



LABOR AND POPULATION

***Toward Development of a Synthetic
Cohort of Phenotypic and Genotypic Data***

Social Science and Genetics Association Consortium

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Scientific opportunity for a synthetic cohort with harmonized data is ripe

- The large collection of cohorts studies that have data on exposures throughout the life course have added genetic information.
- Open sharing policies through dbGap have created databases of extensive genotype data linked to phenotypes, but phenotypes are incompletely harmonized.
- Through measurement calibration, harmonized phenotype data can be developed, then linked to genotype data

Tasks to be accomplished for the creation of a synthetic cohort

- Catalog the existing cohorts with genetic information
- Develop analytical framework
 - Measurement calibration to create crosswalks between phenotype measures
 - Sampling, population representativeness
- Develop infrastructure for data sharing

Catalog HRS family of surveys: Mega meta data repository: <https://metadata.rand.org>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://mmicdata.rand.org/megametadata/>. The page features the RAND logo and the title "SURVEY META DATA REPOSITORY". A navigation bar includes links for Home, Search Studies, Browse Studies, Obtain Study Data, Contextual Statistics, Papers, and Help. A search bar is present with a "search the repository" button and a link to "advanced search". The main content area is titled "Welcome to the Survey Meta Data Repository" and includes a search section with a search bar, a "search" button, and a link to "search tips". Below the search bar, there is a section titled "OR..." with three links: "Browse Survey Meta Data", "View Identically Defined Variables for Cross-Country Studies", and "Explore General Statistics by Country and Year". To the right of the search section is a section titled "About the Repository" with a paragraph describing the repository's purpose and a small image of a data tunnel. Below these sections is a section titled "Studies in the Repository" which lists two categories of studies: "RAND harmonized datasets for cross country analysis" and "External studies currently available in the repository". Each category contains a list of specific studies. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with funding information and a link to the privacy policy and use and disclaimer.

RAND SURVEY META DATA REPOSITORY

Welcome to the Meta Data Repository | Register | Login

search the repository

or try [advanced search](#)

Home Search Studies Browse Studies Obtain Study Data Contextual Statistics Papers Help

Welcome to the Survey Meta Data Repository

Search the Meta Data Repository

[search](#) [search tips](#)

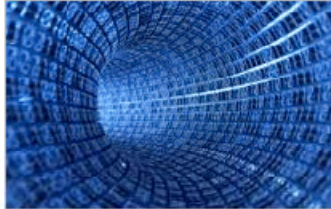
or try [advanced search](#), including by topic

OR...

- [Browse Survey Meta Data](#)
- [View Identically Defined Variables for Cross-Country Studies](#)
- [Explore General Statistics by Country and Year](#)

About the Repository

The Survey Meta Data Repository is a collection of HRS-family survey data. It includes a digital library of survey questions, a search engine for finding comparable questions across the surveys, and a set of identically defined variables for cross-country analysis.



Studies in the Repository

RAND harmonized datasets for cross country analysis:

- RAND Health and Retirement Study (RAND HRS)
- RAND Harmonized English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (RH ELSA)
- RAND Harmonized Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging (RH KLoSA)
- RAND Harmonized Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (RH SHARE)

External studies currently available in the repository:

- Health and Retirement Study (HRS)
- English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)
- Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)
- Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging (KLoSA)
- Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS)
- China Health, Aging, and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS)
- Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)
- Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI)
- Japanese Study on Aging and Retirement (J-STAR)
- Mexican Health and Ageing Study (MHAS)
- Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE)

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Measurement calibration

- Different surveys often measure the same/similar concepts, but slightly differently; for combining surveys we'd need harmonized data.
- Sometimes, harmonized variables can be logically deduced from original variables; often not.

Harmonized phenotype measures

Demographics	Number of household respondents; education: years of education; education: categorical summary; current marital status: with partnership, without partnership; marital history: number of marriage, never married, number of times divorced, number of times widowed; length of current marriage; length of longest marriage; religion (not available for ELSA); parental mortality: mother's current age or age at death; parental mortality: father's current age or age at death
Health	Self-report of health; whether health limits work; activities of daily living (ADLs): some difficulty; instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs): some difficulties; other functional limitations: raw recode; ADL summary: sum ADLs where respondent reports any difficulty; IADL summary: sum IADLs where respondent reports any difficulty; other summary indices: mobility, large muscle, gross fine motor activities; mental health (CESD score); doctor diagnosed health problems: ever have condition; doctor diagnosed health problems: memory-related disease; health behaviors: physical activity or exercise; health behaviors: drinking; health behaviors: smoking (cigarettes)
Financial and Housing Wealth	Net value of business; value of primary residence; value of all mortgage (primary residence); net value of primary residence; net value of real estate; net value of cars; net value of stocks, mutual funds, and investment funds; value of checking, savings, or money market accounts; net value of bonds and bond funds; net value of non-housing financial wealth; total family wealth (respondent & spouse)
Income	Individual earnings; income from employer pension or annuity; individual income from public pension; individual unemployment benefits or workers compensation (not available for ELSA); family capital income; family government transfer income; total family income (respondent & spouse)
Family structure	Number of people living in household; number of children; number of living siblings; number of living parents
Employment history	Currently working for pay; whether self-employed; labor force status; hours of work per week at current job; weeks worked per year at job; wage rate; level of physical effort at current job; years of tenure on current job; occupation code for current job; month and year last job ended

Measurement calibration

- If we have a survey that administers the multiple versions to the same respondents, we can use modeling to construct a statistical “**crosswalk**” harmonize the measures by using either predicted or imputed values from the model.
- Differences may exist in response scales; further analysis, using **anchoring vignettes**.
- E.g., subjective well-being

Sampling, population representativeness

- The combination of separate datasets is not a representative sample of a well-defined and meaningful population.
- What assumptions are necessary to be able to claim that results are relevant to more general populations?
- This will typically be assumptions about **conditional** distributions being “universal”; the specific assumptions will be model-dependent.

Infrastructure for data sharing

- Central secure server
- All data de-identified
- Linkage to genetic data based on identifiers
- Data storage encrypted
- Restricted data access



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