



# **STRATEGIC REVIEW OF PANEL AND COHORT STUDIES**

**REPORT TO THE RESEARCH RESOURCES BOARD OF THE  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL**

## **APPENDICES**

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AS OF JANUARY 2006**

## APPENDIX 1

### ESRC PANEL AND COHORT STUDIES REVIEW RESPONDENTS

#### A- EXPERT AND STAKEHOLDER INPUTS

##### INTERVIEWS AND MEETINGS

NAME	INSTITUTION
Anderson Simon (S)	National Centre for Social Research (Scotland)
Barelli Jill (E)	Office for National Statistics
Blossfeld Peter (G)	Otto Friedrich University Bamberg
Bradshaw Paul (S)	Scottish Centre for Social Research
Broadfoot Patricia (E)	University of Bristol
Buck Nick (E)	UK Longitudinal Studies Centre, University of Essex
Dale Angela (E)	University of Manchester
Davey-Smith George (E)	University of Bristol
Duncan Sue (E)	Cabinet Office
Elias Peter (E)	University of Warwick
Elliott Jane (E)	Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education
Erikson Robert (SW)	Stockholm University
Fox John (E)	NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre
Gershuny Jonathan (E)	University of Essex
Goldblatt Peter (E)	Office for National Statistics
Halfpenny Peter (E)	University of Manchester
Hattersley Lin (S)	Longitudinal Studies Centre – Scotland, St Andrews University
Hobcraft John (E)	University of York
Joshi Heather (E)	Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, Institute of Education
Kiernan Kath (E)	University of York
Lambert Paul (S)	University of Stirling
Lynn Peter (E)	UK Longitudinal Studies Centre, University of Essex
MacIntyre Cecila (S)	General Register Office for Scotland
Marmot Michael (E)	University College London
Maughan Barbara (E)	Institute of Psychiatry
McVie Susan (S)	Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, University of Edinburgh
Mueller Ganka (S)	General Register Office for Scotland
Neffendorf Hugh (E)	Katalysis
Patterson Lindsay (S)	University of Edinburgh
Gillian Raab (S)	Longitudinal Studies Centre – Scotland, St Andrews University
Rossbach Hans-Jurgen (G)	University of Bamberg
Rutter Michael (E)	Institute of Psychiatry
Scott Jackie (E)	University of Cambridge
Shepherd Peter (E)	Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, Institute of Education
Skinner Chris (E)	University of Southampton
Stafford Frank (US)	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
Wadsworth Mike (E)	MRC National Survey of Health and Development, University College London
Wagner Gert (G)	German Socio-Economic Panel, German Institute

	for Economic Research, Berlin
White Amanda (E)	Office of National Statistics
Willis Bob (US)	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
Witherspoon Sharon (E)	Nuffield Foundation

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## LETTERS

NAME	INSTITUTION
Arulampalam Wiji (E)	University of Warwick
Bartley Mel (E)	University College London
Duncan Greg (US)	Northwestern University
Ermisch John (E)	Institute for Social & Economic Research, University of Essex
Greg Paul (E)	University of Bristol
Henley Andrew (E)	University of Wales, Swansea
Inskip Hazel (E)	University of Southampton
Kiernan Kath (E)	University of York
Kuh Diana (E)	MRC National Survey of Health and Development, University College, London
Lopdell John (NZ)	Statistics New Zealand
Mayer Ulrich Karl (G)	Max Planck Institute , Berlin
Melluish Ted (E)	Birkbeck College, University London
Pembrey Marcus (E)	Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children, University of Bristol
Power Chris (E)	Institute of Child Health
Ramsay Diane (NZ)	Statistics New Zealand
Rutter Michael (E)	Institute of Psychiatry
Stansfeld Stephen (E)	University College London
Vignoles Anna (E)	Institute of Education
Walker Robert (E)	University of Nottingham

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## TELEPHONE

NAME	INSTITUTION
Burkhauser Richie (US)	Cornell University
Caspi Avshalom (E)	Institute of Psychiatry
Golding Jean (E)	Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children, University of Bristol
Holt Tim (E)	University of Southampton
Magnusson David (SW)	Stockholm University
Olsen Randy (US)	The Ohio State University
Suzman Richard (US)	US Institute on Ageing (USA)
Waldfogel Jane (US)	Columbia University
Wolfson Michael (C)	Statistics Canada
Wooden Mark (A)	Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey, University of Melbourne.

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Countries: England (E), Scotland (S), Sweden (Sw), Germany (G), New Zealand (NZ), United States (US), Australia (A), Canada (C)

## B – CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

<b>SURNAME</b>	<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Baillie	Lorna	Statistics Canada
Banks	James	Institute for Fiscal Studies
Bartley	Mel	University College, London
Beaumont	Naomi	Economic and Social Research Council
Boyle	Paul	St. Andrews University
Bright	Michael	Economic & Social Research Council
Buck	Nick	University of Essex
Bynner	John	Longview
Craig	Peter	Scottish Executive
Dale	Angela	Cathie Marsh Centre - University of Manchester
Elias	Peter	ISR - University of Warwick
Gayle	Vernon	Stirling University
Gershuny	Jonathan	ISER - University of Essex
Glass	Norman	National Centre for Social Research
Goldblatt	Peter	Office for National Statistics
Goldstein	Harvey	University of Bristol
Hansen	Kirstine	CLS - Institute of Education
Hobcraft	John	University of York
Joshi	Heather	CLS - Institute of Education
Kalton	Graham	Westat
Kiernan	Kathleen	University of York
Kollander	Mel	National Centre for Social Research
Lessof	Carli	National Centre for Social Research
Lillard	Dean	Cornell University
Lynn	Peter	ISER - University of Essex
Martin	Jean	University of Oxford
Maughan	Barbara	Child & Adolescent Psychiatry – Kings College
Melhuish	Ted	Birkbeck College
Olsen	Randy	CHRR - Ohio State University
Parsons	Samantha	Institute of Education
Payne	Clive	Nuffield College, Oxford
Picot	Garnett	Statistics Canada
Piesse	Andrea	Westat
Plewis	Ian	CLS - Institute of Education
Rayner	Liz	Department for Work and Pensions
Schoon	Ingrid	City University
Stone	Caroline	Medical Research Council
Suzman	Richard	Institute on Ageing (USA)
Wadsworth	Mike	MRC NSHD - University College
Walker	Robert	University of Nottingham
Weinberg	Daniel	US Census Bureau
Weichold	Karina	University of Jena

## APPENDIX 2

### MAIN UK AND OVERSEAS LONGITUDINAL STUDIES REVIEWED\*

#### UK STUDIES

<b>1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70)</b>
Aberdeen Child Development Study
<b>Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC), also called 'Children of the 90s'</b>
Bangor Longitudinal Study of Ageing
<b>British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), including the Northern Ireland</b>
Cambridge Study of Delinquency and Development
Edinburgh Study of Delinquency and crime
Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitional and Crime (ESYTC)
<b>English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)</b>
Glasgow Students Cohort Study
<b>Growing up in Scotland</b>
Institute of Psychiatry Twins Early Development Study (TEDS)
Isle of White Study (Barbara Maughan and Michael Rutter)
<b>Labour Force Survey - Great Britain</b>
Labour Force Survey - Northern Ireland
<b>Longitudinal Study – England &amp; Wales</b>
<b>Longitudinal Study – Scotland</b>
<b>Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE)</b>
<b>Millennium Cohort Study (MCS)</b>
<b>National Child Development Study (NCDS)</b>
<b>National Survey of Health and Development (NSHD)</b>
Newcastle One Thousand Families Study
<b>Newham Household Panel Study - Living in Newham (NHPS)</b>
<b>Scottish School Leavers Survey</b>
Scottish Young People Survey
<b>The Medical Research Council Cognitive Function and Ageing Study (MRC CFAS)</b>
<b>West of Scotland Study 11 - 16</b>
<b>West of Scotland study 20 (0 to 7)</b>
Whitehall Study and Stress and Health Study (Whitehall II)
<b>Youth Cohort Study - England and Wales</b>

#### EUROPEAN STUDIES

Albanian Panel Survey
Belgian Socio-Economic Panel (SEP)
Boznia-Herzegovina Panel Study (BHPS)
<b>Consortium of Household Panels for European Socio-economic Research (CHER)</b>
Danish National Birth Cohort
Dutch Household Panel Study
EU Survey of Income and Living Conditions Survey (EU SILC)
<b>European Community Household Panel Survey (ECHP)</b>
<b>European Longitudinal Study of Ageing Health and Competence (EXCELSA)</b>
Finnish Longitudinal Census Files
<b>German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP)</b>
Hungarian Household Panel Survey (HHP)
<b>Individual Development and Adaptation</b>
Italian Longitudinal Household Survey
Longitudinal Ageing Study Amsterdam (LASA)
Longitudinal Study – Austria
<b>Longitudinal Study – France</b>

<b>Longitudinal Study – Turin (Italy)</b>
<b>Luxembourg Household Panel (PSELL) I &amp; II</b>
Netherlands (Generation R study)
Norwegian Linked Census Data
Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study
Panel Comparability Project (PACO)
Polish Household Panel (PHP)
Socioeconomic Panel Study in Lorraine (France)
<b>Sweden Level of Living Survey</b>
Sweden: Evaluation through Follow-up study
Sweden: the Malmo Study
Swedish Panel Study of Market and Non-market Activities (HUS)
Swiss Household Panel Study

#### AUSTRALIA STUDIES

<b>Administrative Longitudinal Data Set (LDS)</b>
<b>Growing up in Australia – Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC)</b>
<b>Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA)</b>

#### NEW ZEALAND STUDIES

<b>Christchurch Health and Development Study (CHDS)</b>
<b>Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study (DMHDS)</b>
Linked Employer-Employee Data (LEED)
<b>Survey of Family Income and Employment (SOFIE)</b>

#### UNITED STATES STUDIES

Baccalaureate and Beyond (B&B)
Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS)
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Birth Cohort (ECLS-B)</b>
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K)</b>
Education Longitudinal Study of 2002 (ELS:2002)
<b>Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) and Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old (AHEAD)</b>
High School and Beyond (HS&B)
Longitudinal Studies of Aging (LSOAI and LSOAII)
<b>National Children’s Study (NCS)</b>
National Educational Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88)
National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health (Add Health)
<b>National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79)</b>
<b>National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97)</b>
National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG)
NLS Original Cohorts: Mature and Young Women (NLSW)
NLS Original Cohorts: Older and Young Men (NLSM)
NLSY79 Children and Young Adults (NLSY79 Children)
<b>Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)</b>
Panel Survey of Income Dynamics (PSID) – The Child Development Supplement (CDS)
Survey of Doctorate Recipients (SDR)
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

#### CANADIAN STUDIES

<b>Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC)</b>
<b>National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY)</b>

National Population Health Survey (NPHS)
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<b>Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)</b>
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## SUMMARIES OF EXEMPLAR BRITISH AND OVERSEAS STUDIES

### UK STUDIES

#### Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) also called Children of the 90s'

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Jean Golding (Professor) Unit of Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology University of Bristol, 24 Tyndall Avenue Bristol BS8 1TQ Phone +44 117 331 1600 Fax +44 117 331 1704 <a href="mailto:jean.golding@bristol.ac.uk">jean.golding@bristol.ac.uk</a> <a href="http://www.alspac.bris.ac.uk">http://www.alspac.bris.ac.uk</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The study aims to determine which biological, environmental, social, psychological and psychosocial factors are associated with survival and optimal health and development of young children, as well as the causal relationships might vary with genetic composition. A medium-term aim is to follow the children into adulthood in order to answer questions about pre- and post-natal factors associated, for instance, with schizophrenia, delinquency and reproductive failure, on the one hand, and realisation of full educational potential, health and happiness, on the other. Longer term aims are to follow the parents into late middle age focussing in particular on obesity, markers of cardiovascular disease, emotional wellbeing, cognitive function, vision and hearing.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Children; crime and justice; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; living conditions; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	In pregnancy September 1990 - December 1992
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Continuous
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Avon (Bristol and surrounding rural and urban areas)
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals, Families
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Data are collected using questionnaires, 3 per family per year and 2 per child per year. Children are examined annually. Teachers complete questionnaires on various school years. Medical records are collected as appropriate. SATS results are also collected where permission is given.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Children born in Avon between 1991 and 1992 and their parents
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	13,995 mothers; 14,120 children, 10,000 fathers
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Data is collected continuously and respondents are approached repeatedly. Waves do not fall within strict time periods, this is difficult to calculate. At least 80% give some information. The average response rate to questionnaires sent to mothers as of December 1998 is 80.69% (255,961 questionnaires returned out of 317,201 sent). The response rates from partners averages 52.04% (61,359 out of 117,898). 80% give at least some information 80% give at least some information 80% give at least some information 80% give at least some information 80% give
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The Wellcome Trust, the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the University of Bristol among many others
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	C5 Simmons P. Children of the 90s and their Mums and Dads. Learning about the wellbeing of our children. Bristol: Redcliffe Press, 1994. For a comprehensive list see <a href="http://www.alspac.bris.ac.uk/pub/index.shtml">http://www.alspac.bris.ac.uk/pub/index.shtml</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Interested researchers should approach Professor Golding. If the initial idea is approved, the next step is to submit a formal proposal which is subject to Scientific Advisory Committee approval and appropriate funding being contributed towards the ALSPAC study (in view of lack of full core funding)

**British Cohort Study 1970 (BCS70). Also known as 1970 British Births Survey (BBS); Child Health and Education Study (CHES) 1975-1980; Youthscan 1986)**

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Dr. Jane Elliott / Peter Shepherd 1970 British Cohort Study, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London, WC1H 0AL <i>Tel.</i> : +44 (0)20 7612 6860 <i>Fax.</i> : +44 (0)20 7612 6880 <i>Email.</i> : bcs70@cls.ioe.ac.uk <i>www.</i> : <a href="http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/">http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) is a continuing, multi-disciplinary longitudinal study which takes as its subjects all those living in Great Britain who were born in one week in 1970. (Subjects from Northern Ireland, who had been included in the birth survey, were dropped from the study in all subsequent sweeps). Since 1970 there have been six attempts to gather information from the full cohort.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	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, physical, educational and social development at the ages of ten and sixteen, and physical, educational, social and economic development at 26, 30 and 34 years.
<b>START DATE</b>	1970
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	1970, 1970, 1980, 1986, 1991 (10% sample), 1996, 2000, 2004
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	England, Wales and Scotland
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Information has been collected from a number of different sources, and in a variety of ways. In the birth survey, information was collected by means of a questionnaire that was completed by the midwife present at the birth, and supplementary information was obtained from clinical records. The 5 and 10-year surveys 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). In 1975 and 1980, parents of the cohort members were interviewed by Health Visitors, and information was gathered from head and class teachers (who completed questionnaires), the school health service (which carried out medical examinations on each child), and the subjects themselves (who undertook tests of ability). In both 1975 and 1980, the cohort was augmented by the addition of immigrants to Britain who were born in the target week in 1970. The 2000 survey made use of CAPI (Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing) and CASI (Computer-assisted Self Interviewing) for the first time.
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	All babies born in one week in GB in 1970. In 1970, mothers of infants were recruited into the study by midwives. From 1970 through 1986, surviving cohort members were tracked through school records, the National Health Service Central Register, and media appeals. From 1996, cohort members have been traced through mailings, with the assistance of NHSCR, DVLA, MOD, National Insurance records, telephone directories and the electoral register. Addresses (excluding those for individuals known to have died or refused) were issued to survey interviewers who carried out further tracing, where needed. Birthday cards are now mailed to respondents to try to track recent location.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Birth records of births in the UK 5-11 April 1970 maintained by health authorities.
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Whole universe
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	17,198
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	The figure of 17,198 achieved at birth in 1970 was estimated to have included between 96% and 98% of all births in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in the survey week. Sample sizes at following data collection points: age 5, 13,135 (80%), age 10, 14,875 (93%), age 16, 11,628 (72%), age 26, 9,003 (56%), age 30, 11,261 (70%), age 34, 9665. For a rigorous analysis of response rates, refer to the technical report (see <a href="http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=000100020002">http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=000100020002</a> ).
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Until recently, the resources needed to carry out each stage of the study have had to be separately negotiated. Those providing funds for the main follow-ups have included: Action Research for the Crippled Child; Allied Lyons; Basic Skills Agency; Beechams; Cancer Research Campaign; Channel 4; Daily Star; Department for Education and Employment; Department of Education and Science; Department of Health and Social Security; Department of Health and Social Security; Department of Health, Scottish Executive; Department of Social Security; Economic and Social Research Council; Economic and Social Research Council; Glaxo; Hayward Foundation; Home Office; HTV; International Centre for Child Studies; Kellogg's; Lankelly Foundation; Laura Ashley Trust; Leverhulme Trust; Manpower Services Commission; Marks and Spencer; Medical Research Council; National Birthday Trust; New Moorgate Trust; Office of National Statistics; Pergamon Press; Rowntree Memorial Trust; Royal College of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists; Sir J Knott

	Settlement; US National Institute of Child Health and Development; Westland; WT Grant Foundation; and other charities; public and private bodies and private donations. Fortunately, the Economic and Social Research Council has recently provided the Centre for Longitudinal Studies with funds to establish a resource centre which will provide a secure future for the study.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Over the years, many hundreds publications, dealing with all aspects of life and development, have come from the research based on the information gathered on the birth cohort. A limited number of key publications are listed below. A comprehensive publication list is available from the address given below. Bynner, J., Ferri, E., and Shepherd, P. (eds) (1997) <i>Twenty-something in the 90s: Getting on, Getting by; Getting Nowhere</i> . Aldershot: Dartmouth Press. Chamberlain, R., Chamberlain, G., Howlett, B., and Claireaux, A. (1975) <i>British Births 1970, volume 1, The First Week of Life</i> . Heinemann Medical Books Chamberlain, R., Chamberlain, G., Howlett, B., and Masters, K. (1978) <i>British Births 1970, volume 2, Obstetric Care</i> . Heinemann Medical Books Ferri, E., Bynner, J. and Wadsworth M. (eds) (2003) <i>Changing Britain, Changing Lives: Three Generations at the end of the Century</i> . London: Institute of Education Bedford Way Papers Osborn, A. F., Butler, N. R., and Morris, A. C. (1984) <i>The Social Life of Britain's Five-year-olds: A report of the Child Health and Education Study</i> . Routledge & Kegan Paul
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Any researcher agreeing not to violate the confidentiality of the participants can access the data. Some variables are anonymised to protect confidentiality. The data are available on CD both from the UK Data Archive and University of Manchester Computing (MIMAS). Mimas also provides on-line access to the data. On line documentation and documentation which can be downloaded from the internet are available from the UK Data Archive, MIMAS, and the Centre for Longitudinal Studies. A User Support Group open to all users has developed to promote use of the data and to provide advice and guidance to users. The user group can also arrange access to non-computerised and non-archived data in some cases. New and revised datasets are often made available to users by the User Support Group before deposit with the UK Data Archive. Users must sign an undertaking not to abuse the data before any form of access can be permitted.

### **British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), including the Northern Ireland Household Panel Survey (NIHPS)**

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Professor Nick Buck British Household Panel Survey Institute for Social and Economic Research University of Essex Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ UK Phone +44 (0)1206 873543 Fax +44 (0)1206 873151 <a href="mailto:bricj@essex.ac.uk">bricj@essex.ac.uk</a> <a href="http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/bhps/">http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/bhps/</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The main objective of the survey is to further our understanding of social and economic change at the individual and household level in Britain, to identify, model and forecast such changes, their causes and consequences in relation to a range of socio-economic variables. The BHPS is designed as a research resource for a wide range of social science disciplines and to support interdisciplinary research in many areas. The BHPS also provides data from the UK for a number of international harmonised data sets, including the Cross-national Equivalence Files, CHER, the European Community Household Panel Survey (ECHP), EPAG, and PACO.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; children; crime and justice; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; leisure; living conditions; social care and welfare; transport, travel, and tourism; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	1991
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annually
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	England, Wales, Scotland, and from 2000, also Northern Ireland
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals, Households
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Face to Face interviews with some telephone interviewing for waves 1-8; CAPI from Wave 9. A household questionnaire is administered to the household reference person or spouse. An individual schedule is administered to every adult member of the household i.e. aged 16 years on or before December 1st of the survey year. A self-completion questionnaire is administered to every adult completing an individual interview. Proxy schedules are administered to other members of the household (preferably with spouse or adult child) to gain information on absent household members or those who may be unable to take part e.g. illness/age. A telephone questionnaire is used when all other efforts to achieve a face-to-face interview have failed. Youth interview for all

	children aged 11 to 15 years in the household. Administered using a Walkman tape with pre-recorded questions and a self-completion booklet for the child to record their answers. Individuals - A face to face interview is conducted with all adults in the household aged 16 and over. They also undertake a self-completion questionnaire. A proxy schedule is used to collect information about absent household members. A telephone questionnaire is used as a final resort when all efforts to achieve a face to face interview have failed. Households - information is collected at the level of the household from the household reference person or spouse.
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	The BHPS is an annual survey consisting of a nationally representative sample of about 5,500 households recruited in 1991, containing a total of approximately 10,000 interviewed individuals. These same individuals are re-interviewed each successive year and, if they split-off from original households to form new households, they are followed and all adult members of these households are also interviewed. Similarly, new members joining sample households become eligible for interview and children are interviewed as they reach the age of 16. Since 1994, children aged 11-15 also complete a short interview. Extension samples of 1,500 households in each of Scotland and Wales were added to the main BHPS sample in 1999 to enable independent analysis of each country. In 2001 a sample of 2,000 households was added in Northern Ireland. The extension samples allow for country specific and comparative research within the UK.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	The sampling frame is the small users Postcode Address File (PAF) for Great Britain. Initial selection of households for inclusion in the panel survey was made using a two-stage clustered probability design and systematic sampling. In the first stage of selection, 250 postcode sectors were selected as the primary sampling units from an implicitly stratified listing of all sectors on the PAF using a systematic sampling method. In the second stage of selection, delivery points, which are approximately equivalent to addresses, were sampled from each selected probability sampling unit using an analogous systematic procedure. The sample for Wave 2 and beyond consists of all eligible adults in all households where at least one interview was obtained in Wave One, regardless of whether that individual had been interviewed in Wave One. The sample for each wave thus consists of all adult Original Sample Members (OSMs) plus their natural descendants plus other adult members of their households, known as Temporary Sample Members. New eligibility for sample inclusion between waves is: 1. A baby born to an OSM. 2. An OSM move into a household with one or more new people. 3. One or more new people move in with an OSM. Also subsets of temporary sample members become permanent sample members, and are followed even if they no longer reside with an original sample member. The criterion for this status is that the TSM is the parent, with an OSM of a new OSM birth. Similar procedures were used to collect over samples in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	The sample is a stratified clustered design drawn from the Postcode Address File and all residents present at those addresses at the first wave of the survey were designated as panel members.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	Wave 1 - 5538 households and 10264 individuals; Wave 2 - 5227 households and 9845 individuals; Wave 3 - 5228 households and 9600 individuals; Wave 4 - 5125 households and 9481 individuals; Wave 5 - 5034 households and 9249 individuals; Wave 6 - 5066 households and 9438 individuals; Wave 7 - 5027 households and 11193 individuals; Wave 8 - 5007 households and 10906 individuals; Wave 9 - 4974 households and 15625 individuals (at Wave 9 there are extra samples in Scotland (1459 households) and Wales (1428 households) to study the effects of devolution); Wave 10 - 8762 households and 15605 individuals; Wave 11 - 10632 households and 18869 individuals; Wave 12 - 9353 households and 16599 individuals.
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Re-interview rates Wave 1-2: 87.4%; Waves 2-3: 88.7%; Waves 3-4: 90.7%; Wave 4-5: 95.1%; Waves 5-6: 93.1%; Waves 6-7: 92.5%; Waves 7-8: 92.2%; Waves 8-9: 92.6%; Waves 9-10: 92.5%; Waves 10-11: 92.3%; Waves 11-12: 81.5%.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Health and Education Authority; Office for National Statistics; EUROSTAT; and for the NIHPS only, ESRC and various departments in the government of Northern Ireland.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Extensive User Documentation is available on the BHPS website at: <a href="http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps/doc">http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps/doc</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Data are deposited with the UK Data Archive at the University of Essex each December for the previous wave of the survey i.e. 1996 survey data (wave 6) deposited Dec 1997. The UK Data Archive is responsible for distributing the data to users on request. All requests for data should go the UK Data Archive. Any researcher agreeing not to violate the confidentiality of respondents can access the data. Commercial users also must pay a fee for access. Some variables are anonymised to protect confidentiality.

## UK: The Medical Research Council Cognitive Function and Ageing Study (MRC CFAS)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	<p>MRC-CFAS          Institute of Public Health          University Forvie Site          Robinson Way          Cambridge          CB2 2SR          Tel: 01223 330312          Fax: 01223 330330          E-mail: leb22-AT-medschl.cam.ac.uk</p>	<p><u>Professor John Bond</u>          Dept of Public Health &amp; Primary Care          Institute of Public Health          Forvie Site, Robinson Way          Cambridge, CB2 2SR          Tel: 01223 330334          Fax: 01223 330330</p> <p><u>Professor John Copeland</u>          University of Liverpool          6 Stanley Road          Hoylake          Wirral, CH47 1HW          Tel: 0151 604 7333          Fax: 0151 653 3441</p>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	<p>The MRC Cognitive Function and Ageing Study is a multicentre multidisciplinary research programme of health and frailty in ageing populations. <i>The main aims of the multicentre study are to estimate the prevalence and incidence of cognitive decline and dementia and the range of variation of those two measures throughout England and Wales.</i> In addition the study aims to determine the natural history of dementia, in particular the rate of progression of cognitive decline including the distribution of the interval between the identification of cognitive impairment and death, and evaluate the degree of disability associated with cognitive decline and the service needs this disability generates. Shortly after the study was funded additional funding was obtained for a neuropathologists' consortium to examine the neuropathological aspects of brain ageing. Genetic research was also not part of the initial funding of the study, but the aim of setting up a population based DNA resource has been incorporated in a later phase of the study to discover genes which influence risks for four related clinical parameters: Alzheimer's disease, vascular / mixed dementia, dementia of all types, cognitive decline over a 5 year period.</p>	
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	<p>Health, healthy lifestyle activity, dementia, cognitive decline, genetics DNA, neuropathology</p>	
<b>START DATE</b>	<p>1991</p>	
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	<p>1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2002</p>	
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	<p>The sample included only those individuals living within a specific geographic location. In Cambridgeshire this included the rural area of Ely city and surrounding villages. Liverpool included an urban sample from the city of Liverpool based on postal districts L1-L19, L24, L25-27, and drew a rural sample from specific rural areas (Ynys Mon and Dwyfor) in Gwynedd north Wales. Newcastle sampled all postcodes north of the river and within the city boundary. Nottingham was sampled from the entire city excluding four wards that were used in a previous survey. In Oxford the sample was drawn from the city on postcodes 1-4.</p>	
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	<p>Individuals</p>	
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	<p>The initial <u>screening interview</u> was conducted in the respondent's place of residence, using portable computers with software customised centrally by the MRC Biostatistics Unit. Interviews lasted for between 30 and 45 minutes, but would be much shorter if the respondent was confused or demented or too frail to answer the complete set. The <u>assessment and annual interviews</u> were also conducted using portable computers customised by the MRC Biostatistics Unit. These interviews were conducted by interviewers other than those used for the screening instrument also recruited and trained for the purpose. Interviewers did not know the outcome of the first interview. The interviews lasted from 45 to 90 minutes. The annual interview consisted of a combined screen and assessment, where information on changes since last interview was recorded. At the assessment and biannual follow up interview permission was sought to approach and interview a relative or carer to ask for an objective account of the respondent's health and abilities. Six years after the initial screening interview, all respondents in the assessed groups were re-interviewed using the <u>combined screen and assessment interview</u> and at the end of that interview signed permission was requested to take a sample of blood or saliva. Permission was also sought to access GP and hospital notes. All respondents who were selected to be assessed were eligible for approach for a declaration of intent to donate brain tissue at post mortem (DOI). If a DOI is signed, more than one relative's name should be obtained as next of kin. A thank you letter is sent and a donor card is given, with a suggestion that it be placed with legal papers which would be accessed in the event of death. Confidentiality is stressed - only GPs and hospitals will be informed.</p>	
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	<p>Adults aged 65 and over in 1990</p>	
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	<p>Family Health Service Authority (FHSA) lists were used as the sampling frame. Each centre defined a precise geographic area, and the study population was drawn from all those who were resident within it. Problems of inaccuracy, patients who died or moved away but were still on the FHSA list, were resolved by asking GP surgeries to check the lists. In the event of a GP being unable to update the sampling list, the original list was used.</p>	
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	<p>Random sample of 65 year-olds in four urban and two rural areas, including institutions and</p>	

	stratified to have equal numbers in 65-74 and 75+ age ranges.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	13,004 were initially interviewed. The basic study plan was to examine twice the cognitive function of a population of individuals aged 65 years and over, with an interval of two years between the two examinations. One month after the initial interview a 20% sub-sample was assessed and followed up on an annual or biannual basis. At the two year follow up of the 80% not assessed at first interview, a further 20% sub-sample was assessed one month later and again followed up on an annual or biannual basis.
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	An accurate audit trail of participants throughout the study has been created. See the website ( <a href="http://www-cfas.medschl.cam.ac.uk/data_and_analysis.htm#v7.0">http://www-cfas.medschl.cam.ac.uk/data_and_analysis.htm#v7.0</a> )
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	MRC
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	For a complete listing refer to <a href="http://www-cfas.medschl.cam.ac.uk/publications.htm">http://www-cfas.medschl.cam.ac.uk/publications.htm</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	The CFAS data archive is held at the <u>MRC Biostatistics Unit in Cambridge</u> . All data released for analysis use are stored in an anonymous data archive. The CFAS data archive provides data to collaborators via the Co-operative Management Committee (CMC) of MRC CFAS. Individual researchers wanting access to the data can either directly access the core group through the <u>Cambridge Administrator</u> or approach the member of CMC who facilitates research in their area. Proposals for access to the biological resources are controlled via the Tissue Request Form. Potential researchers should note that these proposals are put before the Cooperative Management Committee (CMC), (independent of the study). Sensitive proposals will go before a sub-set of researchers as needed. Currently no linked data between the biological resource and the respondent data are released for general use. Blinding of data is undertaken at the <u>CFAS Data Archive</u> . Analysis of the linked data is undertaken at the <u>MRC Biostatistics Unit</u> , where facilities exist for visiting workers. Proposals to access the tissue should therefore either provide funds for analysis or for workers to visit Cambridge.

### English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	ELSA Department of Epidemiology and Public Health University College London Gower Street Campus 1-19 Torrington Place London WC1E 6BT Phone +44 (0)20 7679 1656 Fax +44 (0)20 7813 0242 <a href="mailto:ELSA@public-health.ucl.ac.uk">ELSA@public-health.ucl.ac.uk</a> <a href="http://www.ifs.org.uk/elsa/index.htm">http://www.ifs.org.uk/elsa/index.htm</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	ELSA investigates the economic position, health and quality of life of older people in England. The study both seeks to influence policy as well as to explain how people's expectations and plans for their retirement are changing.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; leisure; living conditions; social care and welfare
<b>START DATE</b>	April to September 2002
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Every two years
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	England
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals, Families, Households
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Questionnaire. Interviews conducted face to face (CAPI initially); but from the second wave, a nurse will also visit respondents to collect clinical samples
<b>SAMPLE</b>	The population of England aged 50+ living in private households
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	12,100 people
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	70% of households responded; 96% of eligible individuals within responding households participated
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The US National Institute on Aging has provided the main funding for the first five year cycle of the study. Funding from the UK has been provided by the Department of Health, Department for Work and Pensions, Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Department for Education and Skills, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, HM Treasury, and the Office for National Statistics, and the Department for the Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Health, wealth and lifestyles of the older population in England: THE 2002 ENGLISH LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AGEING Editors: Michael Marmot, James Banks, Richard Blundell, Carli Lessof and James Nazroo. London: Institute for Fiscal Studies.
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Academic, government, and other scientific researchers can use the data. The data can be accessed from the UK Data Archive by registered users of the Archive who have signed the standard undertaking form. Requests for additional information not contained in the public file

	should be addressed to the research team directly with a description of the intended research and the need for access to the additional information.
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### Growing Up in Scotland

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Fran Wasoff CRFR Director CRFR 23 Buccleuch Place Edinburgh EH8 9LN Tel: 0131 651 1832 Fax: 0131 651 1833 E-mail: <a href="mailto:Fran.Wasoff@ed.ac.uk">Fran.Wasoff@ed.ac.uk</a>	Paul Bradshaw Scottish Centre for Social Research 5 Leamington Terrace Edinburgh EH10 4JW Tel: 0131 228 2167 Fax: 0131 228 8250 E-mail: <a href="mailto:p.bradshaw@scotcen.org.uk">p.bradshaw@scotcen.org.uk</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	Growing Up in Scotland (GUS) is a large-scale longitudinal social survey designed to examine the characteristics, circumstances and behaviours of children from birth to late adolescence (and possibly beyond). It will form a central part of the Scottish Executive's strategy for the long-term monitoring and evaluation of its policies for children, with a specific focus on the early years. The primary objective of the survey is to address a significant gap in the evidence base for early years policy monitoring and evaluation. It will collect information about the experiences of young children and their families from birth to age 5 and provide the basis for tracking their development into adolescence. The data will also serve wider policy research requirements for cross sectional analysis of issues affecting children and young people.	
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Pregnancy and birth, Childcare and issues relating to work/life balance, Parenting and family life, Child health and development, Parental health, Access to, awareness of and use of services	
<b>START DATE</b>	2005 (fieldwork from April 2005 – Jan 2006)	
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annually to age 5, less frequent after that until teenage years	
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Scotland. The study has a national sample, which is large enough to support detailed analysis by key sub-groups, but does not allow analysis by highly local geographic areas.	
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals	
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Initially, face-to-face CAPI interviews are being conducted with main carers in their own homes, but as the cohort ages, these are likely to be supplemented (and eventually replaced) by interviews with the children themselves. Subsequent sweeps will also involve data collection from partners. The interview is quantitative and consists almost entirely of closed questions that are interviewer-administered, though a subset uses self-completion methods (CASI).	
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	There are two cohorts for the study, both being recruited and interviewed during the period March 2005 to January 2006. The first consists of 5,000 children resident in Scotland who were born in the period May 2004-February 2005. The second consists of 3,000 children born in the period May 2002-February 2003. Each of these cohorts will be revisited annually up to age 4-5.	
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	The sample is drawn from Child Benefit Records (CBR), held by the Department of Work and Pensions on behalf of the Inland Revenue.	
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Interviewing is clustered in particular geographic areas (known as Primary Sampling Units or PSUs). These are based on aggregations of Data Zones (a new geographic unit that is increasingly being used as the basis of neighbourhood statistics in Scotland). These were randomly selected within a stratification scheme based on region and deprivation. Within each sample PSU, all eligible children are then sampled for the 0-1 cohort and 3/5ths of all eligible children are selected for the 2-3 cohort. Where a 0-1 year-old has a sibling aged 2-3, one child is selected at random.	
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	The survey design consists of initially recruiting a total of 8,000 parents in 2005 in two cohorts of children (5000 from birth, 3000 from age two) and interviewing parents annually, up to when the child reaches age five.	
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Growing Up in Scotland study was commissioned by the Scottish Executive Education Department (SEED).	
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Preliminary analysis of the data will be carried out by ScotGen (survey contractors) on behalf of the Scottish Executive and will take the form of an overview report, to be completed by the summer of 2006	
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Data from the survey will be made publicly available through the ESRC funded UK Data Archive.	

### Longitudinal Study – England & Wales

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	<u>Government and other non-academic users</u>  Longitudinal Study Zone B7/10 Health and Care Division Office for National Statistics 1 Drummond Gate	<u>Academic users</u>  Centre for Longitudinal Study Information & User Support (CeLSIUS) Centre for Population Studies London School of Hygiene and Tropical
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	<p>London SW1V 2QQ Tel: +44 (0)20 7533 5190 Fax: +44 (0)20 7533 5103 Email: <a href="mailto:ls@ons.gsi.gov.uk">ls@ons.gsi.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/services/longitudinal.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/services/longitudinal.asp</a></p>	<p>Medicine 49-51 Bedford Square London WC1B 3DP Tel: +44 (0)20 7299 4634 Fax: +44 (0)20 7299 4637 Email: <a href="mailto:celsius@lshtm.ac.uk">celsius@lshtm.ac.uk</a> Website: <a href="http://www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk">http://www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk</a></p>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	<p>The LS was originally formed to study occupational mortality, but the richness and range of the study has allowed many innovative and groundbreaking analyses in such areas as migration, fertility, housing tenure, cancer studies and social mobility.</p> <p>The ONS Longitudinal Study (LS) contains anonymised linked census and event data for one per cent of the population of England and Wales. Events include births, deaths, widow(er)hoods, cancer registrations, migration to England and Wales (defined by registering with the NHS for medical cover), enlistments and entries to long-stay hospitals. Census data for co-resident household members is included. The LS sample originally included the 1971 Census of Population information, for people born on one of four selected dates of birth. These four dates were used to update the sample at the 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses and in routine event registrations. New LS members enter the study through birth and migration to NHS facilities in England and Wales. Existing members leave through death and emigration from NHS services in England and Wales. The study is representative of the population of England and Wales at the census years, and it permits analysis of health and mortality, social and economic change at the individual and household levels. The LS is used for longitudinal analysis in a wide range of social science disciplines, in multidisciplinary and cross national research. It has also been used in conjunction with other longitudinal data sets. The LS can be compared with similar data from France, Scandinavia, Italy, the Netherlands, and the USA.</p>	
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing	
<b>START DATE</b>	1971	
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	1971, 1981, 1991, 2001	
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	England and Wales	
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals, Households	
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Census questionnaire and event registration. Information from the 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses has been linked across censuses as well as information on events such as births, deaths and cancer registrations.	
<b>SAMPLE</b>	1% sample of the total population of England and Wales clustered by date of birth (4 individual dates of birth).	
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	1971 - 529,764 achieved records	
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	1981 - 535,859 achieved records, 1991 - 543,884 achieved records, 927,000 records as of 2001.	
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Office for National Statistics	
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	For a comprehensive list see <a href="http://www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/publications.html">http://www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/publications.html</a>	
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Academic and government researchers who have their projects approved by the ONS LS Research Board and have signed confidentiality undertakings can use the study data under supervision. Only aggregate-level data can be released to users outside ONS. Access to the data is only permitted within ONS by or under the supervision of LS support staff. The CeLSIUS team at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine provides a support service for academic users of the study.	

### Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	<p>Professor Paul Boyle School of Geography and Geosciences University of St Andrews Irvine Building St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AL Scotland, UK Phone +44 (0)1334 462397 Fax +44 (0)1334 463949 <a href="mailto:p.boyle@st-andrews.ac.uk">p.boyle@st-andrews.ac.uk</a> <a href="http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/gg/Research/PopHealth/long.shtml">http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/gg/Research/PopHealth/long.shtml</a></p>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	<p>Scotland was originally included in the Longitudinal Study collected by the UK Office for National Statistics based initially on a sample drawn from the 1971 UK census. Funding for the Scottish element of the LS was withdrawn and the original data was lost. The Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS), now under construction, will reintroduce the possibility for health research based on this</p>

	form of longitudinal data for Scotland. Like the Longitudinal Study for England and Wales, which has been running for 30 years, the SLS will link Census, vital statistics and cancer records for a sample of the Scottish population. The data allow analysis of occupational mortality, employment status and mortality, economic status and cancer registrations, socio-economic factors associated with teenage pregnancy, survival analysis of cancer by area deprivation, inequalities in health, patterns of retirement migration, the effects of divorce and remarriage on housing tenure, links between social and geographical mobility, the effects of the ageing population, the patterns of employment of men and women through the life course, changes in birth spacing, associations between fertility and cancer survival, the prevalence of different cancers, and related issues for Scotland.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; children; demography and migration; employment and labour markets; sex and gender; health and disability; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	1991
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	The census data is collected every 10 years; most medical data is collected continuously. The data were assembled into the SLS in one multi-year operation
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Scotland
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Administrative records, Linked sources, Aggregated administrative data
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Residents of Scotland: all people born on 20 random birthdays are included (these 20 dates of birth include the 4 dates covered in the LS of England and Wales)
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	A 5.5% sample drawn from the 1991 and 2001 Census and records of inter-censal births and immigrants
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Random sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	The study will cover approximately 257,000 sample members and an additional around 385,000 people living in the households of the originally sampled people
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Not yet known
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Chief Scientist Office, Scottish Higher Education Funding Council
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS</b>	n/a
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	The data are being developed for academic researchers, social policy analysts and government departments. Data will be released as tabulations, statistical summaries or aggregated data only, initially in document form, but if future funds are found, a web-based system creating customised information may be developed. Researchers will not receive individual-level SLS data directly, but it may be possible for researchers to pay the study team to conduct individual-level analysis and then release aggregated results.

### Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Iain Noble, Department for Educations Skills Research Intelligence Team Room W609 Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel: 0114 259 1180 email <a href="mailto:iain.noble@dfes.qsi.gov.uk">iain.noble@dfes.qsi.gov.uk</a> .	Liz Wilde Department for Educations Skills Research Intelligence Team Room W601 Moorfoot Sheffield S1 4PQ UK <a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/research/">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/research/</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	This dataset will follow young people in the UK age 14-25. The interviews cover many different topics. For young people we would like to ask about things such as: what they think about their school, what they do there, what they see themselves doing in a few years' time and how they like to spend their free time outside school. Among the topics for parents are: their involvement in their son's or daughter's education; their views on their school and on education in general; what they would like their child to do when they reach 16; things they might do together as a family and some information, for statistical purposes, about what want the people living in the household are doing now. We also need to ask a few questions about things parents may have done in the way of paid work in the time since their son or daughter was born.	
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Education and training; sex and gender; young people	
<b>START DATE</b>	2004	
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	National sample	
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals	
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	The first part of the study involves an interview at home with the young person sampled. We would also like to talk to the parent who is most involved with their education – this might be their mother or father – it's up to you to decide who this should be. There will also be a short interview with any other parent or guardian in the household. The parents can, of course, decide to be there for both interviews if they wish and do them together.	

<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	A sample of schools was selected at random from all those in England with Year 9 pupils in January 2004. A sample of around 21,000 pupils was then picked, again at random, from all the pupils in Year 9 at those schools.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	2003 Pupil Census.
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Random sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	21,000
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	DfES
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Scoping Study and Development Work for a New Cohort Study of Young People (14 to 25): Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE). See <a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/RRP/u013779/index.shtml">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/RRP/u013779/index.shtml</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Contact <a href="mailto:iain.noble@dfes.gsi.gov.uk">iain.noble@dfes.gsi.gov.uk</a> .

### The Millennium Cohort Study (MCS)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Professor Heather Joshi / Kate Smith The Millennium Cohort Study, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London, WC1H 0AL Tel.: +44 (0)20 7612 6538 / 6902 Fax.: +44 (0)20 7612 6880 Email: <a href="mailto:mcs@cls.ioe.ac.uk">mcs@cls.ioe.ac.uk</a> www: <a href="http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/">http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Child of the New Century Survey is the fourth of Britain's national longitudinal birth cohort studies. The study aims to provide information and understanding of the social conditions surrounding birth and early childhood, increasingly appreciated as fundamental to the study of the whole of the life course. This applies across the range, from the origins of social exclusion through investigation of the influence of early circumstances on health over the life course to providing evidence for major policy initiatives such as "Sure Start". The information gathered on health, education, family, employment etc are put together by scientists and policy makers to understand and improve life in the UK today and in the future.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Major questions about the prospects for children born in 2000-1 concern poverty and wealth, the quality of family life and its support by public policy and the broader community. The health and wellbeing of parents and infants will be located in the context of the rich socio-economic data to be collected in the study. Issues to emerge for future sweeps of the cohort will include: advantage and disadvantage in education, health, employment and the parenting of the next generation. Besides changing family forms, there are social and economic changes in the labour market, technology, social polarization, gender roles, and the ideology of individualism. These will make the unfolding lives of the new cohort different from those of their predecessors.
<b>START DATE</b>	2001
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	2001, 2003, 2006
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Interviews in 2001 were carried out with both mothers and (where resident) fathers or father figures. A structured interview will be conducted with each parent by Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). A Computer Aided Self-completion Interview (CASI) will also be administered.
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	The sample population of 23,000 was drawn from all live births in the UK over a 12 month period, beginning 1 September 2000 in England and Wales, and 1 December 2000 in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The sample was selected from a random sample of electoral wards, disproportionately stratified to ensure adequate representation of all four UK countries, disadvantaged areas and those with high concentrations of Black and Asian families.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	All live births in the UK over a 12 month period, beginning 1 September 2000 in England and Wales, and 1 December 2000 in Scotland and Northern Ireland
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Stratified random sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	Of the 23,000 families originally contacted, 18,553 Child of the New Century families were interviewed throughout England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland between June 2001 and January 2003.
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Of the 18,553 families who took part in the first survey, almost 15,000 agreed to take part again in the second survey. Interviewing took place throughout England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland between September 2003 and April 2005. The Age 5 survey will start in January 2006 in England and Wales and April 2006 in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The Economic and Social Research Council. A consortium of government departments headed by Office of National Statistics.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS</b>	'Children of the 21st Century: from birth to nine months'. information on data and documentation can be found at

	<a href="http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=0001000200010015">http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=0001000200010015</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Multi-purpose, multi-disciplinary datasets are available to the research community via the ESRC Data Archive. MCS data can be accessed by registering with the UK Data Archive, which is administered by the Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS) at the University of Essex. You can then download data in a variety of formats, together with all necessary documentation, or order delivery of a CD-ROM.

### The 1958 National Child Development Study (NCDS)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The 1958 National Child Development Study (NCDS) is a continuing, multi-disciplinary longitudinal study which takes as its subjects all those living in Great Britain who were born in one week in 1958. Since 1958 there have been seven attempts to gather information from the full cohort.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	With each successive attempt, the scope of enquiry has broadened from a strictly medical focus at birth, to encompass physical, educational and social development at the age of seven, eleven and sixteen, and physical, educational, social and economic development at 23, 33, 42 and 46 years. A comprehensive medical follow up was additionally carried out at age 44.
<b>START DATE</b>	1958
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	1958, 1965, 1969, 1974, 1978 (exam data), 1981, 1991, 1995 (10% sample), 1999/2000, 2002 (medical), 2004
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	England, Wales and Scotland
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Information has been collected from a number of different sources, and in a variety of ways. For the birth survey information was obtained from the mother and from medical records by the midwife. For the purposes of the first three NCDS surveys, information was obtained from parents (who were interviewed by health visitors), head teachers and class teachers (who completed questionnaires), the schools health service (who carried out medical examinations) and the subjects themselves (who completed tests of ability and, latterly, questionnaires). During the collection of exam data in 1978 information was obtained only from the schools and colleges by postal survey. The 1981 survey differs in that information was obtained from the subject by professional survey research interviewer, and from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses - from which variables describing area of residence were taken. Similarly, the 1991 survey also relied on survey research interviewers to collect information from cohort members. Self-completion questionnaires were also used to gather data from NCDS subjects and from husbands, wives, and cohabiters. In addition, for a random sample of one in three cohort members, information was collected for all natural or adopted children who were living with them. Data were gathered from the children themselves, and from their mother, or mother-figure (who might be the cohort member, or their spouse or partner), using a series of age-specific assessments of cognitive and behavioural development. These were supplemented by a mother interview, and by interviewer observations of mother-child interaction. For the 1999/2000 survey, information was gathered from cohort members by interview and by self-completion. CAPI (Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing) and CASI (Computer-assisted Self Interviewing) were used for the first time. the 2004 survey was a telephone (CATI) interview
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	All babies born in one week in GB in 1958
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Birth records of births in the UK in one week in March 1958 maintained by health authorities.
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Simple random sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	17,414
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	The figure of 17,414 achieved at birth in 1958 was estimated to have included between 96% and 98% of all births in England, Scotland, and Wales in the survey week. Sample sizes at following data collection points: age 7 15,568, age 11 15,503, age 16 14,761, age 20 (exams) 14,370, age 23 12,537, age 33 11,407, age 41/2, 11,419, age 44 (medical) 9,339 and age 46 9533.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	NCDS has not benefited from continuing funding. The resources needed to carry out each stage of the study have had to be separately negotiated. Those providing funds for the main follow-ups are identified below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth survey, 1958: National Birthday Trust Fund.</li> <li>• Seven-year follow-up, 1965: Department of Education &amp; Science.</li> <li>• Eleven-year follow-up, 1969: Social Science Research Council.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sixteen-year follow-up, 1974: Department of Education &amp; Science and Department of Health &amp; Social Security.</li> <li>• Collection of exam results, 1978: Department of Education &amp; Science.</li> <li>• Twenty-three-year follow-up, 1981: Department of Health &amp; Social Security; Department of Education &amp; Science; Department of Employment; Manpower Services Commission; and Department of the Environment.</li> <li>• Thirty-three-year follow-up, 1991: Economic and Social Research Council; Department of Health; Department of Social Security Employment Department; Department of Education and Science; Department of the Environment; Transport and Road Research Laboratory; Health and Safety Executive; and US National Institute of Child Health and Development.</li> <li>• Forty-one/two year follow-up, 1999/2000: Economic and Social Research Council.</li> <li>• Forty-four year Medical follow up, 2002: Medical Research Council.</li> <li>• Forty-six year follow up, 2004: Economic and Social Research Council.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	<p>Over the years, many publications, dealing with all aspects of life and development, have come from the research based on the information gathered on the birth cohort. A limited number of key publications are listed below. A comprehensive publication list is available from the addresses given below.</p> <p>Butler, N. R., and Bonham, D. G. (1963) Perinatal Mortality. Edinburgh: E &amp; S Livingstone  Butler, N. R., and Alberman, E. D. (1969) Perinatal Problems. Edinburgh: E &amp; S Livingstone  Davie, R., Butler, N. R., and Goldstein, H. (1972) From Birth to Seven. London: Longman.  Fogelman, K. (1976) Britain's Sixteen-Year-Olds. London: National Children's Bureau  Fogelman, K. (Ed) (1983) Growing Up in Great Britain: collected papers from the National Child Development Study. London: Macmillan  Ferri, E. (Ed) (1993) Life at 33: the fifth follow-up of the National Child Development Study. London: National Children's Bureau, City University, Economic and Social Research Council.  CHANGING LIVES PUB  Ferri, E., Bynner, J. and Wadsworth M. (eds) (2003) Changing Britain, Changing Lives: Three Generations at the end of the Century. London: Institute of Education Bedford Way Papers</p>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	<p>Any researcher agreeing not to violate the confidentiality of the participants can access the data. Some variables are anonymised to protect confidentiality. The data are available on CD both from the UK Data Archive and University of Manchester Computing (MIMAS). Mimas also provides on-line access to the data. On line documentation and documentation which can be downloaded from the internet are available from the UK Data Archive, MIMAS, and the Centre for Longitudinal Studies. A User Support Group open to all users has developed to promote use of the data and to provide advice and guidance to users. The user group can also arrange access to non-computerised and non-archived data in some cases. New and revised datasets are often made available to users by the User Support Group before deposit with the UK Data Archive. Users must sign an undertaking not to abuse the data before any form of access can be permitted.</p>

### The MRC National Survey of Health and Development (NSHD). The British 1946 birth cohort study

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	<p>The NSHD is a prospective, longitudinal birth cohort study, and one of the longest running large-scale studies of human development in the world. Its aim is to map biological and social pathways to health and disease, from early life to ageing. The study began in 1946 as an investigation of maternity and birth circumstances. The project has since evolved into a study of physical and mental health in age. Physical health of children has been measured through growth, illness and disability; and for adults in terms of blood pressure, respiratory function, disability, balance, grip strength, body mass index, waist/hip ratio), menopausal transition, and illness. Mental health has been measured in terms of behaviour in childhood and adolescence (based on the reports of mothers and teachers). For adults, mental health is assessed using measures of anxiety and depression. Cognitive function was measured at the ages 8, 11, 15, 26, 43 and 53 years. Information has been collected by health visitors, from mothers, and from medical records, school nurses, teachers, interviewers, research nurses and postal contacts.</p>
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	<p>Ageing and older people; children; <i>crime and justice</i>; demography and migration; education and</p>

	training; employment and labour markets; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; households and families; <i>leisure</i> ; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	1946
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Data collections were undertaken 10 times in the preschool and school years, and 10 times in adulthood. Data was collected annually on women's health from ages 47 to 55 years and on first born children at ages 4 and 8 years.
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	England, Wales and Scotland
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Respondents self-completed questionnaires, and also were interviewed by the research team. Health and educational professionals also provided details on sample members, and nurses collected physical measures.
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	The sample was taken from all the single born, legitimate births occurring in England, Wales and Scotland in the week 3-9 March 1946. The study selected a random of 1 in 4 children whose mothers were wives of manual workers, and all children whose mothers were wives of non-manual or agricultural workers.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Birth records
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Disproportionate random sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	5,362
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Birth (1946) 100%; wave 2 (age 2, 1948) 94%; wave 3 (age 4, 1950) 96%; wave 4 (age 6, 1952) 95%; wave 5 (age 7, 1953) 93%; wave 6 (age 8, 1954) 92%; wave 7 (age 9, 1955) 87%; wave 8 (age 10, 1956) 85%; wave 9 (age 11, 1957) 89%; wave 10 (age 13, 1959) 86%; wave 11 (age 15, 1961) 89%; wave 12 (age 19, 1965) 75%; wave 13 (age 20, 1966) 83%; wave 14 (age 22, 1968) 84%; wave 15 (age 23, 1969) 67%; wave 16 (age 25, 1971) 74%; wave 17 (age 26, 1972) 85%; wave 18 (age 31, 1977) 78%; wave 19 (age 36, 1982) 86%; wave 20 (age 43, 1989) 85%; wave 21 (age 53, 1999) 88%
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Chiefly Medical Research Council, but currently also grants from National Institutes of Ageing via RAND, and the European Commission Biomed Programme
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	A history of the study in its social context up to 1990 is given in <i>The Imprint of Time</i> (Wadsworth MEJ, Oxford University Press, 1991). A summary of findings from the study up to 1997 can be found in Wadsworth MEJ and Kuh DJ. Childhood influences on adult health. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 1997, 11, 2-20. References to recent findings are shown under <u><i>Current and recent research</i></u> at <a href="http://www.nshd.mrc.ac.uk/">http://www.nshd.mrc.ac.uk/</a> . Also see <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wadsworth MEJ, Butterworth SL, Hardy RJ, Kuh DJ, Richards M, Langenberg C, Hilder WS, Connor M. The life course prospective design: an example of benefits and problems associated with study longevity. <i>Social Science &amp; Medicine</i>, 2003;57:2193-2205.</li> <li>De Stavola BL, dos Santos Silva I, McCormack V, Hardy RJ, Kuh DJ, Wadsworth MEJ. Childhood growth and breast cancer. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i>, 2004, 159, 671-82.</li> <li>Hardy R &amp; Wadsworth M. The British Birth Cohort Studies: Childhood influences on adult life. American Statistical Associations 2000 Proceedings of the Section on Government Statistics and Section of Social Statistics, 2001, 28-34.</li> <li>Hardy R. Testing life course hypotheses using a birth cohort study: opportunities and challenges. <i>International Journal of Circumpolar Health</i>, 2002, 61, Abstracts Suppl. 1, p. 95 (abstract).</li> <li>Longford N, Ely M, Hardy R &amp; Wadsworth M. Handling missing data in diaries of alcohol consumption. <i>Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series(A)</i> 2000, 163, 381-402.</li> <li>dos Santos Silva I, de Stavola B, Mann V, Kuh D, Hardy R &amp; Wadsworth M. Pre-natal factors, childhood growth trajectories and age at menarche: implications for life course epidemiology. <i>International Journal Epidemiology</i>, 2002, 31, 405-12.</li> <li>Hardy R &amp; Kuh D. Change in psychological and vasomotor symptom reporting during the menopause. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i>, 2002:1975-88.</li> <li>Kuh D, Hardy R, Chaturvedi N &amp; Wadsworth M. Birth weight, childhood growth and abdominal obesity in adult life. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i>, 2002, 26, 40-7.</li> </ul>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Limited access is available to researchers working on similar scientific projects. Prospective users should apply to the data collectors with a proposal for the use of the data.

### Newham Household Panel Study - Living in Newham (NHPS)

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SUMMARY OF STUDY	This study will aid the London Borough of Newham (LBN) to make effective policies. The Borough of Newham has a diverse population with relatively high rates of disadvantage. The study specifically aims to assist with regeneration initiatives and measures to reduce deprivation (such as increasing skills and employment opportunities).	
MAIN TOPICS COVERED	Ageing and older people; children; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; <i>leisure</i> ; living conditions; social care and welfare; transport, travel, and tourism; young people	
START DATE	June to September 2002	
DATA COLLECTION DATES	Annually: June to September 2003	
REGIONS COVERED	Newham (London borough)	
UNITS STUDIED	Individuals, Families, Households	
METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION	This study collected data through face to face interviews, and respondents received a £5 voucher in exchange for their participation in the study. The study team translated questionnaires and showcards into the six most common languages after English used in Newham, and interviewers able to speak these languages have worked with the survey. All questionnaires are derived from the British Household Panel Study and follow the same format. A proxy questionnaire collects minimal data on absent or consenting but non-responding household members.	
SAMPLE	People aged 16+ living in private households in the London Borough of Newham	
INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE	1680 addresses were sampled, and 1052 households were interviewed, and 1733 of the 2158 eligible individuals completed the first wave interview.	
ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES	65% of sampled households participated; 80% of enumerated eligible individuals completed the person questionnaire.	
SOURCES OF FUNDING	The London Borough of Newham funds the training and recruitment of interviewers directly although the recruitment is to be undertaken by ISER staff. The pretest and main fieldwork stages are to be conducted by ISER and funded by LBN on a contract basis.	
MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY	None yet	
DATA ACCESS	The London Borough of Newham will control all access to the data resulting from the NHPS. Substantive research will be conducted by ISER staff alone and in conjunction with researchers from the LBN. At this time, criteria for access have not been devised.	

### Scottish School Leavers Survey

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SUMMARY OF STUDY	This cohort study tracks the experiences associated with different educational outcomes. This is a cohort study of school pupils in the fourth year of secondary education (age 16). The Students have been asked about perceptions of school, reasons for staying in education or leaving school, help with decision making, employment and training activity, job satisfaction, socio-economic and family background, facilities available at home and parental support, future plans.
MAIN TOPICS COVERED	Demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; leisure; living conditions; social care and welfare; young people
START DATE	Scottish Executive has sponsored surveys of school leavers and young people since the early 1970s. These include the first incarnation of the <i>Scottish School-Leavers Survey</i> (SLSS) which, in the mid-1980s, was subsumed within the broader <i>Scottish Young People's Survey</i> (SYPS). Following a review in 1991 of the use made of the findings by the Scottish Executive Education and Industry Department (SEEID), the survey was redesigned and resumed the title of the <i>Scottish School-Leavers Survey</i> . A further review in 1996 led to the establishment of the current design, which involves sampling cohorts of young people in fourth year and then collecting data from them on four occasions, at the ages of 16-17, 18-19, 21-22 and 23-24 years
DATA COLLECTION DATES	Often annually, but regularly there are years where data is not collected
REGIONS COVERED	National
UNITS STUDIED	Individuals

<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Data are collected by postal and self-completion questionnaire
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Students aged 16 in Scotland, with the aim of following them up at ages 18-19, 21-22 and 23-24.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	School records, Education Statistics Division returns on school leavers
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	One-stage stratified or systematic random sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	In 1991-92, 3,734 students interviewed; in 1992-93, 3,469 students interviewed; in 1993-94, 3,223 students interviewed. In 1995, 2,912 18 and 19 year-olds were re-contacted. The sample for the 1999 follow-up survey included all those who had responded to the 1995 follow-up survey. The 2001 sweep obtained data from 5003 students, and the latest 2003 sweep (cohort 4, sweep 1) obtained interviews from 5088 people.
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	1991-92 the response rate was 70% (74% excluding those from whom it was known a response could not be obtained e.g. Post Office returns); in 1992-93 73% (76%); in 1993-94 66% (70%); in 1995 (the 18-19 follow-up) 56% (62%); in 1996-97 72%. There is significant variation in non-response by the level of qualification achieved, stage of leaving, type of schools attended, region and gender.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The Scottish Executive
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Lynn, P. (1994) <i>The Scottish School-Leavers Survey: the 1992 leavers</i> , Edinburgh: Scottish Office Education Department. Lynn, P. and Purdon, S., <i>An analysis of factors related to non-response in a postal survey of young people</i> , paper presented to the RSS International Conference, Newcastle upon Tyne, 14 September, 1994. Lynn, P. and Farrant, G. (1994) <i>The Scottish School-Leavers Survey series: the survey of 1992 leavers, technical report</i> , SCPR. Lynn, P. (1995) <i>The Scottish School-Leavers Survey series: the survey of 1993 leavers, technical report</i> , SCPR. Lynn, P. (1995) <i>Scottish School-Leavers Survey series: the 1993 leavers</i> , Edinburgh: Scottish Office Education and Industry Department. Courtenay, G. and Lynn, P. (2000) <i>Scottish School-Leavers Survey, 17 in '97: the experiences of Scotland's 16-17 year olds in 1997</i> , London: National Centre for Social Research (formerly SCPR). Anderson, S. et al. (2004) <i>17 in 2003 - Scotland's young people: findings from the Scottish School-Leavers Survey</i> , Edinburgh: Scottish Centre for Social Research
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Any interested party can read reports in the public domain using the data. The data are available to researchers who sign a confidentiality undertaking with the UK Data Archive. Reports using the data can be ordered from the Scottish Office. The data are available to people who become users of the UK Data Archive. Commercial users must pay a fee for access to the data.

### West of Scotland 11 to 16 Study

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	This study is a school-based survey of 2,500 young people who were first surveyed at the age of 11 (final year of primary school), and followed up at ages 13 (second year of secondary school) and 15 (last year of compulsory education) to investigate social aspects of health and health behaviours in adolescence.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Children; crime and justice; demography and migration; education and training; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; households and families; leisure; living conditions; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	School year 1994 - 1995
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Biennially, two follow ups: school year 1996-7, school year 1998-9
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Central Clydeside Conurbation (that is, in and around Glasgow)
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Schools, Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Most data were collected with self-complete questionnaires, though brief interviews and physical measures were obtained during classroom sessions at each age. Additional data was collected through self-completion questionnaires given to parents and teachers of the children at the age 11 sweep of collection. The age 15 data were collected via a computer-administered psychiatric interview (the Voice-DISC).
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	Final year primary school children (1994-5 academic year)
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Schools within the Central Clydeside Conurbation, stratified on the basis of geographical location, denomination and deprivation
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Stratified sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	1994-5 (baseline): issued sample = 2793; achieved sample = 2586. 93% of target children

<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	1996-7: achieved sample = 2371 (92% of baseline, 85% of issued) 1998-9: achieved sample = 2196 (85% of baseline, 79% of issued)
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Medical Research Council of Great Britain
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	See <a href="http://www.msoc-mrc.gla.ac.uk/Publications/pub/wos11-16_MAIN.html">http://www.msoc-mrc.gla.ac.uk/Publications/pub/wos11-16_MAIN.html</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Members of the SPHSU research team have access to the data, and at this time, public use versions of the file are not available. Access has been granted to research teams which have worked on collaborative projects with the data collectors. In the future, data may be deposited with the UK Data Archive. Researchers wishing to collaborate with the SPHSU team should discuss their proposal with Dr. Patrick West or Dr. Helen Sweeting.

### West of Scotland Twenty-07 Study

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The survey is a resource for all Unit programmes. Its aim is to investigate the social processes producing or maintaining differences in health by key social positions (in particular, social class, gender, area of residence, age, ethnicity, and family composition). The survey should continue until 2007 (i.e. for twenty years).
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; children; crime and justice; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; leisure; living conditions; social care and welfare; transport, travel, and tourism; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	1987
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Main interviews with each cohort at four time points between 1987 and 2001 plus two additional postal contacts with the youngest age group. Until 2007 (twenty years)
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Glasgow, Central Clydesdale Conurbation
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Home-based interviews by qualified nurses and postal questionnaires. Originally only paper questionnaires were used, but now face-to-face interviews are also conducted by nurse interviewers using CAPI. For the 2000-2 the interviews have been computer-based, administered by trained nurses.
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	Random sample of individuals aged 15, 35 and 55 in 1987 in the Greater Glasgow conurbation
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	West of Scotland Voluntary Population Survey (enhanced electoral registration form). Cases were identified through a stratified random sample of 3 age cohorts (people aged 15, 35 and 55 in 1987) of residents in West Central Scotland (with an aim to contact 1000 people per age cohort), plus 600 additional people from the same age cohorts who lived in selected areas of Glasgow. Regions of Glasgow and the rest of the West of Scotland were selected to include areas with both good and poor health profiles. The study design has three components: (1) the regional sample - a random sample of people living in the Central Clydeside Conurbation, (2) the locality samples - random samples of people from two localities in Glasgow City, and (3) Sub-studies - in which small numbers of respondents from either the regional or locality samples are invited to take part in more focused studies.
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Stratified sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	4510 (in 1987/8)
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Varied by age cohort and locality
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Medical Research Council (MRC)
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	See <a href="http://www.msoc-mrc.gla.ac.uk/Publications/pub/wos2007_MAIN.html">http://www.msoc-mrc.gla.ac.uk/Publications/pub/wos2007_MAIN.html</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Members of the SPHSU research team have access to the data, and at this time, public use versions of the file are not available. Access has been granted to research teams which have worked on collaborative projects with the data collectors. In the future, data may be deposited with the UK Data Archive. Researchers wishing to collaborate with the SPHSU team should discuss their proposal with Dr. Patrick West or Graeme Ford.

### Youth Cohort Study - England and Wales

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Youth Cohort Study of England and Wales (YCS) is a major programme of longitudinal research designed to monitor the behaviour and decisions of representative samples of young people aged sixteen upwards as they make the transition from compulsory education to further or higher education, or to the labour market. It tries to identify and explain the factors which influence post-16 transitions, for example, educational attainment, training opportunities, and experiences at school. The Department for Education and Employment conducts the Youth Cohort Study (YCS) on a series of samples of young people in the spring after they have completed compulsory schooling, following them up for a number of waves. Samples of around 25,000 young people are generally followed up over a two-year period. To date (Summer 2004), the YCS covers ten cohorts and over twenty surveys. The first survey was carried out in 1985 and the most recent in 2002.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; households and families; housing; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	Spring 1985
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Biennially
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	England and Wales
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Generally, data was collected through postal questionnaires with a reminder postcard and two questionnaire reminders. Telephone contact is attempted for sample members who do not respond to the postal survey.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Young people of school leaving age (age 16) in England and Wales
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Records of pupils in year 11 in secondary schools in England and Wales (excluding special schools and schools with fewer than 15 year 11 pupils)
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Random sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	The sample size for the first wave has varied from cohort to cohort. Most have been within the range 20000 - 25000. 69% initial response rate
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Cohort 1, wave 1=69%, wave 2=75%, wave 3=84%; Cohort 2, wave 1=74%, wave 2=80%, wave 3=83%; Cohort 3, wave 1=77%, wave 2=76%, wave 3=76%; Cohort 4, wave 1=71%, wave 2=74%, wave 3=78%; Cohort 5, wave 1=72%, wave 2=75%, wave 3=77%; Cohort 6, wave 1=69%, wave 2=74%, wave 3=75%; Cohort 7, wave 1=66%, wave 2=62%; Cohort 8, wave 1=65%, wave 2=64%; Cohort 9, wave 1=65%, wave 2=69%, wave 3=65%; Cohort 10, wave 1=55%, wave 2=75%, wave 3=72%
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Department for Education and Employment
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	See <a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/search/results/kbsearch?sc=dfes&amp;ha=1&amp;qt=youth+cohort+study">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/search/results/kbsearch?sc=dfes&amp;ha=1&amp;qt=youth+cohort+study</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Academics and scientific researchers. Data on small geographical areas (anything below regional level) is restricted, as is any data that could identify individuals or schools. All of the data (anonymised) are deposited in the UK Data Archive at the University of Essex. Data are published in a Statistical First Release about nine months after the end of the fieldwork.

## EUROPEAN STUDIES

### Consortium of Household Panels for European Socio-economic Research (CHER)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	<p>CHER seeks to improve cross-national research on household dynamics with a European focus by providing a cross-nationally comparative database including both harmonised micro data and national level macro data. This data set was developed to enable researchers to compare changes in household composition, demographic details, income, basic health status, housing quality, household technology and facilities, and labour market participation for both individuals and households from 1990 through 2000 in 19 countries (for all of these years for which data is available for each country). The data files are organised by year at the household and individual levels, though a longitudinal survey participation file and a country level file containing harmonised national level information is also available.</p>
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	<p>Ageing and older people; children; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; living conditions; social care and welfare; young people.</p>
<b>START DATE</b>	1990
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annually to 2000 (2001 for Luxembourg and UK)
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Multinational comparative data sets: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States. National samples, England, Wales, Scotland for the UK.
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals, Families, Households
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Personal face-to-face interview
<b>SAMPLE/POPULATION</b>	Random national samples of private households (except in the case of Sweden and Finland, where the households of random national samples of individuals drawn from the national population registers are included).
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Varies by original survey, includes samples drawn from national registers of individuals, and multi-stage post code and address sampling
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Random national samples of private households (except in the case of Sweden and Finland, where the households of random national samples of individuals drawn from the national population registers are included).
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	For year 1995: Austria 7437 individuals; Belgium 8844 individuals; Denmark 5503 individuals; France 13306 individuals; Germany 13028 individuals; Greece 12271 individuals; Hungary 4445 individuals; Ireland 8531 individuals; Italy 17780 individuals; Luxembourg 5206 individuals; The Netherlands 9151 individuals; Poland 11529 individuals; Portugal 11858 individuals; Spain 16263 individuals; UK 9481 individuals. Countries for which 1995 data not available - Canada for year 1993 20,000 individuals; Finland for year 1997 8067 individuals; Sweden for year 1997 9597 individuals; Switzerland for year 1999 12931 individuals
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Varies, see the response rate for the individual data sets, range 50%-97%
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	European Commission, Fifth Framework Programme of the European Union within the Key Action Improving the socio-economic knowledge base, Contract no: HPSE-CT-1999-00037
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	A collection of CHER working papers are available on <a href="http://www.ceps.lu/publication/categorie.cfm?cat=18">http://www.ceps.lu/publication/categorie.cfm?cat=18</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Any academic, governmental, non-governmental, and non-commercial researchers. Apply to

	CEPS/Instead, or one of the other two CHER consortium senior partners, DIW or ISER, and sign the data release agreement
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## European Community Household Panel Survey (ECHP)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The data are collected to provide harmonised panel data at a European level that facilitate cross-European analysis of social and economic change. The data also facilitate comparative social policy analysis in Europe. The ECHP is a harmonised panel data set designed to collect the same information from individuals and households in several European countries. The study is co-ordinated in Luxembourg by Eurostat and Eurostat oversees the final data quality checking and the distribution of the data. National data collection units implement the study in each participating country. The survey covers current information about people's households, families, health, income, social contacts, education, housing, attitudes, and economic activity. The data also collect detailed income information covering the year prior to the survey, and detailed economic activity information that covers the full calendar year in the year prior to the year in which the interview transpires. This enables the researcher to see the range of labour market and income source change over a whole year and addition to observing current status change at the point of each interview. Researchers should note that the data for Sweden are cross-sectional only and do not allow for the tracking of individuals across time.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; children; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; leisure; living conditions; social care and welfare; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	1994 for Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the UK; 1995 for Austria; 1996 for Finland; 1997 for Sweden.
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annually. Wave 1: Interviews 1994, work history and some income information covering calendar year 1993; Wave 2: Interviews 1995, work history and some income information covering calendar year 1994; Wave 3: Interviews 1996, work history and some income information covering calendar year 1995; Wave 4: Interviews 1997, work history and some income information covering calendar year 1996; Wave 5: Interviews 1998, work history and some income information covering calendar year 1997; Wave 6: Interviews 1999, work history and some income information covering calendar year 1998; Wave 7: Interviews 2000, work history and some income information covering calendar year 1999; Wave 8: Interviews 2001, work history and some income information covering calendar year 2000.
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	National samples: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals, Families, Households
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Visit by an interviewer (pen and paper), Visit by an interviewer (using CAPI), Administrative records, Over the telephone (using CATI)
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Private households in each country
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Sample frames vary by country, but the sample frame is generally a region and address based frame from which individual addresses are selected, and interviews attempted with private households. Some Nordic countries drew samples of individuals from population registers, then followed all members of the households of the sampled individuals who lived in private households
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Multi-stage stratified random sampling
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	93% of the Wave 1 ECHP sample responded again in Wave 2. Country specific initial response rates are: Austria 68%, Belgium 84%, Denmark 62%, Finland not yet released, France 79%, Germany 48%, Greece 90%, Ireland 56%, Italy 91%, Luxembourg 41%, The Netherlands 87.5%, Portugal 89%, Spain 67%, Sweden 75%, United Kingdom 72%
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	In 1997 (Wave 4) the sample sizes were: Austria 3142 households, 6999 individuals; Belgium 3039 households, 5741 individuals; Denmark 2745 households, 4628 individuals; Finland 4108 households, 8067 individuals; France 6176 households, 12143 individuals; Germany 6163 households, 12059 individuals; Greece 4604 households, 10968 individuals; Ireland 2945 households, 6868 individuals; Italy 6713 households, 16594 individuals; Luxembourg 2523 households, 5805 individuals; The Netherlands 5049 households, 9089 individuals; Portugal 4802 households, 11625 individuals; Spain 5794 households, 14819 individuals; Sweden 5891

	households, 9597 individuals; United Kingdom 4965 households, 9146 individuals
<b>WEIGHTING</b>	Data are weighted to reflect the distribution of population groups in each country. The data are weighted centrally by Eurostat, and ECHP weights are not always identical to weights developed by the individual national data collection units for use with the data sets individually. All weights are cross-sectional, but also reflect the possibility of a person remaining in the panel by that wave. The cross-sectional weight for the most recent wave of data used acts as the longitudinal weight up to that wave.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Eurostat for those countries whose data is drawn exclusively for the ECHP; in five cases, the national contribution to the ECHP is drawn from an independent national longitudinal study with separate funding (Luxembourg - PSEL I then PSEL II; The Netherlands - , Germany - SOEP; Sweden - HUS; UK - BHPS), though Eurostat provides funds to convert the data into ECHP format
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	See <a href="http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/echpanel/library?l=/doc_pan/5_publications&amp;vm=detail&amp;sb=Title">http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/echpanel/library?l=/doc_pan/5_publications&amp;vm=detail&amp;sb=Title</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Any researcher whose proposed use of the data is approved by Eurostat can use the ECHP data. Generally, approved users will work at either a government agency or a social science/academic institution. The ECHP is available in two forms: the PDB and the UDB. The Production Database (PDB) contains all original information collected by each national data collection unit. Access to the PDB is highly restricted. The PDB is available for use only at Eurostat or within a national data collection unit (NDU). Access to the PDB files requires the approval of Eurostat as well as the NDU of all countries whose PDB data will be accessed. The User's Database (UDB) contains anonymised and amalgamated variables for all participating countries. Most researchers will access the UDB.

### European Longitudinal Study of Ageing Health and Competence (EXCELSA)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The study aimed to develop core indices of physiological, psychological and social competence and to assess relationships between ageing, health and competence in Europe. The study examined the cognitive competence of people aged 30-85 across equal numbers of men and women in 10 countries who occupied different psycho-social and socio-demographic statuses. Clinical measures, including height, weight, handgrip, and peak flow, also were collected.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; children; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; households and families; housing; leisure; living conditions
<b>START DATE</b>	1999
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annually
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Multinational comparative data sets: Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals, households
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	90-min in-home face-to-face interview. It contains a series of questions, instruments, scales and physical tests assessing social relationships and care-giving, mental abilities, well-being, personality, mastery and perceived control, self-reported health, lifestyles, anthropometry, bio behavioural measures and socio-demographic variables.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Equal numbers of men and women in 4 age cohorts, 30-49, 50-64, 65-74, and 75-85
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Households
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Quota sampling
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Not relevant as quota sampling employed
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Limited access is available in accordance with the European Study of Aging Protocol (ESAP). Contact the research team to discuss possible uses of the data.

### German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The GSOEP data give researchers the opportunity to observe and to analyze political and social transformations. The data supply information about objective as well as subjective living conditions, about the process of change in various areas of life and about the links between these areas and the changes themselves. The GSOEP is a wide-ranging representative longitudinal study of private households. It provides information on all household members, consisting of Germans living in the Old and New German States, Foreigners, and recent Immigrants to Germany. Some of the many topics of the survey include household composition, demographic attributes, housing characteristics,	
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; children; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; leisure; living conditions; social care and welfare; young people	
<b>START DATE</b>	1984 for West Germany, 1990 for ex-GDR	
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annually	
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	National sample, separate for old Federal Republic and former GDR	
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Households, individuals, families	
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	PAPI Interview	
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	A representative sample of private households in Germany. All members of the households aged 16 or older are questioned. The GSOEP data includes information on survey respondents, survey non-respondents, and children under age 16.	
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	The sample frame is drawn from a multi-stage random sample of addresses. From 1984, a special sample of foreign residents of Germany was included. People in this group were sampled from registers of foreign residents and included people who are institutionalised.	
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	As of 1994, The GSOEP was comprised of four samples. Sample A contains people living in private households in the western states of Germany, where the head of household is not of Turkish, Italian, Spanish, Greek, or Yugoslavian nationality. Sample B contains people living in private households in the western states of Germany where the head of household is of one of these nationalities. Together these two samples are a random sample of the population living in the western states of Germany in 1984. Sample C contains people living in private households in the eastern states of Germany in 1990 where the head of household was a German citizen. Sample D includes people living in private households in the western states of Germany containing an immigrant who came to the western states of Germany after 1984. It is an over sample of this immigrant population. When it is used together with the other three samples, a random sample of the German population is provided. Two supplementary samples (E and F) of individuals living in private households in East and West Germany in 1998 E and F were added in 1998 and 2000 respectively.	
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	86.01% (15,321 out of 17,813 individuals in 1994)	
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	In 2000, after a significant increase in sample size, over 20,000 individuals in 12,000 households were surveyed (in 1999, about 15,000 people in 7,700 households were surveyed). In 2003, there were 24,000 individuals in 12,000 households.	
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	SOEP was founded in 1983 as a project of Special Research Area 3 (Sfb 3), "Microanalytical Basis of Social Politics", at the Universities of Frankfurt/Main and Mannheim. From 1990 to 2002, SOEP was funded through the German National Science Foundation ( <u>Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft</u> , DFG). As a Service Unit of the Leibniz Association, SOEP now receives continued funding through the <u>Bund-Länder Commission for Educational Planning and Research Promotion</u> (BLK) by the Federal Government and the State of Berlin.	
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	For a comprehensive list see <a href="http://www.diw.de/english/sop/soep/pub/index.html">http://www.diw.de/english/sop/soep/pub/index.html</a> . There are also publications based on the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) and the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), as the data on Germany contained within these international comparable data sets is partly generated from SOEP data.	
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	The public use file of the GSOEP with anonymous micro data is provided at a nominal fee to universities and research centers. Use of the data is subject to special regulations. Data privacy laws necessitate the signing of a data transfer contract with the DIW. In order to get the GSOEP data researchers need to sign a data transfer contract with the DIW.	

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	INSEE 195 rue de Bercy Tour Gamma A 75582 Paris Cedex 12 France Phone +01 41 17 66 11 Fax +01 53 17 88 09 <a href="http://www.insee.fr/fr/home/home_page.asp">http://www.insee.fr/fr/home/home_page.asp</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The French Longitudinal Study allows the tracking of population trends in France, and adds a component of longitudinal analysis to the Census data collection. The data set links Census information from a 1% sample of the national population with annual mortality and event data.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; children; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; living conditions; social care and welfare; transport, travel, and tourism; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	1968
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annually
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	National sample
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals, Households
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Census data, administrative records, linked sources
<b>SAMPLE</b>	The resident population of France
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Census data and other official records
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Random sampling, with top-up sampling at each Census
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	1% of the resident population from the last Census; 560,000 people from the 1982 Census
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Nearly 100%, as drawn from administrative records
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	INSEE
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	For a comprehensive list of publications see <a href="http://www.insee.fr/en/ppp/collections.htm">http://www.insee.fr/en/ppp/collections.htm</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Restricted to 'safe setting'

### The Luxembourg Household Panel (PSELL) I & II

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	PSELL I and PSELL II traces living and working conditions of people living in private households in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The study follows households across time, collecting information on both the household and the individual levels. The survey includes collection of household budget management, and tries to assess overall wealth rather than simply collection income data. The study also collects a wide range of health data. SPELL II is an updated version of SPELL I.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Ageing and older people; children; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; <i>leisure</i> ; living conditions; social care and welfare; young people
<b>START DATE</b>	SPELL I 1985, SPELL II 1994
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annually, fieldwork runs May through October.
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	National sample
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Income groups within a household, Households, Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	The PSELL I and II are collected in face-to-face interviews using paper and pencil questionnaires. A minority of interviews is conducted also over the telephone. The questionnaires are entered into the computer using an advanced data entry program, which checks for completeness and consistency of the data.
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	A representative sample of people living in Luxembourg who are protected by social security;

	the basic sample represents 97% of the country's population. Foreign residents who have no links with the country's social security system or who do not live in a household where at least one of the members has such links; elderly persons living in a collective household such as an old people's home; and civil servants and employees at the European Institutions in Luxembourg are excluded.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Register from the Inspectorate General for Social Security. In 1991 an extension was added to the sample. These households were selected in wave 1 already, but were not included in the sample by then. In 1991 these households and their split-offs were included. PSELL II sample has been drawn from PSELL I sample. The PSELL I (1985-1994) was stopped because the sample was no longer representative for the population in Luxembourg, in a country which experienced a relative high immigration.
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Simple random sample.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	SPELL I 6,110 individuals in 2,012 households (73% initial response rate); SPELL II 8,232 individuals in 2,978 households (around 70% initial response rate)
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	
<b>WEIGHTING</b>	Estimations of population totals and related figures must be weighted in order to produce unbiased estimates. The weights comprise adjustment for the sampling procedure in wave one, and adjustments to account for attrition in later waves. Therefore the sample is re-weighted every wave (cross-sectional weights).
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The Luxembourg Government through a contract with CEPS/INSTEAD primarily funds the study. Additional funding is provided through EUROSTAT in correspondence with cloning the ECHP (European Community Household Panel) sample for Luxembourg.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Dickes, P.; P. Hausman ; A. Kerger; 1987: Méthodologie générale & répertoire des variables -1985- première vague, PSELL no. 1. Hausman, P.; F. Courtois; 1987: L'état de la pauvreté au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, PSELL no 2. Hausman, P.; 1987: Description des niveaux de vie et de bien-être économique en 1985: principaux résultats, PSELL no.3. Tournois, J.; 1988: Logistique et documentation, PSELL no.9. Tournois, J.; 1988: Documentation transversale des variables "1985": Première vague, PSELL no. 10. Kerger, A.; R. De Wever; 1988: Description statistique des variables du questionnaire. -1986- Second vague, PSELL no. 12. Hausman, P; 1990: Le mode d'échantillonnage du panel "Liewen zu Letzeburg", PSELL no. 14. Kerger, A.; 1989: La collecte des données en 1986. Elaboration du questionnaire déroulement de l'enquête, opérations de chiffrement, PSELL no. 16. Gailly, B.; Hausman, P. ; 1990: Dispositif des pondérations individuelles et des pondérations ménages en 1985 et 1986. -Première version, mars 1990, PSELL no. 19. Hausman, P.; 1990: Les indicateurs sociaux de pauvreté: Tableaux de base et documentation. PSELL no. 21. Hausman, P.; 1990: Imputation in income, PSELL no. 27.
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Access to the original data is allowed for scientific and academic researchers. People can also access the version of the SPELL I data cloned into the ECHP format by following the procedures to access the ECHP (Waves 1-3 only) through EUROSTAT. Likewise for SPELL II (Waves 2 – 9 only). CEPS/Instead has European Union funding for a program called IRIIS-CI that offers funding to researchers who wish to come to the Differdange facility to work with the micro data. The PSELL-II data is cloned into 4 comparative data sets, PACO, CHER, ECHP, and Luxembourg Income Study, and users can also access the data by accessing these data sets.

### The Swedish Level of Living Survey

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Robert Erikson
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	To study the distribution of welfare in Sweden. Influenced by Titmuss (1958) 'command over resources' as an essential concept for investigations of people's welfare and well-being.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Health and access to care, employment and working conditions, economic resources, educational resources, family and social interaction, housing and neighbourhood facilities, security of life and property, recreation and culture, political resources.
<b>START DATE</b>	1968
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	1974, 1981, 1991
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	National sample
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals, institutions (workplaces)
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Face-to-face interview (questionnaires)
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	0.001 random sample of Swedish population
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Swedish population age 15-75
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Random sample
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	Approx 6,500 (90.8% initial response rate)
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE</b>	Non-response rates in 1974 914.8%), 1981 (17.6%), 1991 (20.9).

<b>SIZES</b>	Additional survey carried out in 1992 including all older than 75 who had previously been surveyed. Sample = 1936, non-response just 4.6%. All workplaces of interviewees with 10+ workforce included in 1991 round of interviews.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Initially a government commission. Statistics Sweden from 1970s, Swedish Institute of Social Research.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Erikson, R., and Lundberg, R., (eds.) (1987). Welfare in Transition, a survey on living conditions in Sweden 1968-1981. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Fritzell, J., and Lundberg, O., (eds) (1994a) Vardagens villkor. Levnadsförhållanden i Sverige under tre decennier. Stockholm: Brombergs. See Fritzell, J. and Lundberg, O (2000) The Swedish level of Living Survey: Longitudinal Research on Life Chances over the Life Course. In Carl-Gunner Janson (ed) Seven Swedish Longitudinal Studies in the behavioural sciences. Stockholm: Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research.
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	

### Sweden. Individual Development and Adaptation: The IDA program

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Lars. R. Bergman
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	Main purpose is to investigate how person and environmental factors, separately and in interaction with each other, operate and influence the course of individual development in a lifelong perspective. A central theme is to shed light on the processes regulating individuals' patterns of adaptation in adult life – including social, mental and physical aspects. Follow-up of two age cohorts in one community from the age of 10 and 13 respectively, up to adulthood.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Educational, vocational career choices, work and spare time activities, life satisfaction, social, mental and physical well-being, criminal behaviour, drug abuse, social and physical environments
<b>START DATE</b>	1965
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annually to 12th grade (age 19), at various age points. Latest was in 1998
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Individual community on Sweden: a municipality in central Sweden
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individual, institutions (environment measures),
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Administrative/public records, questionnaire, biological measures (sub-sample)
<b>SAMPLE / POPULATION</b>	All 3rd, 6th, 8th graders attending the regular school system
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	School records
<b>TYPE OF SAMPLE</b>	Clustered
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	1393
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	1,400 of the 3rd graders active in 1998
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Swedish Research Council
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Magnusson, D., Dunér, A. and Zetterblom, G. (1975) Adjustment – a longitudinal study. Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell. Magnusson, D. (1988) Individual Development from an interactional perspective. Vol 1 in Magnusson, D. (ed.) Paths through life. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum. Magnussen, D and Bergman, L (2000). Individual Development and Adaptation: the IDA Program. In Carl-Gunner Janson (ed) Seven Swedish Longitudinal Studies in the behavioural sciences. Stockholm: Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research.
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Database is mainly used by researchers active within the program, guest researchers and graduate students. For researchers wanting to use the data, the research plan needs to be evaluated from a scientific and ethical standpoint. The data processing is done within the research team.

## AUSTRALIA STUDIES

### Growing Up in Australia – Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	FaCS LSAC project team Phone: (02) 6244 8680 Email: <a href="mailto:LSAC@facs.gov.au">LSAC@facs.gov.au</a>	A contract was signed in March 2002 between FaCS and the Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) to manage and implement the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children. AIFS is acting as the lead agency for a consortium of leading research organisations. AIFS sub-contracted Colmar Brunton Social Research, in conjunction with I-View, to undertake the data collection for the first wave of the study. The Australian Bureau of Statistics will be undertaking data collection for Waves 2 to 4. State/Territory governments and the community and research sector are represented on an advisory Steering Committee.
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	Growing up in Australia – the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) is a multiple cohort study aimed at identifying the key factors influencing child outcomes over the developmental life course in the early years, including their interaction. A range of age appropriate developmental outcomes are being measured, including physical and mental health, social and developmental, academic, and risk behaviours.	
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Child outcomes to be measured include behavioural and emotional adjustment, language and cognitive development, readiness to learn, overall health, motor/physical development, and social competence. Data will also be collected on key factors influencing developmental outcomes. These factors relate to the child (for example, health, temperament, literacy experiences), the parents (for example, socioeconomic status, parenting style, health), and the broader family, child care, school and community environments. In addition, information on key life events which can lift or depress a developmental trajectory (for example, illness or injury, entry to child care or school, separation or divorce of parents) will be collected.	
<b>START DATE</b>	2004	
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Data are being collected over seven years from two cohorts every two years. The first cohort of children aged less than 12 months in 2003/04 will be followed until they reach 6 to 7 years of age, and the second cohort comprising children aged 4 years in 2003/04 will be followed until they reach 10 or 11 years of age. A "between-waves" questionnaire will be mailed in May-July 2005 to all families in the first wave, prior to the second wave of data collection commencing in March 2006.	
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Australia	
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals	
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Methods of data collection will include face-to-face interviews, questionnaires, observations, and direct assessment. Participants in the study include the child's parents, as well as child care providers and teachers, the child (when of an appropriate age), and interviewers who will undertake direct observations and assessments. By including a face-to-face interview with the primary parent (typically the child's biological mother), and a supplementary interview with the non-primary parent, LSAC will exceed most existing studies in the depth and quality of the data collected. Information from the second (non-primary) parent, whether this parent is resident with the child or not, represents a key area where LSAC will go beyond most existing studies. Data from child care providers, pre-school and primary school teachers will be collected via mail questionnaires. Data on characteristics of the children's communities will also be gathered. Besides the main biennial data collection, there will be mail-out data collection from the children's primary caregivers in 2004, and possibly also in 2006 and 2008.	
<b>SAMPLE</b>	The LSAC uses a multiple cohort cross-sequential design. There are two cohorts: one of children born between March 2003 and February 2004 (infants); and another of children born between March 1999 and February 2000 (children aged 4 to 5 years). About 300 postcodes were selected at random across Australia, and then a number of children from each cohort were selected from these. The sample was stratified by state, capital city statistical division/balance of state, and size of the target population in the postcode.	
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	A random sample of children was selected from the Health Insurance Commission's Medicare database - the most comprehensive database of Australia's population.	
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	5,104 infants and 4,976 4- to 5-year-olds	

	The final response to the initial recruitment of children was 54% of those families contacted.
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Not available yet
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) received \$20.2 million for the study in the 2000/01 Budget. The study will for run over 9 years and is part of the Stronger Families and Communities Strategy.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	The 2004 Annual Report has been released by AIFS. Other publications may be found at: <a href="http://www.aifs.gov.au/growingup/pubs.html">http://www.aifs.gov.au/growingup/pubs.html</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Data for Wave 1 is now available to approved researchers. Prospective users will be required to complete a dataset application form and sign a deed of license. These are available from the Growing up in Australia – The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children website. A nominal fee will be charged to cover administrative costs of delivering datasets. User support is available. <a href="http://www.aifs.gov.au/growingup/data.html">http://www.aifs.gov.au/growingup/data.html</a>

### Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Professor Mark Wooden Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research Level 7, Alan Gilbert Building, 161 Barry Street The University of Melbourne Victoria 3010 Australia Phone: +61 3 8344 2089 / +61 3 8344 2108 Fax: +61 3 8344 2111 Email: <a href="mailto:m.wooden@unimelb.edu.au">m.wooden@unimelb.edu.au</a> or <a href="mailto:hilda-inquiries@unimelb.edu.au">hilda-inquiries@unimelb.edu.au</a> www: <a href="http://www.melbourneinstitute.com/hilda">http://www.melbourneinstitute.com/hilda</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey is a household-based panel study which began in 2001. It collects information about economic and subjective well-being, labour market dynamics, and family dynamics.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	The primary objective of the HILDA Survey is to support research questions falling within three broad areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• income dynamics - with a particular focus on how households respond to policy changes aimed at improving financial incentives, and interactions between changes in family status and poverty,</li> <li>• labour market dynamics - with a focus on low-to-middle income households, female participation, and work to retirement transitions, and</li> <li>• family dynamics - focusing on family formation, well-being and separation, along with post-separation arrangements for children and links between income support and family formation and breakdown.</li> </ul> <p>The range of topics covered in HILDA extends well beyond this to include such things as life satisfaction, health outcomes, and neighbourhood characteristics, time usage and work-family balance. A feature of the HILDA survey is that modules on specific topics can be included in each wave. Examples so far include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wave 2 - wealth holdings of individuals and households</li> <li>• Wave 3 - retirement intentions and retirement planning of people aged 45 years and over</li> <li>• Wave 4 - young people's educational and job expectations, the impact of disabilities on work and study, and take up of private health insurance, and</li> <li>• Wave 5 – fertility.</li> </ul>
<b>START DATE</b>	2001

### Administrative Longitudinal Data Set (LDS)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Research Strategies Section Strategic Policy and Analysis Branch Department of Family and Community Services Box 7788 Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610 www: <a href="http://www.facs.gov.au">http://www.facs.gov.au</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Family and Community Services (FaCS) administrative Longitudinal Data Set (LDS) is a unique administrative longitudinal dataset drawn from fortnightly records of income support recipients. Both 1% and 10% LDS samples are available for use.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	The LDS records contain information on the personal characteristics and payment details of pensioners and beneficiaries and their partners. As an administrative dataset, it does not continue to display information on former recipients. Hence, gaps appear in the histories of

	individuals in the sample for those periods of non-income support.
<b>START DATE</b>	Records in the LDS 1% sample go back to January 1995.
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Administrative employee data is collected fortnightly.
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Australia
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Administrative data
<b>SAMPLE</b>	FaCS engaged the Australian Bureau of Statistics to develop a method to derive a 1% sample from the administrative databases. There is also a LDS 10% sample, which is considerably more demanding to use, but gives a larger sample size.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Data is drawn from the systems (managed by Centrelink) that administer the provision of income support to Australians.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	N/A
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Family and Community Services (FaCS)
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Some papers to emerge from initial and exploratory analysis of the LDS can be found among FaCS Policy Research Papers at: <a href="http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/research/prps-nav.htm">http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/research/prps-nav.htm</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Due to the sensitive nature of the data, only a few people outside of FaCS have been granted access. These people were required to prove that a very secure site was going to be used for the conduct of the research.

## NEW ZEALAND STUDIES

### Christchurch Health and Development Study (CHDS)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Professor David Fergusson Christchurch School of Medicine and Health Services Dunedin School of Medicine PO Box 4345 Christchurch New Zealand Phone: +64 3 372 0406 Fax: +64 3 372 0407 <a href="mailto:david.fergusson@chmeds.ac.nz">david.fergusson@chmeds.ac.nz</a> <a href="http://www.chmeds.ac.nz/research/chds/">www: http://www.chmeds.ac.nz/research/chds/</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Christchurch Health and Development Study (CHDS) was originally set up to investigate the impact of single parenthood on child health and well-being. Since then the focus has been broadened to reflect interest in a range of issues, including mental health and personal adjustment as the cohort members become young adults. The study has high response rates, and has generated much research interest.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Key areas of data collection have included: prenatal and perinatal history; family social background; parental characteristics; family change and stability; exposure to child abuse and family dysfunction; child health and health care utilisation; educational achievement; behavioural adjustment at school; peer affiliations and relationships; mental health and psychosocial adjustment in adolescence and young adulthood; and participation in tertiary education and the workforce.
<b>START DATE</b>	1977
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Ages 4 months, 1 – 16 years (annually), 18, 21, and 25
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Information was gathered from a combination of sources including parental interviews, teacher reports, psychometric testing, child interviews, and medical and police records.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Birth cohort. All children born in all hospitals in the Christchurch urban region between April 15, 1977 and August 5, 1977. During this period, a total of 1,310 live births occurred and the parents of 1,265 (97%) of these children agreed to participate in the study. The consenting sample consisted of 635 (50%) males and 630 (50%) females.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Births at all hospitals in the Christchurch urban region between April 15, 1977 and August 5, 1977.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	1,265 individuals
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	At the follow-up at age 21, the retention rate was 80% of the original sample. Those participants who moved outside of the Christchurch area before the age of 16 were not followed up. Most of the sample loss has been due to participants moving overseas.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The CHDS has been supported by research grants from the Health Research Council of New Zealand, the National Child Health Research Foundation, the Canterbury Medical Research Foundation, and the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	The study has published over 230 scientific papers, books and book chapters describing the 25 year life history of the cohort.
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Researchers wanting access to the data must contact the Research Unit. The Unit would then scope the data to determine whether the data available are sufficient to answer the question(s) of interest. Carrying out the research would be subject to staff availability. The database is complex and requires someone familiar with it to oversee any research.

### Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study (DMHDS)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Associate Professor Richie Poulton Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Research Unit Department of Preventive and Social Medicine Dunedin School of Medicine PO Box 913 Dunedin New Zealand Phone: +64 3 479 8508 Fax: +64 3 479 5487 Email: <a href="mailto:richie.poulton@dmhdru.otago.ac.nz">richie.poulton@dmhdru.otago.ac.nz</a> / <a href="mailto:dmhdru@otago.ac.nz">dmhdru@otago.ac.nz</a> <a href="http://dunedinstudy.otago.ac.nz/index.html">www: http://dunedinstudy.otago.ac.nz/index.html</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The original aim of the Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study (DMHDS)

	was to investigate the nature and prevalence of some developmental and health problems in three-year-olds and some of the factors associated with those problems (e.g. some perinatal, family and experiential factors). However the study has gone on to become an internationally renowned birth cohort due to its exceptional response rates, and extensive and frequent data collections (now at 10th follow-up).
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	A rich set of data is collected during face-to-face assessments, including physical, psychological and social aspects of the participants' lives. Topics include diet; coping and health; sexual, anti-social, and criminal behaviour; blood samples and other physical examinations; mental health; personality and relationships; intellectual ability; employment and SES. DNA was collected at the age 26 follow-up.
<b>START DATE</b>	1972
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Ages 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 26, and 32
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Half-day or full-day assessments for interviews, tests, and examinations of the children (parents were also included up to age 15); hospital records; police records; blood samples; informant reports from parents, friends, and teachers.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Birth cohort. All those born at Queen Mary Hospital between April 1, 1972 and March 31, 1973, and whose mothers lived within the Dunedin Metropolitan Health District boundaries at the time of their child's birth and who were still living in the Otago region at the time of the age 3 assessment, were eligible for inclusion. The base sample was composed of 535 (52%) males and 502 (48%) females. Fewer than 7% of the study members identified themselves as non-white (Maori or Polynesian). The social class and ethnicity of their families matched those of the South Island's general population.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Births at Dunedin's Queen Mary Hospital between April 1, 1972 and March 31, 1973.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	1,139 individuals (at first follow-up)
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	91% of eligible sample members participated at the first follow-up. The retention rate (of those assessed at first follow-up) has been above 90% for almost all of the follow-up assessments.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	All of the costs associated with attending the assessments, such as childcare, travel, and accommodation, are covered by the Dunedin Research Unit. Core funding for the Unit comes from the Health Research Council of New Zealand.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Approximately 900 publications and reports have been generated by the study.
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	The policies in place to obtain access to data include having an original question, the support of the Principal Investigator and being registered at the Research Unit as an Associate Investigator. Copies of data sets held outside the Unit by any investigator must be kept secure and used only for authorized purposes.

## US STUDIES

### National Children's Study (NCS)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	The National Children's Study 6100 Executive Boulevard, Room 5C01, Rockville, MD, 20892-7510 Phone: 301-594-9147 Fax: 301-480-1222 Email: NCS@mail.nih.gov	Peter C. Scheidt, MD, MPH Director, National Children's Study NICHD, NIH, DHHS
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	<p>The National Children's Study will examine the effects of environmental influences on the health and development of more than 100,000 children across the United States, following them from before birth until age 21. The goal of the study is to improve the health and well-being of children.</p> <p>The study defines "environment" broadly and will take a number of issues into account, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• natural and man-made environment factors,</li> <li>• biological and chemical factors,</li> <li>• physical surroundings,</li> <li>• social factors,</li> <li>• behavioural influences and outcomes,</li> <li>• genetics,</li> <li>• cultural and family influences and differences, and</li> <li>• geographic locations.</li> </ul> <p>Researchers will analyze how these elements interact with each other and what helpful and/or harmful effects they might have on children's health. By studying children through their different phases of growth and development, researchers will be better able to understand the role of these factors on health and disease. Findings from the study will be made available as soon as possible as the research progresses.</p> <p>The study will also allow scientists to find the differences that exist between groups of people, in terms of their health, health care access, disease occurrence, and other issues, so that these differences or disparities can be addressed.</p>	
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Initially, researchers will collect information on women's pregnancies, including their diets, environments, chemical exposures, and emotional stress. When the children are born, and periodically thereafter, researchers will learn more from biologic samples and from air, water, and dust samples from children's environments. Researchers will meet with families in both their homes and in clinical settings, and data also will be collected remotely via telephone, computer, or mail-in questionnaires.	
<b>START DATE</b>	2006 (anticipated start date for Vanguard locations)	
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	2006 to 2030 (anticipated) The exact frequency of data collection is yet to be determined but will begin pre-birth, with several interactions occurring with women. During the first year, data will be gathered in the delivery room and during home visits at expected intervals of 1 month, 6 months, and 12 months. Thereafter, they plan to observe children periodically from 18 months of age to young adulthood.	
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	United States	
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals (The primary measures are individual level outcomes, but a rich set of family, household, and neighbourhood-level covariates will be obtained.)	
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for enrolment, computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI)/CAPI for follow-up contacts.	
<b>SAMPLE</b>	The study will use a two-stage stratified cluster sample (1st stage: PSUs, which are primarily single counties; 2nd stage: segments, which are contiguous clusters of households within the sampled PSUs). Within each segment, all live births (births to mothers who live in the segments) will be included in the sample. The sample of live births will be designed to be approximately self-weighting, with the possible exception of over sampling of certain race/ethnic groups (to be determined).	
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	First stage: Frame of all counties in the U.S., with birth data. Second stage: Frame of all census blocks in the PSU (compiled from decennial census data), aggregated to form segments.	
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	100,000 live births (target)	
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	N/A	
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The Children's Health Act of 2000 authorized the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and a consortium of federal agencies to conduct the National Children's Study. The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), the	

	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) join the NICHD in planning and conducting this study. The NICHD and NIEHS are both part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the biomedical research arm of the federal government. Both the CDC and the NIH fall under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the principal federal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves. The EPA is the arm of the federal government that protects environment. These six agencies, DHHS, NIH, NICHD, NIEHS, CDC, and EPA, are dedicated to working together to improve the health of our nation's children through the successful completion of the National Children's Study.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	N/A
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	It is anticipated that the preliminary results from the first years of the study will be available in 2008-2009.

### National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	NLS User Services Center for Human Resource Research Phone: (614) 442-7366 Email: <a href="mailto:usersvc@postoffice.chrr.ohio-state.edu">usersvc@postoffice.chrr.ohio-state.edu</a> www: <a href="http://www.bls.gov/nls/nlsy79.htm">http://www.bls.gov/nls/nlsy79.htm</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79) is a nationally representative sample of 12,686 young men and women who were 14 to 22 years old when they were first surveyed in 1979. Since their first interview, many of the respondents have made transitions from school to work, and from their parents' homes to being parents and homeowners. The primary purpose of the NLSY79 is the collection of data on each respondent's labour force experiences, labour market attachment, and investments in education and training.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Although a primary focus of NLSY79 is labour force behaviour, the content of the survey is considerably broader. The survey contains an expansive set of questions ranging from child-care costs to welfare receipt. For example, the survey includes detailed questions on educational attainment, training investments, income and assets, health conditions, workplace injuries, insurance coverage, alcohol and substance abuse, sexual activity, marital and fertility histories, military participation, vocational aptitude, high school performance, and time-use.
<b>START DATE</b>	1979
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Annual interviews have been completed with most of the respondents since 1979, with a shift to a biennial interview mode after 1994.
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	United States
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Personal interview/PAPI was used in 1979 – 1988, and 1991 – 1992; personal interview/PAPI/CAPI was used in 1989 – 1990; personal interview/CAPI was used in 1993 – 2000; and personal computer was used in 2002.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	The following three sub-samples comprise the NLSY79: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a cross-sectional sample of 6,111 respondents designed to be representative of the non-institutionalized civilian segment of young people living in the United States in 1979 and born between January 1, 1957, and December 31, 1964 (ages 14 to 21 as of December 31, 1978),</li> <li>2. a supplemental sample of 5,295 respondents designed to over sample civilian Hispanic, black, and economically disadvantaged non-black/non-Hispanic youth living in the United States during 1979 and born between January 1, 1957, and December 31, 1964, and</li> <li>3. a sample of 1,280 respondents designed to represent the population born between January 1, 1957, and December 31, 1961 (ages 17 to 21 as of December 31, 1978), and who were enlisted in one of the four branches of the military as of September 30, 1978.</li> </ol>
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	In 1978, the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago created a list of housing units in selected areas of the United States for the first NLSY79 interview. NORC interviewers went to a random sample of these homes and performed a short interview called the screener, which provided basic information on every resident of the household. NORC also extracted a random sample of Department of Defense records to ensure the survey included members of the military.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	Total sample: 12,686
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	For 1984, 1990, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002 the total sample sizes were: 12069, 10436, 8891, 8636, 8399, 8033, and 7724. In 1994, 89.2% of eligible respondents (adjusting for sample members who were dropped or who had died) participated, and in 1996, 86.7% of eligible respondents participated.

<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) are a set of surveys sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	The NLS Annotated Bibliography is an on-going effort to provide the public with an up-to-date searchable record of research based on data from all cohorts of the National Longitudinal Surveys. It contains citations and abstracts of NLS based journal articles, working papers, conference presentations, and dissertations. <a href="http://www.chrr.ohio-state.edu/nls-bib/">http://www.chrr.ohio-state.edu/nls-bib/</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	One of the strengths of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) program is the ease with which the data can be accessed. NLS data are on cohort specific CD-ROMs complete with user-friendly search and retrieval software. Data for the NLSY79 are distributed on three CD-ROMs: the NLSY79 main file without the restricted geocode data; the main file with all geocode data; and the NLSY79 work history file.

### National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	The National Longitudinal Surveys Bureau of Labor Statistics 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Room 4945 Washington, D.C. 20212-0001 Phone: (202) 691-7410 Fax: (202) 691-7425 Email: <a href="mailto:NLS_Info@bls.gov">mailto:NLS_Info@bls.gov</a> www: <a href="http://www.bls.gov/nls/nlsy97.htm">http://www.bls.gov/nls/nlsy97.htm</a>
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97) consists of a nationally representative sample of approximately 9,000 youths who were 12 to 16 years old as of December 31, 1996. The survey documents the transition from school to work, as these individuals continue to be interviewed on an annual basis. Data from the NLSY97 will aid in determining how youth experiences relate to establishing a career, participating in government programs, and forming a family. Over time, information from the NLSY97 will allow researchers to compare the progress of this cohort to that of the earlier National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) cohorts.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	The NLSY97 collects extensive information on youths' labour market, behaviour, and educational experiences. Data on their family and community backgrounds are included in the survey, and in Round 1, information was collected from one of the youth's parents. Youth also took the computer adaptive form of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (CAT-ASVAB), which measures knowledge and skills in multiple areas including reading and mathematics. Information has been gathered from high schools in the sample areas where the respondents live, and transcripts are gathered as the youths leave high school. Aside from educational and labour market experiences, the NLSY97 contains detailed information on many other topics. Subject areas in the questionnaire include: youths' relationships with parents, contact with absent parents, marital and fertility histories, dating, sexual activity, onset of puberty, training, participation in government assistance programs, expectations, time use, criminal behaviour, and alcohol and drug use. Areas of the survey that are potentially sensitive, such as sexual activity and criminal behaviour, comprise the self-administered portion of the interview.
<b>START DATE</b>	1997/98
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Every year starting in 1997/98
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	United States
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	After a household informant was chosen to complete the screener, household roster, and non-resident roster questionnaire, interviewers used a CAPI system to collect data. The parent and youth portions of the NLSY97 survey used an audio computer-assisted self-interview (ACASI) to obtain potentially sensitive information.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	The NLSY97 cohort comprises two independent probability samples: a cross-sectional sample and an over sample of black and/or Hispanic respondents. The NLSY97 cohort was selected in two phases. In the first phase, a list of housing units for the cross-sectional sample and the over sample was derived from two independently selected, stratified multistage area probability samples. This ensured an accurate representation of different sections of the population defined by race, income, region, and other factors. In the second phase, sub-samples of the eligible persons identified in the first phase were selected for interview.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	147 non-overlapping primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected from NORC's (National Organization for Research at the University of Chicago) 1990 national sample, to use for the NLSY97 area probability sample.

<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	8,984 individuals from 6,819 unique households
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	After seven rounds, NLSY97 had retained 86.4% of the respondents.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	The NLS Annotated Bibliography is an on-going effort to provide the public with an up-to-date searchable record of research based on data from all cohorts of the National Longitudinal Surveys. It contains citations and abstracts of NLS based journal articles, working papers, conference presentations, and dissertations. <a href="http://www.chrr.ohio-state.edu/nls-bib/">http://www.chrr.ohio-state.edu/nls-bib/</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Data for the NLSY97 are distributed on the Original Cohort Databases CD-ROM.

### Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), begun in 1968, is a longitudinal study of a representative sample of U.S. individuals (men, women, and children) and the family units in which they reside. It emphasizes the dynamic aspects of economic and demographic behaviour, but its content is broad, including sociological and psychological measures.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Economic and demographic topics are covered, with substantial detail on income sources and amounts, employment, family composition changes, and residential location. Content of a more sociological or psychological nature is also included in some waves of the study.
<b>START DATE</b>	1968
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	From 1968 to 1996, the PSID interviewed and re-interviewed individuals from families in the core sample every year. In 1997 the data collection changed to biennial.
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	United States
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals and families
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	The PSID was collected in face-to-face interviews using paper and pencil questionnaires between 1968 and 1972. Thereafter, the majority of interviews were conducted over the telephone. In 1993, the PSID introduced the use of computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). In the 1999 wave, 97.5% of the interviews were conducted over the phone, and all interviews were conducted using computer-based instruments.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	The PSID sample, originating in 1968, consisted of two independent samples: a cross-sectional national sample and a national sample of low-income families. The cross-sectional sample was drawn by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center (SRC). Commonly called the SRC sample, this was an equal probability sample of households from the 48 contiguous states and was designated to yield about 3,000 completed interviews. The second sample came from the Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO), conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Office of Economic Opportunity. In the mid-1960's, the PSID selected about 2,000 low-income families with heads under the age of 60 from SEO respondents. The sample, known as the SEO sample, was confined to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) in the North and non-SMSA's in the Southern region. The PSID core sample combines the SRC and SEO samples. In 1997 two major changes were made to the PSID sample: 1) a reduction of the core sample and 2) the introduction of a refresher sample of post 1968 immigrant families and their adult children.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Bureau of the Census and SRC national sampling frames
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	Approximately 4,800 families and 18,000 individuals
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	About 88% of the individuals remained after the second year, implying an attrition rate of 12%. A smaller proportion left the PSID in each year after the first – generally about 2.5% to 3% annually. The cumulative attrition rate is now over 51%.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	While the PSID's original funding agency was the Office of Economic Opportunity of the United States Department of Commerce, the study's major funding source is now the National Science Foundation. Substantial additional funding has been provided by the National Institute on Aging, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Economic Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the United States Department of Labor, and the Center on Philanthropy at the Indiana University-Purdue University.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	The study has generated a large number of publications, some of which can be accessed

	at: <a href="http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/Publications/">http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/Publications/</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Public release datasets (currently containing 1968 – 2003 data), including selected supplemental data, and Child Development Supplement (CDS) 1997 and 2002 data are available. <a href="http://simba.isr.umich.edu/">http://simba.isr.umich.edu/</a>

### Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a longitudinal, multi-panel survey primarily of adults in households in the United States. Its main objective is to collect source and amount of income, labour force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics to measure the effectiveness of existing federal, state, and local programs; to estimate future costs and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps; and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income in the country.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	SIPP offers detailed information on cash and non-cash income on a sub-annual basis. The survey also collects data on taxes, assets, liabilities, and participation in government transfer programs.
<b>START DATE</b>	The '1984' panel (for which interviews began in 1983)
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Each year of 1984 – 1993, 1996, 2000, and 2001
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	United States
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Interviews are conducted by personal visit and by de-centralized telephone.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	The SIPP sample is a multistage-stratified sample of the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. The survey design is a continuous series of national panels, with sample size ranging from approximately 14,000 to 36,700 interviewed households. The duration of each panel ranges from 2_ years to 4 years. For the 1984 – 1993 panels, a panel of households was introduced each year in February. A 4-year panel was introduced in April 1996. A 2000 panel was introduced in February 2000 for two waves. A 3-year 2001 panel was introduced in February 2001.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	The frame for the selection of sample PSUs consists of a listing of U.S. counties and independent cities, along with population counts and other data for those units from the most recent census of population. SIPP selects addresses from five separate, non-overlapping sampling frames maintained by the Census Bureau.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	The first sample, the 1984 panel, interviewed sample members in 19,878 households. The 1996 re-designed panel had an initial sample size of 40,188 households.
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	Wave 1 nonresponse rates for SIPP have been about 7.7%. There is usually a sizable sample loss at Wave 2, with a lower rate of additional attrition occurring at each subsequent wave. Prior to the 1992 panel, SIPP lost roughly 20% of the original sample by the panel's completion. The sample loss rate for the 1996 panel was 35.5% by the end of the 12th, or final, wave.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The Bureau of the Census sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 182.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	A list of publications including a SIPP bibliography, statistical briefs, reports, working papers, and issues on housing affordability, and wealth and assets are available at: <a href="http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/pubs.html">http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/pubs.html</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	All public use microdata files can be obtained on magnetic media or CD-ROM directly from the Census Bureau, the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), and the Federal Electronic Research Review and Extraction Tool (FERRET) and DataFerrett.

### Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Birth Cohort (ECLS-B)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	National Center for Education Statistics Institute of Education Sciences U.S. Department of Education 190 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006-5651
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Birth Cohort (ECLS-B) is a multi-source, multi-

	method study focusing on the home and educational experiences of children during their first 6 years.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	The central goal of ECLS–B is to provide a comprehensive and reliable set of data that may be used to describe and to better understand children’s early development; their health care, nutrition, socio-emotional and physical well-being; their preparation for school; key transitions during the early childhood years; their experiences in early care and education programs, kindergarten, and first grade; and how their early experiences relate to their later development, learning, and experiences in school. Data are collected from children and their parents at every wave. Data from children’s early care and education providers, teachers, and schools are collected at different waves.
<b>START DATE</b>	2001
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	At age 9 months, and 24 months
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	United States
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Data were collected by computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) with parents, self-administered questionnaires, father questionnaires, and direct child assessments during an in-person home visit. Data were also obtained from children’s birth certificates and via field staff observation of the children’s behaviour and home setting during the home visit.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Births were sampled within a set of primary sampling units (PSUs) and in some cases secondary sampling units in order to control data collection costs. Children were mostly sampled via registered births from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) vital statistics system.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	An area sampling frame and birth registries.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	The parents of 10,688 children born in 2001 participated in the first wave of the study when the children were approximately 9 months old. Child assessments were conducted on a total of 10,221 of these children.
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	The parents of 9,835 children participated in the second wave of the study when the children were approximately 24 months old. Child assessments were conducted on a total of 9,218 of these children.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Several documents are available to help users familiarize themselves with the ECLS-B. Users should begin with the user’s manuals as these contain information about all aspects of the study and should be sufficient for most purposes. For those who desire more information about a particular element of the study, there is the current report on sampling, response rates, weighting, nonresponse bias analysis, and comparison of estimates, as well as a psychometric report. <a href="http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=024">http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=024</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	ECLS-B restricted use data files are released approximately two years after data collection ends for each wave (e.g., 9 months, 2 years). Due to NCES’ confidentiality legislation, researchers will need to obtain (or amend) a restricted data license to access restricted data from ECLS.

### Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K) focuses on children’s early school experiences beginning with kindergarten. It is a multi-source, multi-method study that includes interviews with parents; the collection of data from principals, teachers, and student records abstracts; and direct child assessments.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	The ECLS-K provides descriptive data on children’s status at school entry, their transition into school, and their progress through fifth grade. It also provides a rich data set that enables researchers to analyze how a wide range of family, school, community, and individual variables affect children’s early success in school; explore school readiness and the relationship between the kindergarten experience and later elementary school performance; and record children’s cognitive and academic growth as they move through elementary school.
<b>START DATE</b>	1998/99
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	1998/99 (kindergarten), 1999/2000 (first grade), 2001/02 (third grade), and 2003/04 (fifth

	grade)
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	United States
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Children, teachers, and schools
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	The ECLS-K data collection instruments are similar in content and form in all five waves of the study. Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) was the mode of data collection for the child assessments; telephone and in-person computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) was the mode of data collection for the parent interview; and self-administered questionnaires were used to gather information from teachers, school administrators, and student records. Field staff completed the facilities checklist.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	A multi-stage probability sample was used for ECLS-K. In the base year the primary sampling units (PSUs) were geographic areas consisting of counties or groups of counties. The second stage units were schools within sampled PSUs. At the final stage of sampling, students from kindergarten classes and 5-year-olds from un-graded schools were selected. In order to manage costs, various sub-sampling has taken place over the life of the survey.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	The point of departure for the ECLS-K area sample frame development was an existing multi-purpose frame of PSUs created using 1990 county-level population data and 1988 per capita income data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. In the second stage of sampling, public and private schools offering kindergarten programs were selected. For each ECLS-K PSU, a frame of public and private schools offering kindergarten programs was constructed using existing school universe files: the 1995-96 Common Core of Data (CCD) and the 1995-96 Private School Universe Survey (PSS). The school frame was freshened in the spring of 1998 to include newly opened schools that were not included in the CCD and PSS and schools that were in the CCD and PSS, but did not offer kindergarten according to those sources. A school sample supplement was selected from the supplemental frame.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	21,260 individuals
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	In 2003/04, there were 11,346 child completes. However, it is not possible to compute a meaningful attrition rate due to the various sub-sampling schemes applied to the original cohort.
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	A list of publications related to the study can be found here: <a href="http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=024">http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=024</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	The Base Year (kindergarten year), First Grade, Longitudinal Kindergarten - First Grade, Third Grade, and Kindergarten through Third Grade data files are available for public use. Due to NCES' confidentiality legislation, researchers will need to obtain (or amend) a restricted data license to access restricted data from ECLS.

### Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) and Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old (AHEAD)

<b>CONTACT PERSON / DETAILS</b>	Health and Retirement Study Survey Research Center Institute for Social Research University of Michigan 426 Thompson Street Ann Arbor, MI 48104 Phone: 734.936.0314 Fax: 734.647.1186 Email: <a href="mailto:hrsquest@isr.umich.edu">hrsquest@isr.umich.edu</a> www: <a href="http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu">http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu</a>	Robert J. Willis, Principal Investigator Institute for Social Research University of Michigan Phone: (734) 936-7261 Fax: (734) 647-1186  Richard Suzman, Program Officer National Institute on Aging Phone: (301) 496-3138 Fax: (301) 402-0051
<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) and Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old (AHEAD) are major multi-round panel surveys of representative samples of Americans born between 1931 and 1941 (HRS) and before 1924 (AHEAD), which investigate in detail the health, income and assets, and labour force behaviour of respondents and their spouses.	
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	The HRS collects data relevant to the analysis of labour force behaviour, savings, intergenerational transfers, health and other issues facing households as they approach retirement, while AHEAD addresses issues involving the inter-relationship between asset decumulation, changes in health, and help from family members during the post-retirement years.	
<b>START DATE</b>	The HRS began in 1992, surveying persons aged 51 to 61 years and their spouses. The AHEAD survey began in 1993, interviewing respondents aged 70 years and older and their spouses.	
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	HRS: Every two years from 1992 – 2004. AHEAD: 1993, 1995, then every two years from 1998 – 2004. The HRS and AHEAD studies were merged, with a single interview schedule in 1998.	
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	United States	

<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Baseline interviews were face-to-face in the home. Follow-ups were conducted by telephone every second year, with proxy interviews after death.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	<p>The HRS sample is selected under a multi-stage area probability sample design. The original HRS sample consists of individuals born between 1931 and 1941, inclusive. At the baseline data collection for the HRS sample in 1992, a total of 15,497 individuals were eligible for interviews. This total included persons identified in the household screening, plus their spouses or partners regardless of year of birth.</p> <p>The second sample was generated for what began as a separate study: AHEAD. This sample consists of individuals born in 1923 or before. Those born between 1914 and 1923, and about half of those born in 1913 or before, were identified through the 1992 HRS household screening operation. The other half of those born in 1913 or before were identified using the Medicare enrolment files maintained by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA, since renamed the Centers for Medicare, Medicaid Services, or CMS).</p>
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	The HRS sample and part of the AHEAD sample were generated using a multi-stage, clustered area probability frame. The other part of the dual frame for AHEAD consisted of a list of Medicare enrollees whose listed addresses were linked to a primary stage unit of the area probability sample design.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	<p>The initial sample size for HRS is 12,654 individuals in 7,704 households.</p> <p>The initial sample size for AHEAD is 8,222 individuals in 6,046 households.</p>
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	<p>Over two-thirds (68.9%) of the HRS sample have complete interview histories from their initial entry through 2004 or, for those who died prior to 2004, through an exit interview. The remaining 31.1% have missed at least one interview: an average of 3.0 interviews.</p> <p>More than four out of five (82.1%) of the AHEAD sample have been interviewed (self or proxy, core or exit) at every wave they were eligible. The remaining (17.9%) missed an average of 2.5 waves.</p>
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	National Institute on Aging
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	An online bibliography of papers and publications can be found at: <a href="http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu/papers/index.html">http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu/papers/index.html</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	<p>HRS public use data files are available without cost to researchers and analysts. User registration and agreement to certain conditions of use are required in order to download files.</p> <p>HRS restricted release files contain sensitive information that can only be made available under certain explicit conditions. Users who wish to access these files must successfully complete a rigorous application and approval process.</p>

## CANADIAN STUDIES

### Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) is a rotating household panel survey. At the heart of its objectives is the understanding of the economic well-being of Canadians: what economic shifts do individuals and families live through, and how does it vary with changes in their paid work, family make-up, receipt of government transfers or other factors?
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	SLID measures a whole range of transitions, durations, and repeat occurrences (longitudinal) of people's financial and work situations, to include income, labour, personal finance, and household finance. Since their family situation, education, and demographic background may play a role, the survey has extensive information on these topics as well.
<b>START DATE</b>	1993
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	For each sampled household in SLID, up to 12 interviews are conducted over a six-year period.
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Canada
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals and families
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI)
<b>SAMPLE</b>	This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design and a longitudinal follow-up. The samples for SLID are selected from the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and thus share the latter's sample design. The LFS sample is drawn from an area frame and is based on a stratified, multi-stage design that uses probability sampling. The sample is composed of six independent samples. These samples are called rotation groups because each month one sixth of the sample (or one rotation group) is replaced. The SLID sample is composed of two panels. Each panel consists of two LFS rotation groups and includes roughly 15,000 households. A panel is surveyed for a period of six consecutive years. A new panel is introduced every three years. Thus two panels are always overlapping.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	The samples for SLID are selected from the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and thus share the latter's sample design. The LFS sample is drawn from an area frame and is based on a stratified, multi-stage design that uses probability sampling.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	The SLID sample is composed of two panels. The size of each six-year panel is approximately 15,000 households. This includes about 40,000 persons, of which 31,000 are aged 16 years and over.
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	In 1997, 83.2% of those originally selected in panel one responded to the survey (after five years in sample) and 87.4% of panel two responded (after two years in sample).
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	Statistics Canada receives ongoing funding from the federal government to conduct the survey.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	A working paper series (including print versions of questionnaires) is available at: <a href="http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=75F0002MIE">http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=75F0002MIE</a> Research projects from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) are listed at: <a href="http://www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/rdcprojectsslid.htm">http://www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/rdcprojectsslid.htm</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	Remote access: Computer programs are written by clients and sent electronically to Statistics Canada, where staff run the program(s) against the data base and apply confidentiality protection measures. If need be, data are suppressed from the output. Survey officers subsequently return results to clients. This is likely the most appropriate type of access for international researchers. On-premises access: Under contract with Statistics Canada, researchers are given access to the data in one of the Statistics Canada offices across the country, where staff provide access to the data and implement confidentiality procedures. Research data centres: Available in selected universities across Canada, these centres are a combination of a secure Statistics Canada office on a university campus and a statistical analysis computer laboratory. Researchers must become deemed employees of Statistics Canada and produce a research paper that follow the Statistics Canada's mandate. Thus, to

	be granted access to the centres, a researcher must submit a research project proposal, undergo a security evaluation, and take an oath to protect confidentiality. The proposed project will become the contracted project between the researcher and Statistics Canada.
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### Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC)

<b>PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR</b>	Statistics Canada
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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	As part of adapting to life in Canada, many immigrants face challenges such as finding suitable accommodation, learning or becoming more fluent in one or both of Canada's official languages, participating in the labour market or accessing education and training opportunities. The results of this survey will provide indicators of how immigrants are meeting these and other challenges. While integration may take many years, the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC) is designed to examine the first four years of settlement, a time when newcomers establish economic, social, and cultural ties to Canadian society. To this end, the objectives of the survey are two-fold: to study how new immigrants adjust to life in Canada over time; and, to provide information on the factors that can facilitate or hinder this adjustment.
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	Topics covered in the survey include language proficiency, housing, education, foreign credential recognition, employment, health, values and attitudes, the development and use of social networks, income, and perceptions of settlement in Canada.
<b>START DATE</b>	Six months after arrival from abroad in Canada between October 2000 and September 2001
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	Six months after arrival, two years after arrival and four years after arrival
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Canada
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) via telephone.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	To adequately represent the different immigration patterns in Canada over a one-year period, the sample is made up 12 independent monthly cohorts selected over a period of 12 consecutive months. The reference period therefore refers to immigrants landing in the 12 months between October 2000 and September 2001, cohort 1 referring to those who landed in October 2000, cohort 2 referring to those who landed in November 2000, and so on. The sample is created using a two-stage stratified sampling method. The first stage involves the selection of immigrating units (IU) using a probability proportional to size (PPS) method. The second stage involves the selection of one IU member within each selected IU.
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	The sampling frame for the LSIC is an administrative database of all landed immigrants to Canada that comes from Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The database, known as the FOSS (Field Operation Support System), includes various characteristics of each immigrant that can be used for survey design purposes, such as: name, age, sex, mother tongue, country of origin, knowledge of English and/or French, class of immigrant, date of landing, and intended province of destination in Canada.
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	To produce reliable estimates, a representative sample of approximately 20,300 new immigrants to Canada was selected. The achieved sample size at Wave 1 was 12,040.
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	9,300 individuals responded at Wave 2 (77% of the Wave 1 respondents).
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	The survey is funded by the Government of Canada, primarily through Citizenship and Immigration Canada.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	The first report on Wave 1 data was released by Statistics Canada in 2003 and can be found here: <a href="http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm">http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm</a> A report released in 2005 covering the first two waves of data appears at: <a href="http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/051013/d051013b.htm">http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/051013/d051013b.htm</a>
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	A public use microdata file (PUMF) will not be created for this survey. Data from the survey may be accessed through Statistic's Canada's Research Data Centres (RDC). For more information on the RDCs visit Statistics Canada's Research Data Centres site at: <a href="http://www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/index.htm">http://www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/index.htm</a>

## National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY)

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<b>SUMMARY OF STUDY</b>	The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) is a longitudinal survey consisting of several longitudinal and cross-sectional samples. The longitudinal sample at Cycle 5 (2002) consists of three cohorts. The survey was developed with the objective of collecting data to identify risk factors for Canadian children, thereby improving society's understanding of the important process of child development. It is expected that information from the NLSCY will provide strategic insight for the formulation of more effective programs and policies for children at risk.	
<b>MAIN TOPICS COVERED</b>	The survey covers a comprehensive range of topics including the health of children, information on their physical development, learning and behaviour as well as data on their social environment (family, friends, schools and communities).	
<b>START DATE</b>	Different cohorts were started in 1994, 1998, and 2000.	
<b>DATA COLLECTION DATES</b>	<p>The study is following a representative sample of Canadian children from 0 to 25 years of age, with data collection occurring at two-year intervals.</p> <p>The first cohort consists of children aged 0 to 11 years at the time of their selection at Cycle 1 in 1994, who are 8 to 19 years old at Cycle 5. They will remain in the survey until they reach the age of 25.</p> <p>The second cohort is made up of children aged 0 to 1 year at the time of their selection at Cycle 3 in 1998, who are 4 to 5 years old at Cycle 5. It is their final cycle in NLSCY.</p> <p>The third cohort consists of children aged 0 to 1 year at the time of their selection at Cycle 4 in 2000, who are 2 to 3 years old at Cycle 5. These children will be interviewed one more time in Cycle 6.</p>	
<b>REGIONS COVERED</b>	Canada's 10 provinces	
<b>UNITS STUDIED</b>	Individuals	
<b>METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	Most questionnaires are administered by an interviewer using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) for children aged 0 to 3 years, and computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for older children.	
<b>SAMPLE</b>	<p>Most samples were drawn from the Labour Force Survey's (LFS) sample of respondent households, with the exception of one-year-olds sampled in 1998 and the five-year-olds sampled in 2000 who were selected using provincial birth registry data. The sample design for children sampled from birth registry data is as follows: Each province was divided into urban and rural strata. A simple random sample was selected in the rural stratum, and a two-stage design was used in the urban strata. At the first stage, a sample of geographic areas was drawn; at the second stage, a sample of children within each selected area was drawn.</p> <p>In Cycle 1, 22,831 children were interviewed which included about 5,000 children from households of those in the National Population Health Survey. These children were dropped from the second cycle due to budget constraints. In Cycle 1, up to four children per household were interviewed but by Cycle 2, only two children per household were interviewed. However there was a large increase in the number of children 0 to 5 years old interviewed leading to a total sample of 20,025 children in Cycle 2. For Cycle 3, no new siblings of children already in the survey were interviewed but new children selected from the Labour Force Survey households and birth registries increased the sample size to 31,194 0- to- 15-year-olds.</p>	
<b>SAMPLING FRAME</b>	Most samples were drawn from the LFS's sample of respondent households, with the exception of one-year-olds sampled in 1998 and the five-year-olds sampled in 2000 who were selected using provincial birth registry data.	
<b>INITIAL SAMPLE SIZE</b>	In Cycle 1, 22,831 children were interviewed. After sub-sampling, 16,903 of these respondents form the longitudinal cohort that will be followed until these respondents reach the age of 25.	
<b>ATTRITION / LATER SAMPLE SIZES</b>	<p>First cohort attrition rates: from 8% in Cycle 2 to 26% in Cycle 5</p> <p>Second cohort attrition rates: 12% in Cycle 4 and 21% in Cycle 5</p> <p>Third cohort attrition rate: 13% in Cycle 5</p>	
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	NLSCY was implemented as part of the Interdepartmental Child Development Initiative (CDI), whose goal is to address conditions of risk that threaten children's health and well-being. CDI is Canada's response to the United Nations World Summit for Children, "Brighter	

	Futures", and involves numerous departments, namely Health, Justice, Solicitor General, Heritage, Human Resources Development and the RCMP. There are over 30 programs under CDI. HRDC receives approximately 2% of all CDI funding.
<b>MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF STUDY</b>	Information from the fifth cycle NLSCY: Education component was released on December 19, 2003 in The Daily (Statistics Canada's official release vehicle) while information from NLSCY: Challenges of late adolescence, 2000/01 was released in The Daily of June 16, 2003. Publications from the survey have included topics such as alcohol and drug use in early adolescence, childhood aggression and exposure to violence in the home, participation in activities, and childhood obesity.
<b>DATA ACCESS</b>	There will be no public use microdata files released after Cycle 3 (1998) of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. Subsequent releases of these data will be through Statistics Canada's Research Data Centres only.

## APPENDIX 3

### GOVERNMENT FUNDED LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS AS OF JANUARY 2006\*

#### A – ONGOING STUDIES

The ONS Longitudinal Study (ONS LS)
Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS)
Youth Cohort Study (YCS)
Longitudinal Study of Young People in England
Effective Provision of Pre-School Education project (EPPE)(1999-2003 & 2003-08)- <i>[new entry]</i>
Citizenship Education Longitudinal Study (CELS) <i>[new entry]</i>
Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (Longitudinal self-reported study of offending) (OCJS)
Families and Children Study (FACS)
Millennium Cohort Study (MCS)
English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)
Growing up in Scotland (GUS) <i>[new entry]</i>
General Household Survey (Longitudinal) (GHS (L))

\*only summaries for studies not included in Appendix 2 are given below.

#### B – STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENT

Correctional Services Cohort Studies programme
Longitudinal Study of Disability – feasibility study
Wealth and Assets Survey (known as Household Asset Survey in the field) (WAS)
Longitudinal Survey of Ethnic Minorities (LSEM)
Longitudinal Survey of Refugees (LSR)

## A: ONGOING STUDIES

### 1. EPPE (1997-2003 & 2003-2008) – Effective Provision of Pre-School Education Project

**Background:** The EPPE project is a large scale, longitudinal study (about 2500 children) designed to explore the impact of early education for three and four year old children on later attainment / developmental outcomes throughout primary school (up to the National Assessment at age 11 – end of Key Stage 2). The study also investigates the influences of primary education, child and family characteristics, peer / neighbourhood factors and out of school learning activities on children's development. The study is carried out in England and six main types of early education provision were used in its design. EPPE is carried out by a consortium of universities led by the Institute of Education, University of London. The study provides crucial information to inform the Ten Year Childcare Strategy in DfES.

**Topics:** Developmental progress of children (cognitive, social and emotional), children from disadvantaged groups or with English as second language, parental labour market histories, early education, primary education.

**Latest developments:** EPPE 3-11 follows the same cohort of children to the end of Key Stage 2. The project started in April 2003 and the final report will be published in late 2008.

**Funders:** DfES

**Contact details:** Rebecca Goldman ([Rebecca.Goldman@dfes.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Rebecca.Goldman@dfes.gsi.gov.uk))

### 2. CELS - Citizenship Education Longitudinal Study

**Background:** DfES has commissioned the National Foundation for Educational Research to undertake a new longitudinal study of citizenship education in schools over a period of eight years. There are four component parts in the study: four cross-sectional surveys of students, schools and teachers, a longitudinal tracking survey of a student cohort, twenty longitudinal school case studies and an ongoing literature review. The aim is to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of the recently introduced (September 2002) 'Citizenship Education' course in schools and how it is reflected in pupils' knowledge, attitudes and beliefs.

**Topics:** Students experiences of citizenship, schools and communities (local and wider), awareness of current affairs, media, politics, neighbourhood, civic participation, volunteering, school ethos and democracy, social activity.

**Latest developments:** The results from the first cross-sectional survey (2001-02) have been published; the report from the first longitudinal survey of a student cohort has also been published. In 2005 the following reports were published: *Citizenship Education Longitudinal Study - Second Literature Review*, *Citizenship Education: The Political Science Perspective* and *Citizenship Education Longitudinal Study: Second Cross-Sectional Survey 2004. Listening to Young People: Citizenship Education in England*. The 2005 annual survey is expected to be published later this year.

**Funders:** DfES

**Contact details:** Sarah Taylor (Project Manager) [Sarah.Taylor@dfes.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Sarah.Taylor@dfes.gsi.gov.uk) or 020 7925 6027

### 3. OCJS – Offending, Crime & Justice Survey (Longitudinal self-reported study of offending)

**Background:** There are various sources of data on offending by specific groups within the population but as there was no measure of the prevalence of offending in the general household population as a whole, the Home Office commissioned a survey to fill this gap. The survey also gathers evidence to support the targeting of resources for reducing levels of crime and illegal drug use. The 2003 sweep covered around 12,000 people aged from 10 to 65 living in private households in England and Wales. Subsequent annual sweeps between 2004 and 2006 focus on young people aged from 10 to 25, interviewing young people previously interviewed who agreed to further contact, plus new 'fresh sample' respondents aged from 10 to 25, added to ensure the total sample is around 5,000 young people each year.

**Topics:** Socio-demographic background information, neighbourhood characteristics, attitudes towards crime and the criminal justice system, victimisation, anti-social behaviour, fraud and technology crime, offending ever and in the last year, nature of offending, drinking behaviour and drug use, health, lifestyle and risk factors.

**Latest developments:** The dataset for 2003 has been sent to the UK data archive. Recently published reports include *Home Office Statistical Bulletin 20/05 - Young people and crime: findings from the 2004 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey*, and *Online Report 33/05 - Minority ethnic groups and crime: findings from the Crime and Justice Survey*. These reports (and earlier ones) are available from [http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/offending\\_survey.html](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/offending_survey.html). Preparations are underway for the 2004 data release for the UK data archive, reports on young people and gangs (using OCJS 2004 data) and also the 2005 OCJS main report on young people and crime. The 2005 dataset is currently being quality checked.

**Funders:** Home Office

**Contact details:** David Matz ([David.Matz@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:David.Matz@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk))

#### 4. GHS (L) - General Household Survey (Longitudinal)

**Background:** The GHS is now a longitudinal survey with a four year panel rotation. Since April 2005 it has included additional questions on income and poverty in order to accommodate the requirements of the EU regulation on income and living conditions (EU-SILC). In the past, EU requirements were met through the ECHP (European Community Household Panel Survey) with BHPS providing the UK contribution. The questionnaire and the sample design of GHS have been modified accordingly. The annual achieved sample will be 10,200 households, with two-year overlap samples of 7,000.

**Topics:** Household characteristics; accommodation; consumer durables; tenure; housing costs; migration, citizenship, national identity, ethnicity; employment; pensions; education; adult and child health; childcare; smoking; drinking; family information; financial situation; and income.

**Latest developments:** The 2005 GHS(L) went into the field in April 2005 and ended in December 2005. From January 2006 the GHS(L) survey falls into a calendar year and will begin to re-interview named individuals from a panel of around three-quarters of the households sampled in 2005, after an interval of approximately one year. A quarter of the sample is replaced each year. A 'keep in touch exercise' has been developed. Approximately three months before a face-to-face interviewer returns, Telephone Unit interviewers check that the contact information for the GHS(L) panel members is up-to-date.

The content of the 2006 questionnaire will be similar to that of the previous year, with the EU-SILC trailer on social mobility being replaced with one on social and cultural participation.

**Funders:** ONS, DH, DWP, HMRC; additional costs: ONS, EUROSTAT.

**Contact details:** (for EU-SILC enquiries: [Francis.Jones@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Francis.Jones@ons.gsi.gov.uk), for GHS enquiries: [Leicha.Rickards@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Leicha.Rickards@ons.gsi.gov.uk))

## B: STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENT

#### 5. Correctional Services Cohort Studies programme

**Background:** The four cohort studies in this research programme, which is being developed by the Home Office in England and Wales, reflect the need to adopt a broader multi-modal approach that goes beyond individual interventions when evaluating programmes for the resettlement of offenders. The studies aim to track large and representative samples of offenders on custodial and community sentences. They comprise "Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction" (SPCR), "Investigating Targeting, Tailoring & Sequencing of Interventions" (ITTSI), the "Juvenile Cohort Study" and the "Court Survey: a study of sentencing and its outcomes" and are strategically important to the planning, delivery and development of the Department's policies. The first three studies will collect both administrative and survey data.

**Topics:** Offenders' problems and needs, patterns of interventions, reconviction, sentencing decisions.

**Latest developments:**

- Following the successful completion of a feasibility study, the main SPCR study has now commenced. The aim is to assess the extent and range of prisoners' problems and needs, how these are addressed during and after custody and to measure the association between participation in interventions and outcomes (including reoffending). First results from the reception wave of interviews (obtained when an offender enters prison) are expected in late 2006.

- The feasibility study for ITTSI reported in November 2005 and the main study is expected to be contracted out in spring 2006.
- The Juvenile Cohort Feasibility Study began in August. Piloting of fieldwork methods and collection of administrative data held locally by youth offending teams, youth inclusion programmes and youth inclusion and support panels will start shortly. The final technical report is due at the end of March 2006.
- The contract for the Court Survey (which consists of two parts) has been awarded to Cambridge University. Part 1 will cover sentencing decision-making and Part 2 will follow cases through to sentence completion and will include a reconviction and cost-effectiveness study. The final technical report is expected at the end of March 2006.

**Funders:** Home Office

**Contact details:** Duncan Stewart ([Duncan.Stewart@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Duncan.Stewart@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk))

## **6. Longitudinal Study of Disability - feasibility study**

**Background:** There has long been interest in developing a new dedicated survey in the area of disability and it has been acknowledged that some of the key information needs in disability will require longitudinal data. It is likely that at least part of the solution to meeting these needs will be the development of a new longitudinal survey and/or use and improvement of existing longitudinal surveys.

**Topics:** Ideally the survey will try to track experiences of disability in the general population over lifetimes. This would include understanding the experience of different groups within the general population (e.g. by age, ethnicity, gender, region and socio economic status); understand how disability interacts with a range of key variables including education, employment and incapacity, income, benefits and expenditure, access and use of services, social participation/capital and attitudes; and explore the dynamics of disability.

**Latest developments:** The feasibility report was published in September 2005 (<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rrs2005.asp#meeting>). The main conclusion was that there is a need for a new prevalence survey of disability. Two options for the mainstage survey are presented: a new large-scale population survey (with an achieved sample of *at least* 50,000) or piggy-backing onto an existing large-scale survey. The first option is considered the most suitable. The department is expecting to consult with other government departments on data requirements and determine funding structure early in the new year.

**Funders:** DWP previously lead this work, however any future work will need to be cross-departmental and is being lead by the new Office for Disability Issues (ODI) - <http://www.officefordisability.gov.uk/>

**Contact details:** Fraser Macleod ([Fraser.Macleod@dwp.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Fraser.Macleod@dwp.gsi.gov.uk))

## **7. WAS - Wealth and Assets Survey – (known as Household Asset Survey in the field)**

**Background:** The planned WAS will fill crucial data gaps, including gaps in pension's data. It will enable the identification of vulnerable groups with inadequate savings; track savings behaviour for different groups over the lifecycle of the survey; examine whether there are additional cohort and/or period effects; and explore how debt is related to wealth. All development work is undertaken by ONS. It is expected that the sample will include at least 16,000 achieved households per annum for the cross-sectional survey, equating to a total sample of 32,000 households for the first two years of the survey (i.e. 2006/07 and 2007/08).

**Topics:** The survey will comprise a household and individual questionnaire. The household questionnaire includes housing tenure, council tax, mortgages, equity release, and value of household goods. The individual questionnaire covers work, income, attitudes, pensions, financial assets, other debt, property, inheritance, and will also collect data on national identity, religion and ethnicity.

**Latest developments:** Results from the feasibility study suggest respondents accept the survey content and can provide supporting evidence on assets and liabilities. A pilot study is scheduled for January 2006. The survey will comprise: a) a cross sectional survey split over 2006/07 and 2007/08, b) a follow-up of the split cross-sectional in 2008/09 and 2009/10. ONS is liaising with HMRC, DWP, DTI and ODPM about linking survey data to administrative records. Funding is being finalized with contributing departments.

**Funders:** ONS, DWP, DTI, HMT, HMRC and ODPM are all currently contributing to survey development costs, with ONS and DWP being the major co-funders.

**Contact details:** Elaine Chamberlain ([Elaine.Chamberlain@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Elaine.Chamberlain@ons.gsi.gov.uk)), Mathew Charlton ([Mathew.Charlton@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Mathew.Charlton@ons.gsi.gov.uk))

## **8. Longitudinal Survey of Ethnic Minorities**

**Background:** In 2002 the NLSC commissioned a small scoping study to look at the provision of longitudinal data on ethnic minority groups. This led to more detailed work (commissioned by ESRC and ONS from Prof. James Nazroo at UCL) to establish the precise research focus and design of a possible survey in this area. Prof. Nazroo submitted his final report in June 2005, proposing an achieved wave 1 sample of 10,000 respondents from non-white ethnic minority groups and 2,000 white majority respondents. The survey would have a probability-based sample design with over-sampling in geographical areas with high expected strike rates from screening and the exclusion of areas with very low strike rates. Collection of data would be annual in the first instance.

**Topics:** Prof Nazroo has recommended a general purpose survey that will look at life patterns and transitions in areas such as health, family dynamics, income and wealth, education, social networks, housing, crime and criminal justice, and the labour market.

**Latest developments:** A consultative meeting was held in May 2005 and the ESRC Research Resources Board considered a request for funding in June. ONS has written to other government departments in order to find out whether they would be willing to contribute funding and to seek their views on a range of options for boosting the sample, some of which would allow for separate analysis of ethnic groups not covered in the current proposals. No funding has yet been committed, but a number of departments have expressed in-principle support for the survey and the remainder are being chased for a response.

**Potential funders:** ESRC and possibly a consortium of government funders

**Contact details:** Jill Barelli ([Jill.Barelli@ons.gov.uk](mailto:Jill.Barelli@ons.gov.uk))

## **9. LSR - Longitudinal Survey of Refugees**

**Background:** The proposed Longitudinal Survey of Refugees (LSR) is a cross-departmentally funded, Home Office led, project to examine the integration experiences of refugees arriving in the UK. It has replaced an earlier proposal for Longitudinal Survey of Refugees and Other Migrants, reflecting the decision to concentrate the scope of the survey on refugees and other asylum applicants who receive leave to remain. This would yield a sample of approximately 9,000 eligible interviewees over a 24 month period. The LSR is expected to provide valuable new information in two areas: 1) the provision of data to monitor outcomes and/or indicators of integration, and 2) data to describe the process of integration.

**Topics:** Employment, housing, education, health, social networks, language and cultural knowledge, rights and citizenship, migration history, income and expenditure etc

**Latest developments:** Expressions of interest to conduct the survey were invited in November 2005. Invitations to tender were issued before Christmas and it is hoped to have a contractor in place by March/April 2006. Piloting of wave 1 is scheduled to begin in January 2007.

**Potential funders:** Home Office and other government departments

**Contact details:** Liz Pendry ([Liz.Pendry@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Liz.Pendry@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk))

### **List of abbreviations:**

<b>DWP:</b>	Department for Work and Pensions
<b>DfES:</b>	Department for Education and Skills
<b>DfT:</b>	Department for Transport
<b>DH:</b>	Department of Health
<b>DEFRA:</b>	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
<b>ESRC:</b>	Economic and Social Research Council
<b>GROS:</b>	General Register Office Scotland
<b>HMT:</b>	HM Treasury
<b>IFS:</b>	Institute for Fiscal Studies
<b>HMRC:</b>	HM Revenue & Customs (formerly IR)
<b>IR:</b>	Inland Revenue
<b>NatCen:</b>	National Centre for Social Research

**NAW:** National Assembly for Wales  
**NISRA:** Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency  
**ODPM:** Office of the Deputy Prime Minister  
**UCL:** University College London  
**SE:** Scottish Executive  
**DTI:** Department of Trade and Industry  
**ODI:** Office for Disability Issues

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**Office for National Statistics**  
**January 2006**