

# World - Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1

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# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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### Purposive selection/case studies

A key need for the study's objectives was to obtain data at different levels - the children, their households, the community in which they resided, as well as at regional and national levels. This need thus determined that children should be selected in geographic clusters rather than randomly selected across the country. There was, however, a much more important reason for recruiting children in clusters - the sites are also intended to provide suitable settings for a range of complementary thematic studies. For example, one or a few sites may be used for a qualitative study designed to achieve a deeper level of understanding of some social issues, either because they are important in that particular place, or because the sites are appropriate locales to investigate a more general concern. The quantitative panel study is seen as the foundation upon which a coherent and interesting range of linked studies can be set up.

Thus the design was decided, in each country, comprising 20 geographic clusters with 100 children sampled in each cluster.

For details on sample design, see the methodological document which is available in the documentation.

## Deviations from Sample Design

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Ethiopia: 1,999 (1-year-olds), 1,000 (8-year-olds); India: 2,011 (1-year-olds), 1,008 (8-year-olds); Peru: 2,052 (1-year-olds), 714 (8-year-olds); Vietnam: 2,000 (1-year-olds), 1,000 (8-year-olds).

## Weighting

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No weighting used.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Every questionnaire used in the study consists of a 'core' element and a country-specific element, which focuses on issues important for that country.

The core element of the questionnaires consists of the following sections:

Core 6-17.9 month old household questionnaire

- Section 1: Locating information
- Section 2: Household composition
- Section 3: Pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding
- Section 4: Child care
- Section 5: Child health
- Section 6: Caregiver background
- Section 7: Livelihoods and time allocation
- Section 8: Economic changes
- Section 9: Socio-economic status
- Section 10: Caregiver psychosocial well-being
- Section 11: Social capital
- Section 12: Tracking details
- Section 13: Anthropometry

Core 7.5-8.5 year old household questionnaire

- Section 1: Locating information
- Section 2: Household composition
- Section 3: Births and deaths
- Section 4: Child school
- Section 5: Child health
- Section 6: Caregiver background
- Section 7: Livelihoods and time allocation
- Section 8: Economic changes
- Section 9: Socio-economic status
- Section 10: Child mental health
- Section 11: Social capital
- Section 12: Tracking details
- Section 13: Anthropometry

The community questionnaire consists of the following sections:

- Section 1: Physical environment
- Section 2: Social environment
- Section 3: Infrastructure and access
- Section 4: Economy
- Section 5: Health and education

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2002	2002	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face interview

#### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

##### Project Management

In each country, a Principal Investigator (PI) has been appointed to lead the fieldwork and data management activities. The PI works closely with the UK consortium and with the National Coordinator (NC), based in SC UK offices in each participating country. The NC's function is to make links with and between the academic teams, government and civil society, and to ensure the involvement of different stakeholders, the local dissemination of outputs, and to devise advocacy strategies and organise media coverage.

The International Co-ordinator (IC) for the project is based at Save the Children UK in London. The IC is responsible for overall co-ordination of the project, working with country partners the academic institutions, DFID and other partners with a particular focus on ensuring linkages to policy and dissemination of outputs.

The Young Lives Survey, is being overseen by an in country management committee who have the responsibility to co-ordinate the survey according to the set schedule. The committee works with a staff of fieldwork co-ordinators who supervise the survey teams, who are based in regional offices. A microcomputer is installed in each of the regional offices for the immediate entry of data from all questionnaires that are completed by each team. The survey team that the fieldwork co-ordinators oversee consists of:

**Supervisors:** Responsible for overseeing, monitoring and, where necessary, correcting the work of the interviewers. In addition, she/he is responsible for managing the team's equipment, vehicle and funds and completing the community questionnaire. She/he represents the project co-ordinator at the sentinel site level.

**Interviewers:** Responsible for collecting and recording information from households in the household questionnaire.

**Data handlers:** Responsible for entering data from the questionnaires into the data entry programme, carrying out consistency checks, ensuring the security of the data and managing the completed questionnaires and diskettes containing entered data including making backup copies.

**Anthropometrists:** Responsible for measuring length and weight of the index child.

**Fieldwork Schedule:** The length of the fieldwork varied between countries but generally took place between July and December 2002.

The Statistical Services Centre, University of Reading, were responsible for overall data management in Round 1.

The following organisations collected data for Round 1: Department of Economics, University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ethiopian Development Research Institute, Addis Ababa; Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), India; Grupo De Analisis Para El Desarrollo (GRADE), Peru; Instituto de Investigacion (IIN), Peru; Research and Training Centre for Community Development (RTCCD), Vietnam; and the General Statistical Office, Government of Vietnam.

#### SUPERVISION

**Supervisors:** Responsible for overseeing, monitoring and, where necessary, correcting the work of the interviewers. In addition, she/he is responsible for managing the team's equipment, vehicle and funds and completing the community questionnaire. She/he represents the project co-ordinator at the sentinel site level.

# Data Processing

## Other Processing

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### Data Archive Processing Standards

The data were processed to the UK Data Archive's A standard. A rigorous and comprehensive series of checks was carried out to ensure the quality of the data and documentation. Firstly, checks were made that the number of cases and variables matched the depositor's records. Secondly, checks were made that all variables had variable labels and all nominal (categorical) variables had value labels. Where possible, either with reference to the documentation and/or in communication with the depositor, absent labels were created. Thirdly, logical checks were performed to ensure that nominal (categorical) variables had values within the range defined (either by value labels or in the depositor's documentation). Lastly, any data or documentation that breached confidentiality rules were altered or suppressed to preserve anonymity.

All notable and/or outstanding problems discovered are detailed under the 'Data and documentation problems' heading below.

### Data and documentation problems

None.

### Data conversion information

From January 2003 onwards, almost all data conversions have been performed using software developed by the UK Data Archive. This enables standardisation of the conversion methods and ensures optimal data quality. In addition to its own data processing/conversion code, this software uses the SPSS and StatTransfer command processors to perform certain format translations. Although data conversion is automated, all data files are also subject to visual inspection by a member of the Archives Data Services team.

With some format conversions, data, and more especially internal metadata (i.e. variable labels, value labels, missing value definitions, data type information), will inevitably be lost or truncated owing to the differential limits of the proprietary formats. A UK Data Archive Data Dictionary file (generally in Rich Text Format (RTF)) is usually provided for each data file, enabling viewing and searching of the internal metadata as it existed in the originating format. These files are called: [data file name]\_UKDA\_Data\_Dictionary.rtf

### Important information about the data format supplied

The following descriptions provide important information about the Archive's data supply formats. Some of this information is specific to the ingest format of the data, i.e. the format in which the Archive received the data from the depositor. The ingest format for this study was SPSS.

#### SPSS files (\*.sav files)

If SPSS was not the ingest format, this format will generally either have been created via the SPSS command processor (e.g. if the ingest format is STATA, SAS, Excel, or dBase). If the ingest format was non-delimited or fixed-width text, SPSS files will have been created using SPSS command syntax.

Issues: There is very seldom any loss of data or internal metadata when importing data files into SPSS. Any problems will have been listed above in the Data and Documentation Problems section of this file.

#### STATA (\*.dta files)

If STATA was not the ingest format, STATA files will generally have been created from SPSS via the StatTransfer command processor. Importantly, StatTransfer's optimisation routine is run so that variables with SPSS write formats narrower than the data (e.g. numeric variables with 10 decimal places of data formatted to FX.2) are not rounded upon conversion to STATA because they are converted to 'doubles' rather than floats. Discrete user missing values are copied across into STATA (as opposed to being collapsed into a single system missing code).

Issues: There are a number of data and metadata handling mismatches between SPSS and STATA. Where any data or internal metadata has been lost or truncated, it will be logged in the study's SPSS\_to\_STATA\_conversion RTF file. Note that the complete internal metadata has been supplied in the UKDA Data Dictionary file(s): [data file name]\_UKDA\_Data\_Dictionary.rtf

#### Tab-delimited text (\*.tab files)

If tab-delimited text was not the ingest format, tab-delimited files will have been created from via the SPSS command processor, and also from Excel and MS Access files. When exporting from Access data tables to tab-delimited text, the

potentially problematic special characters (tabs, carriage returns, line feeds, etc.) allowed by Access memo and text fields may have been removed by the Archive if necessary.

Issues: Date formats in SPSS are always exported to mm/dd/yyyy in tab-delimited text format. There may be a mismatch with the documentation on such variables. Variables that include both date and time such as dd-mm-yyyy hh:mm:ss (e.g. 18-JUN-2011 13:28:00), will lose the time information and become mm/dd/yyyy. All users of the data in tab-delimited format should consult the UK Data Archive Data Dictionary RTF file(s).

If the data was exported from MS Access, more limited 'data documenter' information is generally available in the RTF variable information files. These files may also contain SQL setup information.

MS Excel (\*.xls/\*.xlsx files)

If MS Excel was not the ingest format, Excel files may have been created via StatTransfer. The date and time issues noted under tab-delimited format may also apply here.

SAS (\*.sas7bdat and \*.sas files)

If SAS was not the ingest format, SAS files will usually have been created via StatTransfer or SPSS. SAS is not one of the Archive's standard supply formats, and the files are likely to have been created in response to a user request. The usual format is \*.sas7bdat files plus a .sas proc formats file. Note that the complete internal metadata has been supplied in the accompanying UK Data Archive Data Dictionary file(s).

Issues: The main loss of information when converting from SPSS to SAS is user-missing value definitions. By editing the .sas file, the user can choose whether to collapse all user-missing values into system missing or preserve the value and lose the user-missing definition. To achieve the latter the following section of the .sas file should be removed before running it:

```
/* User Missing Value Specifications */
```

Note that the complete internal metadata has been supplied in the UKDA Data Dictionary file(s): [data file name]\_UKDA\_Data\_Dictionary.rtf

MS Access (\*.mdb/\*.mdbx files)

Due to substantial incompatibilities between versions of MS Access, the Archive will only make data available in MS Access format if this is the ingest format and/or the database contains important information in addition to the data tables (coding information, forms, queries, etc.).

# Data Appraisal

No content available

# File Description

# Variable List



## Related Materials

### Questionnaires

#### Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Household Questionnaire

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Title Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Household Questionnaire  
Country Ethiopia  
Language English  
Filename 5307questionnaires\_r1.pdf

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#### Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Community Questionnaire

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Title Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Community Questionnaire  
Country Ethiopia  
Language English  
Filename 5307comm\_questionnaires\_r1.pdf

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### Technical documents

#### Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Methodology Document

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Title Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Methodology Document  
Country Ethiopia  
Language English  
Filename 5307methodology\_r1.pdf

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#### Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Fieldworker Instruction Handbook

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Title Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Fieldworker Instruction Handbook  
Country Ethiopia  
Language English  
Filename 5307fieldwork\_instructions\_r1.pdf

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#### Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Household Questionnaire Data Dictionary

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Title Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Household Questionnaire Data Dictionary  
Country Ethiopia  
Language English  
Filename 5307data\_dictionaries\_r1.pdf

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## Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Community Questionnaire Data Dictionary

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Title Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty 2002, Round 1 - Community Questionnaire Data Dictionary  
Country Ethiopia  
Language English  
Filename 5307comm\_data\_dictionaries\_r1.pdf

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### **Other materials**

#### Consent Form for THE YOUNG LIVES STUDY 2002, Round 1

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Title Consent Form for THE YOUNG LIVES STUDY 2002, Round 1  
Country Ethiopia  
Language English  
Filename 5307consent\_forms\_r1.pdf

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