Centre for Longitudinal Studies

1970 British Cohort Study

Sixteen-year Survey: Head Teacher Questionnaire

> Guide to data available at the UK Data Archive

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1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) Sixteen-year Survey Head Teacher Questionnaire

A Guide to the BCS70 16-year Head Teacher Questionnaire Data available at the UK Data Archive

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APPENDIX 1: Summary of Information Collected at Birth, 5, 10, 16, 26 and 30 years APPENDIX 2: BCS70 16-year Head Teacher Annotated Questionnaire

Acknowledgements

The preparation for the 1970 Birth Cohort Study (BCS70) was originally laid down in the British Births Study. This was organised and funded mainly by the National Birthday Trust and the Royal College of Obstetricians. The Medical Research Council (MRC) funded sample surveys at 22 and 42 months, both directed by Dr Chamberlain.

Progression towards the 16-year study was continued at the Bristol University Department of Child Health at 5 and 10 years under the direction of Neville Butler, with the help of Albert Osborn, Sue Dowling, Brian Howlett, Walker Barker, Mary Haslum and Jean Golding, among others.

The 16-year BCS70 follow-up was carried out by the International Centre for Child Studies, and once again directed by Neville Butler. ICCS (Chairmen D. Hawkins and A. Cummins and Honorary Secretary P. Lynch) kindly provided premises and raised the necessary funds.

We would like to thank all the head teachers who participated in this survey, as well as those at ICCS who carried out the survey and began the data cleaning (including Carol Ekinsmyth and Scott Montgomery who later moved with the study to SSRU).

BCS70 moved to the Social Statistics Research Unit (SSRU) at City University in 1991, and in 1998 SSRU subsequently moved to the Institute of Education in the University of London to form the Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS). As director of SSRU and later CLS, John Bynner was principal investigator on BCS70 surveys at 21 years (a 10 per cent sample), 26, 30 and 34 years.

Most importantly, none of these surveys would have been possible without the co-operation of the cohort members and their parents, and for this we are very grateful.

Preface

This document is a guide to the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) Sixteen-year Head Teacher Questionnaire. It is designed to accompany the existing deposit of data from this survey with the UK Data Archive, at the University of Essex (SN 5225). The documentation and data have been prepared by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies at the Institute of Education.

Section 1 comprises a short history of the whole longitudinal study. Section 2 gives a more detailed account of the BCS70 16-year Head Teacher Questionnaire undertaken in 1986. There are also 2 appendices, showing the questionnaire annotated with the names of the corresponding variables on the dataset, and a summary of topics covered by BCS70 surveys to date.

Users are strongly advised to read Section 1 first, as the historical context facilitates a clearer interpretation of the data.

1970 Birth Cohort Study: 16-year Head Teacher Questionnaire

Current Principal Investigator	Jane Elliott, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL
Original Organisation	International Centre for Child Studies
Documentation	Prepared at CLS by Brian Dodgeon, Peter Shepherd, Neville Butler and Jon Johnson
Acknowledgements	2000 head teachers (in 117 GB Education Authorities) who completed the questionnaire.
Depositor	Heather Joshi, Director, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL
Purpose	To gather information on the type of school, subjects taught, staff and facilities available, at all schools attended by BCS70 cohort members at age 16.
Variables	279 variables, linkable by variable KEY to data from other time- points.
Population	All schools attended at age 16 by children born in a specific week in April 1970.
Sampling Procedures	A mail-out was undertaken to all schools in England, Wales and Scotland likely to be attended by children born in April 1970.
Cases (target)	11,622
Cases (obtained)	4,592*
Method of Data Collection	Self-completion questionnaire sent by post to head teachers
Date of Data Collection	Summer 1986

* 2,000 schools returned questionnaires, leading to a 'match' in the case of 4,592 individual cohort members. The low number of head teachers returning the questionnaire (under 40%) is largely attributable to the widespread industrial action being undertaken during 1986 by the teachers' unions in protest against the government's educational reforms.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE 1970 BRITISH COHORT STUDY

Introduction

1.1 Britain has a unique tradition in conducting longitudinal birth cohort studies. Four continuing studies have been embarked upon. These were in 1946 (National Survey of Health and Development, NSHD), in 1958 (National Child Development Study, NCDS), in 1970 (1970 British Cohort Study, BCS70), and in 2001 (Millennium Cohort Study). The first three were launched as a study of antenatal/postnatal service provision, and morbidity or perinatal mortality. All those three studies collected information about almost all births occurring nationwide in a target week in 1946 (NSHD, n=13,687), in 1958 (NCDS, n=17,414), and in 1970 (BCS70, n=17,198) respectively. Each of those studies has subsequently carried out multidisciplinary follow-up surveys (or sweeps) on health, education, family and social influences at various ages (Douglas, 1964; Douglas et al 1968; Wadsworth 1979, 1991; Butler and Bonham, 1963; Butler and Alberman, 1969; Davie et al, 1972; Fogelman, 1976, 1983; Ferri, 1993; Chamberlain et al, 1973, 1975; Osborn et al, 1984).

The Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) will add a longitudinal dimension to a fourth cohort in the coming years, when follow-up sweeps have been completed. The sample design of MCS differs from that of its predecessors in that it took a whole year's births, and covers the whole of the United Kingdom for the first time. The sample population for the study was drawn from all live births in the UK over 12 months from 1 September 2000 in England & Wales and 1 December 2000 in Scotland & Northern Ireland. MCS used a random sample of electoral wards, disproportionately stratified to ensure adequate representation of all four UK countries, deprived areas and areas with high concentrations of Black and Asian families.

The three studies conducted by CLS present individually and in combination an unprecedented opportunity to investigate the forces and patterns that have shaped and continue to shape the lives of three overlapping generations of people living in Great Britain. For more detailed information on the three studies, consult the CLS website at www.cls.ioe.ac.uk

1.2 This document is designed to accompany the deposit of data from the BCS70 16-year Head Teacher Questionnaire with the UK Data Archive at the University of Essex. The deposit of these data means that the Data Archive now holds data associated with fourteen of the sixteen BCS70 16-year instruments, the others having been deposited some time ago.

1.3 This Guide is in two parts. This first section provides details of the background to BCS70 in general, and describes the availability of the data, and some of the publications arising from research using the BCS70 data. The second focuses on the BCS70 16-year Head Teacher Questionnaire in particular, providing details of the conduct of the survey, and the linkage process to individuals. Appendix 1 provides an annotated copy of the survey instrument employed.

The documentation and data have been prepared by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies at the Institute of Education, which is responsible for BCS70, as well as for NCDS and the Millennium Cohort Study.

Outline of the Longitudinal Study

1.4 BCS70 began in 1970 when data were collected about the 17,198 babies born in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in a specific week in April of that year. At this time, the study was named the British Births Survey (BBS) and it was sponsored by the National Birthday Trust Fund, in association with the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Since 1970, there have been six further attempts to gather information from the full cohort - when they were aged 5, 10, 16, 26, 30 and 34 years, although the latest has yet to be deposited at the Archive.

1.5 As Table 1.1 shows, information has been obtained from a number of different sources, and by varying types of instruments. With each successive attempt, the scope of enquiry has broadened from a strictly medical focus at birth, to encompass physical and educational development at the age of five, and

physical educational and social development at the age of ten. This wider and more comprehensive approach has been continued in the 16-year, 26-year, 30-year and 34-year sweeps.

1.6 In the birth survey, information was collected by means of a questionnaire completed by the midwife present at the birth, and supplementary information was obtained from clinical records. The five-year and ten-year follow-ups were carried out by the Department of Child Health, Bristol University and the survey at these times was named the Child Health and Education Study (CHES). On both occasions parents of the cohort members were interviewed by Health Visitors, the children themselves undertook tests of ability, and the school health service gathered medical information on each child. This was supplemented at ten years by information gathered on a questionnaire completed by head and class teachers, and the children had completed a medical examination. In 1975 and 1980, the cohort was augmented by the inclusion of immigrants to Britain who were born in the target week in 1970. Subjects from Northern Ireland who had been included in the birth survey, were dropped from the study in all subsequent sweeps.

The sixteen-year follow-up was carried out by the International Centre For Child Studies and named Youthscan. In this sweep, sixteen separate survey instruments were employed, including parental questionnaires, head and class teacher questionnaires and medical examinations. The cohort members completed questionnaires, kept two four-day diaries and undertook some educational assessments.

The twenty-six year follow-up was carried out by the Social Statistics Research Unit, City University and it was now called the BCS70 26-year survey.

The 30-year and 34-year surveys were carried out by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies after the SSRU moved to the Institute of Education.

BBS (1970) <i>Birth</i>	BBS*** (1972) 22 mths	BBS*** (1973) 42 mths	CHES (1975) 5	CHES (1980) <i>10</i>	Youthscan (1986) <i>16</i>	BCS70 (1991) 21***	BCS70 (1996) 26	BCS70 (2000) <i>30</i>
Mother	Mother	Mother	Parents	Parents	Parents			
				School	School			
	Test	Test	Test	Tests	Tests	Tests		
Medical	Medical	Medical	Medical	Medical	Medical			
				Subject	Subject	Subject	Subject	Subject
16,571 *	2,457	2,315	13,071	14,874	11,621	1,647	9,003	11,261
98%**	15%	14%	80%	93%	72%	10%	56%	70%

 Table 1.1: BCS70 Follow-ups, sample surveys and sources of information 1970-2000

Notes: * Achieved Sample - at least one survey instrument partially completed. (The figure for the BBS comprises cohort members living in GB known to be alive at the end of one week).

** Per cent response.

*** Sample surveys: 22 months, 42 months, and 21 years.

1.7 In the 1972 and 1973 sample surveys the British Births Child Survey took as its subjects three subsamples: all twins in the original cohort were included, as were low birthweight and post-mature births. A random ten per cent sample of the original cohort acted as a control group. The South-West Region Survey, carried out at the age of $3^{1/2}$, surveyed ninety five per cent of the cohort members who lived in the south west of England and Glamorgan, South Wales. These smaller-scale surveys were undertaken in order to bridge what was a large gap in child development terms between birth and five years of age (when the next full sweep was planned). In 1977, an attempt was made to obtain details about those who had not responded in the five-year survey. A postal questionnaire was completed by parents of 1,917 of the non-responders. This 7-year survey has not yet been deposited at the Archive.

Availability of Data

1.8 Data for the *birth survey*, the 22-month and 42-month sample surveys, the five-year, the ten-year, sixteen-year, twenty-one-year sample survey, twenty six-year and thirty-year follow-ups are already lodged at the *UK Data Archive*, and are available to the research community for analysis.

The ESRC Data Archive may be contacted by post, telephone, fax, or email as shown below:

Post:	UK Data Archive University of Essex	Tel:	(01206) 872001
	Colchester CO4 3SQ	Fax:	(01206) 872003
		Email:	archive@essex.ac.uk www.data-archive.ac.uk

It is possible to obtain data not already lodged with the Data Archive from the Centre for Longitudinal Studies directly - see *paragraph 1.35* below for more details.

Some Examples of Published Material

1.9 Wide-ranging use has already been made of the data arising from the birth survey and the five full follow-ups of BCS70 which have so far been deposited at the Archive. It is not within the scope of this document to review the literature, but it is useful when considering the background to the project to mention some key works. The birth sweep provided a valuable insight into the patterns at that time of obstetric and neonatal care in the United Kingdom (Chamberlain et al 1973, 1975). The birth and five-year findings relating to health were discussed in Butler, Golding and Howlett's (1986) *From Birth to Five: A Study of the Health and Behaviour of Britain's 5-Year Olds*, and general findings from the first two sweeps were also outlined in a book written by Osborn, Butler and Morris (1984). Chamberlain and Simpson (1979) also concentrated on the health data arising from the birth, 22 and 42 month surveys in their book *The Prevalence of Illness in Childhood*. An account of early findings from the 26-year follow-up is given in *Twenty-Something in the 1990s*, Bynner, et al. (1997).

1.10 In addition to these general accounts of the findings of BCS70, a number of specific projects have been undertaken in a wide range of fields. In the area of health, investigations have ranged from vision problems (Atkinson and Butler, 1985; Stewart-Brown, 1986) to childhood accidents (Bijur, 1984; Wadsworth et al, 1983a), appendicitis (Barker et al, 1988), breast-feeding (Taylor et al, 1983a, 1984) teenage mothering (Taylor et al, 1983b; Wadsworth et al, 1983b) and much more. Special educational problems and needs have formed the scope of some of the research arising from the BCS70 data. For example, Haslum and Butler (1985) considered the special education needs of ten year olds, and Rodgers (1983) investigated the prevalence of reading retardation. Different forms of social behaviour and their influence on health and development have also been investigated. Rush and Cassano (1983) considered the influence of parental smoking on perinatal mortality; Haslum, Morris and Golding (1984) reported on the diets of Britain's ten year olds; Osborn (1984) considered maternal employment and depression and their influence on child behaviour; and Osborn and Morris (1982) investigated fathers' roles in child care. Osborn and Milbank (1987) showed the longer term value of pre-school education and day-care. A full bibliography of publications and reports arising from BCS70 is available at the CLS website (www.cls.ioe.ac.uk)

1.11 The data already collected provide a remarkably rich research resource in a large number of areas. Future data collection by means of regular sweeps, and the adoption of an integrated approach to the design and analysis of this study with the 1958 cohort study (NCDS) will present exciting new possibilities and dimensions for research.

SECTION 2: THE BCS70 16-YEAR HEAD TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

Rationale

2.1 The BCS70 16-year head teacher questionnaire is the fourteenth of the sixteen BCS70 16-year survey instruments whose results have now been deposited at the UK Data Archive (study <u>SN535</u>). The main impetus behind the Head Teacher questionnaire was to find out more about the schools attended by cohort members, especially as many of them were about to leave full-time education: the type of school (LEA grammar, LEA comprehensive, independent etc.), subjects covered, staff and facilities available, racial mix etc. This information was particularly important as the response by teachers to the Educational Questionnaire (Document L) was disappointing because of the widespread industrial action that year in protest against the government's educational reforms. The Head Teacher Questionnaire achieved a slightly better response (4,592 pupils covered, as opposed to 3,760 for Document L), although still somewhat disappointing.

Survey Instrument

2.2 The BCS70 16-year head teacher questionnaire contained 33 questions, grouped under the following general headings:

The School

Type of school, when founded, purpose built or not, split into more than one site or not.

The Pupils

Ange range of boys/girls, no.of boarders, no. of boys/girls in 5th year (i.e. aged around 16), no. of 5th year forms, names of anyone born in the specific study week in April 1970.

The Staff

Numbers of teachers (full-time equivalent), broken down by scales, particularly in the 5th year, in-flow and out-flow of teachers.

Type of Classes and Structure

Structure of pupil groupings (i.e. horizontal: year forms, or vertical: mixed groups/houses). Existence of streaming, setting, mixed ability or remedial groups in 5th year. Special needs classes in whole school.

Teaching Methods

Importance of projects/practical work in 5th year, broken down by subject.

Curriculum

Which are core/compulsory subjects for 5th year? Which subjects are offered for 5th year? What sports are on curriculum for 5th year?

Vocational and Examination Courses

When is a decision made regarding options leading to vocational and exam courses? Are pre-vocational courses available? Are vocational courses leading to certificates and exams available?

Examinations

How many boys/girls entered for GCE's/CSE's in 5th year. Student profiling. School 'A' level success rate How many pupils went on to do degrees/got jobs/went on YTS schemes etc.

Careers Policy

Is Careers Guidance included in 5th year timetable?

Work Experience/Community Service

Participation of 5th year pupils

Extra-Curricular Activities

Clubs, sports, field trips, holidays etc.

Discipline

Diciplinary methods used in 5th year

Pastoral Care

Do 5th year pupils with problems receive personal counselling? If so, from whom?

School Intake

General academic level of pupils Occupation groups/unemployment rate of parents Cultural groups Nos. receiving free school meals Socio-economic characteristics of catchment area

Data Collection

2.3 The questionnaire was sent out at the end of March 1986. A total of exactly 2,000 questionnaires were returned by post by the end of 1986, of which 1,384 listed the names of one or more pupils attending that school born in the survey week.

Linkage to Individual-level Data

2.4 From the 1,384 schools which listed possible cohort members as pupils, 4,359 members were matched to BCS70 cohort members participating in the 16-year survey. A further 233 cohort members were linked by matching the school name written on the BCS70 16-year Document L (Educational Questionnaire) to the appropriate school in the Head Teacher Questionnaire. Note that the number of distinct schools listed in the deposited dataset is only 1,376. This is because there were 45 schools where none of the children listed as being born in the survey week could be matched in the records at CLS; on the other hand, 37 schools which did not list pupils born in the survey week were able to be linked to cohort members via the school name written on the Educational Questionnaire. This point is elucidated by comparing the variables HTQ5TOT, which gives the number of pupils listed by the Head, and COUNT, which gives the actual number matched. Note that HTQ5TOT is system-missing if the answer to question 5 ('Have you any pupils born in survey week?') is NO.

2.5 To protect the confidentiality of cohort members, the school name has been excluded from the deposited dataset, but there is an unlabelled school identifier (variable ID01), which allows the user to see how many children were at the same school. There is also a variable (SOURCE) which shows which cohort members were traced by their name being written on the head teacher questionnaire, and which were matched by means of Document L.

Data Processing

2.6 The head teacher questionnaires were not able to be keyed, documented and deposited at the time of the survey due to lack of resources, but funding finally became available in 2004/5 to complete this task at CLS.

2.7 The data were thoroughly cleaned, in order to pick up any internal inconsistencies. There were a small number of these, but on examining the relevant paper questionnaires, almost all turned out to be keying errors. The questionnaire has been annotated with the names of the variables as they appear on the dataset, and this is attached here in Appendix 1.

2.8 There were a number of 'open-ended' questions where the head was asked to put in comments, or write in alternative answers which had not been anticipated in the tick-box categorisations. These were keyed in as string (text) variables. Consideration was given to the issue of whether these could have been coded at CLS into manageable categories, but on examination of the answers it became clear that it would have required much time and expertise to complete the task. For instance, in the case of a variable such as 'other type of school' (variable OTHSTYPE), one might expect perhaps six or seven write-in alternatives to the more obvious seven categorised under 'school type' (variable STYPE). But in fact there were well over 100 different ways in which the school's status was expressed, including descriptions combining elements of answers on different levels of discourse: e.g. whether boarding, faith-based, selective, whether different types of special emotional/behavioural or learning needs catered for, how funded, what age ranges, etc.

2.9 These string variables have therefore been left in their text format. For confidentiality reasons, they have had to be edited slightly to remove any fine-level geographical reference which might help to identify an individual. For instance, if the Head wrote 'school has comparable achievement levels to other schools in Brighton', this will have been amended to '.. in this LEA'. A total of 386 amendments of this kind were necessary. Where such a reference was at Regional level or higher (e.g. 'the West Midlands area'), it was left in.

2.10 Any users wishing to code up the string variables for their research are welcome to do so. In such a case it would be very much appreciated if the coding frame used, or the derived variable itself, could be lodged with CLS in order to enhance the usability of this dataset.

BCS70 Sixteen-year Head Teacher Questionnaire- 2.6

Response bias

2.11 Because of the patchy response to the head teacher questionnaire owing to the industrial action going on at the time, it is likely that there may be some element of bias in the data. Fortunately, one advantage of longitudinal studies such as BCS70, is that because all those cohort members who missed being linked via this questionnaire will have data at other surveys, it is possible to check for response bias by comparing this attained sample with the birth sweep. The 96-98% completion rate of the BCS70 birth data facilitates such an analysis: definitive information relating to the base population is available in terms of social parameters, and it is therefore possible to assess the representativeness of subsequent response. Corrective weighting factors can be applied in order to offset any biases resulting from non-response, mortality or emigration. See for example, Appendix 5 of the Guide to the BCS70 16-year data, for a general analysis of response bias in the 16-year survey. This document can be downloaded from the CLS website at www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/bcs

Longitudinal linkage to earlier and later datasets

2.12 The unique case identifier included with the BCS70 16-year Head Teacher data is the 6-digit variable KEY. The dataset may be linked to any other BCS70 dataset using this identifier.

The appropriate SPSS syntax for sorting cases and linking datasets is as follows:

sort cases by KEY.

match files file=filename1/ file=filename2/ by=KEY.

2.13 In December 2002, the CLS produced a document 'Cohort Studies Data Note 1: Longitudinal Linkage in BCS70', which can be downloaded from the CLS website (<u>www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/bcs</u>)

2.14 The population for the 1970 British Cohort Study is everyone living in Great Britain and born in a specific week in April 1970¹. This population has grown between sweeps through sustained efforts to trace those missed at the birth survey, and also through immigration. These new cohort members were recruited for the follow-ups at ages 5, 10 and 16 years, and there were even a few additional cohort members apearing as late as the 26-year and 30-year follow-ups. As a result there have been new KEY numbers appearing with each sweep. These cases will of course have no linkage to earlier datasets. For the *BCS70 Five-year Follow-up*, the new members to the study were given KEY numbers values in the 300,000s and 400,000s, and these cases will have no linkage to birth data. New members at the 10-year survey were given KEY values in the 600,000s or 700,000s, and those new at the 16-year survey or later, values in the 800,000s and 900,000s.

2.15 Users encountering problems in linking BCS70 datasets should contact the BCS70 User Support Group (see next para, or log in to <u>www.cls.ioe.ac.uk</u> and go to the 'Contact' section).

¹The birth sweep covered the United Kingdom, but subsequent sweeps excluded Northern Ireland.

Further Information on BCS70

2.16 For more information about the head teacher questionnaire or any other aspect of BCS70 research, contact the BCS70 User Support Group by post, telephone, fax, or email as shown below, or else log into our website at www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/bcs

Post:	BCS70 User Support Group	Tel:	020-7612-6860
	Centre for Longitudinal Studies		
	Institute of Education	Fax:	020-7612-6880
	University of London		
	20 Bedford Way		
	London WC1H 0AL	Email:	cohort@cls.ioe.ac.uk

User Support Group

2.17 The *BCS70 User Support Group* provides advice and guidance on the use of BCS70 data; produces documentation; collates and disseminates information on uses of the data, publications, and other developments; produces and distributes a newsletter and working papers; provides access to non-computerised BCS70 data; collects additional information; and services the User Group.

User Group

2.18 The *BCS70 User Group* is open to all users of BCS70 data. It provides opportunities for users to get together to explore developments, problems, and other issues of mutual interest. Ad hoc "Updates" on BCS70 data and developments are circulated to members.

Membership is free on application to the User Support Group.

References

2.19 Details of the publications cited above are given below. A full list of publications arising from BCS70 is available from the CLS website at <u>www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/bcs</u>

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APPENDIX 1

BCS70 16-YEAR HEAD TEACHER ANNOTATED QUESTIONNAIRE

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YOUTHSCAN U.K DOCUMEN

An initiative of the International Centre for Child Studies

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A national study of all children born 5-11 April 1970 in England, Wales and Scotland originating from the 1970 Birth Cohort of the National Birthday Trust Fund

HEAD TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL



Director: Professor Neville Butler MD, FRCP, FRCOG, DCH International Centre for Child Studies Ashley Down House 16 Cotham Park Bristol BS6 6BU Tel. (0272) 739783/743405

.

We should be grateful if you would complete this questionnaire whether or not you have any pupils born between 5th and 11th April 1970 in your school. A national picture is absolutely vital.

	BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE
	School name
	School address
	Name of your Local Education Authority
	Name of your District Health Authority
stype	
stype stype shstype	L.E.A. Comprehensive
stype	L.E.A. Grammar School (selective)
	L.E.A. Technical School
,thstype	Other type of school

TO THE HEAD TEACHER AND ANY OTHERS HELPING TO COMPLETE THIS FORM:

We should like to thank you for your co-operation in this study of 15,000 teenagers.

All the information will be treated in the strictest confidence. This form will not be seen by anyone other than the survey staff. No names of pupils, teachers or schools will be mentioned in any report of the study.

The questions are addressed to you as Head Teacher, but we realise that you may wish to pass some of the questions to other staff for completion,

IF THERE IS ANY DIFFICULTY IN FILLING IN ANY PART OF THE FORM, PLEASE CONTACT ME AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

1

PROFESSOR NEVILLE BUTLER

THE SCHOOL





 htgla
 Purpose built (please give date.
 htglao
 Tick all that apply

 htgle
 Buildings that have been adapted to existing school premises.
 D

 htgle
 Several buildings on one site.
 D

 htgle
 Other structure (please specify.
 htgle=0

IF SCHOOL IS A COMPREHENSIVE, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION. IF NOT PLEASE PROCEED TO QUESTION 4.

Q3. HAS THE SCHOOL BEEN:

ht93a ht93b ht93c ht93d	Tick all that apply Purpose-built as a comprehensive?	
hegse	Formed by introducing an unselective entry into a secondary modern or junior secondary school?	1
htg sa	secondary school?	

THE PUPILS

Q4. WOULD YOU MIND GIVING THE FOLLOWING DETAILS ABOUT THE PUPILS (AS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SPRING TERM 1986)? IF NONE WRITE 0.

htg4a-1 htg4b-1 htg4b-1 htg4d-1 htg4d-1 htg4e	4a Age range of pupils	AC976-2 Lyg4c-2 Leg4d-2
--------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------

Q5. HAVE YOU ANY PUPILS BORN BETWEEN 5th AND 11th APRIL 1970 INCLUSIVE ATTENDING YOUR SCHOOL?





	THE STAFF U MIND GIVING THE FOLLOWING DETAILS ABOUT THE TEACHING STAFF AS AT THE BEGINNING OF TERM 1986
hto 6a hto 6b	6a Total number of teachers (full-time equivalent) 6b Total number of teachers in the 5th Year (4th Scotland) 6c Number of teachers on scaled or equivalent posts (England and Wales only)
	Probationers $htglcc-1$ Scale III $htglcc-2$ Scale I (other than Probationers) $htglcc-3$ Senior Teachers $htglcc-4$ Scale II. $htglcc-5$ Deputy Heads $htglcc-6$
	(Special Schools – please ignore Special School allowance.)
Q7. HOW MANY (It is apprec	OF YOUR TEACHING STAFF WILL HAVE LEFT DURING OR AT THE END OF THIS SCHOOL YEAR? iated that at this stage in the school year the answers will be tentative.)
htg7	Please give number
	Retiring/taking early retirement
	TEACHING STAFF WILL HAVE JOINED YOUR SCHOOL DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR?
htg8	Please give number
Q9. WHAT STRU	TYPE OF CLASSES AND STRUCTURE JCTURE IS USED FOR PUPIL GROUPINGS IN YOUR 5th YEAR (4th SCOTLAND)?
htg9	Horizontal structure (i.e. year forms) Image: Constructure (i.e. mixed groups or houses) Vertical structure (i.e. mixed groups or houses) Image: Constructure (i.e. mixed groups or houses)
Q.10 WHICH OF GROUPING	THE FOLLOWING ACADEMIC GROUPS ARE USED IN YOUR 5th YEAR (4th SCOTLAND) FOR PUPIL
Ltg 10-1 htg10-2 htg10-3 Ltg10-4 htg10-5	Streaming Tick all that apply Setted classes Image: Classes Mixed ability classes Image: Classes Remedial classes Image: Classes Other groups (please specify Lt 1/0 - 50
	AVE ANY CLASSES FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN YOUR SCHOOL? hools should indicate whether there are any specialist small groups.)
htg 11	Yes If YES please state:
	Number of classes
YEAR (4th	TEACHING METHODS AND PRACTICAL WORK ARE CONSIDERED TO BE IMPORTANT IN SOME SUBJECT AREAS IN 5th SCOTLAND). HOW MUCH EMPHASIS WOULD YOU SAY IS PLACED ON PROJECTS/PRACTICAL WORK LLOWING SUBJECTS?
htq12-1 Lbg12-2 Lbg12-3 Lbg12-3 Lbg12-4 Lbg12-5	Tick one box in each row Can't Say High Medium Low Science Improved to the second

3.

CURRICULUM

Q13. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE CORE/COMPULSORY SUBJECT AREAS FOR THE 5th YEAR (4th SCOTLAND)? ie. those which every pupil must take.



Q14. WHAT SPORTS ARE ON THE CURRICULUM FOR THE 5TH YEAR (4TH SCOTLAND)? (Please divide into compulsory or optional.)



Q15. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS ARE OFFERED ON YOUR 5th YEAR (4th SCOTLAND) CURRICULUM. (Please state whether each one is offered as an examination or non-examination subject).

Tick only	one box c	on each line	Tick only o	ne box on	each line
As an	Only as non-		As an	Only as non-	
exam subject	exam	Not available	exam subject	exam subject	Not available
HUMANITIES			CREATIVE/PRACTICAL	· · · · ·	r
Geography. hkq/sh2			Music. Ltg 15a2		
Humanities. A. 1.1.5.4.3			Home Economics 543		
Religious Education. 4			Craft Design & Technology		
Sociology			Woodwork 41546		
Others (please specify	F -1		Business Studies		
ht. 1sho 1/2			Drama Ltg 1509		
SCIENCE htg/Ssl			Media Studies Atg. 15 All	E	
Chemistry A £ 15 5 2			Others please specify/2	 1	
Physics with Chemistry 3	님		ht 15001/2		
Biology			FOREIGN LANGUAGES		<u> </u>
Human Biology	님		German		
Integrated Science			Spanish		
Rural Sciences 4/53/0			Russian		
Others (please specify			Latin Classical Greekkey/567		
hP 15 30 1/2	님		Hindi		
ENGLISH			Urdi Bangladeshi 4/5/0		
English Language /5 Cl			Others (please specify	L]	L
MATHEMATICS ALS MI			htg/5 Fo/2		
OTHER SUBJECTS			OTHER SUBJECTS	L	
Computer Studies/Infor- htg/s	°01	·	Health Education 15 0 3		
Social Education/life skills/	15.2		Child Development		
preparation for life			Career Lessonship 1500		
Others (please specify					
ht/500/17					

4

VOCATIONAL AND EXAMINATION COURSES Q16. WHEN IS A DECISION MADE REGARDING OPTIONS LEADING TO VOCATIONAL AND EXAM COURSES? Tick all that apply htglb htgl Before 3rd year (2nd year Scotland) *. . .* 416 During 3rd year (2nd year Scotland)...... -3 During 4th year (3rd year Scotland)...... ٦ Other answer (please specify htg 16-40 r Q17. ARE PRE-VOCATIONAL COURSES AVAILABLE IN YOUR SCHOOL? Yes... 48217 If Yes indicate which courses your school does: No.... Tick all that apply City and Guilds Foundation Course 57.7-1 C.P.V.E..... I.V.E.I., Other pre-vocational courses (please specify htg17-40 17-49 66 Q18. ARE VOCATIONAL COURSES LEADING TO CERTIFICATES AND EXAMS AVAILABLE IN YOUR SCHOOL? heg18 Yes...| If Yes indicate which courses your school does: No Ī Tick all that apply 4918-1 City and Guilds. Γ B.T.E.C. he RSA Courses for other certificates (please specify htg18-40 ŀ 18. **EXAMINATIONS** Q19. HOW MANY BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE 5th YEAR (4th SCOTLAND) ARE ENTERED THIS YEAR FOR: ht 919-1 ht 919-3 ht 919-3 ht 919-5 ht 19-8 tg 19-2 GCE 'O'Levels (SCO Standard Grade) only?..... ... Give No of boys . girls . girls CSEs only? Give No of 4 boys Both GCE and CSE's?..... . Give No of _ girls boys Other exams? (specify (149-7) 19-8 Give No of . boys . girls Q20. HAVE ANY STEPS BEEN TAKEN TO INTRODUCE STUDENT PROFILING INTO YOUR SCHOOL? Yes... htg 20 If Yes please describe procedures adopted: No[htg20-0 MORE SPACE ON BACK PAGE O21. PLEASE GIVE THE NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN YOUR SCHOOL WHO IN THE LAST COMPLETE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JULY 1985: (Ignore if you have no pupils over 16 years) (If none write O) 21a. Obtained at least 2 'A' Level passes...... - airls _ boys 21A _ boys _ girls 21b. Left to take up a place on a full-time LEg 21 b - 1 ... No of __ htg 216-2 degree course..... __ boys ___ _ girls Q22. CAN YOU MAKE AN ESTIMATE OF WHAT PROPORTION OF LAST YEAR'S 5th YEAR (4th SCOTLAND) DID THE FOLLOWING: 46911-1 46911-1 76911-1 76911-3 76911-3 76911-5 76911-5 Stayed on at school for whatever reason?..... % Went onto further education elsewhere?...... % Went onto a YTS scheme?..... %

%

%

%

<u>tg12-50</u>

htg 22-60)

Went into employment market?.....

Did other things? (please specify -



SCHOOL INTAKE

IN THE NEXT SIX QUESTIONS WE ARE ASKING YOU TO ESTIMATE THE DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUR SCHOOL POPULATION AND PARENTS IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES.

Q28. GENERAL ACADEMIC LEVEL OF PUPILS (COMPARED WITH "NATIONAL AVERAGE")

High (more than 18 months ahead of age norms) Above average (between 6 and 18 months ahead) Average (between 6 months ahead and 6 months behind) Below average (between 6 and 18 months behind) Low (more than 18 months behind age norms)	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ $	% % %
Comments (14918-0)	1009	%

1

Q29. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF PARENTS

Please make an estimate, which clearly must be an approximation, o whose fathers (or head of household) normally fall into the follow	
(irrespective of whether employed or not)	
(irrespective of whether employed or not) Professional/managerial Clerical and other "white collar" workers Skilled manual workers Semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers	
Semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers	·····
Comments (4+929-0)	[,] 100 [,]

Q30. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AMONGST PARENTS

Approximately what percentage of your pupils' unemployed	fathers would you estimate are at present	
unemployed	htg 30	%

Q31. CULTURAL GROUPS OF PUPILS

2 11 2 12 13	loful if you feel you can estimate the proportion of you buys. English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish etc) mixed)	
West Indian (pure or	mixed)	·····.%
Asian (pure or mixed	bbi31-3	%
Any other cultural gr	oups (specify $h = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$) 0.
<u> </u>		
Comments	(htg31c)	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Q32. PUPILS QUALIFYING FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS

htg 32	Are any of your 5th year (4th Scotland) pupils, eligible for free school meals? Yes

7 ·

Q33. CATCHMENT AREA OF SCHOOL

Finally please make an estimate of the percentages of your pupils who come from the follow areas. (Approximate figures will suffice) Mainly rural neighbourhood with few other houses nearby $ktg.33-1$	-
An area with large houses set in their own ground, or luxury flats occupied by wealthy families	
A neighbourhood of well-spaced housing, or blocks of more expensive flats. Most families have higher than average incomes	%
An area of less expensive privately owned houses/hats	%
Multi-occupation is common and most families have low incomes	% 100%

P.T.O

NAME AND STATUS OF SENIOR PERSON WHO COMPLETED THE QUESTIONNAIRE (e.g. Headteacher, Deputy Head):

Name	Status	Date of Completion of Form:/86	Complete
DID YOU HAVE ANY D	IFFICULTY IN ANSWERING ANY OF THE QUESTIONS?		
No, no difficulty			
YES, some difficulty	If YES, please state which questions and why		
YES, a lot of difficulty	□→		
		· · · · ·	

Youthscan will involve every maintained public and private secondary institution for secondary and special education in the UK. It thus provides an opportunity to invite head teachers/masters/mistresses to give their own judgement on a number of important issues concerning secondary education and the transition from adolescence to adult life. We hope you will be willing to give your own analysis about some of these issues. You may care to give your views on the following:

- a) How to maintain a balance between upholding academic standards and meeting the needs of manpower, industry and modern technology?
- b) How to ease the transition from secondary/further/higher education to the adult world of the 21st century?
- c) How should schools approach preparation of pupils for the increase in disposable time consequent upon mechanisation and the lack of opportunity for conventional employment?
- d) More specifically, what if any are the special circumstances relative to your own school/neighbourhood? Could you for instance, let us know the major strengths/weaknesses/needs for improvement/necessary innovations, relevant to your own school situation.

Confidentiality will be respected fully. A self-sealing container is provided in case you wish your views to remain entirely private. No school or person will be identified by name in any report. Please feel free to express-your views in anyway you wish. If you would like to go on to use a separate sheet please staple it to this questionnaire.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX 2

Summary of Information Collected at Birth, 5, 10, 16, 21, 26 and 30 years

BCS70: Summary of Information Collected at Birth, 5, 10, 16, 26 and 30 years.

A2.1 This Appendix provides a brief summary of the wide range of information that has been collected from and about BCS70 cohort members during the birth survey and subsequent follow-ups.

British Birth Survey: 1970

Parents

Father's occupation Mother's occupation Marital status Child care Mother's smoking during pregnancy Contraception Antenatal care

Medical

Abnormalities during pregnancy Length & abnormalities of labour Analgesia & Anaesthesia Sex, weight, progress, management & outcome of infant Obstetric history

1970 British Cohort Study, First Follow-up (Child Health and Education Study): 1975

Parents

Social and family background Environmental background Assessment of the child's behaviour

Medical

Height and head circumference Use of health services Screening and assessment procedure High risk factors

Subject

Human figure drawing test Copying designs test English picture vocabulary test Schonell graded reading test Complete-a-profile test

1970 British Cohort Study, Second Follow-up (Child Health and Education Study): 1980

Parents

Medical history Accidents Use of health services Father's occupation Mother's occupation Type of accommodation Parent's level of education household amenities Neighbourhood Hospital admissions Clinic attendance The child at school Child's skills Child's behaviour: Maudsley Parental Behaviour Inventory Mother's health: Cornell Health Inventory

Medical

Medical examination Disability and chronic illness Height and weight Head circumference Blood pressure Pulse Near and distant vision Audiometry Laterality Co-ordination

School

School composition Curriculum Discipline and ethos Teacher's assessment of child's ability Maudsley Behaviour Inventory Conners Hyperactivity Scale

Subject

Academic success Smoking Attitudes to school Food and drink consumed Caraloc scale (ability to 'control' destiny) Lawseq Self-esteem scale Eysenck Personality Inventory English Picture Vocabulary Test Writing, copying and spelling tests Social judgement scale British ability scales Mathematics test Shortened Edinburgh Reading Test

1970 British Cohort Study, Third Follow-up (YOUTHSCAN): 1986

Parents

Health status Family health Chronic illness and disability Medication Accidents and injuries Use of health services Social experience Father's occupation Mother's occupation Parental situation Family finances Household amenities Accommodation type Number of rooms Neighbourhood Alcohol consumption Smoking Performance at school Life skills Behaviour

Medical

Special requirements Chronic illness and disability Psychological/psychiatric problems Medical examination Blood pressure Distant and near vision tests Motor co-ordination tests Audiometry Height and weight Head circumference

School

Curriculum Teaching methods Special education Teacher's assessment of behaviour Academic achievement Academic potential Absences from school

Subject

Exercise and sporting activities Hygiene Diet (including a four day diary) Diary of all activities over four days Leisure activities Family life Religion Leaving home Money Smoking Alcohol Laterality Television, video and radio Friends and social behaviour Law and order Sexual behaviour Self-esteem Health status Medical history Attitudes to health and emotions Drug use School Occupational interests Reading, spelling and vocabulary tests Mathematics tests Life-skills test (education, training and employment)

1970 British Cohort Study, Sample survey (BCS70): 1992

Topics

Employment histories since age 16 Education histories since age 16 Qualifications Training Unemployment Reading and writing behaviour Literacy and numeracy self-appraisal Literacy and numeracy assessment Household composition Relationships Children Housing Income Health Attitudes to employment, education, literacy and numeracy Self efficacy

1970 British Cohort Study, Fourth Follow-up (BCS70): 1996

Subject

Views on: politics sex equality law and order traditional marital values work standard of living life satisfaction feels in control of life Training, qualifications, skills: date left school date left full-time education nature and number of training courses nature and number of academic and vocational qualifications gained self-perceived skills **Employment history:** number of jobs number of periods unemployed length of longest period of unemployment number/nature of periods out of the labour force current economic status details of any current job: year job started job title work done nature of employers business number of employees number supervised average weekly hours usual take home pay

Relationships marriage and children: current relationships marital status date of (most recent) marriage when started living with any partner economic status of spouse/partner has spouse/partner children from a previous relationship number of children current spouse/partner the other parent of some/all children do all children live with CM household composition year began living at current address tenure number of rooms in accommodation Health: self-assessment of general health self-reported height self-reported weight experience of c20 medical conditions/symptoms since 16 eyesight problems details of accidents/injuries/assaults since 16 disability drinking and smoking habits Malaise Inventory - depression Other: voting intentions religious affiliation

1970 British Cohort Study, Fifth Follow-up (BCS70): 2000

Interview

Household grid Ethnicity Language spoken in the home Current address Intentions to move Property inheritance Homelessness Housing history Marital status Relationship history Pregnancy history Lone parenthood Infertility Adopted children Partner's children from a previous relationship Children over 16 Family activities Demands of parenting Contact with family Emotional support Other Income Financial situation Economic activity Current job Other paid work Currently unemployed Labour market histories Partner's job Qualifications Current course for qualification Assessment of current/most recent course Other courses and training No formal learning Learning overview Contact with information technology Literacy and numeracy General health Long-term health conditions Respiratory problems Mental health Seeing and hearing Other conditions Accidents/injuries Hospital admissions Smoking Drinking Diet Exercise Height and weight

Interview (continued)

Involvement with organisations Voting behaviour and intentions Political alignment Trade union membership Religion Newspaper readership Car ownership Values Political activity

Self-completion

Views and attitude How you get on with your husband, wife or partner, Includes Locke-Wallace Malaise Inventory Your skills, How good at skill/is skill used at work GHQ 12 School exclusion and truancy Contact with the police and crime Use of illegal drugs