# Variable constructions in Longitudinal Research: Education

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http://www.longitudinal.stir.ac.uk/variables/





LDA, 11th May 2007

- \* Types of measures & variables
- \* Micro-level social change
- \* Organisation and structural changes
- \* Changes in distributions
- \* What can we learn from international comparisons?
- \* Remarks

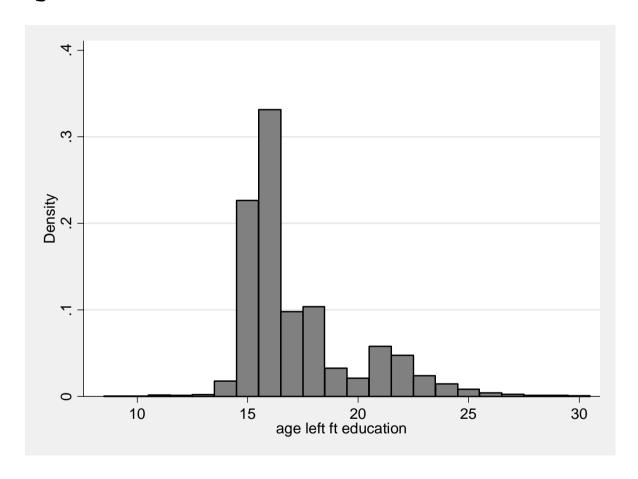
### \* Types of measures & variables

"the question of how to measure education and qualifications - or indeed what 'measure' means - raises interesting issues... Since there is no agreed standard way of categorising educational qualifications" (Prandy, Unt & Lambert 2004)

### School Leaving Age (British Household Panel Survey 1991 - Wave A)

school leaving age	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-9. missing or wild		0.20	0.20
-8. inapplicable	231	2.25	2.46
9	3	0.03	2.48
10	14	0.14	2.62
11	12	0.12	2.74
12	32	0.31	3.05
13	109	1.06	4.11
14	1,833	17.86	21.97
15	2,475	24.11	46.08
16	3,386	32.99	79.07
17	897	8.74	87.81
18	1,111	10.82	98.64
19	119	1.16	99.80
20	15	0.15	99.94
21	3	0.03	99.97
22	3	0.03	100.00
Total	10,264	100.00	

### Age Left Full-Time Education (General Household Survey 2003)



# Years of Education Year Terminated Education (General Household Survey 2003)

terminal age of education (8 groups)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-9. still studying or dna	989	4.04	4.04
-8. not answered	16	0.07	4.10
-6. child/no int	9,694	39.59	43.69
1. less than 15 or never attended schoo	347	1.42	45.11
2. 15	3,135	12.80	57.91
3. 16	4,556	18.60	76.51
4. 17	1,335	5.45	81.96
5. 18	1,416	5.78	87.75
6. 19-21	1,518	6.20	93.94
7. 22-24	1,183	4.83	98.77
8. 25 or over	300	1.23	100.00
Total	24,489	100.00	

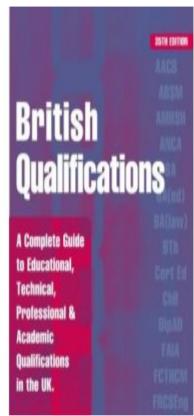
### Year Terminated Education by Education Level (General Household Survey 2003)

#### education level

		Caacact			
Terminated Education	higher ed	A levels	O levels	none	Total
15	5.12	10.56	20.62	64.49	25.14
16	14.16	28.18	50.56	31.13	33.09
17-18	19.44	41.11	23.20	3.24	19.98
19+	61.27	20.15	5.62	1.13	21.79
Total	3,770 100.00	1,856 100.00	4,962 100.00	3,177 100.00	13,765 100.00
	p<.001	gamma =	-0.7487		

#### Highest Qualification (General Household Survey 2003) Some Examples of the 41 Categories

highest qualification	Freq.
1. higher degree 2. nvq level 5 3. first degree 4. other degree 5. nvq level 4 6. diploma in higher education 7. hnc/hnd btec higher etc 9. teaching - secondary education 10. teaching - primary education 12. nursing etc 14. other higher education below degree 21. scotish 6th year certificate/csys 28. city & guilds craft/part 2 29. btec/scotvec first or gen diploma e 30. o level, gcse grase a*-c or equival 31. nvq level 1 or equivalent 33. gse below grade 41. dont know	669 20 1,416 278 71 282 551 55 69 267 151 24 306 42 2,460 102 693 79
Total	24,489



This reference book gives you some idea of the possible range of qualifications

# Highest Academic Qualification (British Household Panel Survey 1991 - Wave A)

highest academic qualification	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-9. missing	19	0.19	0.19
-7. proxy respondent	352	3.43	3.61
1. higher degree	122	1.19	4.80
2. 1st degree	598	5.83	10.63
<ol><li>hnd, hnc, teaching</li></ol>	496	4.83	15.46
4. a level	1,362	13.27	28.73
5. o level	2,510	24.45	53.19
6. cse	529	5.15	58.34
7. none of these	4,276	41.66	100.00
Total	10,264	100.00	<b></b>

A' Level Point Systems

	UCAS	Old UCAS Tariff	Even Older UCAS
	Tariff		Tariff
A	120	10	5
В	100	8	4
С	80	6	3
D	60	4	2
E	40	2	1

Therefore 3 A' Levels at Grade A was 30 points now it is 360 points using the UCAS Tarriff

http://www.ucas.com/higher/tariff/calc/calculator.html

# UCAS Tariff - Comparison of English & Welsh with Scottish Qualifications (extract)

	E/VCE C	ualifications			Scottish Qualifications			
GCE AS/ AS VCE	GCE AS Double Award	GCE A level/ AVCE	Points	Advanced Higher	Higher	Int 2	Standard Grade	
	AA	А	120	Α				
	AB		110					
	BB	В	100	В				
	BC		90					
	CC	С	80	С				
			77					
			72	D	Α			
			71					
	CD		70					
			64					
Α	DD	D	60		В			
			58					
			52					
В	DE		50					
			48		С			
			45					
			42		D	Α		
С	EE	E	40					
			39					
			38				Band 1	
			35			В		
			33					
D			30					
			28			С	Band 2	
			26					
Е			20					

\* When an educational measure is an outcome variable (y) we might want to measure with a better degree of resolution

\* When it is an explanatory variable (x) we are often only interested in using it to provide increased control in an analysis (e.g. a statistical model)

\* Micro-level social change

Individual level change over time (e.g. panel data)

Youth Cohort Study (Cohort 1 1985) Sweep 1 What are you doing now?

what are you doing now	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. out of work 2. yts 3. full-time job 4. full-time education 5. something else 6. part-time job 9. not applicable	967 1,160 2,001 3,776 76 82 2	11.99 14.38 24.81 46.83 0.94 1.02 0.02	11.99 26.38 51.19 98.02 98.96 99.98 100.00
Total	8,064	100.00	

# Youth Cohort Study Cohort 1 Sweep 2 (1986) What are you doing now?

what are you doing now	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. unemployed-out of work	594	7.37	7.37
2. yts	242	3.00	10.37
3. full-time job	2,261	28.04	38.41
4. full-time education 5. full-time unpaid work looking after 6. doing somthing else 7. part-time job	2,774	34.40	72.81
	33	0.41	73.21
	46	0.57	73.78
	94	1.17	74.95
8. government scheme •   Total	31 1,989 8,064	0.38 24.67 	75.33 100.00

#### Note:

- 1. Changes in categories
- 2. Missing data through sample attrition

# Youth Cohort Study Cohort 1 Sweep 3 (1987) What are you doing now?

what are you doing now	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. unemployed 2. yts 3. another government scheme 4. full-time job 5. full-time education	522	6.47	6.47
	10	0.12	6.60
	121	1.50	8.10
	2,744	34.03	42.13
	1,430	17.73	59.86
6. looking after family or home 7. doing somthing else	40	0.50	60.35
	81	1.00	61.36
	113	1.40	62.76
	3,003	37.24	100.00
Total	8,064	100.00	

- 1. Changes in categories
- 2. Missing data through sample attrition
- 3. Poor coding

# Youth Cohort Study (Cohort 1 1985) What are you doing now? Sweep 1 to Sweep 2 transitions

what are you doing now sweep 2	1. out work	2. yts		you doing 4.ft ed 5		ep 1 6. pt job	Total
<ol> <li>unemployed-out of work</li> </ol>	254 44.17	167 21.92	86 6.40	69 2.09	11 23.40	7 13.46	594 9.78
2. yts	57 9.91	34 4.46	12 0.89	134 4.07	5 10.64	0.00	242 3.98
3. full-time job	175 30.43	483 63.39	1,209 90.02	355 10.77	11 23.40	28 53.85	2,261 37.22
4. ft education	25 4.35	25 3.28	19 1.41	2,698 81.86	6.38	4 7.69	2,774 45.66
5. ft unpaid work	15 2.61	5 0.66	3 0.22	1 0.03	8 17.02	1 1.92	33 0.54
6. something else	11 1.91	11 1.44	3 0.22	16 0.49	5 10.64	0.00	46 0.76
7. part-time job	23 4.00	23 3.02	10 0.74	23 0.70	3 6.38	12 23.08	94 1.55
8. government scheme	15 2.61	14	1 0.07	0.00	2.13	0.00	31 0.51

Youth Cohort Study (Cohort 1 1985) What are you doing now? (harmonised)

	I	year		
outcome y1	1985	1986	1987	Total
ft education	46.83	45.66	28.26	41.56
unemployed	11.99	9.78	10.31	10.85
training	14.38	4.49	2.59	8.15
employed (ft/pt)	25.83	38.77	54.22	37.41
other	0.97	1.30	4.62	2.04
Total	8,064 100.00	6,075 100.00	5,061 100.00	19,200

p<.001

### Youth Cohort Study (Cohort 1 1985-1987) (Short Panel - Sweeps 1-3) Outcome in full-time education

Logistic regression	Number of obs	=	16128
	Wald chi2(2)	=	977.05
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log pseudolikelihood = -10733.353	Pseudo R2	=	0.0147

(Std. Err. adjusted for 8064 clusters in sernum)

y2	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	z	P>   z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
female	.2523042	.0427005	5.91	0.000	.1686128	.3359955
sweep	520347	.0168574	-30.87	0.000	5533868	4873071
_cons	.2625818	.0386827	6.79	0.000	.186765	.3383985

- 1. Robust standard errors used to control for clustering within individuals
- 2. A random effects logit could be fitted to these data-Note that Beta estimates of this model would be scaled differently however

#### Youth Cohort Study (Cohort 9 1998) Bivariate Educational Outcomes

#### ALL SAMPLE PUPILS

Age	
Stud	lying

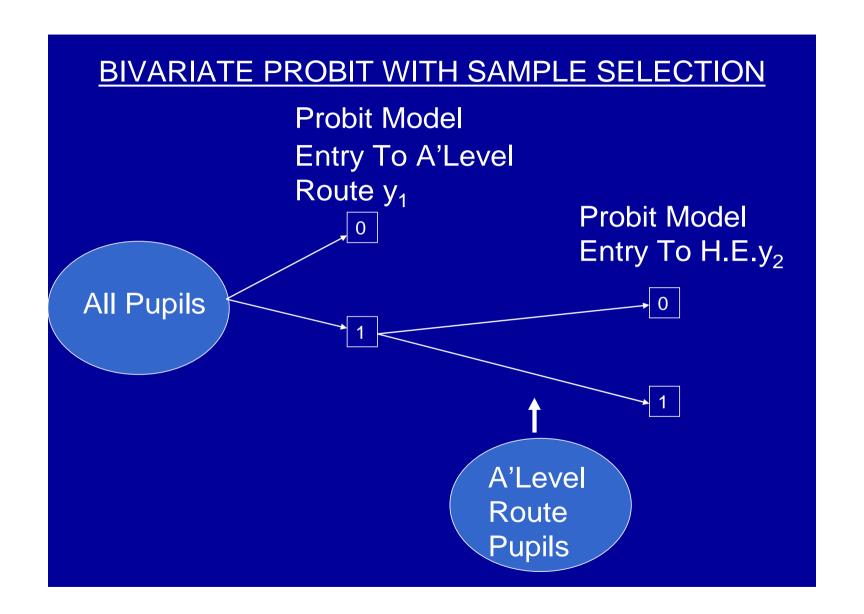
A' Levels	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
no   yes	2,443 3,861	38.75 61.25	38.75 100.00
Total	6,304	100.00	

#### A' LEVEL PUPILS ONLY

Age 19

Studying for

Degree	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
no yes	1,810 2,051	46.88 53.12	46.88 100.00
Total	3,861	100.00	



\* Organisation and structural changes

Changes to schools and qualifications etc

Type of School Attended by Birth Cohorts
British Household Panel Survey 1991 - Wave A
(Extract column percentages)

#### cohorts type of school attended 1944 Act Crossland Prewar Total comprehensive sch 10.47 25.92 grammar not fee pa 9.58 8.06 12.10 grammar fee-paying 4.55 1.93 0.97 2.25 public & private 5.52 5.63 4.68 5.22 elementary 2.45 10.35 52.11 secondary modern 24.01 technical 3.49 0.80

<sup>1.</sup> Suspect errors - potentially misleading measure

### Changes to qualifications (messy measures...)

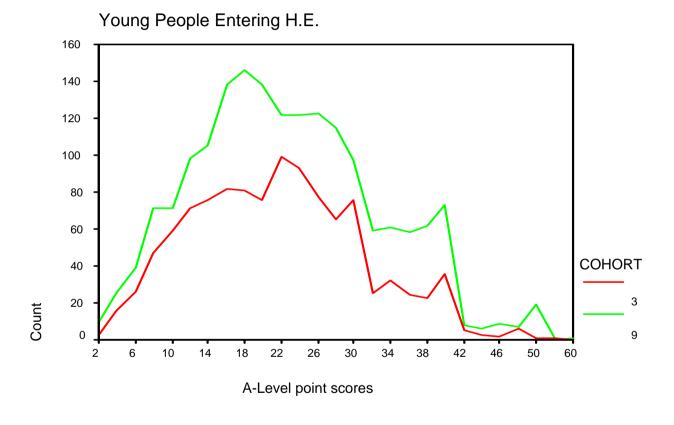
#### GHS 1983 O'Levels

GHS 2003 GCSE

educational level	Freq.	Percent	Cum.	education level -	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-9. does not apply	3,529	17.59	17.59	-9. never attended school	21	0.09	0.09
1. higher degree	99	0.49	18.09	-8. na	4	0.02	0.10
2. first degree	790	3.94	22.03	-6. child/out age/no int	9,694	39.59	39.69
3. teaching qual	279	1.39	23.42	1. higher degree	689	2.81	42.50
4. other higher qual		3.25	26.66	2. first degree	1,765	7.21	49.71
	651			3. teaching qualification	213	0.87	50.58
5. nursing qual	283	1.41	28.07	4. other higher qualification	979	4.00	54.58
6. gce a level 2+	385	1.92	29.99	5. nursing qualification	259	1.06	55.63
7. gce a level 1	688	3.43	33.42	6. gce a level in two or more subjects 7. gce a level in one subject	1,752 486	7.15 1.98	62.79 64.77
8. gce o level 5+	1,439	7.17	40.60	8. gcse/olevel, standard grades, 5+	1,915	7.82	72.59
9. gce o lev1-4 & cq	418	2.08	42.68	9. gcse/olevel 1-4	1,257	5.13	77.72
10. gce o lev1-4 no cq	1,053	5.25	47.93	10. cse below grade 1, gcse below grade	1,373	5.61	83.33
11. com qual no o levels	704	3.51	51.44	11. apprenticeship	144	0.59	83.92
12. cse grades 2-5	595	2.97	54.41	12. other qualification	654	2.67	86.59
13. apprenticeship	907	4.52	58.93	13. no qualification	3,284	13.41	100.00
14. foreign quals	154	0.77	59.70				
15. other quals	251	1.25	60.95	Total	24,489	100.00	
16. no quals	7,734	38.56	99.51				
17. no answer	29	0.14	99.66				
18 İ	8	0.04	99.70				
20. never went to school	61	0.30	100.00				
Total	20,057	100.00					

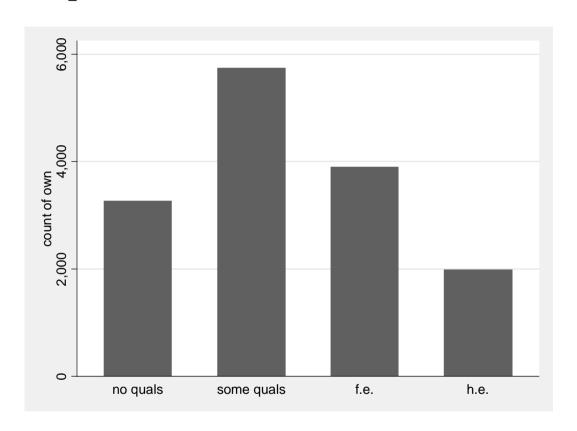
\* Changes in distributions

The A'Level Point Scores of two YCS Cohorts (1987 & 1998) - Young People Entering Higher Education

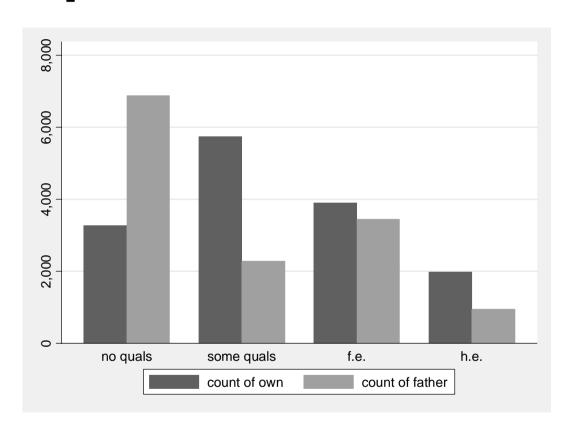


Could relative i.e. "specific" scales help here?

# British Household Panel Survey (Wave M) Respondent's Education Level



# British Household Panel Survey (Wave M) Respondent's Education Level and Father's Education Level



\* What can we learn from international comparisons?

Many of the problems that we experience in cross-national research also pervade longitudinal research

#### CASMIN (Quick & Simple explanation)

- A. Hierarchical reflects length, ability required and curriculum
- B. General or Vocational

- C. Levels
- (1) Elementary
- (2) Secondary
- (3) Higher (tertiary)

#### CASMIN Brynin Example of BHPS & GSOEP

Table 2: The CASMIN Scheme Applied to the BHPS and GSOEP with Mean Years of Education (YoE)

CA	SMIN Codes	BHPS scheme	BHPS (YoE)	GSOEP scheme	GSOEP (YoE)*
la:	incomplete	Up to 6 years schooling	10.05	No qualification	≤ 9
lb:	elementary	No qualifications + 7-11 YoE	11.15	Hauptschule certificate	9
lc:	basic vocational	NVQ I, no GCSEs	11.47	Above + basic apprentice training	12
2a:	intermediate vocational (+ intermediate general)	NVQ 2 with or without GCSEs	11.96	Realschule certificate + basic apprentice training	13
2b:	intermediate general	At least GCSE grade A-C	11.69	Realschule certificate	19
2c:	general: general maturity certificate	NVQ 3 with or without A-level	13.16	Abitur	13
2c:	vocational: voc. maturity (+ general maturity)	At least 1 A-level	13.05	Abitur + full apprenticeship	16
3a:	lower tertiary	NVQ 4/teaching	14.71	Technical college degree	17
3b:	higher tertiary	Degree	17.65	University degree	19

Abbreviations: GCSE = General Certificate of Secondary Education; NVQ = National Vocational Qualifications

<sup>\*</sup> Not actual years of education but imputed from qualification level

ISCED 1997 (Quick & Simple explanation)

International Standard Classification of Education

[Level 0 Pre-Primary Education]

Level 1 / Level 2 Compulsory Education

Level 3 More Advanced Level

Level 4 Vocation (higher level)

Level 5 Graduate

Level 6 Post Graduate (research)

- \* Many measures (not just qualifications)
- \* Think about organisation and structural changes
- \* Changes in distributions over time
- \* We can learn from int comparisons
- \* We should consider universal and/or specific measures