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<http://www.arts.auckland.ac.nz/content/dam/uoa/arts/research-centres/compass/documents/Longitudinal%20census%20-%20adjusting%20for%20linkage%20bias.pdf>

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# Adjusting for linkage bias in the New Zealand Longitudinal Census

COMPASS Colloquium  
July 2014



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RESEARCH CENTRE

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THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau

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Health Research  
Council of  
New Zealand

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- New Zealand Longitudinal Census (NZLC)
  - Background
  - What is it?
  - How is it being used?
    - Life-course predictors of mortality inequalities
- Linkage Bias
  - What is it?
  - Why is it an issue with the NZLC?
  - Can we adjust for it?
- Conclusions

# NZLC - Background



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Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau

- ❑ Census covers whole population, but is cross-sectional snapshot in time
- ❑ Greater understanding of time trends and social processes if Census had longitudinal component
  - What is the extent of ethnic mobility and what factors explain changing ethnic identification?
  - Is geographical mobility increasing in NZ
  - What are the long term consequences of poverty?
- ❑ Possible if could link records across Censuses
  - Other countries (UK, Australia) have linked Censuses

# NZLC

## - What is it?



- A data link between individuals in adjacent Censuses: 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006
  - ‘Backwards’:  $t, t-1$  (e.g., 2006- $\rightarrow$ 2001)
  - Theoretical population: those  $\geq 5$ yo who have lived in the country for at least 5 years (82-88% of total popn)
  - Largely deterministic, based on sex, dob, area of residence 5y ago, (country of birth, Māori descent)
  - 70-76% linkage (approx 3% probabilistic) between adjacent Censuses
  - 15 cohorts altogether
    - Joining links of adjacent Censuses

# NZLC

## - What is it?



| Cohort            | Number of Censuses | Number of |           |           |           |           | % linked |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|                   |                    | 1981      | 1986      | 1991      | 1996      | 2001      |          |
| 06-01             | 2                  |           |           |           |           | 2,311,000 | 70.3     |
| 01-96             | 2                  |           |           |           | 2,171,000 |           | 69.5     |
| 96-91             | 2                  |           |           | 2,174,000 |           |           | 72.0     |
| 91-86             | 2                  |           | 2,220,000 |           |           |           | 75.9     |
| 86-81             | 2                  | 2,078,000 |           |           |           |           | 72.1     |
| 06-01-96          | 3                  |           |           |           | 1,592,000 |           | 54.5     |
| 01-96-91          | 3                  |           |           | 1,571,000 |           |           | 56.2     |
| 96-91-86          | 3                  |           | 1,603,000 |           |           |           | 59.4     |
| 91-86-81          | 3                  | 1,581,000 |           |           |           |           | 59.4     |
| 06-01-96-91       | 4                  |           |           | 1,173,000 |           |           | 45.4     |
| 01-96-91-86       | 4                  |           | 1,177,000 |           |           |           | 47.5     |
| 96-91-86-81       | 4                  | 1,154,000 |           |           |           |           | 47.5     |
| 06-01-96-91-86    | 5                  |           | 882,000   |           |           |           | 38.6     |
| 01-96-91-86-81    | 5                  |           | 850,000   |           |           |           | 38.3     |
| 06-01-96-91-86-81 | 6                  |           | 647,000   |           |           |           | 31.5     |

# NZLS

## -How is it being used?

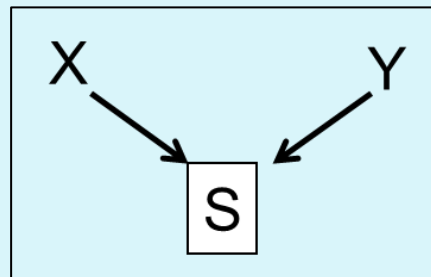


- ❑ Description and assessment of bias
  - COMPASS, Stats NZ (Kirsten Nissen, Robert Didham, Wendy Dobson)
- ❑ Ethnic mobility
  - Robert Didham
- ❑ Life-course predictors of mortality inequalities
  - COMPASS, StatsNZ, UOW (Tony Blakely, June Atkinson) - HRC funded
  - Link between NZLC and NZ Census Mortality Study, allowing assessment of socio-economic risk factors in (up to) 25 years leading up to death.

# Linkage Bias -What is it?



- ❑ A specific type of ‘selection bias’ (as it concerns us)
  - Those selected (linked) differ from those unable to be linked
  - X-Y associations in the selected sample differ from X-Y associations in the full sample
    - IE., associations are biased by selection





# Linkage Bias

## -Why an issue with NZLC?



- ❑ There is incomplete linkage between Censuses
  - ❑ 31%-75% of theoretical population linked, depending on the cohort
- ❑ Linkage varies as a function of various factors
  - ❑ Age, Sex, Residential mobility, Deprivation, Relationship Status, Housing Tenure, Ethnicity
- ❑ With so many factors associated with linkage, it is possible that biased measures of association will be obtained
- ❑ Are associations biased?

# Linkage Bias

## -Why an issue with NZLC?

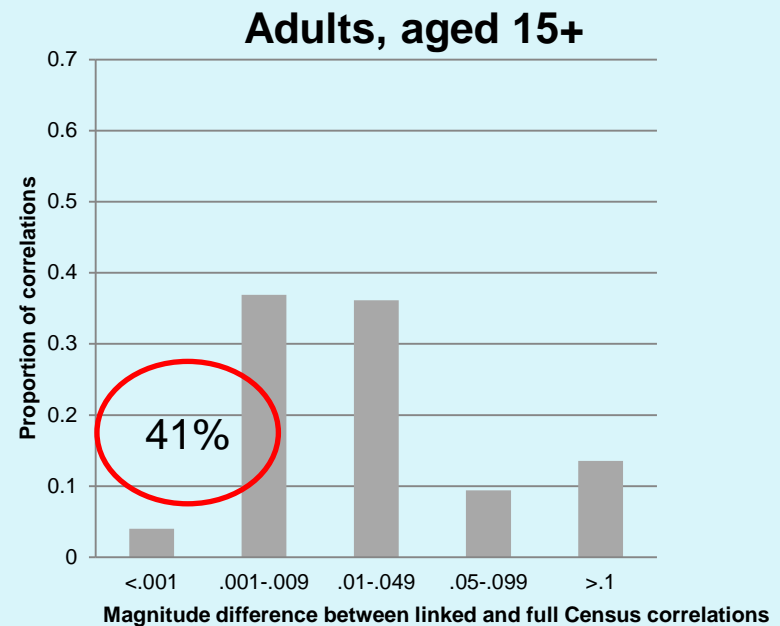
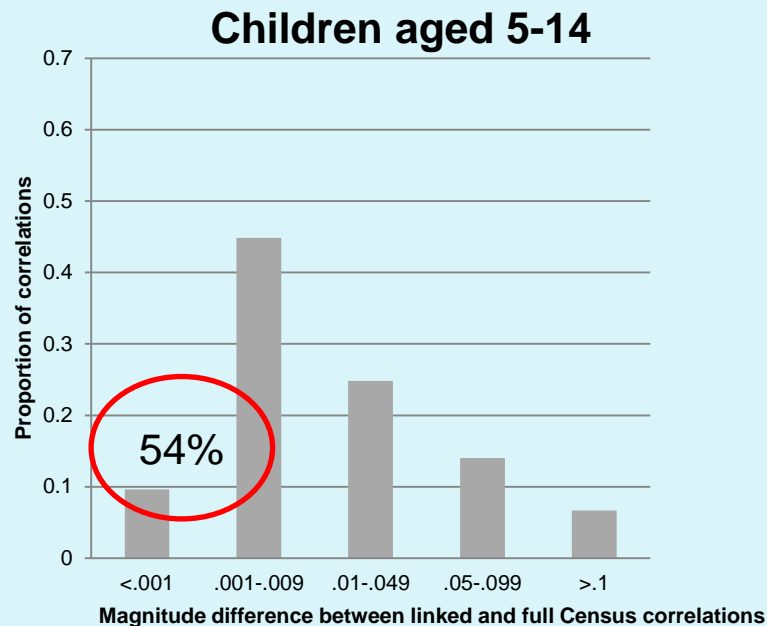


- ❑ CAN'T assess full extent of bias for longitudinal associations
  - Don't know associations among the unlinked
- ❑ BUT each linked cohort is nested within another (or within a single Census)
- ❑ So, CAN assess bias of nested cohort against cohort (or Census) one level up. E.g.,
  - Among those linked back from 2006 to 2001, are 2006 associations biased?
  - Among those linked back from 2006 to 1996, are 2006-2001 associations biased?

# Linkage Bias

## -Why an issue with NZLC?

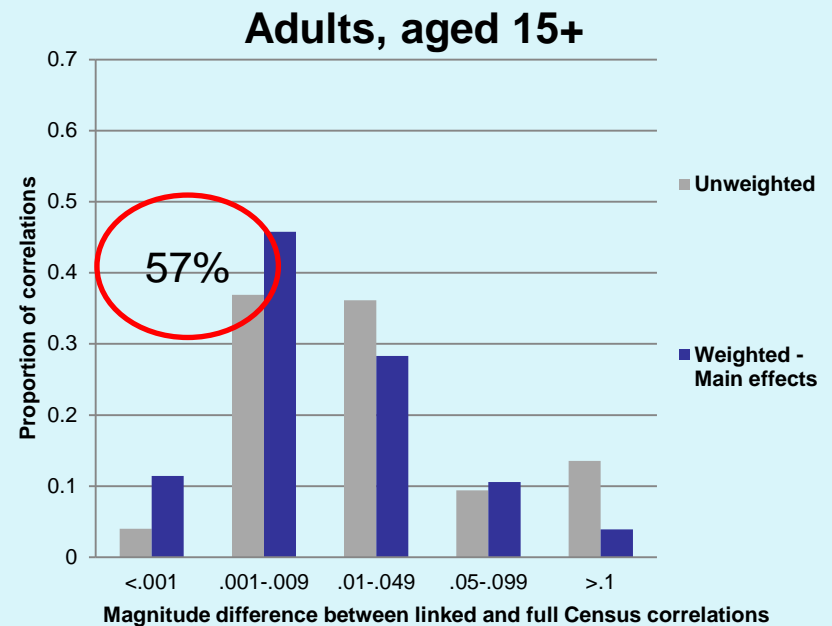
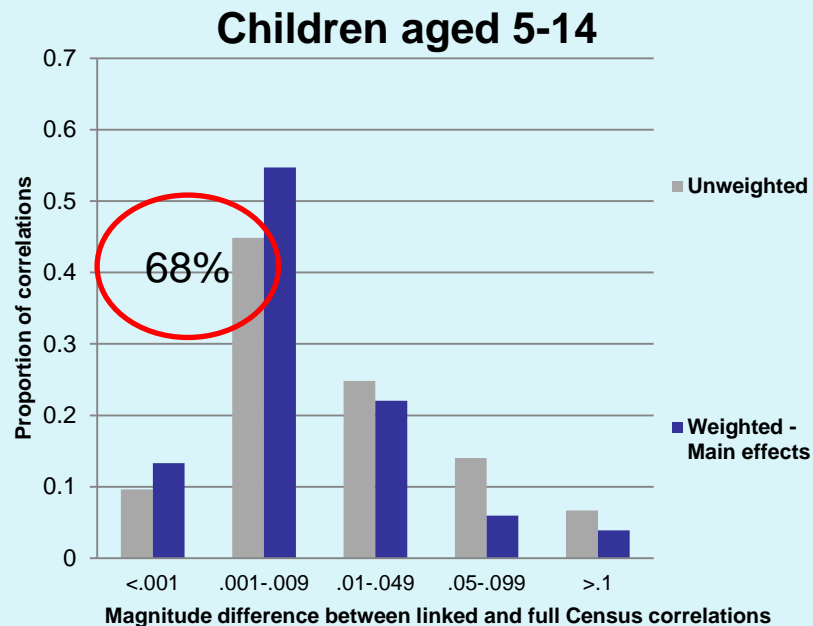
- Assessed 2-way (X-Y) correlations between 30 (children) & 44 (adult) variables for
  - Full (linkable) Census in 2006; Sample linked from 2006 to 2001
  - Assess magnitude of difference between two sets of correlations



# Linkage Bias

## -Can we adjust for it?

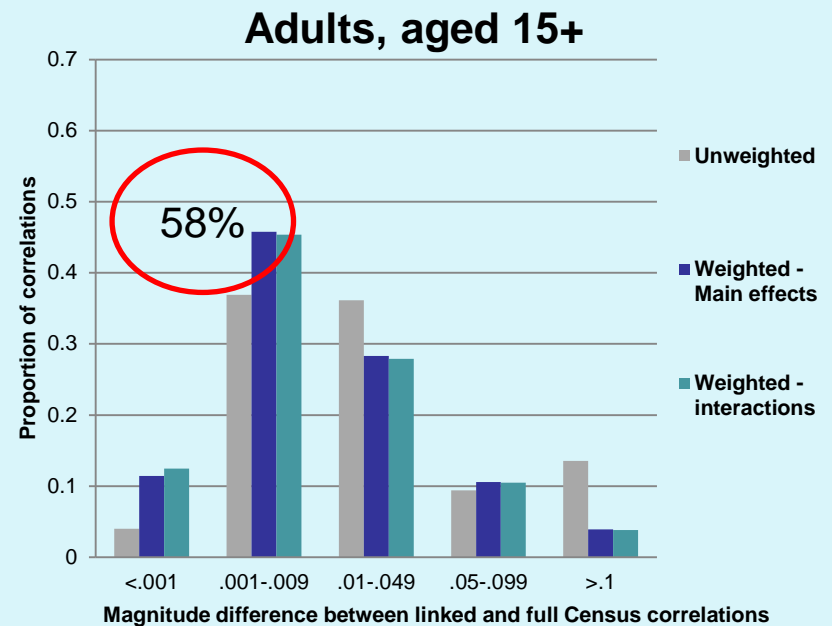
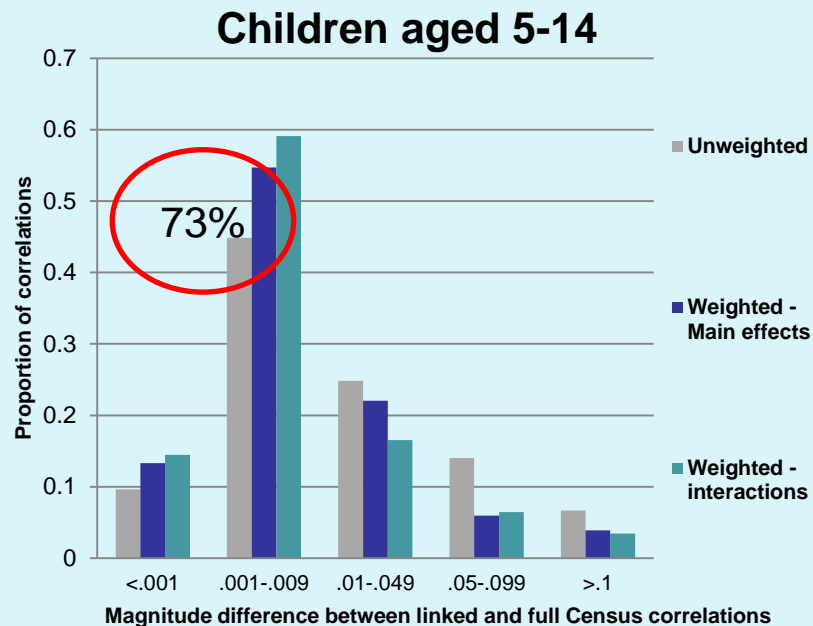
- Calculated each individual's propensity to be linked, based on their characteristics
  - logistic regression model including main effects only
- Weighted by inverse of these propensities in analyses (as per AusLC)



# Linkage Bias

## -Can we adjust for it?

- Calculated each individual's propensity to be linked, based on their characteristics
  - logistic regression model including main effects and interactions
- Weighted by inverse of these propensities in analyses (as per AusLC)



# Linkage Bias

## -Can we adjust for it?

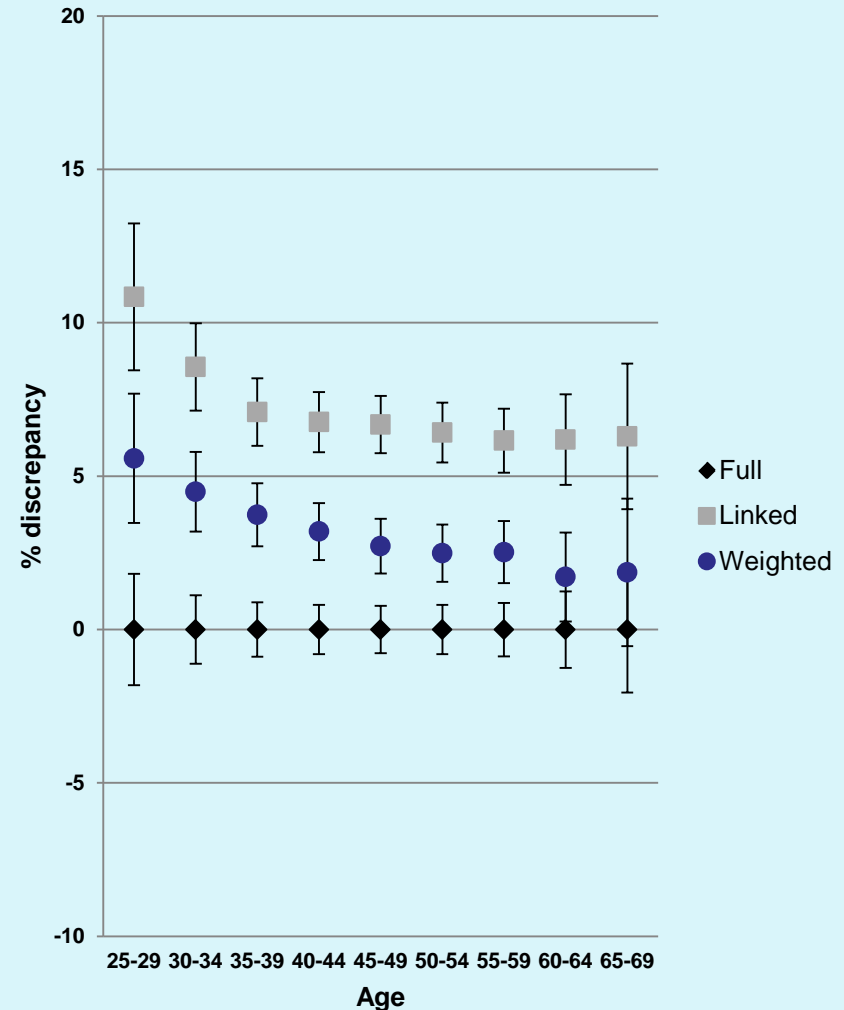
- ❑ Initial attempts suggest we can reduce bias but not eliminate it
  - Only tried one cohort with one approach
  - Other approaches being considered – tree regression
  
- ❑ Suggestion that associations less affected by bias with covariates controlled
  - SOFIE data - Carter et al (2012)
  - Might this help with NZLC data?
  - Worked example: regress income against sex, age, ethnicity, deprivation, education (adults aged 20-69)

# Linkage Bias

## -Can we adjust for it?



|       | Full     | Linked   | Weighted |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| 20-24 | --       | --       | --       |
| 25-29 | \$9,900  | \$11,000 | \$10,400 |
| 30-34 | \$15,600 | \$16,900 | \$16,300 |
| 35-39 | \$18,800 | \$20,200 | \$19,500 |
| 40-44 | \$20,300 | \$21,700 | \$21,000 |
| 45-49 | \$21,300 | \$22,700 | \$21,800 |
| 50-54 | \$21,000 | \$22,400 | \$21,500 |
| 55-59 | \$20,100 | \$21,400 | \$20,600 |
| 60-64 | \$16,200 | \$17,200 | \$16,400 |
| 65-69 | \$13,200 | \$14,000 | \$13,400 |

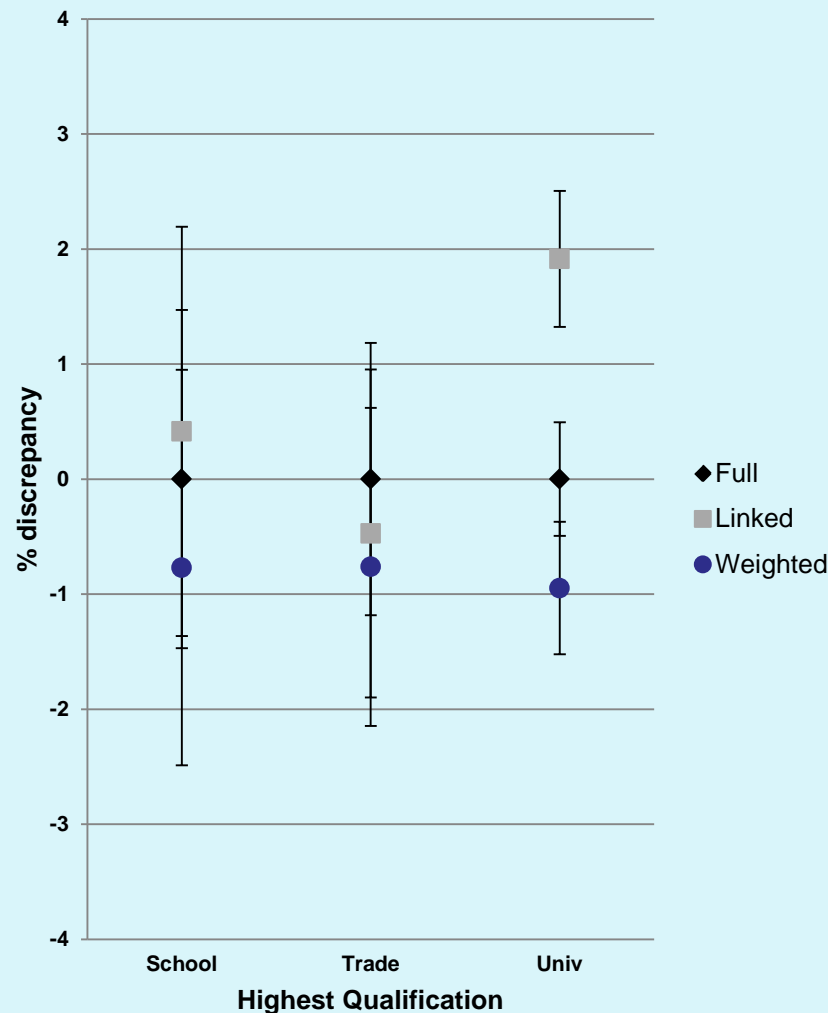


# Linkage Bias

## -Can we adjust for it?



|        | Full     | Linked   | Weighted |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| None   | --       | --       | --       |
| School | \$8,000  | \$8,000  | \$7,900  |
| Trade  | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 |
| Univ   | \$26,900 | \$27,500 | \$26,700 |

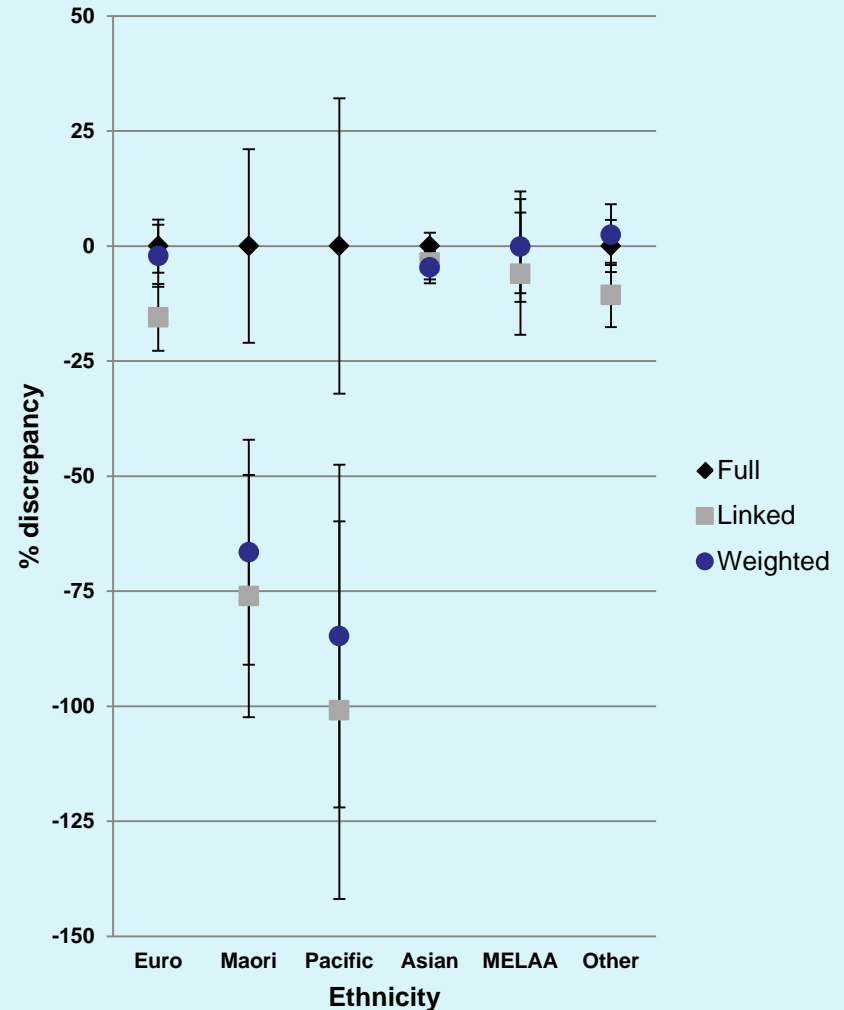




# Linkage Bias

## -Can we adjust for it?

|                | Full     | Linked   | Weighted |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>Euro</b>    | \$2,800  | \$2,300  | \$2,700  |
| <b>Maori</b>   | -\$700   | -\$200   | -\$200   |
| <b>Pacific</b> | -\$700   | \$0      | -\$100   |
| <b>Asian</b>   | -\$7,500 | -\$7,300 | -\$7,200 |
| <b>MELAA</b>   | -\$5,900 | -\$5,500 | -\$5,900 |
| <b>Other</b>   | \$3,100  | \$2,800  | \$3,200  |

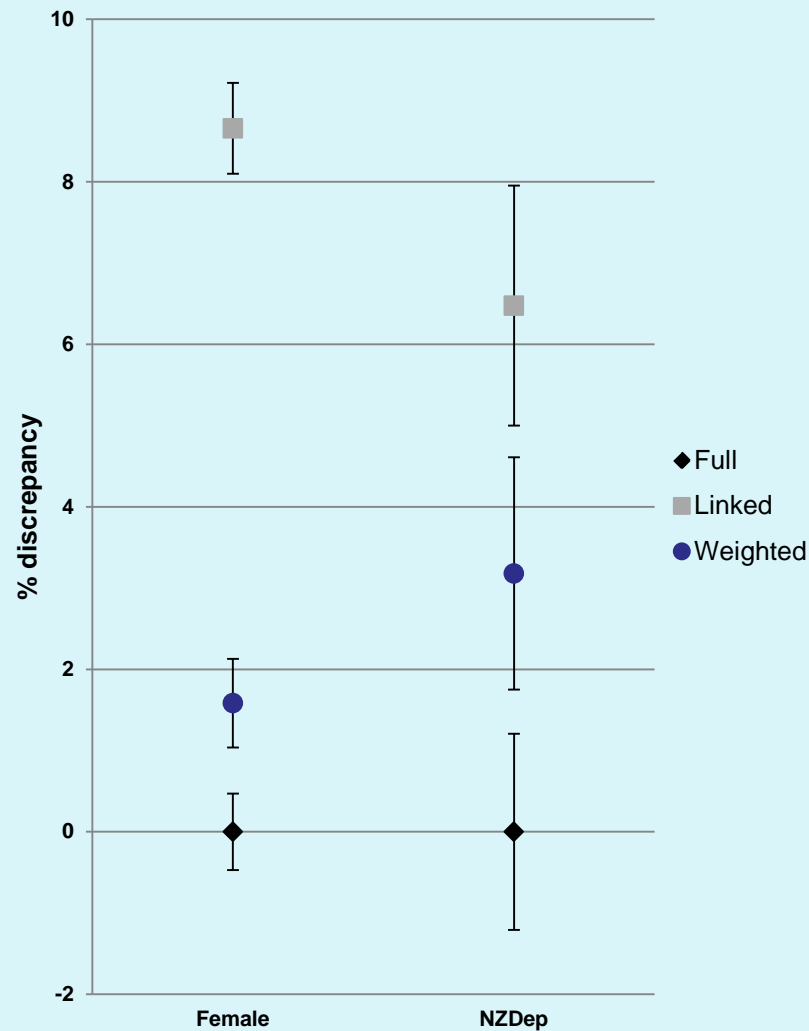


# Linkage Bias

## -Can we adjust for it?



|        | Full      | Linked    | Weighted  |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Female | -\$16,700 | -\$18,100 | -\$16,900 |
| NZDep  | -\$1,000  | -\$1,100  | -\$1,000  |



- ❑ Selection bias as a result of linkage seems a real concern with the NZLC
  - Some association greatly affected; others less so
  - Unadjusted associations more affected than covariate-adjusted associations (one example)
  
- ❑ Early attempts at weighting reduced bias but did not remove it
  - Different cohorts will be examined
  - Different approaches can be tried – Any suggestions?

# QUESTIONS?



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## ▣ Acknowledgments

- ▣ Stats NZ: Robert Didham, Kirsten Nissen, Wendy Dobson, Microdata Access team
- ▣ COMPASS team: Peter Davis, Roy Lay-Yee, Jessica McLay, Vera Puti Puti Clarkson
- ▣ Others: Tony Blakely, June Atkinson, Andrew Sporle, Alan Lee

# QUESTIONS?

- ❑ Extra linkage to mortality will make bias adjustment even harder
  - Never sure whether missed mortality links are in theoretical population or not
  - If 200 (in a cell) died 2006-2011 and 150/200 linked to 2006 record, these are weighted 200/150 for NZCMS
  - Can never be sure whether missed 50 belong to theoretical population able to be linked back to 2001 (i.e., had been in country for at least 5 years)
    - Might estimate from unlinked proportion of cell in theoretical population.