

Longitudinal data across life: an  
introduction to cohort data, and its uses in  
social and health research  
Thursday January 26<sup>th</sup> 2017

***“Multilevel modelling approach to  
analysing socioeconomic status  
longitudinal data and compensating  
for missingness”***

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## **Talk outline:**

1. NCDS survey response
2. Life course response variable
3. Missing data in relation to the response variable
4. Life course multilevel model (MLM)
5. Fixed and random effect results
6. Concluding remarks

# NCDS Survey Response

Sweep	PMS	NCDS1	NCDS2	NCDS3	NCDS4	NCDS5	NCDS6	Bio-medical	NCDS7	NCDS8	NCDS9
Year	1958	1965	1969	1974	1981	1991	2000	2002	2004	2008	2013
Age	Birth	7	11	16	23	33	42	44	46	50	55
<b>Productive</b>	<b>17415</b>	<b>15425</b>	<b>15337</b>	<b>14654</b>	<b>12537</b>	<b>11469</b>	<b>11419</b>	<b>9377</b>	<b>9534</b>	<b>9790</b>	<b>9137</b>
Refusal	0	80	797	1151	915	1365	1148	2829	1448	1214	582
Non-contact	218	1036	406	786	1675	1394	1832	792	612	835	860
Other unproductive	0	173	202	295	413	953	263	31	109	332	491
Ineligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	65	11	81	0
Not issued *	925	548	275	0	862	993	1415	2908	4248	3553	4543
<b>Emigrant</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>1268</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>1286</b>
<b>Dead</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>1322</b>	<b>1324</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>1659</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>	<b>18558</b>

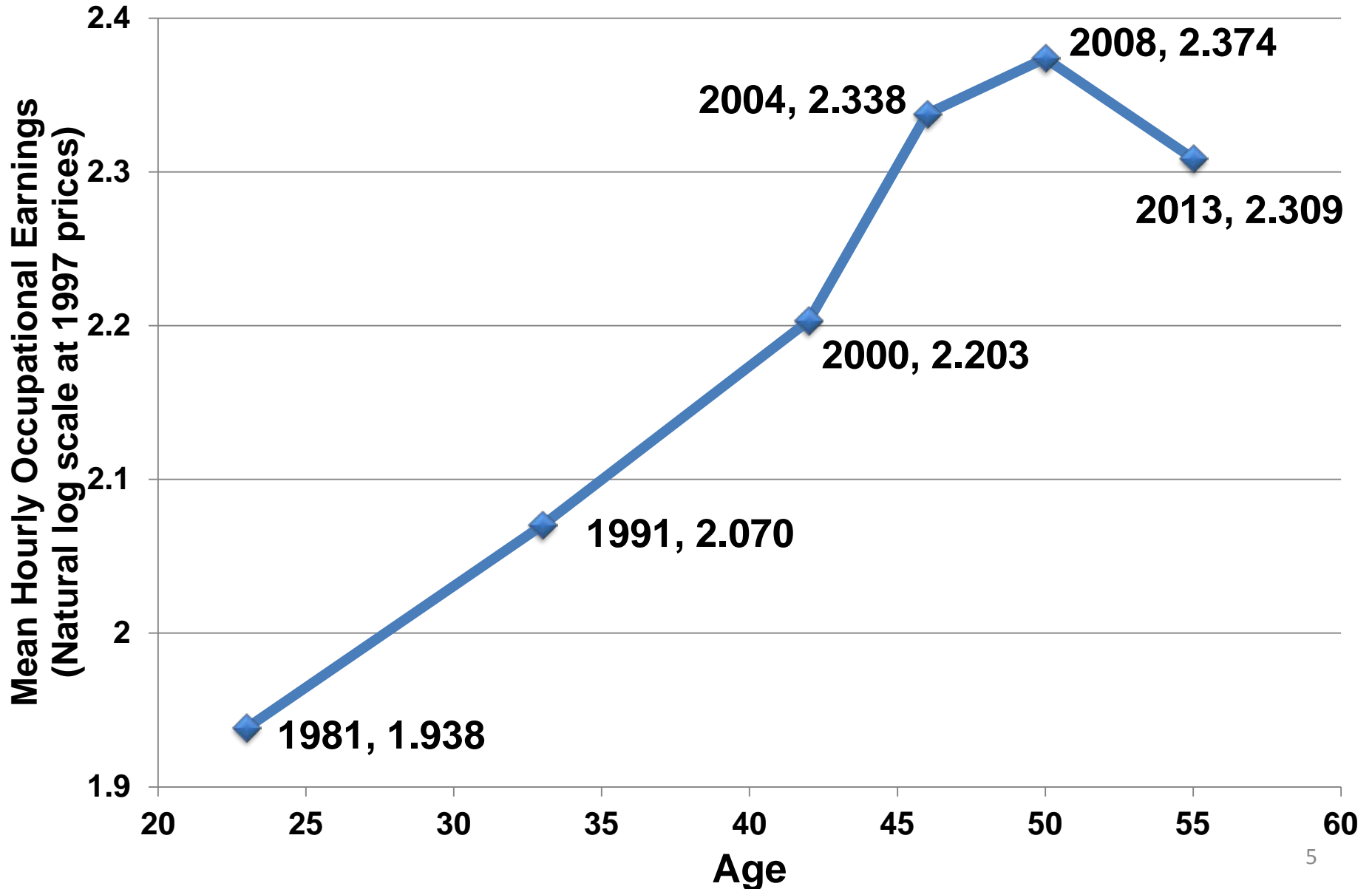
\* PMS and NCDS 1-2. Immigrant-not resident in Great Britain, NCDS4 onwards no address or refusal to participate

# NCDS Survey Response (%) [n = 18558]

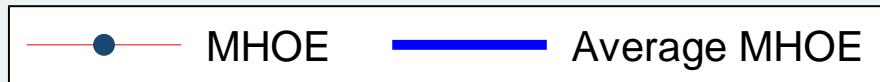
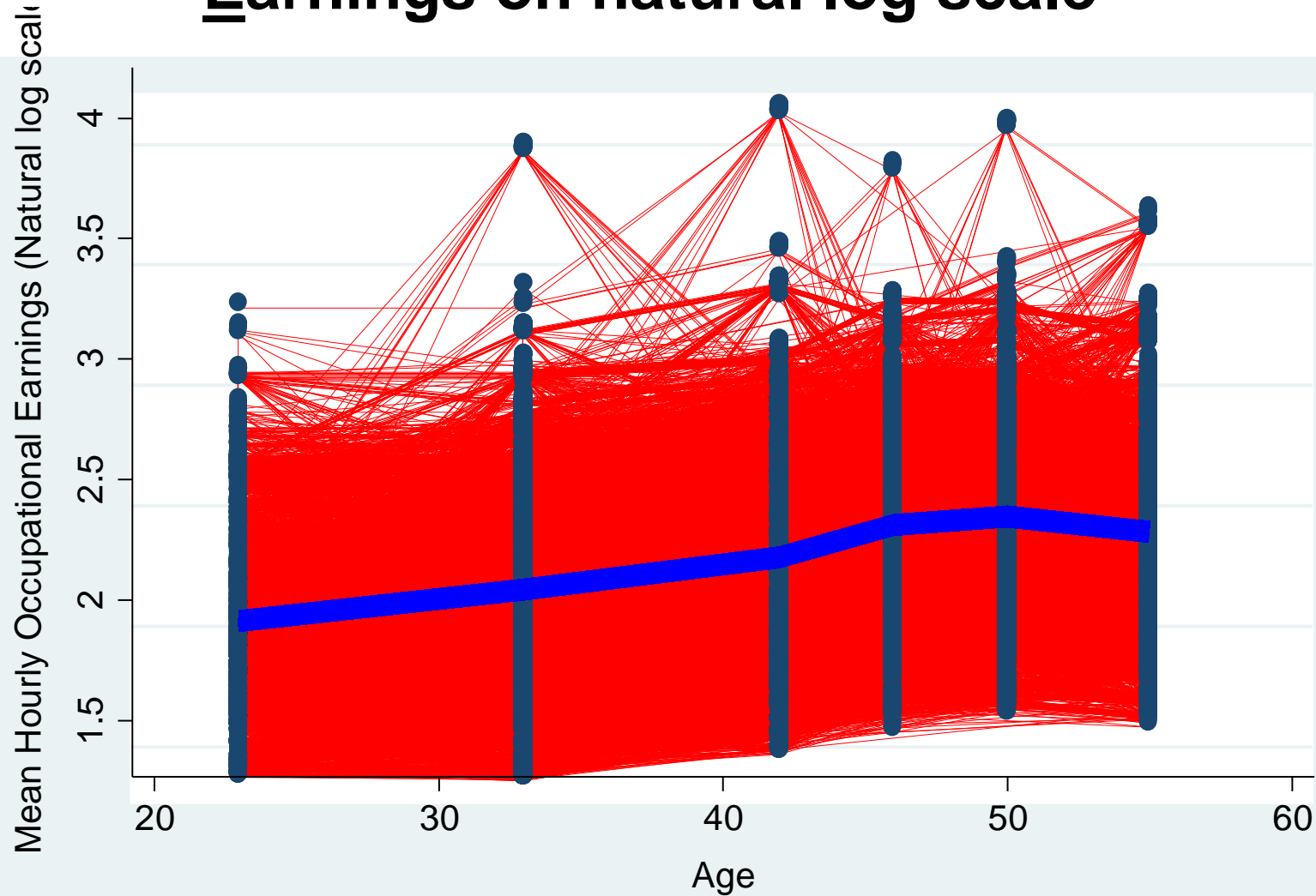
Sweep	PMS	NCDS1	NCDS2	NCDS3	NCDS4	NCDS5	NCDS6	Bio-medical	NCDS7	NCDS8	NCDS9
Year	1958	1965	1969	1974	1981	1991	2000	2002	2004	2008	2013
Age	Birth	7	11	16	23	33	42	44	46	50	55
<b>Productive</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>
Refusal	0.0	0.4	4.3	6.2	4.9	7.4	6.2	15.2	7.8	6.5	3.1
Non-contact	1.2	5.6	2.2	4.2	9.0	7.5	9.9	4.3	3.3	4.5	4.6
Other unproductive	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.2	5.1	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.8	2.6
Ineligible	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
Not issued *	5.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	4.6	5.4	7.6	15.7	22.9	19.1	24.5
<b>Emigrant</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Dead</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* PMS and NCDS 1-2. Immigrant-not resident in Great Britain, NCDS4 onwards no address or refusal to participate

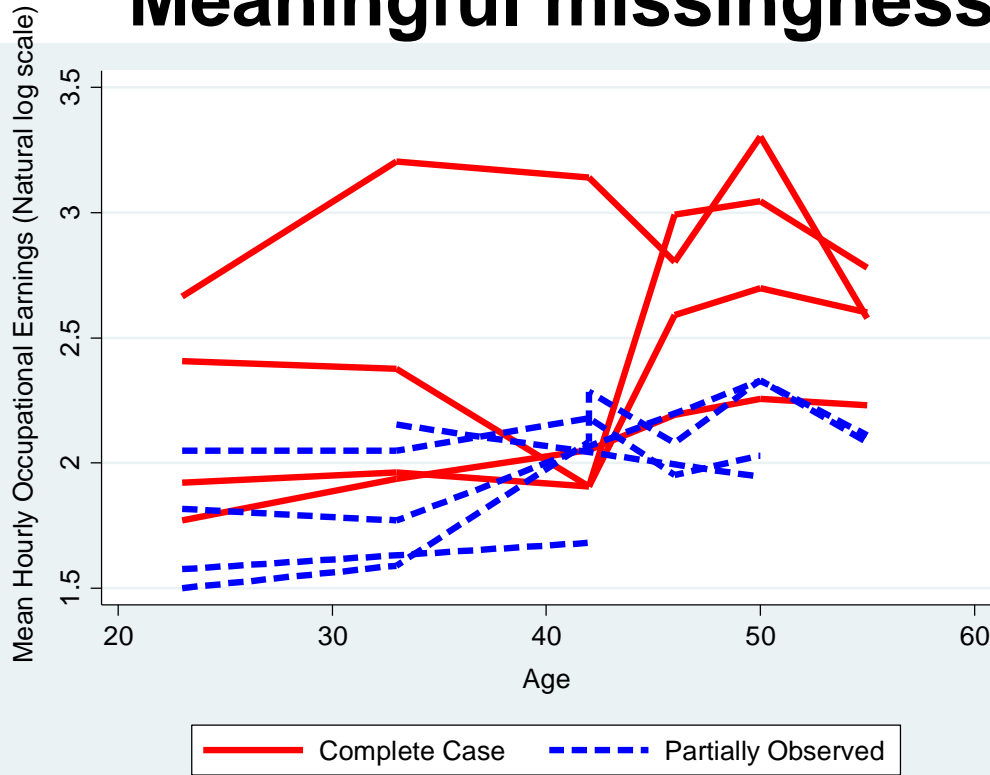
# Average Life course Mean Hourly Occupational Earnings on natural log scale



# Life course Mean Hourly Occupational Earnings on natural log scale

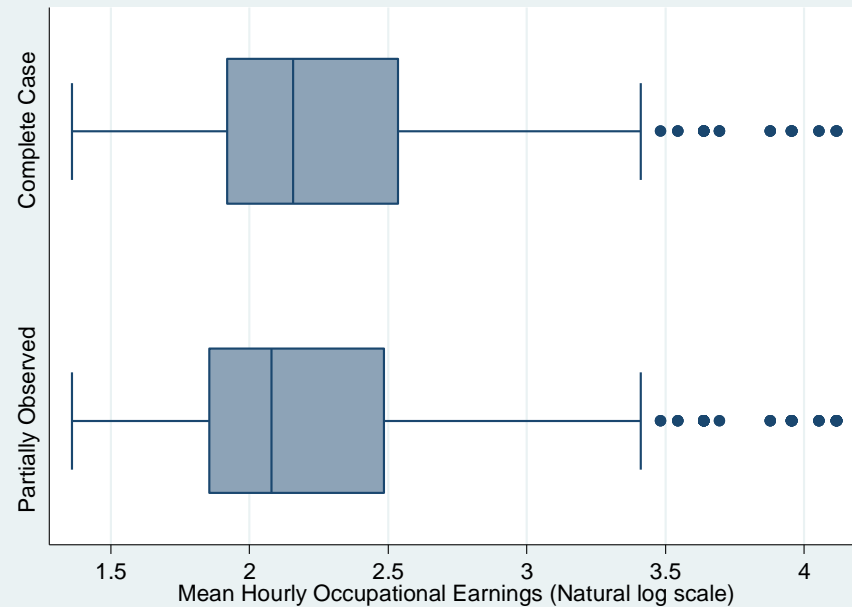


# Meaningful missingness in life course MHOE

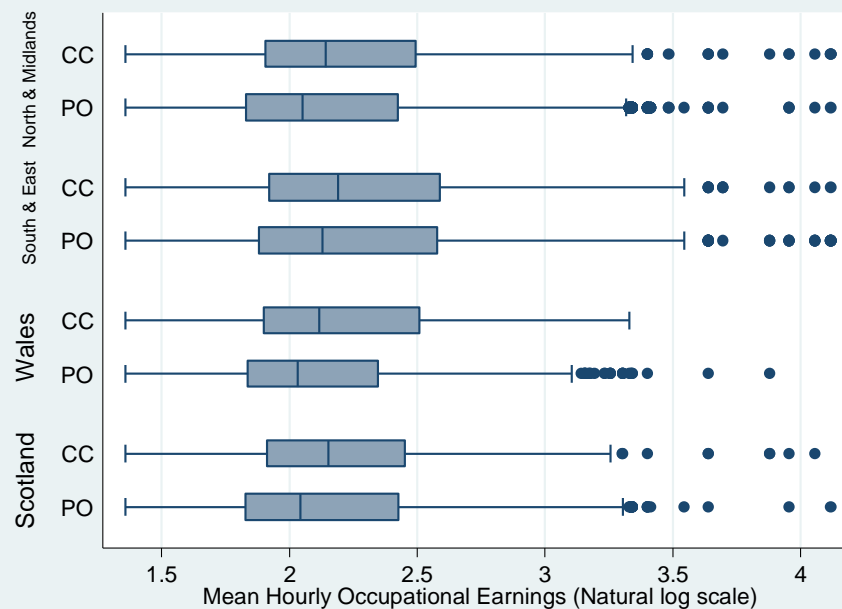
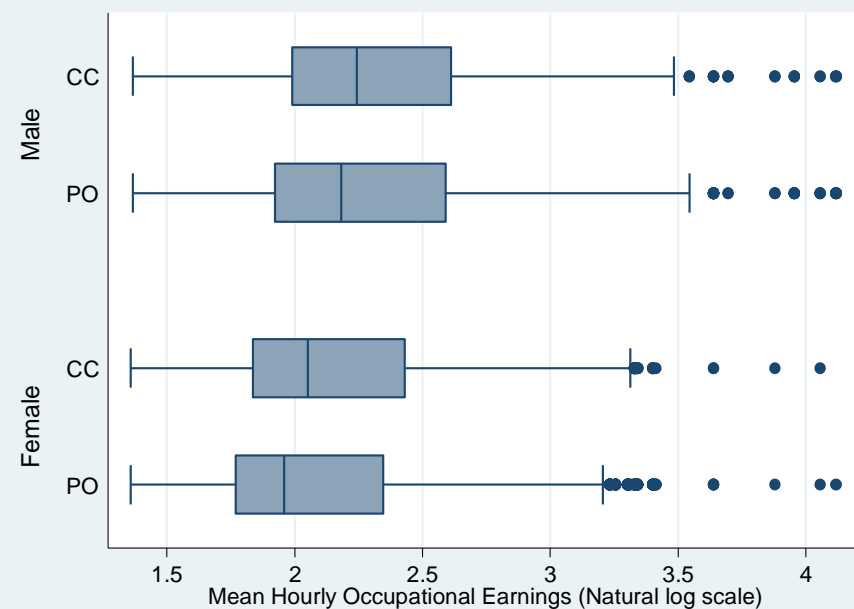
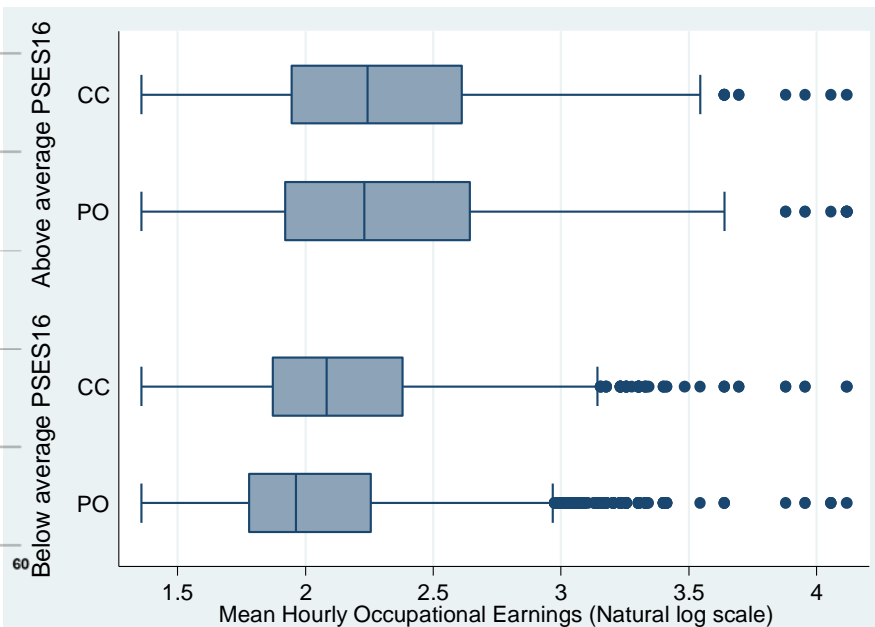
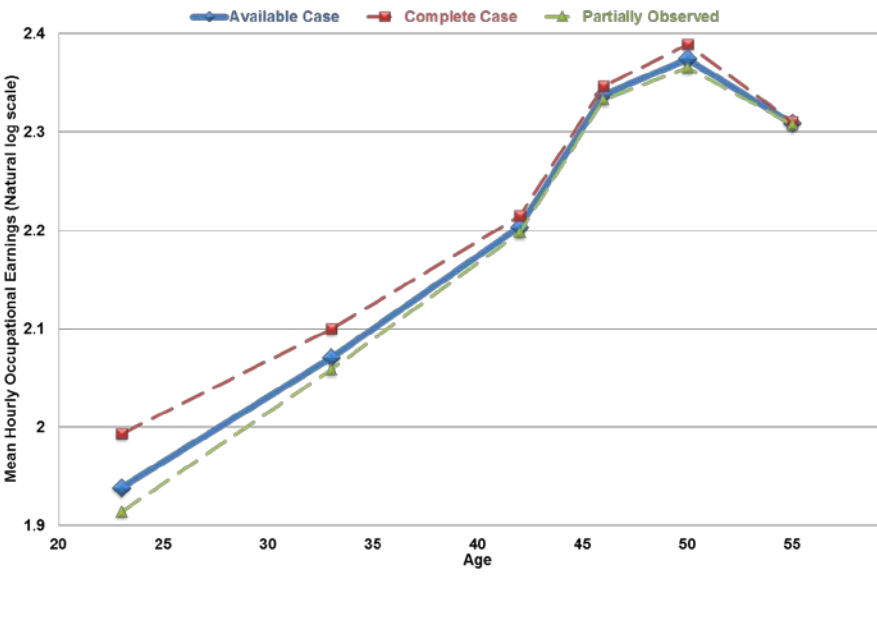


A demonstration using 10 NCDS survey members' life course mean hourly occupational earnings data

Given the data, the evidence suggests that these data are not Missing Completely at Random (MCAR)



# Evidence of Missing at Random (MAR)



## Life course step function MLM of interest

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{In Mean Hourly Occupational Earnings}_{tj} \\ &= \beta_1 \text{age23}_t + \beta_2 \text{age33}_t + \beta_3 \text{age42}_t + \beta_4 \text{age46}_t + \beta_5 \text{age50}_t \\ &+ \beta_6 \text{age55}_t + \beta_7 \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_8 \text{Female}_j + \beta_9 \text{age33}_t * \text{PSES16}_j \\ &+ \beta_{10} \text{age42}_t * \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_{11} \text{age46}_t * \text{PSES16}_j \\ &+ \beta_{12} \text{age50}_t * \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_{13} \text{age55}_t * \text{PSES16}_j \\ &+ \beta_{14} \text{age33}_t * \text{Female}_j + \beta_{15} \text{age42}_t * \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_{16} \text{age46}_t * \text{Female}_j + \beta_{17} \text{age50}_t * \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_{18} \text{age55}_t * \text{Female}_j + \beta_{19} \text{South \& East}_{tj} + \beta_{20} \text{Wales}_{tj} \\ &+ \beta_{21} \text{Scotland}_{tj} + u_{1j} \text{age23}_t + u_{2j} \text{age33}_t + u_{3j} \text{age42}_t \\ &+ u_{4j} \text{age46}_t + u_{5j} \text{age50}_t + u_{6j} \text{age55}_t \end{aligned}$$

# Life course step function MLM of interest

$$\begin{aligned} & \ln \text{ Mean Hourly Occupational Earnings}_{tj} \\ &= \beta_1 \text{age23}_t + \beta_2 \text{age33}_t + \beta_3 \text{age42}_t + \beta_4 \text{age46}_t \\ &+ \beta_5 \text{age50}_t + \beta_6 \text{age55}_t + \beta_7 \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_8 \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_9 \text{age33}_t * \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_{10} \text{age42}_t * \text{PSES16}_j \\ &+ \beta_{11} \text{age46}_t * \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_{12} \text{age50}_t * \text{PSES16}_j \\ &+ \beta_{13} \text{age55}_t * \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_{14} \text{age33}_t * \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_{15} \text{age42}_t * \text{Female}_j + \beta_{16} \text{age46}_t * \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_{17} \text{age50}_t * \text{Female}_j + \beta_{18} \text{age55}_t * \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_{19} \text{South \& East}_{tj} + \beta_{20} \text{Wales}_{tj} + \beta_{21} \text{Scotland}_{tj} \\ &+ u_{1j} \text{age23}_t + u_{2j} \text{age33}_t + u_{3j} \text{age42}_t + u_{4j} \text{age46}_t \\ &+ u_{5j} \text{age50}_t + u_{6j} \text{age55}_t \end{aligned}$$

# Life course step function MLM of interest

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# Life course step function MLM of interest

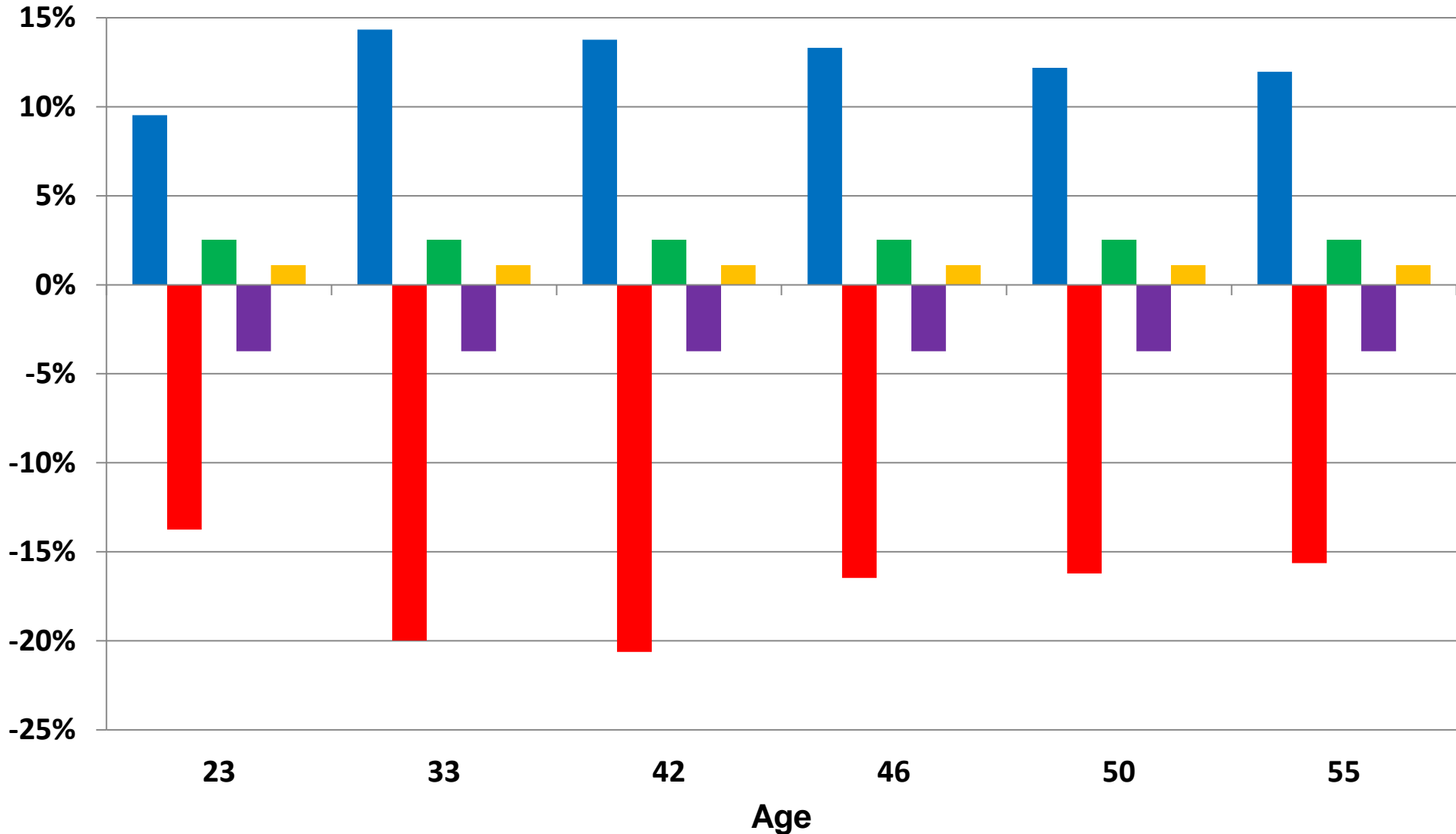
In Mean Hourly Occupational Earnings<sub>tj</sub>

$$\begin{aligned} &= \beta_1 \text{age23}_t + \beta_2 \text{age33}_t + \beta_3 \text{age42}_t + \beta_4 \text{age46}_t + \beta_5 \text{age50}_t \\ &+ \beta_6 \text{age55}_t + \beta_7 \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_8 \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_9 \text{age33}_t * \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_{10} \text{age42}_t * \text{PSES16}_j \\ &+ \beta_{11} \text{age46}_t * \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_{12} \text{age50}_t * \text{PSES16}_j \\ &+ \beta_{13} \text{age55}_t * \text{PSES16}_j + \beta_{14} \text{age33}_t * \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_{15} \text{age42}_t * \text{Female}_j + \beta_{16} \text{age46}_t * \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_{17} \text{age50}_t * \text{Female}_j + \beta_{18} \text{age55}_t * \text{Female}_j \\ &+ \beta_{19} \text{South \& East}_{tj} + \beta_{20} \text{Wales}_{tj} + \beta_{21} \text{Scotland}_{tj} \\ &+ u_{1j} \text{age23}_t + u_{2j} \text{age33}_t + u_{3j} \text{age42}_t + u_{4j} \text{age46}_t \\ &+ u_{5j} \text{age50}_t + u_{6j} \text{age55}_t \end{aligned}$$

# Life course step function MLM of interest

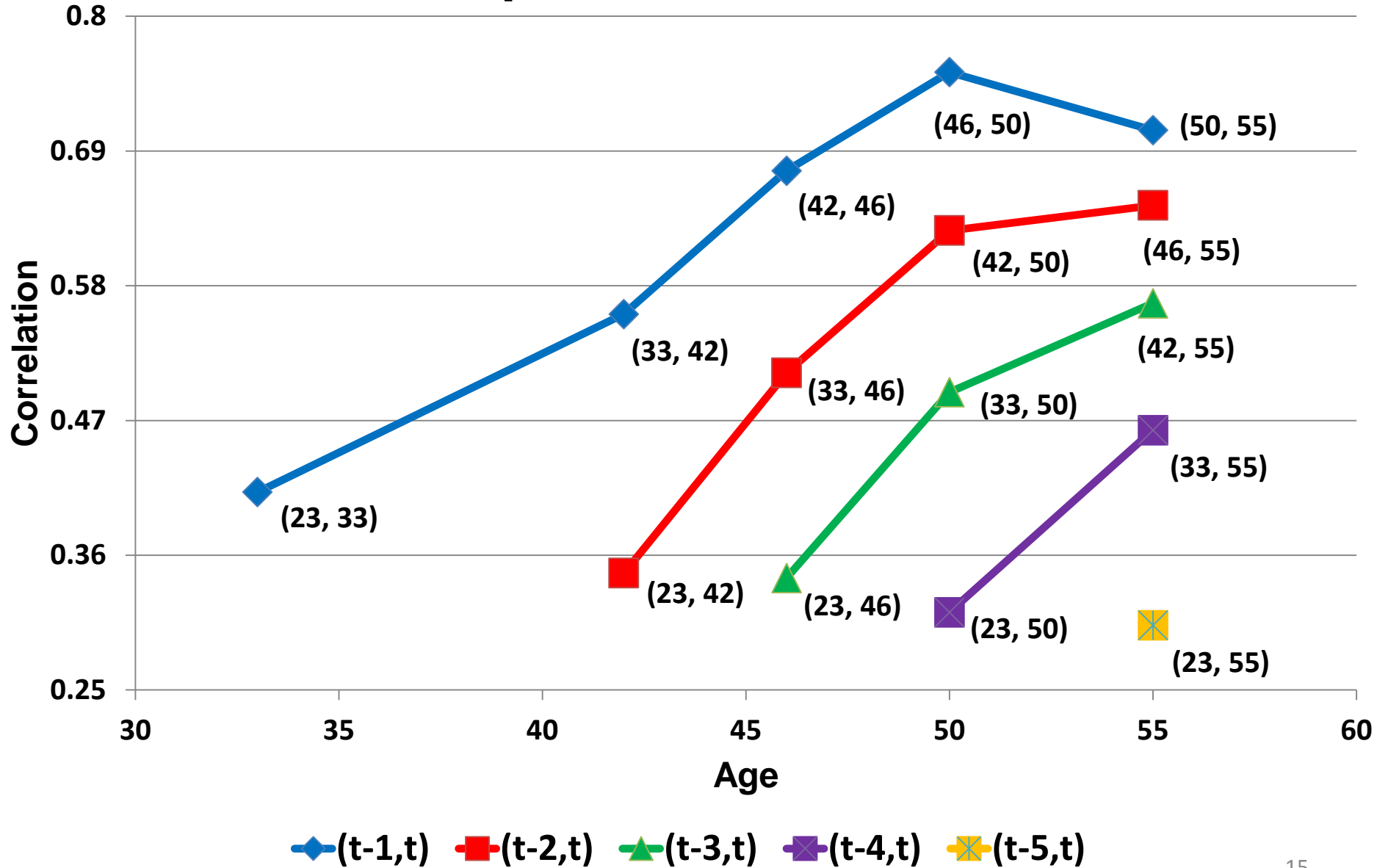
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# Life course step function MLM fixed effects



■ PSES16 ■ Female ■ South & East ■ Wales ■ Scotland

# Life course step function MLM random effect positive correlations



## Concluding remarks:

1. NCDS is a fantastic resource but beware of non-response
2. MHOE provides an unbounded measure of SES allowing for more granular investigation of relative inequity
3. Data are not MCAR; there is evidence of MAR but MNAR sensitivity analysis would make investigation more robust
4. Treating time as a step function allows for a non-naïve yet simple interpretation of life course development



Thanks for listening

Any questions?

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