October 2018
- Piloting and development – 2019
- Main stage of data collection - 2020

Recent data deposits

- Partnership histories – 1986 to 2013
- Economic activity histories – 1986 to 2013

ncds



Next up – Age 61 Survey

- Paper self-completion questionnaire
- Face-to-face interview with cognitive assessments – 75 minutes
- Nurse visit (biomeasures) – 50 minutes
- Life history paper questionnaire – 30 minutes (1 in 3 sub-sample)
- Online diet questionnaire (2x24 hour recall – as per BCS70)

Funding: ESRC, MRC, NIH,DWP

Age 61 Survey – Questionnaire content

Family, relationships and identity:

Social networks, relationships with partners, parents, children, friends, neighbourhood, social capital, social and political participation, attitudes and values, religion, expectations.

Age 61 Survey – Questionnaire content

Finances and employment:

Work, income, wealth (savings and debts, pensions, and housing), retirement plans, inheritance (receiving and giving) and other transfers, financial literacy, education

Age 61 Survey – Questionnaire content

Health, well-being and cognition:

Physical health, mental health, medical care, medication, smoking, drinking, diet, exercise, cognitive function (as per NCDS Age 50 and BCS70 Age 46)

Age 61 Survey – Biomeasures

- Anthropometry – Height, weight, bodyfat, waist, hip
- Physical function – Grip strength, balance, walking speed
- Blood pressure – sitting/standing/post-exercise (step-test)
- Blood sample – wide range of analytes (home centrifugation)

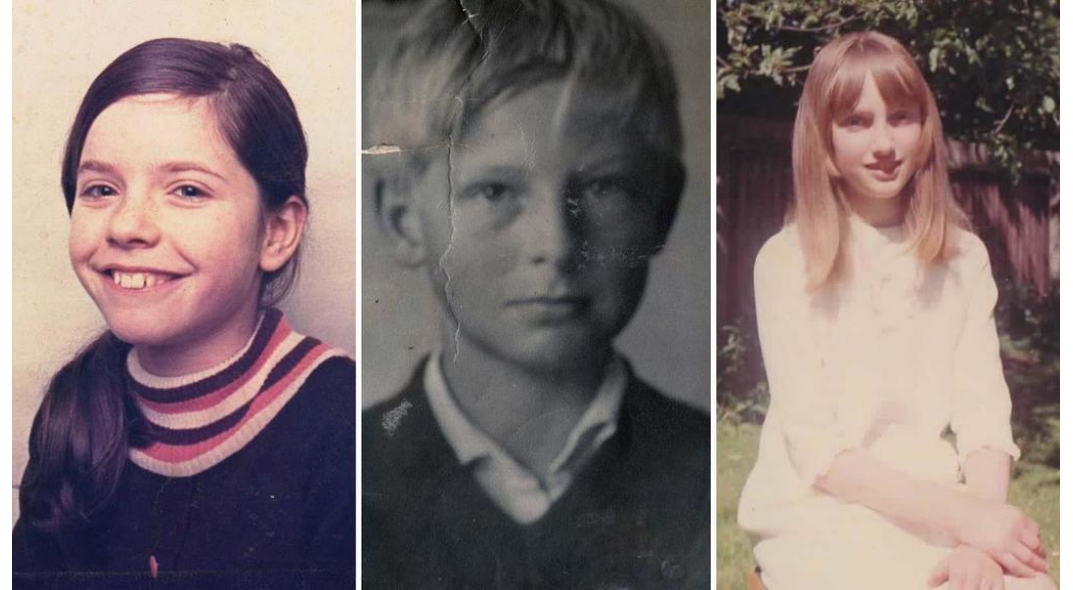
Age 61 Survey – Life History Questionnaire

- Life-history questionnaire
 - Funded by NIH – purpose is to validate retrospective data collected by other NIH funded studies (e.g. ELSA, SHARE, HRS)
 - 1 in 3 sub-sample
 - Paper questionnaire

Recent data deposits

- Age 11 essays project

'Imagine you are now 25 years old. Write about the life you are leading, your interests, your home life and your work at the age of 25'.



Recent data deposits

- Economic activity histories – 1974 to 2013
- Partnership histories – 1974 to 2013

Upcoming linked data – NCDS and BCS70

- Consents collected from NCDS and BCS70 participants to link to:
- NHS records
- Economic records (HMRC and DWP)
- Release of first sets of linked data forthcoming:
 - Hospital Episodes Statistics
 - HMRC – PAYE data, Self-assessment

Measures of wellbeing in NCDS and BCS70

Martina Narayanan

Measures of wellbeing in NCDS and BCS70

- How do we define mental health and wellbeing?
- Measures of wellbeing in NCDS and BCS70
- Examples of previous work

Different terms for the same thing?

- Mental health
- Wellbeing
- Life satisfaction
- Quality of Life

Different terms for the same thing?

- Mental health = Mental ill-health?
- Wellbeing
- Life satisfaction
- Quality of Life

Different terms for the same thing?

- Mental health = Mental ill-health?
- Wellbeing
- Life satisfaction
- Quality of Life

Until recently, majority of previous research has focused on mental illness and symptoms of mental ill-health!

World Health Organisation defines health as

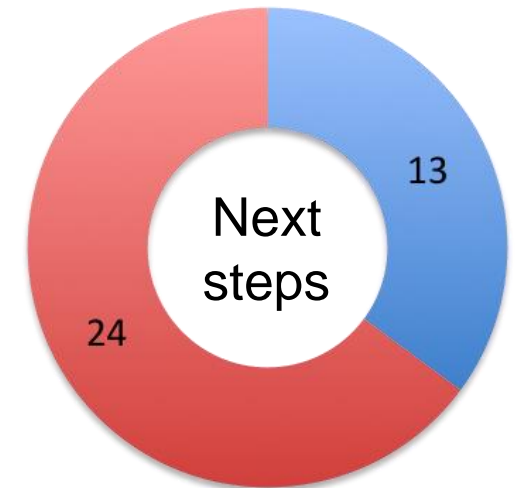
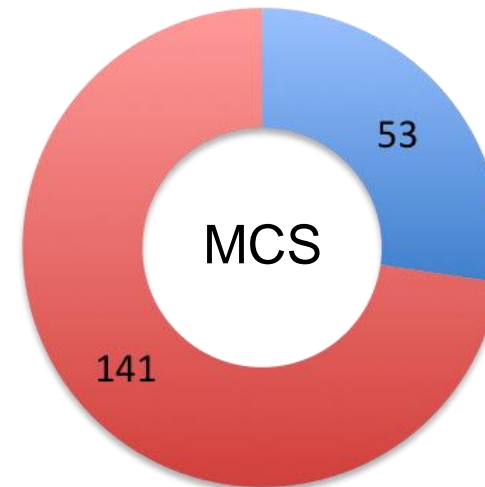
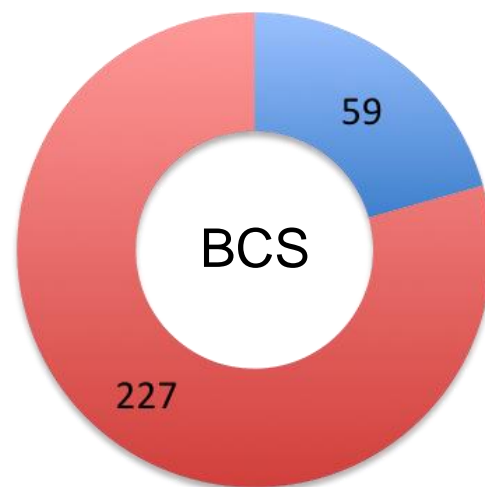
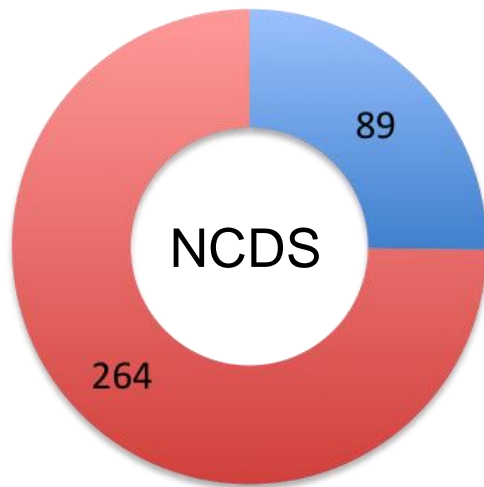
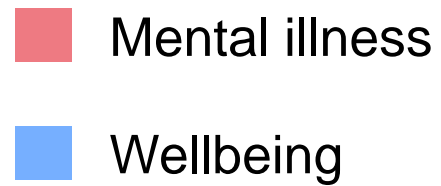
“the state of complete physical, mental and social *wellbeing* and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” (WHO, 1948)

World Health Organisation defines health as

“the state of complete physical, mental and social *wellbeing* and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” (WHO, 1948)

That means: Mental health ≠ absence of mental illness

Measures of wellbeing in the CLS studies



Variable overview for wellbeing

- Follow this link to get the complete variable overview for all CLS studies:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1DBL4STIr0OxMSIgJUvrn38AtWwiphH9B>

Variable overview for wellbeing

When?

Wave	Year	Age CM	Subject	Dataset	Variable name	Scale	Description
3	1974	16	Parent	5565	n2417		Satisfaction with school
3	1974	16	Cohort member	5565	n2877		Satisfaction places to meet
5	1991	33	Child (Mother report)	5567	n516834		Happy at school
5	1991	33	Child (Mother report)	5567	n516843		Satisfaction with school
5	1991	33	Cohort member	5567	n509769	Self efficacy	Self efficacy
5	1991	33	Cohort member	5567	n509770	Self efficacy	Self efficacy
5	1991	33	Cohort member	5567	n509771	Self efficacy	Self efficacy

Variable overview for wellbeing

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Variable overview for wellbeing

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Variable overview for wellbeing

More details

Item	Response categories	Approx. nr. cases
To what extent has the parent been satisfied with child's education at present school?	1 = satisfied, 2 = satisfied in some ways but not in others, 3 = dissatisfied	11492
How satisfied are you with places for young people to meet in your neighborhood?	1 = satisfied, 2 = uncertain, 3 = dissatisfied, 4 = Not bothered	11931
Is child happy at his/her school?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	2671
Overall, have you been satisfied with child's education at present school?	1 = very satisfied, 2 = satisfied, 3 = neither, 4 = dissatisfied, 5 = very dissatisfied	2705

Types of variables on wellbeing

General wellbeing	Domain specific wellbeing
<p>Single items, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Life satisfaction <p>“On a scale 0 to 10 ...”</p> <p>“All things considered, how happy are you?”</p> <p>Scales, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- WEMWBS- Quality of Life (CASP)- GHQ- SF-36- Compared with others	<p>Single items, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Job satisfaction- Satisfaction with work/life balance- Relationship satisfaction- Satisfaction with housing- Happy at school (Child) / Satisfaction with school (Parent)- Satisfaction with area you live in <p>Scales, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Self efficacy- What am I like (self esteem)

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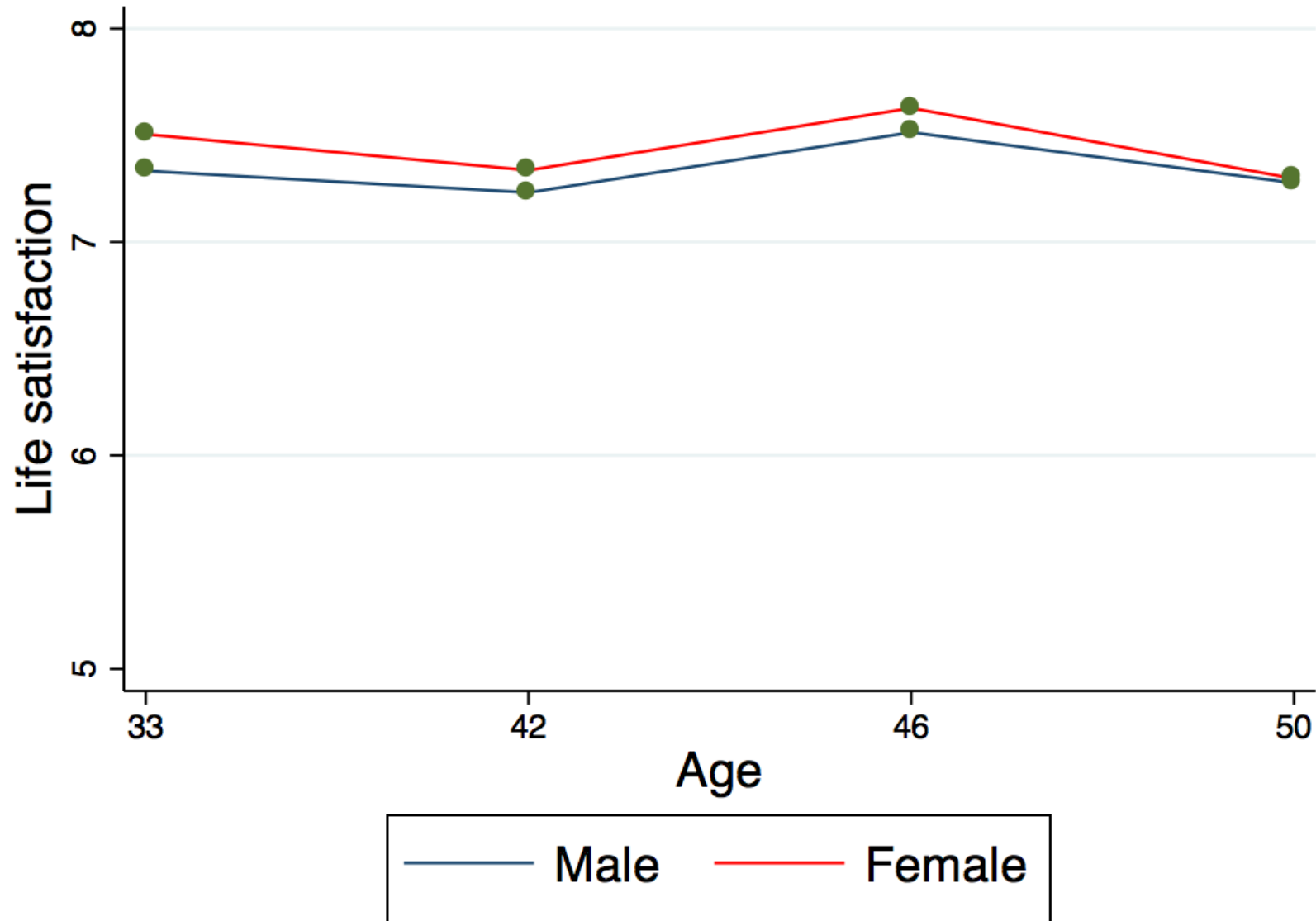
Life satisfaction

“Here is a scale from 0 to 10, where '0' means that you are completely dissatisfied and '10' means that you are completely satisfied. Please enter the number which corresponds with how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the way life has turned out so far.”

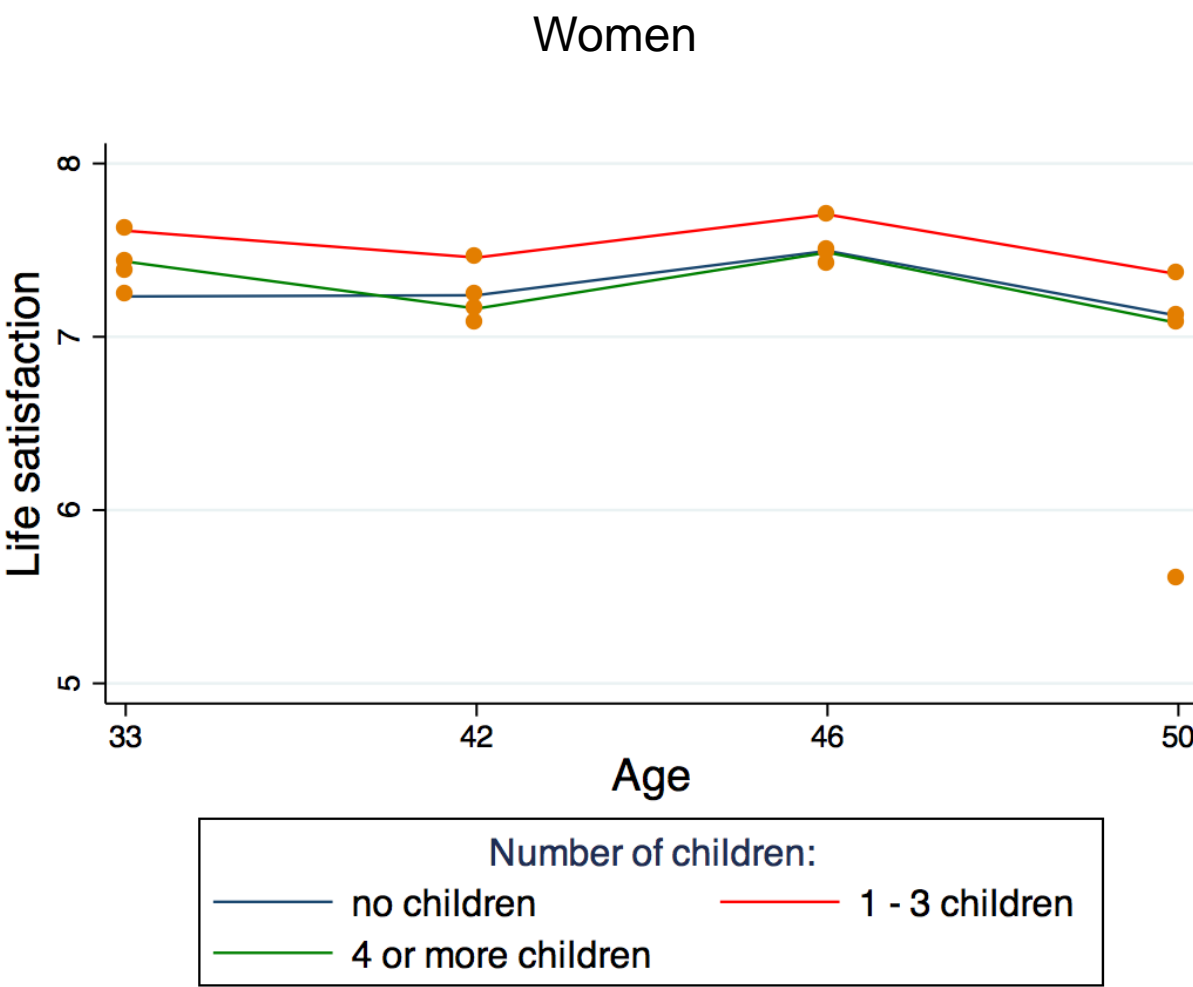
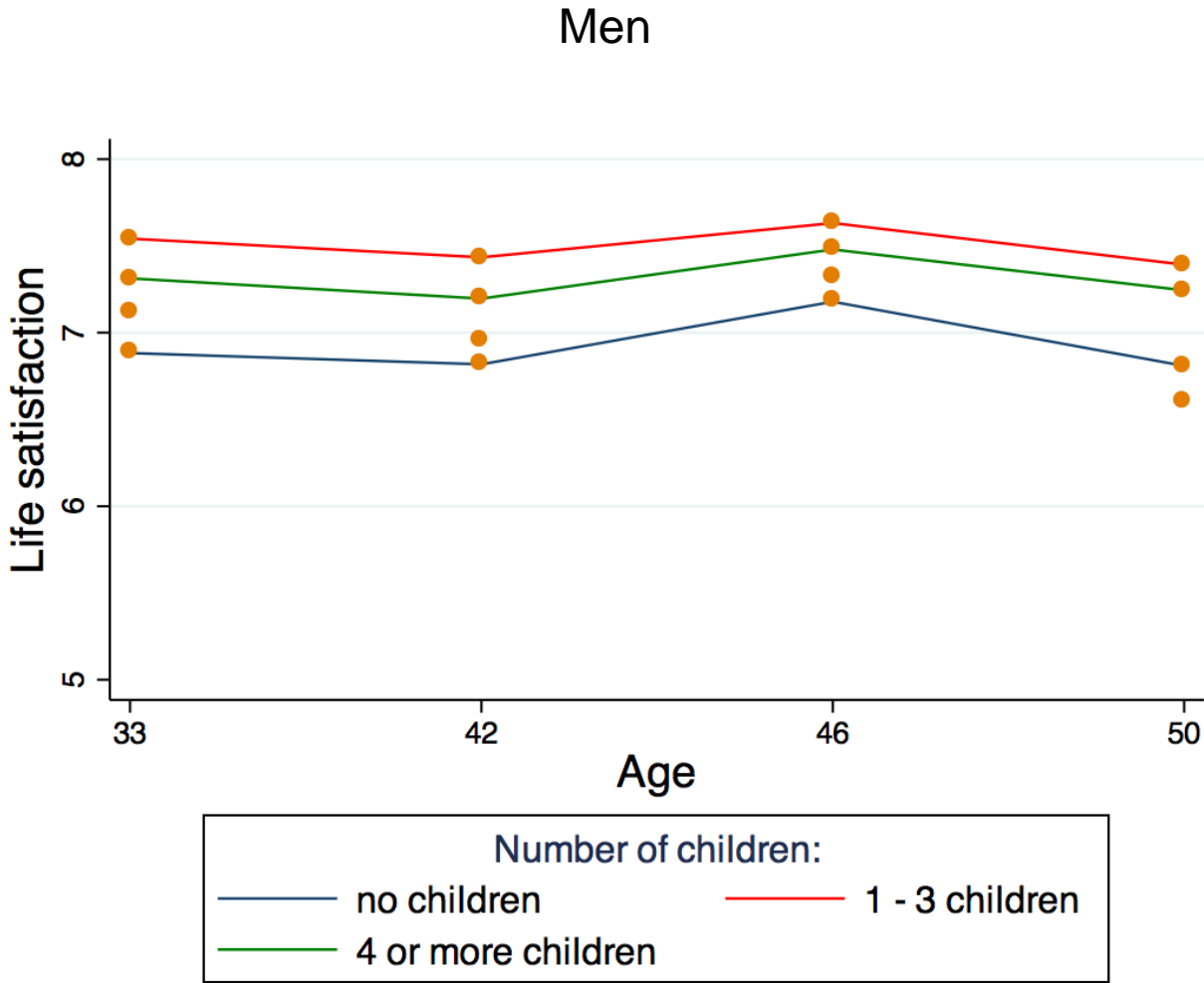
Measured in several cohort studies:

- NCDS: Age 33, 42, 46, 50
- BCS: Age 26, 30, 34, 42

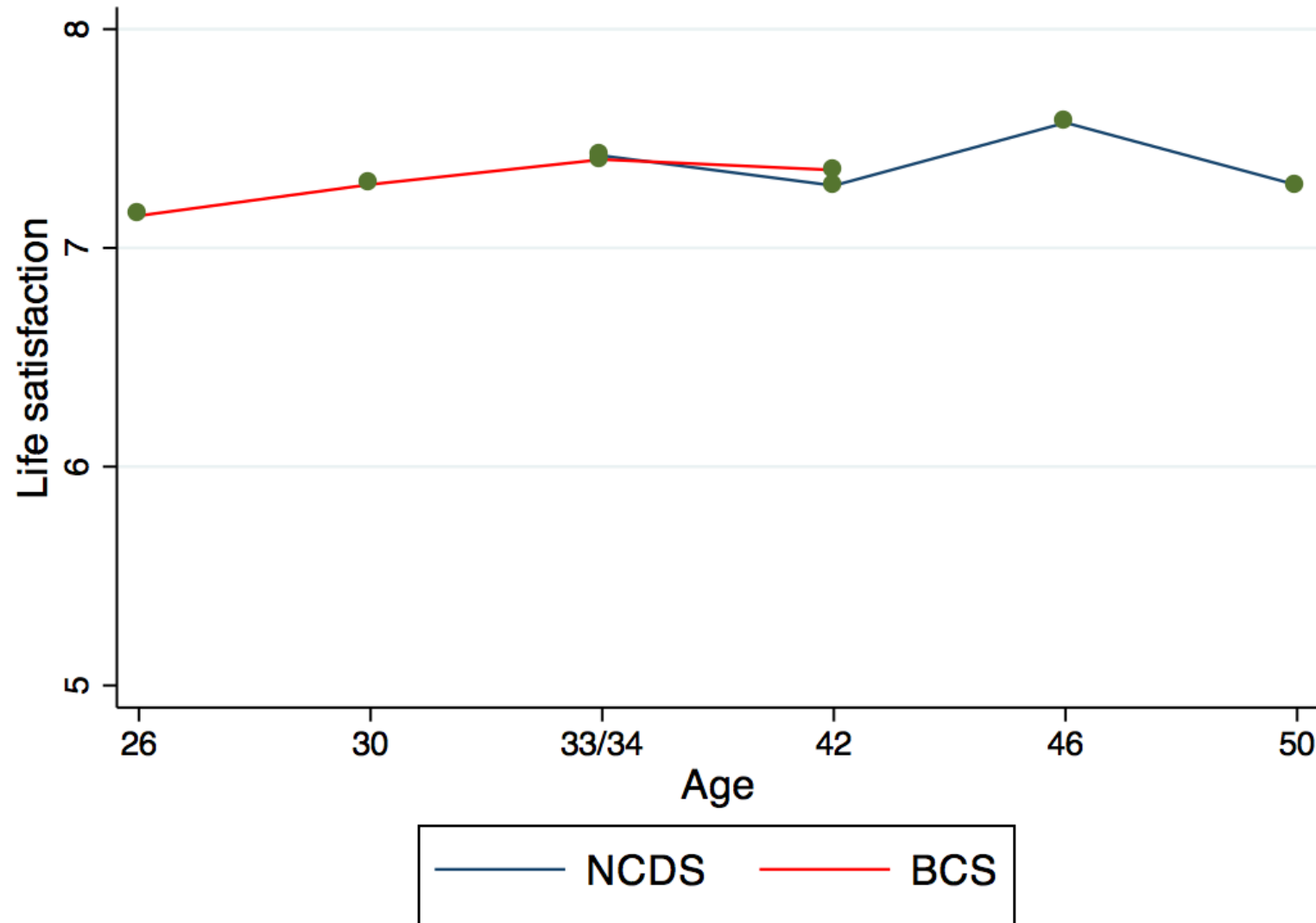
Life satisfaction over the life course (NCDS)



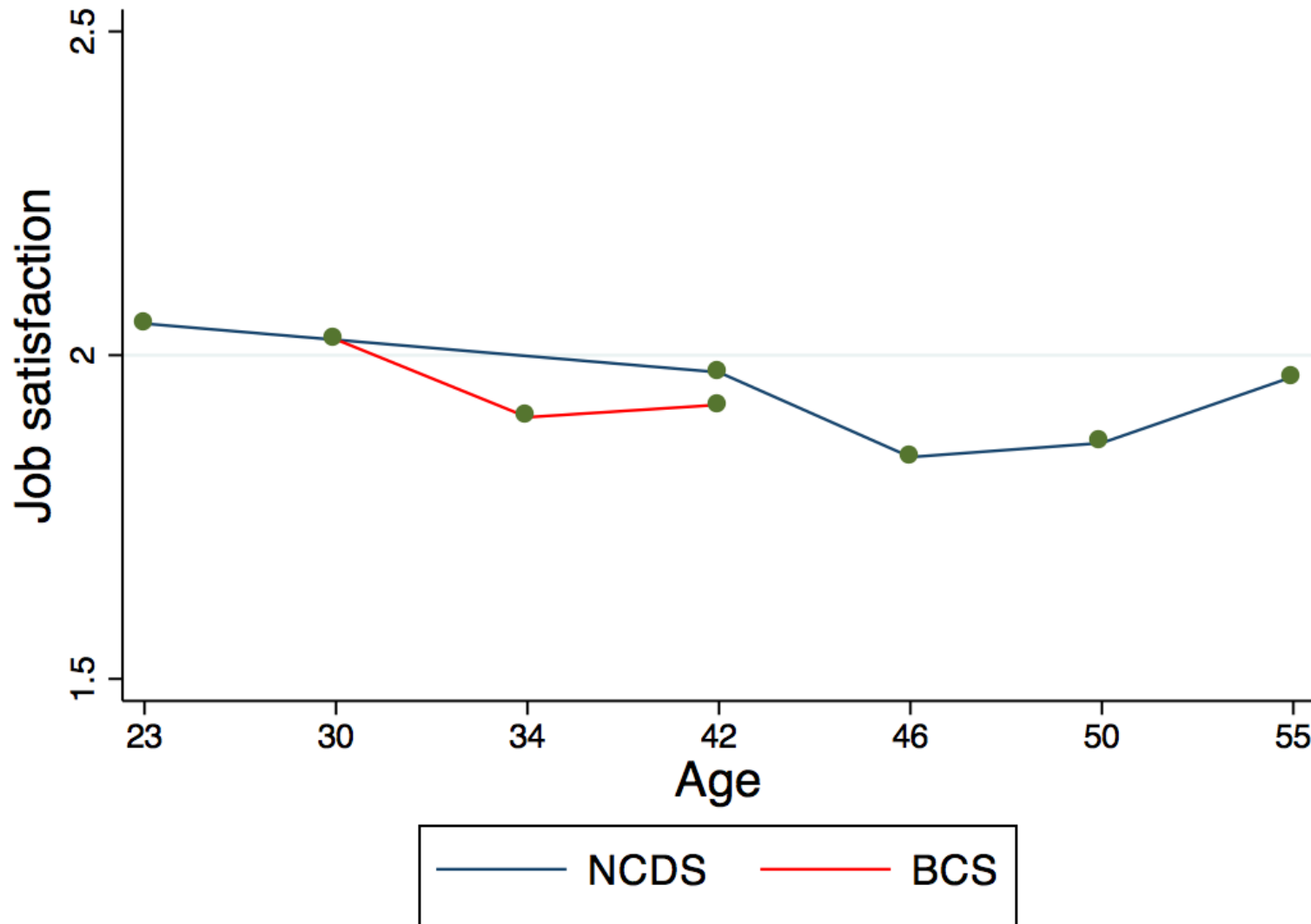
Life satisfaction by number of children (NCDS)



Life satisfaction over the life course: Comparing cohorts NCDS and BCS



Job satisfaction over the life course: Comparing cohorts NCDS and BCS



Types of variables on wellbeing

General wellbeing	Domain specific wellbeing
<p>Single items, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Life satisfaction <p>“On a scale 0 to 10 ...”</p> <p>“All things considered, how happy are you?”</p> <p>Scales, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- WEMWBS- Quality of Life (CA)- GHQ- SF-36- Compared with others	<p>Single items, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Job satisfaction- Satisfaction with work/life balance- Relationship satisfaction- Satisfaction with housing <p>Happy at school (Child) / Satisfaction with school (Parent)</p> <p>Satisfaction with area you live in</p> <p>Scales, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Self efficacy- What am I like (self esteem)

WEMWBS
NCDS and BCS

Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS)

14 items, including positive affect, psychological functioning (autonomy, competence, self acceptance, personal growth) and interpersonal relationships

Measured in:

- NCDS: Age 50
- BCS: Age 42

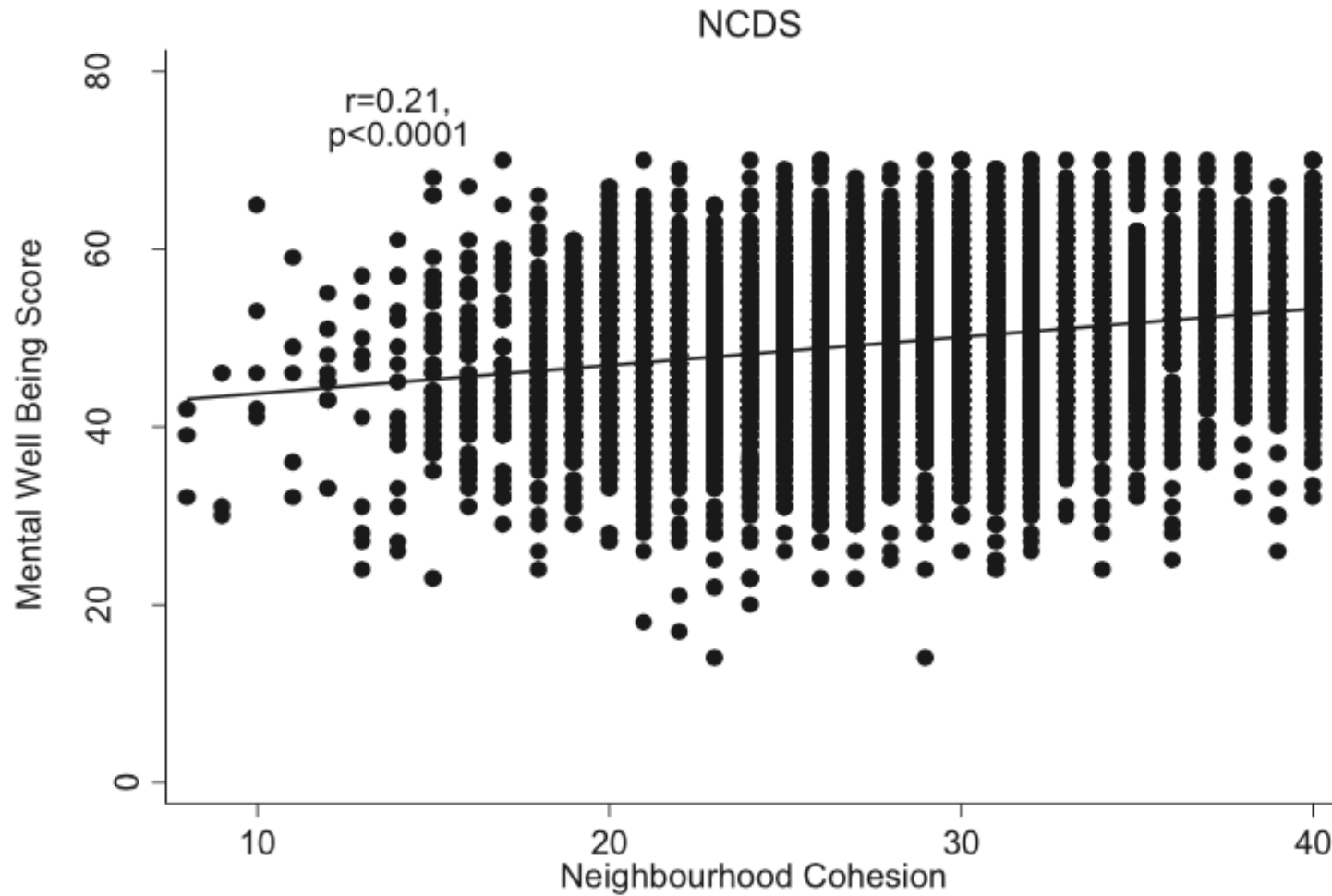
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- BCS: Age 42

Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS)



Source:
Elliott et al. 2014.
Neighbourhood cohesion
and mental wellbeing among
older adults: A mixed methods
Approach. *Social Science &
Medicine*, 107, 44 – 51.

General Q&A with the CLS cohort team

Feedback

Please complete a short web survey to provide feedback on the webinar:

<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/5870webinar>