



## Government funded longitudinal surveys Update for the National Longitudinal Strategy Committee (May 2006)

### Introduction

This **paper is provided for information** by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on behalf of the Longitudinal Data Co-ordination Group. It provides information on government funded longitudinal surveys and summarises the latest developments. *If you have any comments or suggestions for studies to be included please email [longitudinal@ons.gov.uk](mailto:longitudinal@ons.gov.uk).*

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\*Update received since last NLSC meeting in January 2006.

## A: ONGOING STUDIES

### 1. ONS LS - The ONS Longitudinal Study - *(updated since January 06)*

**Background:** The ONS Longitudinal Study (LS) links census and vital event data for one per cent of the population (ie at each census c500,000 sample members) in England and Wales. The LS was set up in the 1970s to meet the need for better data on mortality and fertility. Since then it has been used to address a wide range of research questions including studies of social mobility, ageing and migration. Information from the 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses have been linked together, along with information on events such as births, deaths and cancer registrations. Census information is also included for all people enumerated in the same household as study members, but only information on study members is linked over time.

**Topics:** Ageing and older people; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour market; ethnicity and national identity; sex and gender; health and disability; household amenities; households and family; housing; mortality, cancer and fertility rates.

**Latest developments:** In September 2004 the linkage to the 2001 Census data was launched. New analyses are now possible including: changes at individual level, from 1971 to 2001; change of circumstances during childhood and later health, cancer or mortality; changes to ethnic identity between 1991 and 2001; changes in limiting, long-term illness between 1991 and 2001; changes in household arrangements and family structure over thirty years. Claimant count data from 1994 have recently been linked into the LS, and will be available to users after completion of beta test researchers' analysis.

**Funders:** ONS

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### 2. SLS - Scottish Longitudinal Study - *(updated since January 06)*

**Background:** The Scottish Longitudinal Study has been designed to help both the government and scientific community understand the health and socio-economic circumstances of the Scottish population. The study was originally initiated at the same time as the ONS LS, but was eventually suspended because of the small sample. The importance of longitudinal data in informing health and social policies was however recognised, and subsequently the study was launched again with a 5.3% sample, linking data from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, Vital Statistics data, NHS data and other administrative records.

**Topics:** Mortality and fertility rates, cancer incidence, health, socio-economic status of the population.

**Latest developments:** Linkage of the 2001 sample is expected to complete in spring 2006. The SLS database is now expected to be completed by summer 2006. Alpha testing has begun and is expected to be completed with a fully validated and quality checked database available by mid-2006.

**Funders:** The funders include the Scottish Funding Council (SFC, formerly the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council (SHEFC)), the Chief Scientist's Office (CSO), the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), the Scottish Executive (SE) and the General Register Office Scotland (GROS).

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### 3. YCS - Youth Cohort Study - *(updated since January 06)*

**Background:** The Youth Cohort Study of England and Wales is a series of longitudinal surveys that contacts a sample of an academic year-group or "cohort" of young people in the spring following completion of compulsory education (age 17) and usually three more times at annual intervals thereafter. Cohorts are generally sampled (from Year 11 school rolls) at two year intervals (and therefore the four year cohort studies are overlapping). Current sweep 1 initial set samples are around 30,000. The survey looks at young people's education and labour market experience, their training

and qualifications and a range of other issues, including socio-demographic variables. The first cohort covered those who were eligible to leave school in 1983-84. To date the YCS covers 12 cohorts and over thirty surveys.

**Topics:** School leaving, education, youth-social issues, attitudes and behaviour, training, employment and labour.

**Latest developments:** The questionnaires have been designed to be broadly comparable, but they also reflect changes over time. The latest publications (November 2005) detail the findings of the second sweep of cohort 12 and the fourth sweep of cohort 11, for which surveying was carried out in spring 2005. Surveying for the third sweep of cohort 12 started in spring 2006. The next survey of 16 year olds, the first sweep of cohort 13, will be carried out in spring 2007 - a year later than would be usual - to coincide with wave 4 of the LSYPE whose sample is drawn from the same age cohort.

**Funders:** DfES

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#### **4. LSYPE - Longitudinal Study of Young People in England - (updated since January 06)**

**Background:** The Longitudinal Study of Young People in England was launched in March 2004 to provide an evidence base for policies designed to support the transitions that young people experience from education to labour market. Specific policy questions that will be answered include: understanding the role of family on educational and career matters; information on educational aspirations and experiences in early teens; monitoring the level of disadvantage experienced by different groups of young people; evaluating government initiatives such as Excellence in Cities, labour market programmes, Education Maintenance Allowances. The initial issued sample was 21,000 young people drawn from Year 9 school rolls in England in early 2004. There was over-sampling for key ethnic minority groups and those pupils in schools where there is a high level of entitlement to free school meals. Both young people and their parents are interviewed at waves 1, 2 and 3.

**Topics:** School, school behaviour, identity/self-concept, goals and expectations, beliefs, attitudes, family and home life, friends and leisure life, family composition and history, family economic circumstances, parental expertise/engagement, child history, ethnic identity.

**Latest developments:** Release of results from wave 1 is now planned for summer 2006. Wave 2 was launched in March 2005 and ended in September 2005. Wave 3 fieldwork began in March 2006 and currently has very high response rates. It is intended to continue annual data collection for several more years, subject to funding. Discussions are currently taking place with other government departments to jointly fund and administer the study from wave 4 onwards in 2007.

**Funders:** DfES

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#### **5. EPPE (1997-2003 & 2003-2008) – Effective Provision of Pre-School Education Project (no change since January 06)**

**Background:** The EPPE project is a large scale, longitudinal study (about 2,500 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. Six main types of early education provision were used in its design. EPPE is carried out in England by a consortium of universities led by the Institute of Education, University of London. It 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

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#### **6. CELS - Citizenship Education Longitudinal Study - (updated since January 06)**

**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, twelve 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:** Student's 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 as well as the report from the first longitudinal survey of a student cohort.. In 2005 the following reports were published: *Citizenship Education Longitudinal Study - Second Literature Review*; *Citizenship Education: The Political Science Perspective*; *Citizenship Education Longitudinal Study: Second Cross-Sectional Survey 2004* and *Listening to Young People: Citizenship Education in England*. The 2005 annual report: *Active Citizenship and Young People: opportunities, experiences and challenges in and beyond school* will be published in May 2006.

**Funders:** DfES

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#### **7. OCJS – Offending, Crime & Justice Survey (Longitudinal self-reported study of offending) - (updated since January 06)**

**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, (using OCJS 2004 data) reports on young people and on delinquent youth groups, and on under age drinking, and on fraud & technology crime (combined with BCS and other sources) and also the 2005 OCJS main report on young people and crime.

**Funders:** Home Office

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### **8. FACS - Families and Children Study - (updated since January 06)**

**Background:** The Families and Children Study aims to inform government policies that affect families with dependent children. Specific areas of policy the survey addresses include: the effectiveness of work incentive measures, savings and debt, health, child poverty, other child outcomes, parental employment, child care and child support, housing and material deprivation. The study has followed a nationally representative sample of lone parents and couples whose household incomes fall below the threshold for qualifying for Family Credit/Working Families Tax Credit since 1999 (wave 1). In 2001 (wave 3), the study expanded to include all families with dependent children, regardless of their income. In 2004-05, almost 8,000 families were interviewed for the sixth wave of the study.

**Topics:** Child outcomes; demography; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity; income, wealth and material hardship, health and disability, housing conditions and tenure, social care and welfare.

**Latest developments:** Data from the first six waves of the survey are available from the UK data archive, and annual reports have been published for each wave. Wave seven data and report will be published in spring 2007. The wave 8 survey will be in the field in autumn 2006.

**Funders:** Commissioned by DWP and sponsored by HMRC, DfES, DCLG and DfT. The data collection and preparation is carried out by NatCen.

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### **9. SSLS – Scottish School Leavers Survey (new entry since January 06)**

**Background:** The Scottish School Leavers Survey (SSLS) series aims to describe the experiences of young people at school, the decisions they make about staying on or leaving, and their transitions and experiences after leaving school. The survey involves sampling cohorts of young people in their fourth year and then collecting data from them on four occasions at ages 16-17, 18-19, 21-22 and 23-24 years – with a new cohort being recruited on a four year cycle. In 2005 information was collected on around 3,200 young people taking part in cohort 4, sweep 2 of the survey.

**Topics:** Perceptions of school, reasons for staying in school, help with decision making, employer training activity, job satisfaction, socio-economic family background, facilities available at home and parental support.

**Latest developments:** Summary findings from the second sweep of the fourth cohort based on young people aged 19 in 2005 can be found on the Scottish Executive website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/0682051/20514>

**Funders:** Scottish Executive

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### **10. MCS - Millennium Cohort Study - (updated since January 06)**

**Background:** The main objective of the MCS is to collect longitudinal data on the health, lifestyle, education, employment and income of individuals in families with children born in 2000-2002 in the UK and see to how these factors affect outcomes and achievements later in life. The MCS covers topics that were neglected in previous cohort studies such as father's involvement, childcare, and grandparents. The sample was boosted to include more families from areas with a high proportion of ethnic minority groups (England only) and families from areas of high child poverty rates (all UK countries) to enable adequate analysis of these groups, with a boosted sample in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in addition. Overall 18,500 families were interviewed in Sweep 1 and around 15,500 families were interviewed for the second sweep of the study.

**Topics:** Family and household demographics; parenting; child health and development; adult health; education, employment and income; housing and neighbourhood; childcare; attitudes to relationships, parenting, work etc and citizenship.

**Latest developments:** *Children of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: From birth to nine months* was published in September 2005. Sweep 2 data from the main and partner interviews was deposited at the UK data archive in April 2006 and the full data set from sweep 2, including child outcome measures such as height and weight and cognitive assessments, will be deposited at the UK data archive in June 2006. Fieldwork for sweep 3 began in January 2006 for England and Wales and April 2006 for Scotland and Northern Ireland.

**Funders:** ESRC and a consortium of government funders led by ONS (DfES, SureStart – England only, DWP, DH, NAW, SE, NISRA). The study is contracted to the Institute of Education, at the University of London. Fieldwork for sweep 1 was carried by NatCen and for sweep 2 by NOP. Sweeps 3 and 4 will be carried out by NatCen.

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## **11. ELSA - English Longitudinal Study of Ageing - (updated since January 06)**

**Background:** The main objective of ELSA is to collect longitudinal data on health, disability, economics and social participation and networks from a representative sample of the English population aged 50 and over. Longitudinal data are essential to give an understanding of the dynamics of ageing. ELSA helps to fill crucial gaps in data needs for both scientific and policy-making communities.

**Topics:** Household/individual demographics, self-reported and observed health and functioning (physical and mental), social networks, support and participation, work and pensions, income and assets, housing, cognitive function, expectations, psychological health, the timing of retirement, post-retirement labour market activity.

**Latest developments:** The wave 2 main dataset was deposited at the UK data archive at the end of December 2005 and is available on request. Interviews with 8,780 core members were conducted at wave 2. This wave included biological tests as well as physical performance measures which will be sent to the UK data archive in spring 2006. Having undertaken pilots and dress rehearsals for the main and self completion questionnaires for wave 3, briefings for the main stage began in April 2006. A retrospective, life history interview is also proposed, although this will be 15 minutes shorter than originally planned because of a shortfall in funding.

**Funders:** NIA (National Institute on Aging of USA) and a consortium of government departments led by ONS that also includes DH, DWP, HMRC, DEFRA, DCLG and DfT. The design and collection of the study is carried out as a collaboration between UCL, IFS, NatCen and Cambridge University.

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## **12. GUS - Growing up in Scotland (also known as The Early Years Longitudinal Study - (updated since January 2006)**

**Background:** Growing Up in Scotland project grew out of a scoping study which highlighted a lack of existing data relating to early years and the transition into adolescence. The scoping study recommended that the Executive consider commissioning a longitudinal study in one of these areas. This recommendation was realised in 2003 when the Growing Up in Scotland study was commissioned by the Scottish Executive Education Department (SEED). An initial birth cohort of 5,000 and a “toddler” cohort of 2 year olds (3,000) were recruited in the first sweep. It is the intention that a further birth cohort will be recruited in 2009.

**Topics:** The study has a particular focus on service use, awareness and contact in various key domains of childhood – eg health, education, childcare; and an intensive focus on the early years of children’s lives. Although not yet fixed, it is the aim that children will be followed up at key transitional phases post school age and into late adolescence.

**Latest developments:** The fieldwork for sweep 1 was completed in April 2006. Fieldwork for sweep 2 is currently underway with a view to complete in February 2007. The data from sweep 1 is expected to be deposited at the UK data archive towards end 2006. A review of the strategy for the development of the survey is now in progress with key policy interests across the Executive.

**Funders:** Scottish Executive

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### **13. GSL- General Household Survey (Longitudinal) - (minor update since January 06)**

**Background:** The GSL (previously GHS(L)) 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 GSL 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 GSL went into the field in April 2005 and ended in December 2005. From January 2006 the GSL 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 GSL 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. The Scottish Executive are also funding the 2006/07 financial year of GSL.

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**B: STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENT****14. Correctional Services Cohort Studies programme – (updated since January 06)**

**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 commenced in November 05. 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 April 2006 and the main study is expected to be contracted out in winter 2006.
- The Juvenile Cohort Feasibility Study reported at the end of March 2006. The main study is expected to be contracted out in summer 2006.
- 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 part 1 fieldwork will start shortly with an initial pilot phase and the remainder of the part 1 fieldwork (up to and including sentencing) will be completed by early 2007 with results available by spring 2007. The results of part 2 (sentence content and outcomes including reconviction results) will be available by autumn 2008.
- **Funders:** Home Office  
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**15. Longitudinal Study of Disability - feasibility study - (updated since January 06)**

**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 DWP 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 main stage 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 such as the Integrated Household Survey. The Office for Disability Issues (ODI) (<http://www.officefordisability.gov.uk/>) has been consulting with other government

departments and disability organisations on information needs through spring 2006 with a view to submitting proposals to ministers in summer 2006.

**Funders:** If agreed by ministers, ODI will consult with other departments to determine cross-departmental funding structures through summer/autumn 2006.

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## **16. WAS - Wealth and Assets Survey (known as Household Asset Survey in the field) – (updated since January 06)**

**Background:** The economic well being of households has traditionally been measured by their income; this ignores the fact that a household's resources are considerably influenced by their stock of wealth. The increase in home ownership, the move from traditional roles and working patterns, a higher proportion of the population now owning shares and contributing to investment schemes as well as the accumulation of wealth over the life cycle, have all contributed to the changing composition of wealth. To understand the economic well being of households it is increasingly necessary to look further than a simple measure of household income. The planned WAS will fill crucial data gaps, including gaps in pensions 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. 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. It is expected that there will be 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.

**Topics:** The survey will comprise a household and individual questionnaire. The household questionnaire includes housing tenure, 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. ONS is liaising with HMRC, DWP, DTI and DCLG about linking survey data to administrative records.

**Latest developments:** Results from the feasibility and pilot studies suggest respondents accept the survey content and can provide supporting evidence on assets and liabilities. Work is currently underway to finalise the survey content for a summer 2006 start. The first report is due at the end of 2007.

**Funders:** A consortium of government departments has been formed to fund the development and implementation of the survey. Departments include ONS, DWP, DTI, HMT, HMRC and DCLG.

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## **17. Longitudinal Survey of Ethnic Minorities - (updated since January06)**

**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:** The ESRC Research Resources Board considered a request for funding in June. ONS wrote to other government departments in November 05 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. Responses from departments were mixed and although there was some in principle support, no funding has been committed. The survey is now being considered in conjunction with the proposed expansion of the BHPS.

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

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### **18. LSR - Longitudinal Survey of Refugees - (updated since January 06)**

**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. This will 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:** Tenders to conduct the survey have been received and are being evaluated. It is hoped to have a contractor in place by June 2006. Piloting of wave 1 is scheduled to begin in January 2007.

**Potential funders:** Home Office, DfES, DWP

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### **List of abbreviations:**

<b>DCLG</b>	Department for Communities and Local Government (formerly ODPM)
<b>DEFRA</b>	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
<b>DfES</b>	Department for Education and Skills
<b>DfT</b>	Department for Transport
<b>DH</b>	Department of Health
<b>DWP</b>	Department for Work and Pensions
<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
<b>NAW</b>	National Assembly for Wales
<b>NISRA</b>	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
<b>UCL</b>	University College London
<b>SE</b>	Scottish Executive
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>ODI</b>	Office for Disability Issues

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**May 2006**