

# CeLSIUS News

Issue 6

November 2005



## Important dates for your diary

16 – 17 Nov 2005

**Census: Present and  
Future conference at  
the University of  
Leicester (see page 11  
for details)**

Welcome to Issue 6 of Celsius News. Our good intention to produce two newsletters a year has not been easy to keep and we have missed our deadlines. Perhaps life would be easier if there were 48 hours in a day! We hope you will find this new edition both interesting and informative.

There have been no staff changes within CeLSIUS in the last few months and consequently the experience and knowledge of the present team has expanded considerably. This enables us to supply our users with information in which they can have every confidence when preparing for publication.

The big story at the moment is the relaxing of disclosure control rules by ONS. The main change is that we are now allowed to release to users tables and aggregated data sets containing cell counts of 2 or more (previously 4), however publications will still be restricted to cell counts of 3 or more. For the moment we will still have to consider 'differencing'; that awkward situation where it might be possible for users to reconstruct any cells that we have now suppressed or aggregated due to low cell counts by using data we have previously supplied. The next step will be to pass that responsibility to our users. Further changes will involve users giving various assurances about their university computing systems and we urgently need your feedback so we can try to make sure these are not going to cause too many problems for users (see page 3)

Newsletters don't write themselves! We would be very pleased to receive contributions from our users, perhaps letting others know how they have used the LS, or problems encountered and how they were resolved. These should be sent to Jo Tomlinson at the address on this page. We really look forward to hearing from you.

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# News from CeLSIUS

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## CeLSIUS Publication

### **The Long Shadow Of Childhood: Associations Between Parental Social Class and Own Social Class, Educational Attainment and Timing Of First Birth; Results from the ONS Longitudinal Study**

by

**Julian Buxton, Lynda Clarke, Emily Grundy, C E Marshall**

This article was published in Population Trends Number 121 (September 2005). It was written utilising data from the Standard LS Tables for the CeLSIUS Web Site referred to below.

In September 2004, linkage of data from the 2001 Census to the ONS Longitudinal Study was successfully completed. This gave a data set with individual level data from four censuses covering a period of 30 years, and opened up important new opportunities for examining and analysing change over the life course. Because the LS includes information not just on sample members but also on those they live with, the data set also now provides exciting opportunities for looking at intergenerational continuities and changes. For those who were young children living with a parent or parents in 1971 (or 1981), we can, for example, compare the social class of the parents they lived with then with their own social class twenty or thirty years later.

CeLSIUS staff looked at the recorded parental Social Class in 1971 or 1981 for LS Members aged 23 to 45 in 2001 or for female LS members aged 5 to 9 in 1981, and looked at the social attainment of the first group by 2001 and the age at which the second group first gave birth. The educational attainment of both groups was also examined.

We found that the occupation, education and family building history of young and middle aged adults in 2001 varied considerably with parental social class.

Key findings in this article were:

- Men aged 36-45 in 2001 with a parent in partly skilled or unskilled occupations (Social Classes IV and V) in 1971 were less likely to be in professional or managerial

occupations (Social Classes I and II) – 11 per cent – than those with a parent in Social Classes I and II (42 per cent).

- Among adults who were aged 23-36 in 2001 and lived in a two parent family twenty years earlier, far fewer of those with a parent in Social Class I and II had no educational qualifications (5 per cent) than those with a parent in Social Class IV or V (17 per cent). Differences in educational attainment between young men and women were very small.
- Women aged 25-29 in 2001 with a parent in Social Class IV or V twenty years earlier were twice as likely to have had a child by 2001 (54 per cent) than those with a parent in Social Class I or II (27 per cent). By the age of 20, 18 per cent of those with a parent in Social Class IV and V had given birth, compared with only 5 per cent of those with parents from Social Classes I and II.

Clearly more sophisticated multivariate analysis taking account of other relevant parameters, such as, for example, characteristics of area of residence, housing tenure and additional family characteristics in both childhood and adulthood, and health status in adulthood, would tell us more about these associations.

Application forms A and B are available for download from the CeLSIUS website for anyone based in a UK academic establishment who would like to take this work forward or along paths of their own.

We were all rather flattered to hear Danny Dorling on Radio 5 Live's Drive programme call this work a 'stunning paper' and to say that we'd done 'an incredible job'.

This was high praise and we hope that this will encourage you to read the full article which will then 'wet your appetite' for further use by yourselves of the ONS LS.

## **Standard LS Tables for the CeLSIUS Web Site**

CeLSIUS is currently working on the provision of standard reference tables for users to access online. All the tables will use 2001 data and presence at another census point, and new questions in the 2001 Census such as self-rated health will be used. For simplicity, the tables will not use much event data.

Users may use these table as background in their own research or may want to extend the analyses in the tables and make an application to use the LS.

The tables will be presented on the Web site by subject (e.g. marital status) and title (e.g. Longitudinal Patterns in Marital Status). Clicking on links such as these will take users to a page describing the research question, the study population in the tables, and a list of links to the various tables. The links will take the user to a new window displaying the table they want to view. Some subjects are covered by one or two tables only, others, particularly where information is broken down by age have many individual tables to convey the information.

The user will also be able to download an Excel file of the table which they may then analyse independently.

Each table will have its own comprehensive commentary giving a full explanation of how the figures within it were derived and our interpretation of the data displayed. The tables were designed to give definitive answers to very specific questions, to wet potential users' appetites for more, and encourage such people to put in an application to use the LS for a project of their own.

## Training Modules

The current training modules have recently been updated to ensure that they fully reflect the potential within 2001 data. Some consistency errors have been corrected and all the quoted variable names checked and corrected where necessary. Descriptions have been enhanced and updated in accordance with experience gained since the modules were originally written.

All of these can be found at: [www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/training.html](http://www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/training.html).

A new Geography training module is under construction and will become available in the near future.

## ONS Phase 3 Review of the Security of LS Outputs

The background for this review is outlined under 'News from the Office for National Statistics', below. Some of the changes likely to be implemented were outlined in the editorial on page 1 and additional likely changes are listed below:

1. Instead of signing a form agreeing to adhere to security controls users will agree to work under

license and to accept that any breach of the terms of the license may lead to sanctions being applied. Under these terms CeLSIUS would no longer have to consider differencing when releasing output to users. This should mean a faster turn around but will be accompanied by a need for user licences. This should help users in that they will be able to receive information that might previously have been denied outside a visit to ONS. However papers for publication still have to be cleared by ONS and tables in these will not be passed if any cell contains a count of less than three, or if a count of less than three can be inferred from other tables or information within the paper.

2. There is also continuing discussion about circumstances in which intermediate outputs including a few cells containing only one unit might be released, however we do not expect this to be agreed for some time.
3. On becoming a licensed user, researchers will have to provide some assurances about the security of their university computer systems. It will no longer be possible for us to circumvent some firewalls by sending outputs to alternative addresses. It may be possible for the IT departments of users to create exemptions to 'forbidden' files (e.g. encrypted zips) in individual cases or at departmental level. Users are advised to identify potential communication problems now and to seek solutions with their IT managers.
4. We urgently need feedback from users on whether their university computer systems conform with some of the requirements ONS is considering (for example, compliance with BS7799) – please reply to the email Emily Grundy sent to all users about this on 2 September, or ask for it to be sent to you again!

We hope that the change in thresholds for intermediate outputs will bring immediate benefits for researchers using the ONS LS. In some cases CeLSIUS staff may be able to produce aggregated data sets for users to analyse at their own site rather than them having to come to the ONS offices in London or relying on CeLSIUS staff to run analyses for them.

## Frequently Asked Questions

We have added a section on frequently asked questions (FAQs) to our Web site. This is primarily to assist potential new users rather than the 'old hands'. It is not intended to be a comprehensive list, indeed it was quite difficult to think of questions that

were frequently asked – our users are such individuals. However we would welcome suggestions for any other FAQs that you would like to see included in the list.

## **Recent Events**

### **Government Statistical Service Methodology Conference**

**27 June 2005, London**

CeLSIUS's Andy Sloggett gave a short presentation entitled 'New approaches to analysis of rates, and survival analysis, in the ONS Longitudinal Study'. This showed how proportional hazards regression is quite possible with the individual-level data, but how this has limited utility for researchers using the LS. This is because it does not lend itself readily to aggregated data, which is the form of data many researchers receive.

Andy then presented a method for record splitting and re-aggregation, which forms a dataset that can be released to researchers. This dataset may then be modeled by Poisson regression using the statistical package Stata. Andy used cancer incidence and survival as an example.

### **Royal Geographical Society/ Institute of British Geographers Annual Conference 2005: Flows and Spaces in a Globalised World**

**31 August - 2 September 2005, London**

At an early session Emily Grundy presented a well-received paper entitled 'Migration and household change in later life: longitudinal perspectives over three decades'.

Keith Hoggart presented data from his CeLSIUS-supported project: 'The Geography of the rural working class'.

CeLSIUS maintained a poster presence throughout the conference and received several enquiries from potential new users among the academics represented. International interest in the LS was also prominent.

### **LS Ethnicity Research Workshop**

**11 November 2005, London**

Since the release of 2001 data many users have come forward with projects requiring analysis by ethnicity. Early indications are that approaches of this kind need to be thought through very carefully in order to

ensure that subgroups are of a sufficient size for analysis. In addition it has been found that many LS members reported their ethnicity differently to that recorded in 1991.

Therefore, to acquaint users with our experiences to date, CeLSIUS and ONS ran a short workshop on the best approaches to analyses involving ethnicity. This was attended by 22 people including current users of the LS non-users with interest in ethnicity research.

Please see also the article by Lucinda Platt, below.

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## **News from Users**

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### **Investigating Attrition in the LS**

**by  
Lucinda Platt**

In a recent study examining ethnic group differences in intergenerational social mobility in the LS, I explored whether the results I obtained were at all influenced by the disappearance of existing LS members from the survey by 2001. Taking two cohorts of children, one each from the 1971 and 1981 sweeps of the study, I first examined, for those observed at 2001, what their social class outcomes were, and whether these varied by ethnic group. I then went on to consider what we could say about those who were not observed at 2001; and whether the characteristics of those not observed at 2001, which were known from 1971 and 1981, were likely to affect the impressions of social mobility by ethnic group I'd first described. It is this second aspect of the study, focussing on those LS members who were children in 1971 or 1981 and were lost to follow-up by 2001 that I discuss here.

There are a number of reasons why someone who was a member of the LS in 1971 or 1981 might be absent in 2001. In some cases, the cause can be directly identified through information on deaths or embarkations contained within the LS. For those where the cause is not directly known, one might hypothesise that a substantial proportion are emigrants – but unmeasured ones, since the notifications of embarkations are estimated to capture only 50 per cent of those who leave England and Wales. Further, one might expect that certain minority groups are more likely to emigrate and that therefore attrition rates (through unknown causes) will be heavily influenced by differential emigration across different ethnic groups. Immigrants are known to have much higher attrition rates, which could be explained at least in part by onward or return migration; and the parents of the minority group

children in my study were all immigrants – as a criterion of the way I selected them.

Therefore, I first compared and contrasted those known to emigrate with those who were lost to follow-up for unknown reasons by 2001; and then I went on to examine if the observed patterns of social mobility were likely to have been affected by this attrition. Overall of these two groups of children, who were, or would have been, aged between 24 and 45 in 2001, 20 per cent of them were not observed in 2001. Of these 20 per cent, 3 per cent were accounted for by deaths and embarkations and the remaining 17 per cent was unaccounted attrition.

Comparing those known to emigrate with those not observed at 2001 for unaccounted reasons (attriters): men were more likely to both emigrate and to attrit; those from higher social class backgrounds were also more likely to emigrate but attrition rates seemed to vary little according to class background. Both emigration and unexplained attrition were higher among those with immigrant parents than among those whose parents were UK-born. However, there were some differences between groups with those from Caribbean, and to a lesser extent Indian, backgrounds showing a strong tendency to attrit, while those from white migrant backgrounds showed a particularly high tendency to emigrate. Looking at age differences, emigration appeared to be a feature of lifestage, while attrition was more a characteristic of youth, consistent with the higher census under-enumeration among younger people, and young men in particular.

I concluded that though it may well be the case from these findings that some attriters may have been unobserved emigrants, it was not possible to assume that most of them were. Indeed it seemed that while more privileged origins tended to promote emigration, the attriters might be a mixture of the more advantaged (who perhaps emigrated) and the less advantaged.

So what overall effect did the loss of 20 per cent of my initial selection of LS members have on the patterns of social mobility observed for them? Overall, taking account of attrition depressed the amount of estimated upward mobility by around two percentage points. This was the case across ethnic groups, with a slightly larger effect for the Caribbeans, whose estimated chance of professional or managerial class outcomes dropped from 40 per cent to 37 per cent, when attrition was taken account of. This means that the observed picture of social mobility presented a slightly rosier picture of individuals' chances of higher class attainment, than would be the case if those lost to follow-up in 2001 had remained in the Study.

## **Households and Families: a Repercussion of Changing Definitions in the ONS Longitudinal Study by Harriet Young**

In the 2001 Census, the definition of a child changed, compared with previous census points. In the 2001 Census, a 'child' was defined as an individual of any age and marital status who was living with a parent, not in a co-residing couple, who was not themselves a parent, grand-parent or step-parent of anyone else in the household. In contrast to previous censuses, a child could now include ever married, divorced or widowed individuals, where previously only those who were single (never-married) were included.

This change affects a number of the classifications that researchers may use, such as the official definition of a family. Prior to 2001, ONS had defined a family as either a co-resident couple; a couple and never-married child(ren); a lone parent and never-married child(ren) or a grandparent and never-married children if the intervening generation was absent. Households refer to co-resident groups sharing common housekeeping or common living space and may include one or more families, or none.

In 2001 the change in the definition of a child meant that the definition of a family also changed, as did descriptions and definitions of households based on the families within them. In 1991, for example, a widowed mother and divorced daughter living together with no-one else would not have been classified as a family, nor would their household have been classified as a family household. In 2001 the same two people would have been classified as a lone-parent family and their household as a lone-parent household.

This change presents difficulties for those undertaking longitudinal analyses who may want to analyse change in household and family status over census points, or for those interested in looking at period changes between different censuses.

We have previously derived a variable describing the household and family circumstances of each LS member at the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The variable, which we have labelled 'housefam', includes the following categories: living alone; couple only; couple and children; couple and others; couple and children and others; lone parent; lone parent and others; two or more families; no family but living with others; child in family; and living in a communal establishment.

In the construction of 'housefam' in 2001, the new definition of a child will alter the respective sizes of some housefam categories, compared with previous census points. This will directly affect the following housefam categories (which all include children): couple and children; couple and children and others; lone parent; lone parent and others; 2 or more families; and child in family. For example, a divorced child in 2001 would be classed as a 'child', whereas previously they would be classed as 'other', indicating that they are a member of the LS member's household, but not a member of their family. Therefore, using the new definition, 'couple and children' or 'child in family' will appear larger, and other categories such as 'couple and other' will appear smaller than they would have done previously using the earlier definition.

In order to help users with analyses over time we have derived 2 housefam variables for 2001. One, which we named housefam0 used the 2001 definition of a child. The other, housefam09, uses the older definition. The table below shows the change in number and frequency for each affected category comparing the newly derived housefam variable with the original 2001 variable, for the whole LS population in 2001. This table indicates that, as expected, categories with children decrease in size and categories without children grow. For example, the category 'couple and others' increases in size by approximately 2000 LS members and 'couple and children' decreases by a similar amount.

**Table 1: percent and frequency change comparing housefam09 with housefam0**

Housefam category	Difference in frequency	Percent change from original 2001 category
<b>Solitary</b>	0	0
<b>Couple only</b>	0	0
<b>Couple &amp; children</b>	-1967	-1.59
<b>Couple &amp; others</b>	2112	36.25
<b>Couple &amp; child &amp; others</b>	855	10.44
<b>Lone parent</b>	-868	-4.16
<b>Lone parent &amp; others</b>	180	5.41
<b>2 or more families</b>	29	0.43
<b>No family &amp; others</b>	1648	13.42
<b>Child in family</b>	-1989	-1.32
<b>Communal estab.</b>	0	0.00
<b>Missing</b>	0	0.00

N=527,201

This difference between the two variables will vary by age group. The oldest LS members have larger differences because the likelihood of having been ever married, divorced or widowed increases with age. For example, there are larger differences for those in their 30s compared with those in their 20s.

If you are interested in using these variables for your research or would like further information about this derivation, please contact Harriet Young (harriet.young@lshtm.ac.uk).

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## News from the Office for National Statistics (ONS)

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### 2005 Database Refresh

New events records have been added to the LS Outputs Database and were released for analysis on Thursday 29th September 2005, to coincide with the publication of the LS-themed edition of ONS Population Trends (see also page 2). The new records update the core file, and bring data on cancers up to the end of 2001, births and deaths up to the end of 2003 and minor events to early 2005.

#### The current status of events data:

Database	Events Until
New births	2003
Deaths	2003
Immigrations	March 2005
Embarkations	March 2005
Re-entrants	March 2005
Enlistments	March 2005
Widowhoods	2002
Infant Mortality	2001
Still Births	2002
Live Births to sample mothers	2002
Cancers	Dec 2001

### Updated Documentation About the LS

ONS is committed to providing and maintaining up to date information about the quality of its outputs. An updated and expanded data dictionary, describing each field in the LS, was made available at ONS and on the CeLSIUS Web site in time for the launch of the 2001 Census data. Users have been encouraged to report any problems or omissions to the LS Development Team, and as a result the first package of revisions and corrections to this dictionary have already been implemented. To accompany the refreshed events files we are releasing descriptions of new fields, details of the enhanced coding of missing/not applicable values, and start and end dates for all events fields.

A particularly useful enhancement is that comparable variables from other years are shown for many variables (although not all). For example, if you

select variable MIG100 (the 10 year migration indicator variable for 2001) from table ME01 you will find crossreferences to variables MIG108 and MIG109, the comparable variables for 1981 and 1991. Variable DISMOV10, another migration variable in ME01 for 2001, is also flagged up for reference.

Some ONS derived variables have been removed from the data dictionary until such time as they have been quality assured – contact CeLSIUS (celsius@lshtm.ac.uk or 020 7299 4634) for details.

ONS are again asking users to report any inconsistencies found between these dates and the data dictionary text.

Additional enhancements - including new user guides, updated LS Web pages and event data quality tables - will be released soon

## LS Open Access Area

As work on the 'Focus On' series of publications within ONS has started to wind down, pressure on the LS Open Access Area has eased in recent months. The overall total of six bookable PCs and three staff PCs designated as 'overspill' machines will remain in place to cope with any unexpected peaks in demand over the next few months.

### Phase 3 Review of the Security of LS Outputs

Last year an independent review of the security of LS outputs was carried out by Professor Angela Dale (Manchester University), Bill Gross (ONS Statistical Disclosure Control Unit) and Felix Ritchie (ONS Business Data Laboratory). The review was set up following the recommendation of the 1998 LS Review, to ensure that the LS follows best practice and to provide external affirmation that LS data confidentiality provisions are rigorous and will withstand scrutiny. The main objectives have been to review current rules and procedures applied to the release of aggregate data in the light of ONS protocols, and recommend routes to reduce risk in ways that are consistent with similar areas elsewhere in the ONS (such as the Census and Business Data Laboratories). The final report of the review was approved by the LS Steering Group in May 2005, and work is now well advanced to revamp the protocols and procedures governing access to the data. Permissible small cell thresholds for intermediate outputs (those that are released to users for further analysis outside of the ONS safe setting) have been reduced from three to two. The cell threshold for final outputs (those that are being published or

otherwise shared beyond the LS project team) will be three. A new LS user licence is under development which will improve user access to intermediate outputs.

## User Support Activities

### User Surgeries

The regular series of surgeries - where LS users, support officers and the LS development team meet to discuss use of LS data - have continued. These surgeries provide an informal and friendly forum for people using LS data to raise issues and share knowledge about the LS. For example, at a recent meeting (24 May) users discussed the meaning of negative values in the refreshed events tables.

Anyone interested in attending future meetings should contact Daniel Guinea-Martin at ONS (daniel.guinea-martin@ons.gsi.gov.uk)

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## Research Issues

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### Dependent Child Definitions

In Harriet Young's report on page 5, changes in the definition of a child and the implications of these for comparisons over time were considered. 'Child' in this case was considered to be 'offspring', i.e. as defined by relationship. However there have also been some changes to the definition of 'dependent child'; a designation used to identify those assumed still to need the economic support of their parents. These changes in the definition of a dependent child over the life of the LS are summarised below:

1971	child < 15 or student < 25
1981	child <16 or unmarried student < 25
1991	child <16 or unmarried, economically inactive student < 19
2001	child < 16 or student < 19.

In addition, between 1971 and 1991 adopted and step-children were included with 'other children' while foster children were classed as 'unrelated'. In 2001 there was a specific check box for step-children, while there were no instructions for indicating adopted or foster children. It is felt these may have gone into either 'other related' or 'unrelated'.

While these changes will have marginal effects on projects requiring the number of children, household classifications may be affected.

The training module 'Households & Families' shows clearly how household relationships may be affected by these changes and the ways in which detrimental effects can be minimised. Please see: [www.celsius.lshhtm.ac.uk/modules/hhfam/hf01000.html](http://www.celsius.lshhtm.ac.uk/modules/hhfam/hf01000.html)

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## Research Using the LS

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### Projects Supported by CeLSIUS

*Mel Bartley, University College London*

'Health and social mobility in working age men and women'

*Stuart Burley, University of Plymouth, et al*

'An investigation into the socio-economic effects of migration in small spatial areas in Cornwall'

*Malcolm Brynin, University of Essex, et al*

'Trends in educational homogamy amongst couples, and its effects'

*Margaret Byron and Keith Hoggart, King's College London*

'Ethnicity, gender and occupational mobility in an escalator region'

*Tony Champion, University of Newcastle*

'Return migration within England and Wales'

*David Coleman, University of Oxford*

'Post-war migration and the United Kingdom: evaluating the demographic and workforce consequences'

*Will Dear and Kelvyn Jones, University of Bristol*

'Is there a geography to female breast cancer mortality rates in England and Wales, once socio-economic factors are taken into account?'

*Chris Dibben, University of St Andrews*

'Inequalities in the outcome of pregnancy'

*Peter Elias et al, University of Warwick*

'Higher education, occupational careers, gender and social class'

*Anthony Fielding, University of Sussex*

'Social and geographical mobility: a regional analysis'

*Myles Gould et al, University of Bristol*

'Extending multilevel modelling of geographical variations in female labour force participation, 1971-2001'

*Emily Grundy et al, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*

'Care providers, care receivers: a longitudinal perspective'

*Emily Grundy et al, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*

'Fertility, marriage and household: associations with the health and mortality of women in later life'

*Kaveri Harriss and Lynda Clarke, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*

'Long-term limiting illness and livelihoods in ethnic minorities'

*Keith Hoggart, King's College London*

'Who are the rural working class?'

*Heather Joshi et al, Institute of Education*

'Longitudinal evidence for DEFRA Rural Evidence Research Centre'

*Genna Kik et al, University of Sheffield*

'Inter-ethnic segregation across British labour markets'

*Dave Leon, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, et al*

'Mortality and life expectancy in the most privileged socio-economic groups: "The Vanguard Project"'

*Yaojun Li et al, University of Birmingham*

'Changing ethnic identities in England and Wales 1991-2001'

*David Melzer et al, University of Cambridge*

'Understanding the changing health status and health needs of older people'

*Robert Moore, University of Liverpool, et al*

'Ethnic identity changers 1991 – 2001'

*Raya Muttarak and Anthony Heath, University of Oxford*

'Interethnic unions in Britain: considering intermarried couples and multiethnic children'

*Paul Norman, University of Manchester, and Paul Boyle, University of St Andrews*

'Influences of social mobility, geographical mobility and changes in socio-spatial contexts on health outcomes'

*Dermot O'Reilly et al, Queen's University Belfast*

'Does selective migration cause the increasing socio-economic gradient in ill-health? An analysis using the ONS Longitudinal Study for England and Wales'

*Dermot O'Reilly and Michael Rosato, Queen's University Belfast*  
'Self-reported health, socio-economic status and area of residence: understanding the relationships'

*Lucinda Platt, University of Essex*  
'Exploring the social mobility of minority ethnic groups in Britain'

*Allyson Pollock et al, University College London NHS Foundation Trust*  
'To what extent are minority ethnic groups involved in cancer clinical research as research subjects?'

*Jamie Sergeant and David Firth, University of Warwick*  
'Relative index of inequality: definition, estimation and inference'

*Alex Smith and Eve Roman, University of York*  
'Incidence of lymphoma by socioeconomic status'

*Jason Strelitz and Kathleen Kiernan, London School of Economics and Political Science*  
'From immigration to inclusion? A longitudinal study of immigration and outcomes for children'

## **Projects Supported by ONS**

*Karl Ashworth and Angela Antonatos, Office for National Statistics*  
'Claimant count cohort data'

*Louisa Blackwell and Daniel Guinea, Office for National Statistics*  
'Occupational segregation and patterns of employment and disadvantage among ethnic groups in England and Wales'

*Louisa Blackwell et al, Office for National Statistics*  
'Review of Life Expectancy Model on the LS'

*Yuan Huang Chow and Brian Johnson, Office for National Statistics*  
'Ethnic differences in adult mortality in England and Wales, 1991-2001'

*Nicola Fear et al, Defence Analytical Services Agency*  
'The follow-up of UK Armed Forces personnel using the ONS Longitudinal Study'

*Myer Glickman et al, Office for National Statistics*  
'The contribution of common causes of death to social class differences in life expectancy, 1993-99'

*Genevieve Goulden, Office for National Statistics*  
'Life expectancies and probability of survival by social class and mortality rates by social class and cause of death, 1972-2002'

*Brian Johnson and Yuan Huang Chow, Office for National Statistics*  
'Mortality by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) in 2001-03 and investigation of numerator-denominator bias'

*Hywel Jones and Jeremy Evas, Welsh Language Board*  
'Welsh speakers and out-migration from Wales'

*Philip Li and Roger Morgan, Department for Work and Pensions*  
'Geography and older workers labour market transitions'

*Oliver Morgan, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, et al*  
'Maternal migration during pregnancy in England and Wales: implications for epidemiological studies of pregnancy outcomes'

*John Munson, Kingston upon Hull City Council*  
'Migration into, within and from the Hull and East Riding ('Gateway') Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder Area'

*Christopher Murray et al, University of Harvard*  
'8 Americas - new perspectives on health disparities'

*Michael Rendall, Office for National Statistics*  
'Occupational change and family change 1981 to 2001'

*Ludi Simpson, University of Manchester, and Bola Akinwale, Office for National Statistics*  
'Ethnic identity and change 1991-2001'

*Chris White, Office for National Statistics, et al*  
'The influence of individual and area disadvantage over the life course on mortality risk 1996-2001: a multilevel analysis'

*Chris White and Adele Russell, Office for National Statistics*  
'Socio-demographic area change in wards in England and Wales'

*Emma Wright et al, Office for National Statistics*  
'Investigation of first onward moves of international migrants'

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## **Publications Update**

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For the full list of ONS LS publications, please visit [www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/publications.html](http://www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/publications.html).

## Journal Articles

*Educational Level and Stroke Mortality: A Comparison of 10 European Populations During the 1990s.* M. Avendaño, A.E. Kunst, M. Huisman, et al (2004). *Stroke* 35 (2): 432-437

*Changing places: do changes in the relative deprivation of areas influence limiting long-term illness and mortality among non-migrant people living in non-deprived households?* P. Boyle, P. Norman and P. Rees (2004). *Social Science & Medicine* 58: 2459-2471

*Living alone: it's place in household formation and change.* J. Chandler, M. Williams, M. Maconachie, et al (2004). *Sociological Research On Line* 9 (3)

*Lack of change in birthweights of infants by generational status among Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean, and Black African mothers in a British cohort study.* S. Harding, M.J. Rosato and J.K. Cruikshank (2004). *International Journal of Epidemiology* 33: 1-7

*Socioeconomic inequalities in mortality among elderly people in 11 European populations.* M. Huisman, A. E. Kunst, O. Andersen, et al (2004). *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 58: 468-475.

*Inequalities in lung cancer mortality by the educational level in 10 European populations.* J.P. Mackenbach, M. Huisman and O. Andersen (2004). *European Journal of Cancer* 40 (1): 126-135

*Characteristics of sole registered births and the mothers who register them.* S. Smallwood (2004). *Population Trends* 117 (Autumn): 20-26

*Opportunities for new research using the post-2001 ONS Longitudinal Study.* L. Blackwell, B. Akinwale, A. Antonatos, et al (2005). *Population Trends* 121 (Autumn): 8-16

*The long shadow of childhood: associations between parental social class and own social class, educational attainment and timing of first birth; results from the ONS Longitudinal Study.* J. Buxton, L. Clarke, E. Grundy and C.E. Marshall (2005). *Population Trends* 121 (Autumn): 17-26

*Occupational structures in service-class households: comparisons of rural, suburban, and inner-city residential environments.* K. Hoggart, C. Hiscock (2005). *Environment and Planning A* 37: 63-80.

*Selective migration, health and deprivation: a longitudinal analysis.* P. Norman, P. Boyle and P.

Rees (2005). *Social Science and Medicine* 60(12): 2755-2771

*First births by age and education in Britain, France and Norway.* M. Rendall, C. Couet, T. Lappegard, et al (2005). *Population Trends* 121 (Autumn): 27-34

*The intergenerational social mobility of minority ethnic groups.* L. Platt (2005). *Sociology* 39 (3): 445-461

*Stability and change in ethnic groups in England and Wales.* L. Platt, L. Simpson and B. Akinwale (2005). *Population Trends* 121 (Autumn): 35-46

*Who cares? Geographical variation in informal caregiving in England and Wales: evidence from the 2001 Census.* H. Young, E. Grundy and S. Kalogirou (2005). *Population Trends* 120 (Summer): 23-34

## Books/Working Papers/Reports/Theses

*The Spanish Migrant Community in the United Kingdom.* T. Morgan (2004). Cambridge: Anglia Polytechnic University

*Migration and mobility: exploring the impact of origins and achievement on the life chances of Britain's ethnic minorities.* L. Platt (2004). A report from the JRF-funded project: The Intergenerational Social Mobility of Minority Ethnic Groups.

*Mobility and missing data: what difference does non-response make to observed patterns of intergenerational class mobility by ethnic group?* L. Platt (2005). Working Paper 2005-10 of the Institute of Economic and Social Research, University of Essex, Colchester

## Conference Papers

*Does selective migration alter the relationship between deprivation and mortality?* P. Boyle and P. Norman (2004). Presentation to the British Society for Population Studies conference, Leicester, 13-15 September

*The Intergenerational Social Mobility of Minority Ethnic Groups.* L. Platt (2004). Presentation to the RC28 Spring 2004 meeting, Neuchatel, 4-7 May

*Second generation immigrants to the UK: outcomes in early adulthood and patterns of social mobility.* J. Strelitz (2004). Presentation to the 2nd Conference of the EAPS Working Group on International Migration in Europe, Rome 25-27 November

*Does early motherhood have adverse consequences for later socio-economic circumstances and health?*

*Evidence from two British longitudinal studies.* S. Butterworth, M. Wadsworth and C. Tomassini (2005). Presentation to the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Philadelphia, 1 April

Intergenerational exchanges and family support. E. Grundy (2005). Presentation to the British Society for Population Studies Conference, Canterbury, 12 September

Migration and household change in later life: longitudinal perspectives over three decades. E. Grundy (2005). Presented to the RGS-IBG Annual Conference, London, 31 August

*Fertility histories and health in mid and later life: are there health benefits from delayed motherhood?* E. Grundy and C. Tomassini (2005). Invited presentation at a one-day conference: 'The Consequences of Later and Lower Fertility', organised by the British Society for Population Studies and the International Longevity Centre UK, London, 24 April

*Partnership history and health and mortality in later life: an analysis of record linkage data for England and Wales.* E. Grundy and C. Tomassini (2005). Presentation to the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Philadelphia, 31 March

*Partnership history and health and mortality in later life: an analysis of record linkage data from England and Wales.* E. Grundy, C. Tomassini and S. Farooq (2005). Presentation to the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Congress, Tours, 18-23 July

*The social profile of rural Britain.* H. Joshi, B. Dodgeon and G. Hughes (2005). Presentation to the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Conference, Tours, 20 July

*The relationship between limiting long term illness and mortality in England and Wales: a twelve-year follow-up study using the ONS Longitudinal Study.* D. O'Reilly (2005) Presentation to the Society for Social Medicine Annual Scientific Meeting, Glasgow, 14 - 16 September

*Researching the role of the family capital in the social mobility of migrant ethnic minorities.* L. Platt (2005). Presented to the Conference on Social Capital: 'Whither Social Capital? Past, Present and Future', hosted by Families and Social Capital ESRC Research Group, London, 7 April

*New approaches to analysis of rates, and survival analysis, in the ONS Longitudinal Study.* A. Sloggett (2005). Presentation to the Government Statistical Service Methodology Conference, London, 27 June

*Associations between childbearing history, health and mortality among older women in England and Wales.* C. Tomassini (2005). Presentation to the conference: 'Giornate di Studio sulla Popolazione', Padova, 17 February

*Who becomes an unpaid caregiver? A life course perspective.* H. Young and E. Grundy (2005). Presented to the British Sociological Association Annual Conference, York, 21-23 March

*Who becomes an unpaid caregiver? A lifecourse perspective.* H. Young and E. Grundy (2005). Presented to the British Society for Population Studies Conference, Canterbury, 12-14 September

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## Forthcoming Events

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### Census: Present and Future

**Gilbert Murray Conference Centre,  
University of Leicester,  
16-17 November 2005**

The ESRC/JISC Census Programme will be convening a two-day conference examining the present and the future of the census in the UK.

The primary goals of the conference are:

- To present the best research outputs of the 2001 census.
- To draw lessons from international experiences.
- To address the major population data challenges of the next decade.

The conference is being jointly convened by David Martin, Director of the Census Programme and Professor Peter Elias, ESRC's Strategic Advisor for Data Resources. It will offer presentations from around 30 invited speakers from the UK and overseas in plenary and two parallel sessions spread over two days.

The event will be held from 11.00 on Wednesday 16 November to 16.00 on Thursday 17 November at the University of Leicester's Gilbert Murray Conference Centre.

For further details, please visit [www.geog.soton.ac.uk/users/martindj/cenprog/Conf2005.htm](http://www.geog.soton.ac.uk/users/martindj/cenprog/Conf2005.htm).