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25th March 2014

OUTLINE

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1. Background to BHPS

- http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/

- Survey conducted by the ISER.

- Approximately 10,000 annual individual interviews.

- Waves 1-18 over the period 1991-2008.

- Main objective of BHPS to further understanding of social and economic change at the individual and household level in Britain.

2. Sampling (see volume A)

- Initial sample for Wave 1 of the BHPS consisted of 8,167 addresses.

- Interviews we0Dews

- Sample for subsequent waves consists of all adults in all households containing at least one member who was resident in a household interviewed at Wave 1.

- Eligibility depended on domestic residence in England, Wales, or Scotland south of the Caledonian Canal.

- New eligibility for sample inclusion could occur between waves in the following ways:

    a. A baby born to an OSM;

- Interviews are sought with all resident household members aged 16 or over on 1 December of the sample year.

- Hence includes OSMs previously coded as children.

- Proxy interviews with another household member, or telephone interviews, are carried out for eligible members who are either too ill or too busy to be interviewed.

- Additional sub-samples:
  - a. ECHP
    - from wave 7
  - b. Scotland and Wales extension
    - from wave 9 – to   Scotland & Wales sample size
    - originally 400-500 households in each country
    - after extension 1,500 households in each country
    - Includes north of Caledonian canal
  - c. Northern Ireland Panel
    - from wave 11
    - target sample 2,000 household in NI

3. Waves & sample sizes

- Individual level data in wINDRESP file prefixed w = A-R.

- Household level data in wHHRESP file prefixed w = A-R.

- 'PID' x-wave individual identifier.

- 'wHID' household identifier.

Year	Number of households
1991	5,511
1992	5,227
1993	5,232
1994	5,127
1995	5,033
1996	5,064 5,06

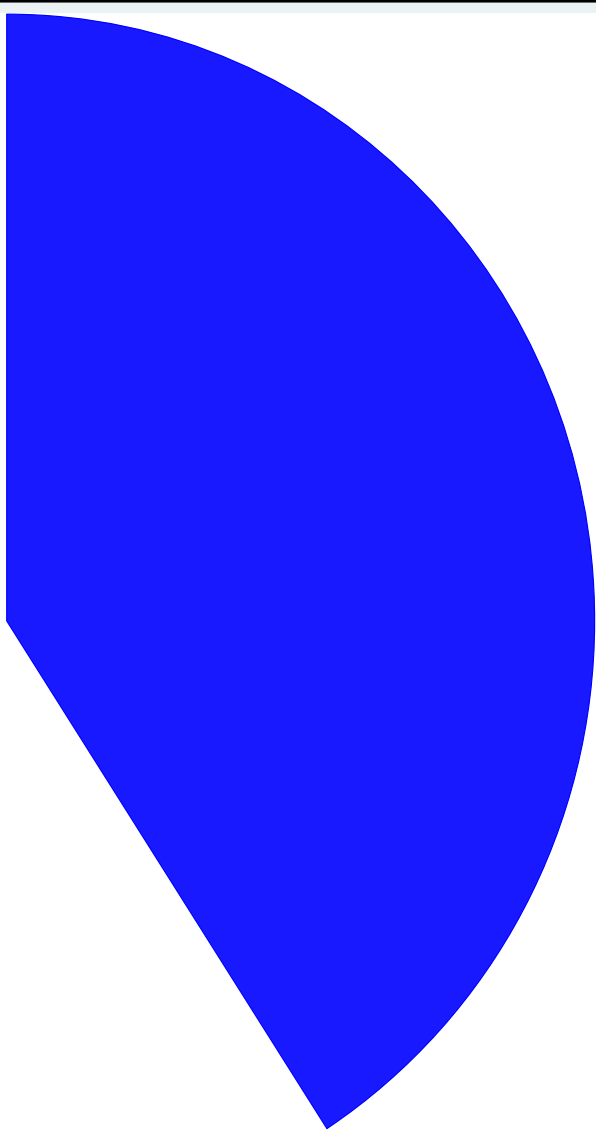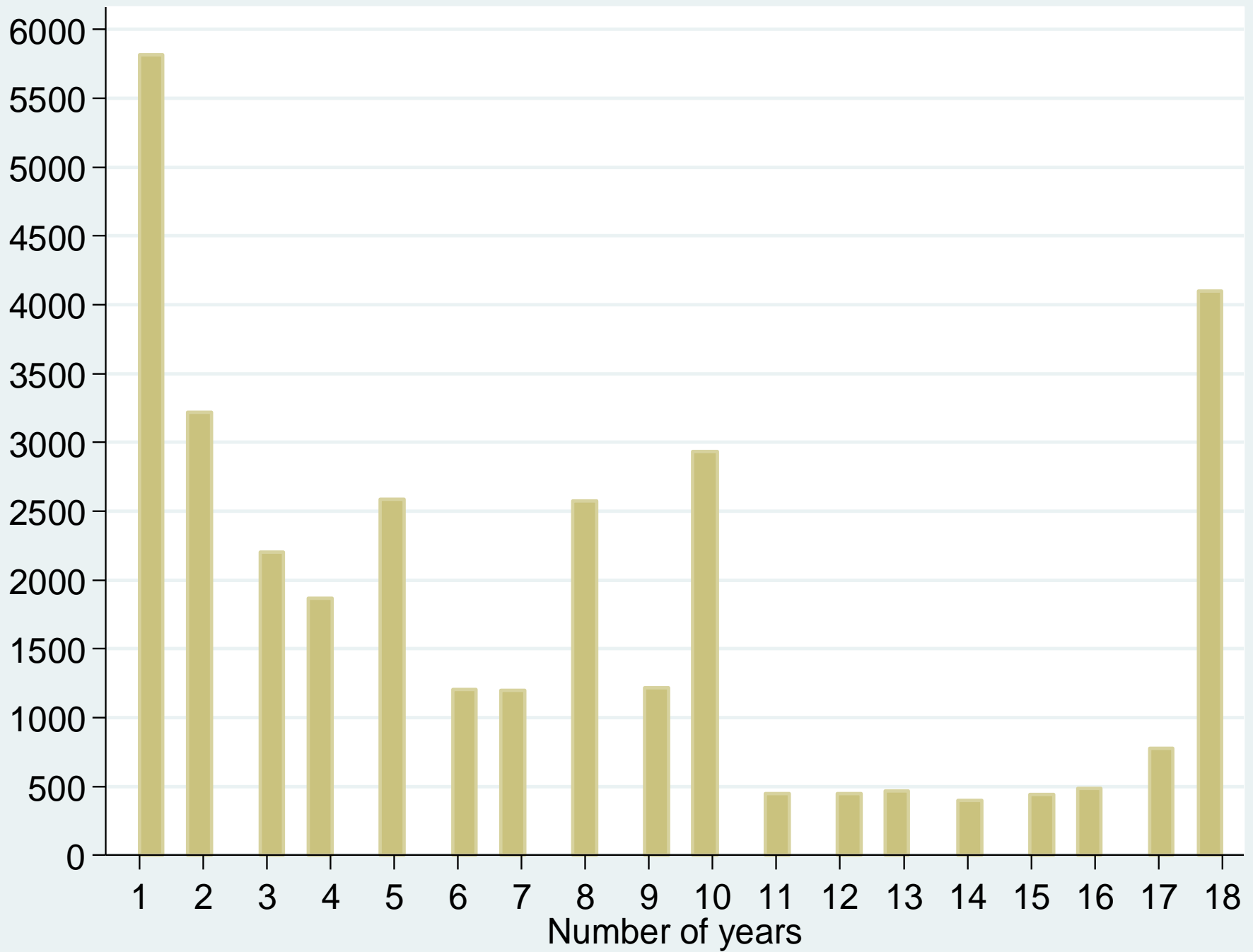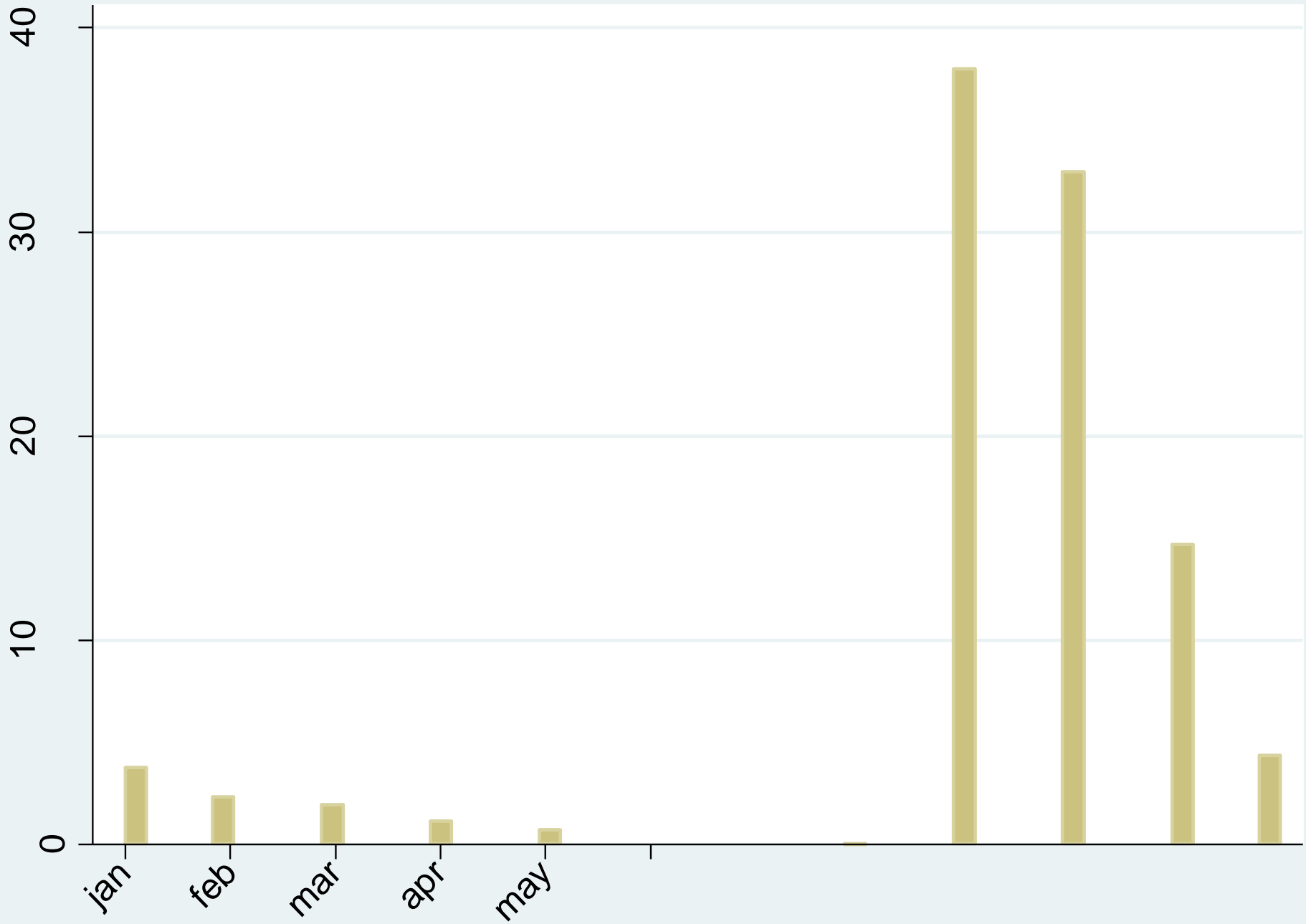| Year	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1991			

Unbalanced data

- NT=238,987 observations.

- N=number of individuals.

- T=number of time periods.

- N=32,379 (aged 16-101).

- T=18 (average T=7.4).

- Household relationships wHGR2R.
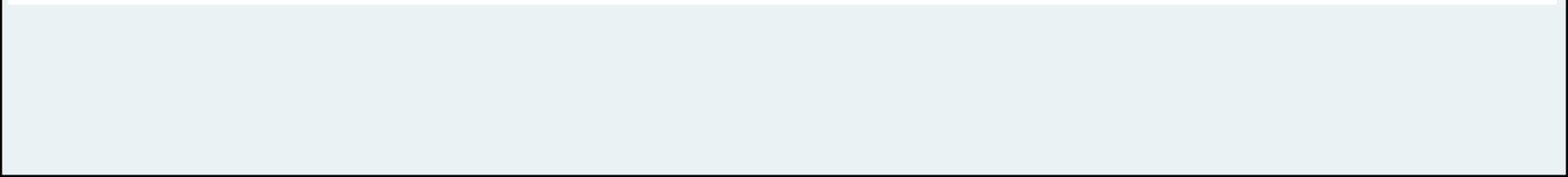
Balanced data

- $N=4{,}098$ individuals.
- $T=18$.
- $NT=73{,}764$.

4. Attrition and representativeness

- At each wave a thorough refusal conversion process is undertaken to attempt to minimise attrition due to refusal and other forms of non-response.

- Process covers both previous wave refusals, and also new refusals encountered in the current wave.

Table 25

- The longitudinal respondent weights (wLRWGHT

5. BHPS successor US

- http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/

- Understanding Society collects information about the social and economic circumstances and attitudes of people living in 40,000 UK households.

- 2,640 postcodes in England, Scotland and Wales – 2,400 addresses from Northern Ireland.

- Interviews began in 2009 with all eligible members of the selected households.

- Adults are interviewed every 12 months either face-to-face or over the phone using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI).

- 10-15 year-olds fill in a paper self-completion questionnaire.

- Currently 3 waves.

Unbalanced data

- NT=155,320 observations.

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Balanced data

Linking BHPS and US

- The sample issued at wave 2 consisted of all members from the BHPS sample who were still active at Wave 18 of the BHPS and who had not refused consent to be issued as part of the Understanding Society sample.

- NT=22,747 observations.
- N=number of individuals.
- T=number of time periods.
- N=12,543 (aged 16-98).
- T=2 (average T=1.8).
- 'PID' individual identifier BHPS cohort.

ii) Brown, Garino and Taylor (2008) Southern Economic Journal.

- Explore the relationship between the amount of outstanding mortgage debt at
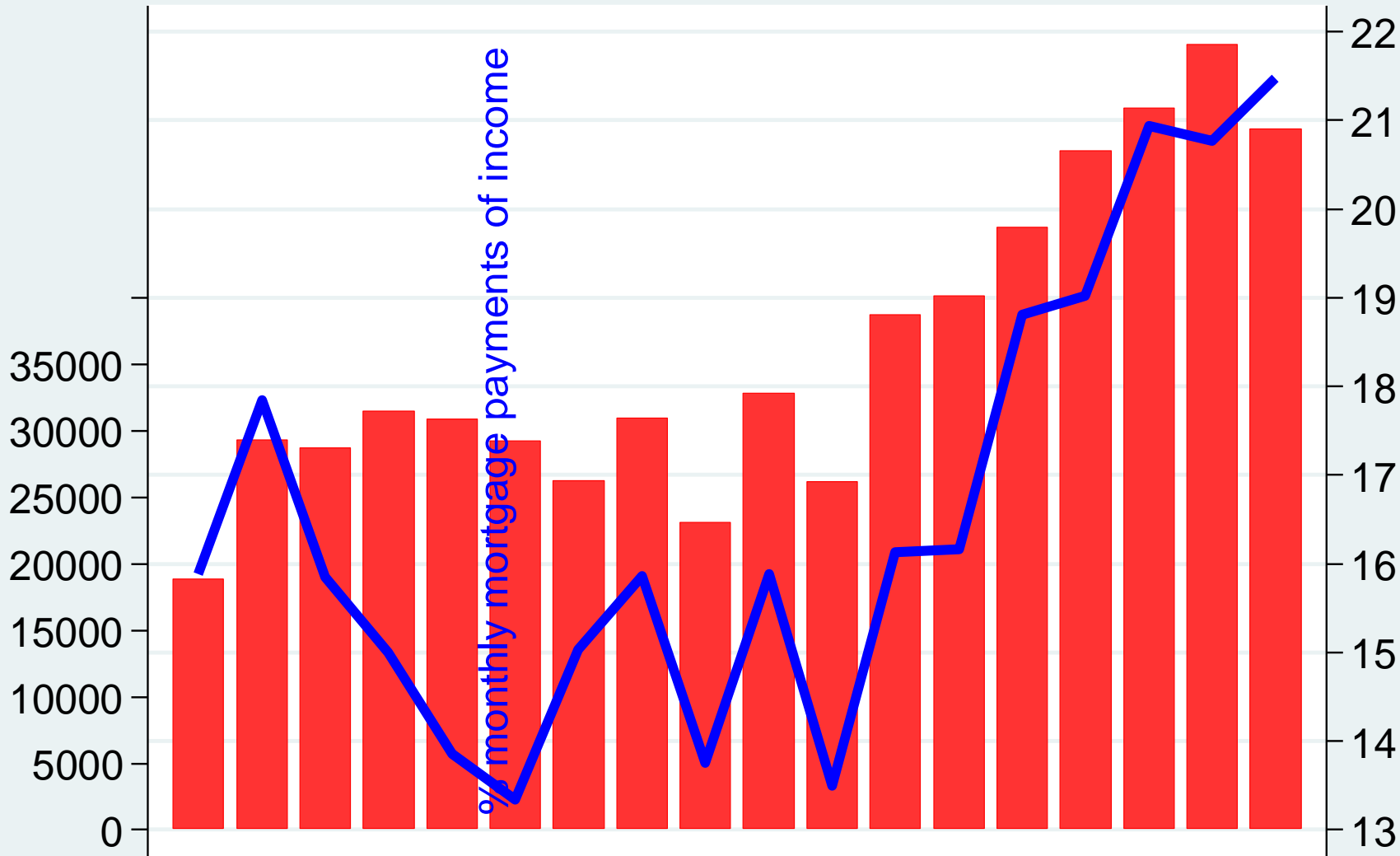
B. Wellbeing and economic influences

i)   Brown, Taylor and Wheatley Price (2005) Journal of Economic Psychology.

- Explore the association between debt and psychological well-being .

- Find that those who have outstanding (non-

ii) Ratcliffe and Taylor (2012) IZA paper.

- Investigate the association between stock market activity and mental wellbeing over the period 1991-2008.

- Evidence that annual changes in the price index are associated with better mental wellbeing while greater uncertainty in the price index is associated with poorer mental wellbeing - even after controlling for macroeconomic conditions.

References

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- Brown, S., Taylor, K. and S. Wheatley Price (2005) 'Debt and Distress: Evaluating the Psychological Cost of Credit.' Journal of Economic Psychology. 26(5), 642-63.

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