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1970 British Cohort Study

2012 Follow-Up: A guide to the datasets

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1. Introduction

The 2012 Follow-Up of the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) ran between May 2012 and April 2013 when study members were aged 42. The survey was designed by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies of the Institute of Education, University of London (CLS), and fieldwork was carried out by TNS-BMRB. The work was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council.

A total of 9,841 interviews were achieved, exceeding the number of interviews achieved in the two prior sweeps at Age 34 and Age 38.

This document accompanies the deposit of the data at the UK Data Service. The deposit also includes the following other documentation:

BCS70_2012_Follow-up_Questionnaire_Documentation.pdf
BCS70_2012_Follow-up_Self-completion_Questionnaire.pdf
BCS70_Derived_Variables_at_2012_Follow-up.pdf
BCS70_Region_Variables.pdf
BCS2012_variable_lookup_table.xls

1.1 BCS70 Background

BCS70 began when data were collected about the births and families of 17,287 babies born in the UK during one week in April 1970. Since then, there have been seven surveys gathering information from respondents living in England, Scotland and Wales.

With each successive attempt, the scope of enquiry has broadened from a strictly medical focus at birth, to encompass physical and educational development at age five (1975), physical, educational and social development at ages ten (1980) and sixteen (1986), and then to include economic development and other wider factors at age 26 (1996), 30 (1999/2000), 34 (2004/2005) and 38 (2008/2009).

At age 34 (2004/2005), cohort members' basic skills (literacy and numeracy) were also assessed. In addition, there have been studies of sub-samples of the cohort, for example, in 1991/1992 a 10% representative sub-sample was assessed for difficulties with basic skills. Most recently, in 2004, for a one-in-two sample of BCS70 cohort members, information was gathered from and about all natural and adopted children living with them.

Data for BCS70 have so far been collected from a number of different sources (the midwife present at birth, parents of the cohort members, head and class teachers, school health service personnel and the cohort members themselves). Data have also been collected in a variety of ways (paper and electronic questionnaires, clinical records, medical examinations, physical measurements, tests of ability, educational assessments and diaries). The survey was conducted by telephone for the first time in 2008/2009 (age 38).

1.2 The 2012 Follow-Up

The 2012 Follow-Up was comprised of two parts: a 'core' face-to-face interview and a paper self-completion questionnaire. The survey sought to update information gathered in previous surveys in order to explore the factors central to the formation and maintenance of adult identity in each of the following domains:

- Lifelong learning
- Relationships, parenting and housing
- Employment and income
- Health and health behaviour
- Citizenship and values

A number of organisations were involved in the development and delivery of the 2012 Follow-Up:

Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS) – CLS are an ESRC resource centre based at the Institute of Education, University of London and have been responsible for the study since 1991. CLS were responsible for the development of the 2012 Follow-Up and commissioned the fieldwork.

Funders – The 2012 Follow-Up was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

Advisors – The content and design of the 2012 Follow-Up was developed in collaboration with a number of advisory panels comprised of researchers, policy-makers and funders.

Fieldwork subcontractors – Following competitive tendering, TNS-BMRB were selected to conduct the 2012 Follow-Up on behalf of CLS. TNS-BMRB assisted CLS with the development of instrumentation, conducted the fieldwork and carried out initial data preparation (including coding and post field editing) and documentation.

More details of the conduct of the survey are available in the [Technical report of the 1970 British Cohort Study: Age 42 survey \(2012 – 2013\)](#), prepared by TNS-BMRB.

2. Survey Design and Content

The 2012 Follow-Up was comprised of the following elements:

a) A 60 minute 'core' interview which included:

- a. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)
- b. Computer Assisted Self Interview (CASI)
- c. A vocabulary assessment
- d. Collection of contact details

b) A paper self-completion questionnaire

The paper self-completion questionnaires were (in most cases) posted to cohort members once the interviewer had arranged an appointment to conduct the core interview. In the majority of cases cohort members had then completed these questionnaires in advance of their core interview, meaning that they could be collected by the interviewer when they visited.

c) Consents to data linkage

Cohort members and their co-resident partners (where applicable) were asked for their consent to link their responses with administrative data held by the NHS, DWP and HMRC.

Many of the questions in the 2012 follow-up interview had been asked in earlier waves of the study and also in NCDS (the 1958 British Birth Cohort Study), which will allow for the making of comparisons both across the sweeps of BCS70 and with the 1958 cohort. The 2012 Follow-Up also included questions on a number of new topics that have either not previously been covered at all or not covered in adulthood. These include:

- Housing costs and housing equity
- Sexuality
- Cultural consumption - books, television, newspapers
- Religious beliefs - belief in God, belief in the after life
- Experience of the menopause
- Fertility intentions
- Diet - consumption of ready-meals, convenience foods, take-aways and home-cooked meals
- Sleep

A broad summary of the content of the 2012 follow-up interview and self-completion questionnaire is provided below:

Core CAPI Interview

The CAPI interview collected updated information about household composition, relationships, absent and older children, grandchildren, parents, social support, housing, economic activity, pay, pensions, partner's economic activity, benefits and other income, inheritances, savings and debts, vocabulary assessment, education and qualifications, university attended and degree obtained, schooling at 16, family income, economic activity, education and qualifications, health, smoking, drinking, exercise, height and weight.

CASI Interview

The CASI interview collected information on social class identity, sexuality, dead children, gynaecological problems and menopause, fertility intentions, use of infertility treatments, unsuccessful pregnancies, relationship satisfaction, domestic division of labour, mental health problems, job satisfaction, work-life balance, life satisfaction.

Paper self-completion

The paper self-completion questionnaire collected information on leisure activities, sports participation, attitudes and values, political participation, voting, social participation, trust, cultural consumption (television, books, newspapers), computer use, religion and religious beliefs, diet, well-being, alcohol consumption, sleep, efficacy.

3. Key variables

Table 1 below lists some of the key variables included in this deposit. Table 1 also indicates whether variables can be found in the main file or in the accompanying derived variables file.

The case identifier used on the file is 'bcsid' which replaces the old case identifier 'key'¹.

Table 1 - Some key variables

Information	Variable name	Variable label	File
Identifier	Bcsid	bcdsid serial number	Both
Sex	B9CMSEX	CM's sex	Main
Relationships / Family			
Legal marital status	BDHMS	(Derived) Marital status	Derived variables
Cohabitation status	BD9COHAB	(Derived) Whether CM cohabiting as a couple (merging n8cohab and n8hcohab)	Derived variables
Spouse / partner	BD9PARTP	(Derived) Cohort member lives with a spouse or partner	Derived variables
Non-residential relationships	B9OTHREA	Whether in a non-cohabiting relationship	Main
Natural children in household	BD9NOCHH	(Derived) Number of own children in household	Derived variables
Total natural children	BD9TOTOC	(Derived) Total number of children (in HH or absent) - own children only	Derived variables
Non-biological children	BD9NPCHH	(Derived) Number of children of current or previous partner in household	Derived variables
Household type	BD9HHTYP	(Derived) Household type	Derived variables
Household size	BD9HSIZE	(Derived) HH Size	Derived variables
Mother alive	BD9MALIV	(Derived) Whether mother alive	Derived variables
Father alive	BD9PALIV	(Derived) Whether father alive	Derived variables

¹ In August 2008, all historic BCS70 datasets were re-deposited at the UK Data Archive with the old case identifier 'key' replaced by a new identifier 'bcsid'. This identifier can be used to link the data longitudinally to earlier sweeps. The reason for changing the case identifier was to improve the security of the data and increase safeguards on the confidentiality of cohort members. All datasets carrying the old serial numbers should normally be deleted within three months of receipt of the revised data by the researcher. Further information on this may be found in the 'CLS Confidentiality and Data Security Review', included in the documentation available via ESDS.

Housing			
Accommodation	B9RESINC	Type of accommodation	Main
Number of rooms	B9NUMRM	Number of rooms in the house	Main
Tenure	B9TEN	Home ownership/rental tenure	Main
Economic activity			
Economic activity	BD9ECACT	(Derived) Current economic activity status	Derived variables
Partner's economic activity	BD9PEACT	(Derived) Partner's current economic activity status	Derived variables
Social class	B9CNS8	NS-SEC Analytic Categories (CM current job)	Main
Partner's social class	B9PNS8	NS-SEC Analytic Categories (partner's job)	Main
Income			
Total income (banded) - Cohort members with a partner	B9TOTNCP	CM and partner's total take home income from all sources (MainQ)	Main
Total income (banded) - Cohort members with no partner	B9TTNCNP	CM's total take home income from all sources (MainQ)	Main
Receipt of state benefits	BD9WRBEN	(Derived) Whether receives any benefits	Derived variables
Education			
Highest academic qualification	BD9HNVQ	(Derived) Highest NVQ Level from an Academic or Vocational Qual up to 2012	Derived variables
Health			
General health	B9HLTHGN	General state of health	Main
Disability	BD9DISEQ	(Derived) Disability classification Equality act (2010)	Derived variables
Smoking	B9SMOKIG	Whether smoke (or used to smoke)	Main
Alcohol consumption	BD9NUALC	(Derived) Number of units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days	Derived variables

4. Scales

The 2012 follow-up included several established scales which are listed below. Overall scores for each scale have been derived and included within the data deposit. The derived scores are all provided in the derived variable dataset. Further details regarding the derivation of the scores can be found in the document: BCS70 Derived Variables at 2012 Follow-up.

4.1 Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (WEMWBS)

WEMWBS is a 14 positively worded item scale with five response categories. It covers most aspects of positive mental health (positive thoughts and feelings) including both hedonic and eudaimonic perspectives (Tenner et al, 2007). Scores range between 14 and 70 and higher scores indicate higher levels of well-being.

Variable name	Variable label
B9SCQ31A	SC:I've been feeling optimistic about the future
B9SCQ31B	SC:I've been feeling useful
B9SCQ31C	SC:I've been feeling relaxed
B9SCQ31D	SC:I've been feeling interested in other people
B9SCQ31E	SC:I've had energy to spare
B9SCQ31F	SC:I've been dealing with problems well
B9SCQ31G	SC:I've been thinking clearly
B9SCQ31H	SC:I've been feeling good about myself
B9SCQ31I	SC:I've been feeling close to other people
B9SCQ31J	SC:I've been feeling confident
B9SCQ31K	SC:I've been able to make up my own mind about things
B9SCQ31L	SC:I've been feeling loved
B9SCQ31M	SC:I've been interested in new things
B9SCQ31N	SC:I've been feeling cheerful
BD9WEMWB	(Derived) Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale

4.2 Malaise inventory

Earlier sweeps of the study have included a set of 24 self-completion questions which combine to measure levels of psychological distress, or depression (Rutter et al, 1970). The 2012 follow-up used 9 of the original 24 items.

Variable name	Variable label
B9SCQ41A	Feelings: Do you feel tired most of the time?
B9SCQ41B	Feelings: Do you often feel miserable or depressed?
B9SCQ41C	Feelings: Do you often get worried about things?
B9SCQ41D	Feelings: Do you often get in a violent rage?
B9SCQ41E	Feelings: Do you often suddenly become scared for no good
B9SCQ41F	Feelings: Are you easily upset or irritated?
B9SCQ41G	Feelings: Are you constantly keyed up and jittery?
B9SCQ41H	Feelings: Does every little thing get on your nerves and wear you
B9SCQ41I	Feelings: Does your heart often race like mad?
BD9MAL	(Derived) Total Malaise score (9 questions)
BD9MALG	(Derived) Total Malaise score - grouped

4.3 AUDIT-PC (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test - Primary Care Version)

The AUDIT-PC consists of 5 questions covering alcohol consumption, problems and dependency. Responses to each question are scored from 0 to 4 giving a maximum score of 20 (BD9AUDIT). Scores of 5 or more are considered AUDIT-PC positive and associated with increasing or higher risk drinking (BD9AUDG). The AUDIT-PC is an abbreviated version of the full AUDIT scale included in the Age 50 follow-up of NCDS (Babor et al., 2001).

Variable name	Variable label
B9SCQ32	Frequency of having an alcoholic drink
B9SCQ33	Number of alcoholic drinks consumed on a typical day when
B9SCQ34	Frequency of not being able to stop drinking once started over last
B9SCQ35	Frequency of failing to do what was expected due to drinking in
B9SCQ36	Has a relative/friend/health worker been concerned about their
BD9AUDIT	(Derived) Total AUDIT-PC Score
BD9AUDG	(Derived) AUDIT-PC Group

4.4 Impairments and Disability

The 2012 follow-up included a sub-set of the ONS harmonised set of questions on impairments. The three items listed below are used to derive variables indicating whether cohort members are disabled using the Equality Act 2010 definition (BD9DISEQ) and whether they have a long-standing illness or condition using the European Union's Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) definition (BD9DISLS) (ONS, 2011). BD9DISEQ simply identifies individuals as disabled or not, BD9DISLS identifies individuals as having no long-standing health condition, having a condition which hampers daily activities to an extent and having a condition which severely hampers daily activities.

Variable name	Variable label
B9PLOIL	Whether CM has physical/mental health conditions/illnesses
B9PLOLM	Whether CM's conditions/illnesses reduce their ability to do
B9PLOLP	Length of time CM's ability to carry out day-to-day activities been
BD9DISEQ	(Derived) Disability classification Equality act (2010)
BD9DISLS	(Derived) Disability classification EU-SILC

5. Vocabulary assessment

As part of the core CAPI interview, all cohort members were asked to undertake a vocabulary task. This was designed to test cohort member's understanding of the meaning of certain words. The vocabulary task included 20 words, each of which had another five words next to it. For each of the 20 words, cohort members were asked to select which of the five words next to it had a similar meaning to the original word. Cohort members were allowed four minutes to complete the task. The test was an abbreviated version of a longer 75 item test which study members had completed at 16. The inclusion of the test therefore allows for the examination of the longitudinal development of vocabulary.

Variables	Description
B9VQ1A to B9VQ20E B9VANQ1 to B9VANQ20 B9VRWQ1 to B9VRWQ20 B9VSQ1 to B9VSQ20	100 variables indicating specific responses to each item Flags indicating whether each item was attempted Flags indicating whether each item answered correctly Score for each question (1 for correct, 0 for incorrect or not attempted)
B9VSCORE	Total score

6. 2012 Follow-Up Datasets

The datasets for the 2012 follow-up have been supplied to the UK Data Archive in the form of 11 SPSS datasets.

Information about the variable names, labelling of variables and about CASI variables, vocabulary test variables, paper self-completion variables, identifiers and derived variables is given below.

6.1 Datasets

The majority of the data relating to the CAPI/CASI questionnaires are included in the 'bcs_2012_flatfile' dataset with one record for each cohort member. At some points during the CAPI questionnaire the respondent is asked a set of questions which are repeated until no more information is required. For these questions, the data are stored in hierarchical datasets where there can be zero or multiple records for each cohort member. The hierarchical datasets are as follows:

Hierarchical Dataset name	Dataset contents
bcs_2012_relationships	Relationship histories since last sweep / 2000
bcs_2012_persongrid	Details of persons living with respondent (past and present) and absent children
bcs_2012_absent_older_child	Data on absent or older children that respondent considers themselves to be a parent of
bcs_2012_housing	Housing histories since last sweep / 2000
bcs_2012_employment	Employment histories since last sweep / 2000
bcs_2012_qualifications	Details of each qualification recorded by respondent
bcs_2012_child_died	Details of any children of the respondent, born alive but since died and not already recorded in the person grids
bcs_2012_unsuccessful_pregnancies	Details of any pregnancies which resulted in a still-birth, miscarriage or termination (female respondents only)

A feature of income or payment questions in the 2012 follow-up is the use of unfolding brackets where a respondent refuses or is unable to provide an exact answer. As these questions relate to a minority of respondents they have been placed in dataset 'bcs_2012_unfolding'. More details on unfolding brackets are found in section 6.14 below.

A number of derived variables have been constructed from the BCS 2012 follow-up data. These derived variables are deposited in dataset 'bcs_2012_derived'. More details on the derived variables are found in section 6.17 below and document 'BCS70 Derived Variables at 2012 Follow-Up'.

6.2 Variable names

The variable names in the dataset are based on those used in the CAPI / CASI programs and are documented in the questionnaire and self completion questionnaire documentation. The variable names are all prefixed by 'b9'. In some cases the variable names have also been truncated in order to limit the name to 8 characters. Where a variable was included in previous sweeps the variable name has, as far as possible, been kept identical for the 2012 follow-up although prefixed with "b9" rather than "b8". As a result, there is not always a simple match between the questionnaire documentation and the dataset variable names. To facilitate matching between dataset variables and CAPI questions, a variable lookup excel spreadsheet has been included in the deposit (BCS70_2012_variable_lookup_table.xls).

A number of derived variables have been included in the deposited dataset 'bcs_2012_derived'. Names of these variables are given the prefix "bd9" and variable labels are given the prefix "(Derived)".

Variables from the paper self-completion questionnaire have names derived from the question numbers as they appear on the printed questionnaire and prefixed with "b9sc". They have the following form: b9scq1a, b9scq1b, b9scq2a, b9scq2b etc. These variables are included in the dataset 'bcs_2012_flatfile' and have variable labels prefixed by 'PAPI:'.

6.3 Variable labels

The variable labels included in the dataset are based on the question wording used in the CAPI / CASI interviews, as documented in the core and self completion questionnaire documentation. The variable labels have been individually reviewed. Where necessary, labels have been modified in an effort to ensure that labels are comprehensible and accurate.

Variable labels for the data derived from the paper questionnaire have been derived from the question wording used on the printed questionnaire.

6.4 Value labels

The value labels are similarly based on the question responses used in the CAPI / CASI interviews and on the printed self completion question, as documented in the core and self completion questionnaire documentation. Value labels have been individually reviewed and amended, where necessary.

6.5 Missing values

Missing values are consistently labelled as follows (unless otherwise stated):

- 9 = Refusal
- 8 = Don't Know
- 2 = Data missing due to script error
- 1 = Item not applicable

6.6 Variable order

The order in which variables appear in the datasets broadly follows the order of sections, and of questions within sections, of the survey instruments – CAPI/CASI or paper. However, due to the repeating loop nature of some sections of the survey instruments, for example 'pregnancies leading to stillbirths' and 'qualifications', the order is determined by the structure of the Dimensions program, which does not necessarily hold each question in the order in which they are put to the respondent.

6.7 Dress rehearsal data

The deposited datasets include data for 125 cases interviewed as part of the dress rehearsal. Following the dress rehearsal data collection, interview timings and other considerations resulted in some modifications to the questionnaires. The deposited datasets include data for cases interviewed at both the main stage and dress rehearsal data collection. Variable b9maindr in dataset 'bcs_2012_flatfile' is set to 1 for main stage cases and 2 for dress rehearsal cases.

In merging in the dress rehearsal data with the main stage data, the dress rehearsal data variables were mapped to the main stage data variables where possible. Where this was not possible, the dress

rehearsal data variables were also included in the deposited datasets. All variables that apply to the main stage data collection only have variable labels with a suffix of '(MainQ)'. All the dress rehearsal only variables have variable names with a suffix of 'DR' and variable labels with a suffix of '(DRQ)'. There is also one variable where the filter changed between the dress rehearsal and main stage data collections. A full listing of these main stage only and dress rehearsal only variables and change in filters between the dress rehearsal and main stage data collection is found in appendix 1.

In addition, a number of questions were moved between the CAPI interview, the CASI interview and the paper self-completion. Where this occurred, data from the dress rehearsal and main stage were merged together but it is acknowledged that responses may have been affected by the change of mode. A list of these changes can be found in appendix 2.

6.8 Flag variables: source of data and back-coding of open text

In certain sections of the CAPI questionnaire, cohort members are only asked particular questions if the response cannot be ascertained from responses to other sections within the questionnaire. In these cases flag variables (mostly suffixed with an s) have been added to indicate whether the response was obtained by directly asking the cohort member or obtained from elsewhere in the questionnaire. These flag variables are as follows:

Variable	Variable label
b9cjsrce	Source of job title used for current job SOC coding
b9psexcs	Whether PSEX asked or computed from feed forward data
b9pdobs	Whether PDOBC asked or computed from feed forward data
b9prages	Whether PRAGEC asked or computed from feed forward data
b9malivs	Whether MALIVE asked or computed from person grid data
b9palivs	Whether PALIVE asked or computed from person grid data
b9pmalis	Whether PMALIVE asked or computed from person grid data
b9ppalis	Whether PPALIVE asked or computed from person grid data

Note, that variables b9madied and b9padied are only asked if b9malive and b9palive are asked directly of the cohort member. If a parent has been reported dead in the person loops at the current or previous sweeps the date of death will be recorded in the person grids for that sweep.

Questions that include 'Other (please specify)' categories allow the respondent to give open text responses which are back-coded after the interview is completed. Some of these variables are used in filtering cases to subsequent questions. Where back coding has occurred after the interview, the value will not be used for filtering. In these cases flag variables (suffixed with 'bc') are added to indicate whether the expected filtering has not taken place. These flag variables are as follows:

Variable	Variable label
b9pectbc	Backcoded to working at PECONACT so filtered questions not asked
b9pcc1bc	Backcoded to working at PECONAC1 so filtered questions not asked
b9whnbc	Whether WHYNOC backcoded to multiple responses

6.9 CASI Self-completion

The CASI self-completion was administered towards the end of the core interview. The interviewer handed the laptop computer used for the interview to the cohort member and explained how they should complete the questionnaire. Where the cohort member was unable or reluctant to use the laptop, the interviewer assisted, and if necessary administered the self-completion as an interview.

The variables which hold the data from the CASI self-completion have variable labels prefixed by 'CASI:'.

6.10 Paper self-completion

Completed paper self completion questionnaires were received for 8734 cohort members. Variable `b9papiy`, in dataset 'bcs_2012_flatfile', records whether a paper questionnaire was received. The variables which hold the data for the paper self completion questionnaire have variable labels prefixed by 'PAPI:'.

6.11 Relationship histories

The relationship history module sought to collect a complete record of all cohabiting relationships within the appropriate reference period. It should be noted that researchers wishing to examine cohort members' relationships are advised to use the BCS70 Partnership Histories dataset deposited at the UK Data Archive. This dataset currently contains data for the cohort members' partnerships for the period 1974 to 2008 and will be updated soon to include partnerships collected up to the 2012 follow-up.

The deposit dataset 'bcs_2012_relationships' contains 1 record for each period of cohabitation reported by the cohort member in the relationship history loop in the questionnaire (CAPI questions NRANY to CRDIVWH). The first question, NRANY, asks whether they have lived with anyone else since the last sweep / last cohabitation as appropriate. Where the cohort member responds 'No' to this questions the remainder of the questions in that relationship history loop are set to -1 (Not applicable). For completeness these records are included in the 'bcs_2012_relationships' dataset.

Post-fieldwork editing and cleaning of the relationship history data collected in a previous sweep of the study (the 2004-5 follow-up) revealed that there were a few problems with the routing of the questions in this module which lead to flaws in the information obtained about the period between the 1999/2000 follow-up and the 2004/5 follow-up. Details of the problems are provided below:

1. Cohort members, who were cohabiting at the time of the 1999/2000 follow-up and also cohabiting at the time of the 2004/5 follow-up but with a different partner, were not asked about the end of the relationship they were having with the person they were cohabiting with at the time of the 1999/2000 follow-up.
2. A number of cohort members who were cohabiting at the time of the 2004/5 follow-up, reported that their current partner was the same partner that they had at the time of the 1999/2000 follow-up, but at the time of the 2000 survey reported not having a partner.
3. When recalling details about previous partnerships, cohort members who were not married at the time they moved in with an ex-partner but who subsequently did get married, were not asked whether they got divorced or when.

4. In both the 1999/2000 follow-up and the 2004/5 follow-up there were a number of cohort members who reported being married or living with their current partner in the relationship history module but did not report a spouse or partner in the household grid.
5. There were also a number of cohort members with missing information about their marital and/or legal marital status at the time of the 1999/2000 follow-up or the 2004/5 follow-up.

Cases where any of the above applied were flagged as 'repair cases'. These issues were resolved for all repair cases interviewed in the 2008/9 follow-up. For repair cases not interviewed in the 2008/9 follow-up, a revised introduction to the relationship history module was triggered where it was explained that when they were interviewed as part of the 2004/5 follow-up there was a problem with the data that was collected about their relationship history and that as a result it was necessary to recollect. These cohort members were then asked for a full relationship history from the date of their 1999/2000 follow-up interview through to the date of their 2012 follow-up interview.

6.12 Hierarchical datasets

Hierarchical datasets can have more than one record for each cohort member but each hierarchical dataset will have a 'record number' variable which will be unique within each case.

The 'bcs_2012_unsuccessful_pregnancies' dataset should include 1 record for each pregnancy to match the response to CAPI question PREGMANY ('bcs_2012_flatfile' variable b9pgsbmy, number of pregnancies resulting in a still birth etc). There are 14 cases where the number of records in the 'bcs_2012_unsuccessful_pregnancies' dataset do not match that entered at 'bcs_2012_flatfile' variable b9pgsbmy, in all these cases, the cohort member did not respond to CAPI question PREGNUM – 'number of babies in this pregnancy' (named b9snum in the 'bcs_2012_unsuccessful_pregnancies') and the loop processing has been terminated.

16 cases responded 'Yes' to CAPI question DCHANY (Do you have any children that have died?) but refused or were unable to respond to CAPI question DCHMNY (number of children that have died), these cases therefore have no records in the hierarchical dataset 'bcs_2012_child_died'.

6.13 Person grid dataset

In past sweeps, cohort members have been asked about each person that they had been living with at the previous sweep, any new household members and absent children. These questions were asked independently of relationship and pregnancy histories and led to some inconsistencies in the data. At the BCS70 2012 follow-up, the cohort member is asked about: relationships since the last sweep; all children, whether in the household or not, and other household members. As individuals often leave the household and return at a later date, all persons reported as having lived with the cohort member, or been an absent child, were fed forward to the bcs70 2012 follow-up to enable cohort members to identify a previous household member returning to the household. Therefore the 'bcs_2012_persongrid' hierarchical dataset, which has been constructed from the relationships, children and other household member sections of the questionnaire, contains data for all persons who were reported as living with the cohort member or being an absent child in previous sweeps ('bcs_2012_persongrid' dataset b9gridid=1 to 15), any new children (in household or absent) since the last sweep (b9gridid=16 to 26), any new partners since the last sweep (b9gridid=27 to 36) and any other household members new since the last sweep (b9gridid=37 to 46).

Variable b9gslive in the 'bcs_2012_persongrid' dataset records whether a person is reported as living in the cohort member's household at the time of the 2012 follow-up. Selection on this variable, results in person records equivalent to the household grid in previous sweeps.

This person grid dataset is intended to capture the additions to the household / absent child data since the last sweep, therefore many of the variables, such as start date for living in household, only apply to those individuals who have (re)joined the household or been identified as an absent child since the last sweep. The start and end dates for persons living with the cohort member record dates for the most recent period of that person living with the cohort member.

It is intended that a household grid histories dataset, covering all household members and absent children since the cohort member was aged 30, will be constructed and deposited at the UK Data archive in the near future. In this dataset, the persons added to the person grid at the 2012 follow-up (b9gridid values of 16 onwards) will be allocated a person grid id following on sequentially from those persons included in the pre-bcs9 persons grid.

6.14 Unfolding brackets

As in the BCS70 2008/9 data collection, a feature of amount type questions (e.g. benefits received, gross and net income) in the 2012 follow-up is the use of a series of questions referred to as 'unfolding brackets' which are triggered if a respondent refuses or is unable to provide an exact answer. The questions are designed to elicit a minimum and maximum value which define a range or "closed band" within which the actual value lies.

On entering the unfolding brackets, respondents are asked to say whether they have more, less or about the same as a particular value. This question is repeated using different values (which will be a lower or higher value depending on the answer to the preceding question).

The procedure stops at the point when either: an upper and lower bound is provided; the respondent refuses or says "don't know"; or the respondent places themselves in the top or bottom bracket.

The unfolding bracket questions are randomly ordered for each respondent such that any possible 'anchoring' effects (i.e. where people use the suggested figure as a reference point and make adjustments to it to reach their answer) from the procedure are averaged across the distribution, and the bracket values are selected on the basis of the density of the underlying financial variable.

The unfolding bracket variables associated with variables deposited in dataset 'bcs_2012_flatfile' can be found in dataset 'bcs_2012_unfolding'. The unfolding brackets, relating to respondent's maintenance payments for absent children, are included within dataset 'bcs_2012_absent_older_child' due to the hierarchical nature of the data.

A list of the questions featuring unfolding brackets is found in appendix 3.

6.15 Reference dates for retrospective data/histories

The 2012 follow-up gathered retrospective information on housing situation, relationships, children, economic activity and qualifications. The majority of cohort members had participated in one of the last three follow-ups which took place in 1999/2000, 2004/5 and 2008/9. For such cohort members the reference date for retrospective questions was the date of their last interview. For the small number of cohort members (n=746) who had not participated in either of these follow-ups the reference date was generally the 1st January 2000; the exception to this was data collected for new children where the child's date of birth was not restricted to be within any time period.

6.16 Occupational coding of employment data

Occupational coding of employment data was carried out by TNS-BMRB with the exception of RGSC (Registrar Generals Social Class 1991) and SEG (socio-economic group) and some edits to the TNS-BMRB coded data which were carried out by CLS using the SOC2000 codes and lookup tables downloaded from the CAMSIS website (www.camsis.stir.ac.uk).

It should be noted that where the number of employees at cohort member's place of work has not been asked (activity at last sweep, proxy current activity and activity history) but they report supervising more than 25 people, a large employer is assumed for the purposes of employment status.

The occupational coding of employment data for the cohort member current job includes coding for the 3 proxy cases in employment.

6.17 Derived variables

A number of derived variables (including the overall scores from the various scales used in the questionnaires) have been included in the dataset. The variable names all have the prefix 'BD9' and the variable label are endorsed '(Derived)'. Information on the derived variables in this deposit is provided in document 'BCS70 Derived Variables at 2012 Follow-up.pdf'.

6.18 Sensitive data

A few of the questions asked during the 2012 follow-up led to data that could potentially be sensitive to identity disclosure. Therefore the data in the variables representing these questions have been capped in order to merge potentially sensitive outlier values into a broader category.

The variables that have been treated as sensitive variables and recoded in this way are as follows:

Variable	Variable label
b9numrms	Number of rooms in the house
b9samt	Total amount of savings and investments
b9mmop	Last monthly mortgage payment

6.19 Errors and inconsistencies

Using CAPI/CASI programs to undertake the core interview should ensure that all filters and hard and soft checks have been correctly followed, and that the data is consistent throughout. However, post-fieldwork checking of the data has uncovered a small number of errors and inconsistencies. In addition, a small number of problems have been identified in terms of the wording of questions put to cohort members.

6.19.1 Errors

Dress rehearsal partial interview data

A technical error during the dress rehearsal caused partial loss of data for 4 cases. For these 4 cases, variable b9prtial in dataset 'bcs_2012_flatfile' is set to 1 and all variables for which data has been lost are set to -1 (Not applicable) for these cases.

Cases interviewed without feed forward data

A technical error caused 11 cases to be interviewed without feed forward data. This affected data for the following variables: b9eclast; b9activ; bd9ecact; b9ufunin; b9rslive; b9agele; b9furtd; b9degree; b9height; b9menint; b9grop; b9contrc; b9ovop; b9hystop; b9ov_hy1-3; b9hrtcur; b9evpgsb and the relationship histories.

For these 11 cases, variable b9iwoff, in dataset 'bcs_2012_flatfile' , is set to 1 and all variables for which data has been lost are set to -1 (Not applicable) for these cases.

Some of these cases do have data for partner's current economic activity leading to inconsistencies between this variables and presence of a partner in the household.

Relationship histories

For 2 cases it was fed forward that they had a 'spouse' at the time of their prior interview but disputed this at CAPI question PRELTOKEYC (bcs_2012_flatfile dataset variable b9prltkc) and amended this person to have been a cohabiting partner. These cases should then have been asked whether they had subsequently married this person at CRNOWMA ('bcs_2012_relationships' dataset variable b9rnowma) but they were not.

Absent and Older children

The absent and older children block questions b9abclve to b9abmaip should have been asked for all children not living in the household, who the cohort member considers themselves to be parents of. There is no data for these questions for 4 cohort members (6 children in total), 'bcs_2012_absent_older_child' variable b9noabcr is set to 1, and variables b9abclve to b9abmaip are set to -1, for these records.

Likewise, the absent and older child block questions b9abact to b9abchyr should have been asked for all children aged 16 or over, who the cohort member considers themselves to be parents of. There is no data for these questions for 4 cohort members (6 children in total), 'bcs_2012_absent_older_child' variable b9noldcr is set to 1, and variables b9abact to b9abchyr are set to -1, for these records.

6.19.2 Inconsistencies

Age left full time education (derived variable)

Dataset 'bcs_2012_derived' includes variable bd9alfed (age left full time education). This variable is constructed from responses to questions on 'the age that they left full time education' at ages 30, 34, 38 and 42. At age 38 and 42 they are only asked this question if they were not present at any sweeps since age 30, however at ages 30 and 34 all cohort members were asked this question. This resulted in some cohort members giving different responses at age 30 and 34. In these cases, the response given at age 30 has been used to construct the derived variable BD9ALFED.

Vocabulary test

During the CAPI interview the cohort members were asked to complete a vocabulary task CAPI question VOCDO (bcs_2012_flatfile dataset variable b9vocdo) asked the interviewer to confirm that the respondent had completed the vocabulary test. The responses to b9vocdo do not tally with the vocabulary tests received and, following checks, it appears that the discrepancies are due to interviewers mis-entering data at bcs_2012_flatfile dataset variable b9vocdo. Therefore variable b9vocdo should be disregarded and bcs_2012_flatfile dataset variable b9vocaby (whether vocabulary task data received') should be used to ascertain the presence or not of the vocabulary task data in bcs_2012_flatfile dataset.

Alcohol consumption

In the self completion questionnaire, cohort members were asked at question 32 'how often they had a drink containing alcohol' with an option for 'Never' (bcs_2012_flatfile variable b9scq32) and at question 33 'How many drinks containing alcohol do you drink on a typical day when you are drinking?' with an option for 'Do not drink alcohol' (bcs_2012_flatfile variable b9scq33). A number of respondents entered inconsistent information at these questions, entering a positive frequency for drinking alcohol at question 32 and 'Do not drink alcohol' at question 33, or 'Never' at question 32 and a positive number of alcoholic drinks a day at question 33. When constructing the AUDIT score only those respondents reporting both 'Never' at question 32, and 'Do not drink alcohol' at question 33 were categorised as not drinking alcohol.

6.19.2 Question wording problems

The second AUDIT question, covering the number of alcoholic drinks drunk on a typical day when drinking, has a six point scale (Never, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-9, 10+). In the self completion questionnaire this question was included (bcs_2012_flatfile variable b9scq33) with a six point scale labelled 'Never', '1-2', '3-4', '5-6', '7-8', '10+', with no category representing 9 drinks a day. The value labels for the variable are as the self completion questionnaire and the variable has been included in the AUDIT scores, which may not be strictly comparable to AUDIT scores collected using the official wording.

6.20 Further information

Queries about any aspect of the data should be sent to CLS using the feedback page on the CLS website: www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/feedback.

7. Survey Development and Piloting

Each element of the 2012 follow-up was rigorously tested prior to the commencement of main-stage fieldwork.

7.1 First pilot

A first pilot took place between the 1st August and the 22nd August 2011 with specially recruited members of the public aged 37 and 47 in 7 areas. This first pilot comprised the first test of the questions and accompanying procedures for both the 'core' interview and the paper self-completion questionnaire. The pilot sought to measure the length of the interview and to identify any routing or filter errors within the program. It was also important to identify any problematic questions (in terms of comprehension or sensitivity) and any administrative or procedural difficulties.

76 individuals completed the 'core' interview (CAPI interview, CASI interview and cognitive assessments) and 71 completed the paper self-completion questionnaire.

The pilot was generally very successful and both the core interview and the paper questionnaire were well received. The key issue was that the core interview was considerably longer than its target length, and as such substantial cuts were required in advance of the second pilot or 'dress rehearsal'.

7.2 Dress rehearsal

The dress rehearsal took place in 10 areas between the 3rd December 2011 and 16th January 2012. It was intended as a test of all changes made as a result of the pilot stage and as a full procedural test of all survey instruments, documents and procedures prior to main stage fieldwork. The dress rehearsal took place with actual cohort members so that in addition to further testing of the elements above it was possible to test contacting and tracing procedures.

In total 125 cohort members completed a full interview, of whom 125 also completed the paper self-completion questionnaire. As mentioned previously the data collected from those participating in the dress rehearsal has been merged with the main stage data and included in this deposit.

As was found in the first pilot, each of the four elements (CAPI interview, CASI interview, cognitive assessments and paper self-completion questionnaire) were well received by the participating cohort members. Further cuts were required prior to the commencement of the main stage of data collection as the core questionnaire remained too long.

8. Fieldwork

8.1 Fieldwork period

Fieldwork began in May 2012 and ran until April 2013. The date on which respondents were interviewed is included in the deposit (variables: B9INTM and B9INTY).

8.2 Issue of sample and fieldwork waves

The issued sample was comprised of 13,189 cohort members and was comprised of two key groups:

Originally issued cases (n=11,654)

These were cases that fulfilled the criteria for being included in the 2012 follow-up when fieldwork started in May 2012 (see below).

Cases traced via the NHS during fieldwork (n=1,535)

During fieldwork, CLS provided details of an additional 1,535 cases who were traced via the NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. These were all cases that had lost touch with the study some time ago. These cases were issued to interviewers in two batches – the first and largest batch were issued in December 2012 and January 2013 (n=1381) and a further 154 cases were issued March 2013.

The criteria for being included in the 2012 follow-up when fieldwork started were:

- Participated in either the 2004 or 2008 follow-ups, and had not subsequently withdrawn from the study, died or emigrated.
- Did not participate in either the 2004 or 2008 follow-ups, but had confirmed their address with CLS in some other way since 2004, and had not subsequently withdrawn from the study, died or emigrated.

Most (74%) of the original issue sample had been interviewed at the previous wave of the survey in 2008 (age 38) but some had not taken part in a long time, or at all. Amongst the sample traced through NHS records, none had been interviewed more recently than 2000.

Cases issued at the outset of fieldwork were allocated to interviewers in three waves. Cases that had been identified as likely movers were allocated to wave 1 to allow maximum time for tracing these cases if they had indeed moved. Cohort members that had been designated as likely refusals were allocated to wave 2. The remaining sample was allocated to waves based on the most efficient geographical clustering. Waves 1 and 2 were larger than wave 3.

The 1,381 cases traced during fieldwork via the NHS using automated matching were, if practical, added into an existing assignment in waves 1, 2 or 3. However, where this was not possible cases were allocated to new assignments which created a new wave 4.

The 154 cases traced by the NHS Information Centre using manual matching were all allocated to wave 4.

Wave	Start Date	N
1	May 2012	4,623
2	July 2012	4,654
3	October 2012	2,815
4	January 2013	1,097

8.3 Making contact

Cohort members received their annual birthday card mailing from CLS at the beginning of April 2012 which informed them that their Age 42 Survey was soon to begin and that they would be contacted by TNS-BMRB. Where these letters were returned because the cohort member no longer lived at the mailed address these cases were prioritised for tracing by the CLS tracing team.

Each wave of fieldwork was preceded by the mailing of an advance letter which advised cohort members that an interviewer would be calling shortly. Once contact had been established interviewers attempted to arrange appointments to conduct the interview. Paper self-completion questionnaires were then posted to cohort members with a letter confirming the date and time of the appointment, so that in most cases the questionnaire could be collected by the interviewer when they visited the cohort member's home to conduct the interview.

In cases where interviewers established that a cohort member was no longer living at the issued address they were expected to make reasonable efforts to trace that individual. Interviewer tracing methods included contacting the new occupants of the issued address, contacting 'stable contacts' using contact details provided to them and talking to neighbours. Where the interviewer failed to find the cohort member the case was passed back to the CLS tracing team for further investigation.

In the small number of cases where the cohort member was unable to understand or respond to questions put by the interviewer, short proxy interviews were undertaken with a family member or carer.

8.4 Briefing

All interviewers involved in the 2012 Follow-Up attended a one-day briefing in advance of commencing their assignments. The briefings covered the background to the study, contact and tracing procedures, the CAPI and CASI interview, conducting the vocabulary assessment, collecting contact information, collecting consents and the use of survey documents.

9. Data Coding and Editing

The interview included a number of open-ended questions where the verbatim answers of cohort members were keyed by interviewers, and a rather larger number of questions where precodes are provided for answers but provision is also made to record additional information where the precode 'other' is used. Following the start of the survey, these questions were reviewed by the research team (both at TNS-BMRB and CLS) to identify the appropriate coding frames.

Where possible, coding frames that had been employed for earlier surveys were adopted, although it was sometimes necessary to include additional codes. In other instances, it was necessary to develop a coding frame from scratch. Coding was undertaken by TNS-BMRB.

References

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Appendices

Appendix 1: 'Main stage only' and 'Dress rehearsal only' variables and filters

The following variables have data for main stage cases only:

Variable name	Variable label
B9HMS	Legal marital status (MainQ)
B9HMSD	Discrepancy between response at HMS and MARCHK / DIVCHK (MainQ)
B9FAMMT	Frequency of meeting other members of family (MainQ)
B9ECLAST	Whether doing same job or activity as last interview (MainQ)
B9CJCONT	Whether doing same job or activity continuously since last interview (MainQ)
B9ACTCHK	Check - what is current main activity (MainQ)
B9NUMJOS	Whether CM has more than one job (MainQ)
B9PNTPO1	Types of pension currently has- Employer provided pension scheme (MainQ)
B9PNTPO2	Types of pension currently has- Private Personal Pension (MainQ)
B9PNTPO3	Types of pension currently has- Group Personal Pension (MainQ)
B9PNTPO4	Types of pension currently has- Stakeholder Pension (MainQ)
B9PNTPO5	Types of pension currently has- S226 Plan (s/e personal pension) (MainQ)
B9PNTPO6	Types of pension currently has-Retirement Annuity pensions (pre86 PPP) (MainQ)
B9PNTPO7	Types of pension currently has- Self invested pers pension plan (SIPP) (MainQ)
B9PNTPO8	Types of pension currently has- Other personal pension (MainQ)
B9PNTPO9	Types of pension currently has- None of these (MainQ)
B9PNTPO10	Types of pension currently has- Don't know (MainQ)
B9PNTPO11	Types of pension currently has- Refused (MainQ)
B9TOTNCP	CM and partner's total take home income from all sources (MainQ)
B9TTNCNP	CM's total take home income from all sources (MainQ)
B9PHVC01	Qualifications held by partner: Higher degree (Masters or PhD) (MainQ)
B9PHVC02	Qualifications held by partner: Postgraduate diplomas including PGCE (MainQ)
B9PHVC03	Qualifications held by partner: Degree (BA, BSc or BEd) (MainQ)
B9PHVC04	Quals held by partner: Professional qualifications at degree level (MainQ)
B9PHVC05	Qualifications held by partner: A or AS level/ Scottish Highers etc (MainQ)
B9PHVC06	Qualifications held by partner: GCSE/ O level / SCE Standard (MainQ)
B9PHVC07	Qualifications held by partner: Vocational qualifications (e.g. NVQ) (MainQ)
B9PHVC08	Qualifications held by partner: Higher education diploma (MainQ)
B9PHVC09	Qualifications held by partner: Nursing or paramedical qualifications (MainQ)
B9PHVC10	Qualifications held by partner: Other qualifications (MainQ)
B9PHVC11	Qualifications held by partner: No qualifications (MainQ)
B9PHVC12	Qualifications held by partner: Don't know (MainQ)
B9PHVC13	Qualifications held by partner: Refused (MainQ)
B9EXERSE	Number of days in a typical week does 30 mins or more of exercise (MainQ)

The following variables have data for dress rehearsal cases only:

Variable name	Variable label
B9HMSDR	Legal marital status (DRQ)
B9FAMTDR	Frequency of meeting other members of family (DRQ)
B9ECLTDR	Whether changed job or activity since last interview (DRQ)
B9CJSMR	Whether working for the same employer as last interview (DRQ)
B9CJPMR	Whether been promoted since last interview (DRQ)
B9CJPNR	Number of times promoted since last interview (DRQ)
B9CNFJDR	Check current main economic activity (DRQ)
B9NMJBDR	Number of jobs currently held (DRQ)
B9PT01DR	Types of pension currently has- Employer provided pension scheme (DRQ)
B9PT02DR	Types of pension currently has- Private Personal Pension (DRQ)
B9PT03DR	Types of pension currently has- Group Personal Pension (DRQ)
B9PT04DR	Types of pension currently has- Stakeholder Pension (DRQ)
B9PT05DR	Types of pension currently has- S226 Plan (self employed personal) (DRQ)
B9PT06DR	Types of pension currently has- Retirement Annuity (pre 86 PPPs) (DRQ)
B9PT07DR	Types of pension currently has- Self invested personal plan (SIPP) (DRQ)
B9PT08DR	Types of pension currently has- Other personal pension (DRQ)
B9PT09DR	Types of pension currently has- None of these (DRQ)
B9PT10DR	Types of pension currently has- Don't know (DRQ)
B9PT11DR	Types of pension currently has- Refused (DRQ)
B9TNCPDR	CM and partner's total take home income from all sources (DRQ)
B9TTNPDR	CM's total take home income from all sources (DRQ)
B9PHVCDR	Partner's highest qualification (DRQ)
B9EXERDR	Whether regularly take part in any exercise activities (DRQ)
B9PNMMDR	Whether CM belongs to their current employer's pensions scheme (DRQ)

Filter changes between dress rehearsal and main stage:

The filter for variable b9cjt it changed between the dress rehearsal stage and the main stage of data collection, therefore b9cjt it was not asked of 46 dress rehearsal cases who had changed job since last sweep.

Appendix 2: Mode changes between dress rehearsal and main stages

Paper self-completion variables asked in CAPI interview during dress rehearsal:

Variable name	Variable label
B9SCQ5A	PAPI: Done in last 12 months: Attended a public meeting or rally
B9SCQ5B	PAPI: Done in last 12 months: Taken part in a public demonstration or protest
B9SCQ5C	PAPI: Done in last 12 months: Signed a petition
B9SCQ8A	PAPI: Member of the following: Political party
B9SCQ8B	PAPI: Member of the following: Trade union
B9SCQ8C	PAPI: Member of the following: Environmental group
B9SCQ8D	PAPI: Member of the following: Parents'/School association
B9SCQ8E	PAPI: Member of the following: Tenants'/Residents' group or neighbourhood watch
B9SCQ8F	PAPI: Member of the following: Religious group or church organisation
B9SCQ8G	PAPI: Member of the following: Voluntary service group
B9SCQ8H	PAPI: Member of the following: Other community or civic group
B9SCQ8I	PAPI: Member of the following: Social club/Working men's club
B9SCQ8J	PAPI: Member of the following: Sports club
B9SCQ8K	PAPI: Member of the following: Women's Institute / Townswomen's Guild
B9SCQ8L	PAPI: Member of the following: Women's group / Feminist organisation
B9SCQ8M	PAPI: Member of the following: Professional organisation
B9SCQ8N	PAPI: Member of the following: Scouts/Guides organisation
B9SCQ8O	PAPI: Member of the following: Any other organisation
B9SCQ8P	PAPI: Member of the following: No - none of these
B9SCQ21	PAPI: Whether raised according to any particular religion?
B9SCQ22	PAPI: Whether see self as belonging to any particular religion now?
B9SCQ23	PAPI: How often attends any kind of religious service or meeting
B9SCQ32	PAPI: Frequency of having an alcoholic drink

Paper self-completion variables asked in CASI interview during dress rehearsal:

Variable name	Variable label
B9SCQ4	PAPI: Level of Interest in politics
B9SCQ6	PAPI: Party voted for in General Election in May 2010
B9SCQ7	PAPI: Party voted for in General Election in May 2005
B9SCQ9	PAPI: Whether think most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful
B9SCQ19	PAPI: Number of cars of vans owned, or available for use by CM's household
B9SCQ24	PAPI: Belief about God
B9SCQ25	PAPI: Whether believes in life after death
B9SCQ44A	PAPI: Statement about life that is more true the CM
B9SCQ44B	PAPI: Statement about life that is more true the CM
B9SCQ44C	PAPI: Statement about life that is more true the CM

CASI variables asked in paper self-completion questionnaire during dress rehearsal:

Variable name	Variable label
B9JBFEL1	CASI: Agreement: My job requires that I work very hard
B9JBFEL2	CASI: Agreement: I work under a great deal of tension
B9JBFEL3	CASI: Agreement: My job often involves working to tight deadlines
B9JBFEL4	CASI: Agreement: In my job I have enough opportunity to use my knowledge and
B9JBFEL5	CASI: Agreement: My job requires that I keep learning new things
B9JBFEL6	CASI: Agreement: My job is boring
B9JBFEL7	CASI: Agreement: I can decide the time I start and finish work
B9JBFEL8	CASI: Agreement: I am closely supervised in my job
B9JBFEL9	CASI: Agreement: My job allows me to take part in decisions that affect my work
B9WRKLFE	CASI: Satisfaction with balance of time spent at work and doing other things
B9WRKLFP	CASI: Satisfaction with partner time at work and doing other things
B9WCOOKS	CASI: Who does this most of the time: Preparing and cooking the main meal
B9WSHOPS	CASI: Who does this most of the time: Doing the shopping
B9WCLEAN	CASI: Who does this most of the time: Cleaning the home
B9WWASH	CASI: Who does this most of the time: Laundry and ironing
B9WDIY	CASI: Who does this most of the time: Household repairs, DIY, decorating
B9WCASH	CASI: Who does this most of the time: Household money and paying bills
B9WTENDS	CASI: Who does this most of the time: Looking after children when they are ill
B9WTEACH	CASI: Who does this most of the time: Teaching children good behaviour
B9WCARES	CASI: Who does this most of the time: Being with and looking after children

Appendix 3: CAPI questions featuring unfolding brackets

The questions featuring unfolding brackets are as follows:

Question	CAPI question	BCS 2012 Variable name	Number of cohort members (including refusals at first or subsequent brackets)
Cohort member's maintenance payments for absent children	ABMAAM	b9abmaam	90
Partner's maintenance payments for absent children	PKMAI	b9pkmai	93
Last rent payment	RENT	b9rent	979
Last monthly mortgage payment	MMOP	b9mmop	371
Property worth	HVAL	b9hval	347
Outstanding amount on mortgage	MOPA	b9mopa	717
Gross earnings from employment	GROA	b9groa	282
Net earnings from employment	NETA	b9neta	305
Usual net payment (is last pay not usual)	USLA	b9usla	44
Earnings from self-employment	SEPA	b9sepa	158
Income from second job	SJUA	b9sjua	77
Income from 'other' jobs	EASB	b9easba-d	28
Partner's net earnings from employment	PNETPAY	b9pnetpy	952
Partner's earnings from self-employment	PXTS	b9pxts	311

Benefit income	BENA	b9ena1- b9bena30	Unfolding brackets entered for 26 of the 30 benefits listed. Number of cohort members range from 1 (for e.g. return to work benefit) to 397 (for child benefit)
Other regular sources of income	INCSRCE	b9inc	419
Value of gift / inheritance	INHVAL	b9inhv	139
Total savings	SAVTOT	b9savt	1238
Amount of debt	DEBTAM	b9debt	500

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