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# British Cohort Study 1970

Derived Variables at 2004-2005 Sweep (34 year follow-up)

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BCS70 Derived Variables at 2004-2005  
Sweep

February 2013

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First published in 2013 by the  
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[www.cls.ioe.ac.uk](http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk)  
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ISBN XXXX

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## Introduction

This User Guide describes the dataset of derived variables for the 2004-2005 sweep of the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70). This dataset is deposited under study 5585 (1970 British Cohort Study: Thirty-Four-Year Follow-up, 2004-2005), at the UK Data Archive. This is an initial dataset of sweep derived variables.

The derived variables included in the BCS70 2004-2005 sweep derived variables dataset are as follows:

Variable	Variable label	Type of variable
bd7cntry	Country of Interview (2004)	Country of interview
bd7reg	Standard Region of residence	Region
bd7gor	Government Office Region of residence	Region
bd7mal	Total Malaise score (9 questions)	Malaise
bd7malg	Total Malaise score (9 questions) grouped	Malaise
bd7achq1	Highest Academic Qualification CM obtained in 2004 survey	Highest qualification
bd7anvq1	Highest NVQ level from an academic qual in 2004 survey	Highest qualification
bd7vnnvq1	Highest NVQ Level from a vocational qual in 2004 survey	Highest qualification
bd7nvq1	Highest NVQ Level from an academic/vocational qual in 2004 survey	Highest qualification
bd7hachq	Highest Academic Qualification up to 2004	Highest qualification
bd7hanvq	Highest NVQ level from an academic qualification up to 2004	Highest qualification
bd7hvnvq	Highest NVQ Level from a vocational qualification up to 2004	Highest qualification
bd7hnvq	Highest NVQ Level from an academic/vocational qual up to 2004	Highest qualification

## Country of interview derived variable

The Country of Interview variable bd7cntry is taken from the country where the 2004-2005 interview took place (England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland).

## Region derived variables

The Standard Region of residence variable, bd7reg, and the Government Office Region of residence variable, bd7gor, are the region variables for the residence of the cohort member at the 2004-2005 interview. For details of how these variables are derived, please refer to the document 'BCS70: Revised Region Variables' included in the deposit for study number 5585 (1970 British Cohort Study: Thirty-Four-Year Follow-up, 2004-2005).

## Malaise score derived variables

The Malaise score derived variables bd7mal and bd7malg were originally generated as part of the ESRC Researcher Development Initiative (RDI) project (<http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/teachingresources>) The variables have been renamed for consistency with other derived variables. See Appendix 1 for the details of the derivation and renaming of these variables.

## Highest qualification derived variables

The highest qualification derived variables are bd7achq1, bd7anvq1, bd7vnnvq1, bd7nvq1, bd7hachq, bd7hanvq, bd7hvnvq and bd7hnvq. For details of how these variables are derived, please refer to CLS Cohort Studies Datanote 2011/1 'Deriving Highest Qualification in NCDS and BCS70' ([http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/bcs6\\_datanotes](http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/bcs6_datanotes))

## APPENDIX 1: Definition of malaise score derived variables

The malaise score derived variables were derived using the reduced 9-item self completion Malaise Inventory (How you feel) , included in the BCS70 2004-2005 follow-up dataset. These 9 variables were renamed in the Malaise dataset and are as follows:

Original variable name	RDI Malaise dataset variable name	Variable label
b7mal02	b34mal02	Do you feel tired most of the time?
b7mal03	b34mal03	Do you often feel depressed?
b7mal05	b34mal05	Do you often get worried about things?
b7mal09	b34mal09	Do you often get into a violent rage?
b7mal12	b34mal12	Do you suddenly become scared for no good reason?
b7mal14	b34mal14	Are you easily upset or irritated?
b7mal16	b34mal16	Are you constantly keyed up and jittery?
b7mal20	b34mal20	Does every little thing get on your nerves and wear you out?
b7mal21	b34mal21	Does your heart often race like mad?

The malaise score derived variables were, for consistency, renamed for the derived variables dataset and are as follows:

Variable name	RDI malaise dataset variable name	Variable label
bd7mal	b34mal	Total Malaise score
bd7malg	b34malg	Total Malaise score - grouped

### SPSS syntax for constructing summary malaise scores

```
COMPUTE b34mal = SUM(b34mal02,b34mal03,b34mal05,b34mal09,b34mal12,
b34mal14,b34mal16,b34mal20,b34mal21) .
missing values b34mal02 b34mal03 b34mal05 b34mal09 b34mal12 b34mal14
b34mal16 b34mal20 b34mal21 ( ).
do if (b34mal02 >= -1).
count b34mal = b34mal02 b34mal03 b34mal05 b34mal09 b34mal12 b34mal14
b34mal16 b34mal20 b34mal21 (1).
**this code is used to include as many individuals as possible but excludes those
with enough missing values to potentially give them a 'high' malaise score.
count b34miss = b34mal02 b34mal03 b34mal05 b34mal09 b34mal12 b34mal14
b34mal16 b34mal20 b34mal21 (-1).
compute malmiss =b34mal + b34miss.
if (b34miss > 0 and b34mal <= 3 and malmiss >= 4) b34mal = -1.
if (b34miss = 9) b34mal = -2.
end if.
recode b34mal (0 thru 3=1) (4 thru highest = 2) (-1=-1) (-2=-2) into b34malg.
missing values b34mal b34malg (-1,-2).
variable labels b34mal 'bcs70 age 34: total Malaise score (9 questions)'.
variable labels b34malg 'bcs70 age 34: total Malaise score - grouped'.
value labels b34mal -1'incomplete info' -2'not stated any questions'.
value labels b34malg 1'0-3' 2'4+' -1'incomplete info' -2'not stated any questions'.
rename variables (b34mal=bd7mal).
rename variables (b34malg=bd7malg).
```

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