## Overview of process

| Stage 1 | Data input | Middle of May |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Stage 2 | Data checking | Middle of May |
| Stage 3 | Responses to queries | End of May |
| Stage 4 | Finalise data sets <br> Create unweighted data set | First week of June |
| Stage 5 | Agree weightings | Middle of June |
| Stage 6 | Create initial weighted data set | End of June |
| Stage 7 | Analysis | June onwards |
| Stage 8 | Agree final data set | By June 2015? |

## Total data received so far

|  | 8 years old | 10 years old |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algeria | 1385 | 1216 |
| Nepal | 1000 | 1000 |
| Estonia | 1131 | 1034 |
| Spain | 1066 | 1082 |
| Colombia | 1000 | 1000 |
| Turkey | 1045 | 1079 |
| Ethiopia | 1000 | 1000 |
| Korea | 2437 | 2446 |
| Germany | 1096 | 1075 |
| England |  |  |
| Israel | 976 | 1005 |
| Romania | 1422 | 1424 |
| Norway |  | 13361 |
| Total | 13558 | 1000 |

## Data checking process

1. Check of variable and value specifications (so that data sets are compatible for merging) and some basic data scanning.
2. Levels of missing data
(a) within cases and
(b) for different variables across the data set
3. Some basic logical checks
4. Evidence of response sets which may indicate systematic patterns in responses for particular children.

## General comments

- Excellent quality of data files
- Only minor issues to resolve for individual countries
- Queries in a few countries about children who ticked more than one box for a question


## Children who ticked more than one box

Options (if boxes are adjacent):

1. Use mid-point (e.g. 8 and $9=8.5$ )
2. Use lower value
3. Use higher value
4. Use value closest to mid-point
5. Select value randomly from two options
6. Treat as missing data

If boxes are not adjacent, treat as missing data.

## Variables with more than $10 \%$ of values missing in more than one country

|  | 8 years old | 10 years old | 12 years old |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency of pocket money | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 3 |
| Whether has access to internet |  | 2 | 2 |
| Frequency of worrying about family <br> money | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Whether town council asks views | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 6 |
| Frequency of being excluded by peers | 5 |  | 6 |
| Frequency of classes outside school | 5 |  |  |
| Frequency of reading for fun | 3 |  | 2 |
| Frequency of using a computer <br> Whether lives with same adults as one <br> year ago | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 3 |

## Cases with missing data

- 8 years old survey:
$1.6 \%$ of cases had more than 20 missing values
- 10 years old survey:
1.3\% of cases had more than 25 missing values
- 12 years old survey:
$0.9 \%$ of cases had more than 30 missing values


## Age ranges

- Three different patterns in different countries:
- Some only include children of the target age
- Some include children one year either side of target age
- Some include a wider age range of children
- If we use a narrow age range (e.g. one year either side) this will exclude quite a lot of children ( $2 \%$ to $3 \%$ ) particularly in Algeria (7\% to 20\%) and Ethiopia (11\% to 14\%).
- If we use an age range of two years either side of target age) this will exclude much fewer children (less than 1\% in each age group)


## Change in children's lives

(12 years old data)

|  | Moved <br> house | Changed <br> area | Changed <br> school | Other <br> country | Not same <br> adults |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algeria | $18 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Colombia | $33 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| England | $26 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Estonia | $14 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| Ethiopia | $17 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| Germany | $14 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Israel | $21 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| Nepal | $34 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $19 \%$ |
| S Korea | $19 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Spain | $23 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Turkey | $25 \%$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $13 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $21 \%$ |

## Response sets - process

Looking for same responses to five types of questions in the same format throughout the questionnaire.

1. Agreement questions (5 point scale)
2. Satisfaction / Happiness questions (11 point scale)
3. Time use questions (family, friends, general) (4 point scale)
4. Agreement questions (11 point scale)*
5. Questions about qualities aspired to (11 point scale)*

* 10 and 12 years old questionnaires only

Identifying cases with more than one of the above

## Response sets - outcomes

- High levels of responses sets for Agreement (11 point scale) and Qualities (11 point scale), especially in 10 years old survey (up to $40 \%$ of more).
- So just focusing on first three types of questions and identifying cases with more than one response set. This affects:
- $1.3 \%$ of 8 years old cases
- $3.2 \%$ of 10 years old cases
- $1.1 \%$ of 12 years old cases


## In summary

Excluding cases on the basis of:

- High levels of missing data
- Outside the age range
- More than one response set
will exclude:
- $3.4 \%$ of 8 years old cases (maximum of $7.7 \%$ in one country)
- $5.2 \%$ of 10 years old cases (maximum of $10.1 \%$ in one country)
- $2.5 \%$ of 12 years old cases (maximum of $5.9 \%$ in one country)

