Key Data: Longitudinal Surveys

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University of Essex

Webinar, 16 September 2015
Can you hear us?
Can you hear us?

If not:

• check your volume and that your speaker/headset is plugged in

• you can call the phone number that is included in your email invitation to listen to this webinar
Roadmap

Who
... are we?

How
... to access the data?

Where
... to find
- longitudinal data
- useful resources
- support and help?
What is the UK Data Service?

• a comprehensive resource funded by the ESRC
• a single point of access to a wide range of secondary social science data (6,000 datasets)
• support, training and guidance

(listen to the recorded webinars at /ukdataservice.ac.uk/news-and-events/webinars.aspx )
UK Data Service

Welcome to the UK Data Service

Your resource for quality social research data

A unified point of access to data from ESDS, Census Programme, Secure Data Service and others

Integrates ESDS, Survey Question Bank and Census.ac.uk

ukdataservice.ac.uk
Who is it for?

- academic researchers and students
- government analysts
- charities and foundations
- business consultants
- independent research centres
- think tanks
## Overview service

### Kinds of data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UK Surveys</th>
<th>Longitudinal</th>
<th>International</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>large-scale</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Census</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Qualitative</th>
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<tr>
<td>Census data 1971 – 2011</td>
<td>microdata</td>
<td>range of multimedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>qualitative data sources</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Key data

Browse our most popular datasets, by data type.

- UK surveys
- Cross-national surveys
- Longitudinal studies
- International macrodata
- Census data
- Business microdata
- Qualitative / mixed methods

Longitudinal studies involve repeated observations of the same subjects, allowing researchers to analyse change at the individual level.

The UK is home to several key longitudinal studies, including major panel and internationally-renowned cohort studies.

- Discover data from longitudinal studies
- Discover case studies relating to longitudinal studies

2011 CENSUS
The population census is a vital resource for social scientific research and policy development, providing a snapshot of demographic and social life in the UK that helps inform government...
Types of data collections

- survey microdata
  - cross-sectional
  - panel/ longitudinal
  - international microdata

- aggregate statistics
  - international macrodata

- Census data
  - aggregate data for 1971-2011

- qualitative/ mixed methods data
  - in-depth interview transcripts, diaries, anthropological field notes, answers to open-ended survey questions, audio-visual recordings and images
Data sources

- official agencies - mainly central government
- international statistical time series
- individual academics - research grants
- market research agencies
- public records/historical sources
- access to international data via links with other data archives worldwide
Longitudinal data

- Longitudinal surveys involve repeated surveys of the same individuals at different points in time.
- Large samples, nationally representative.
- New respondents are added regularly to keep numbers up.
- Allow researchers to analyse change at the individual level.
- More complex to manage and analyse.
Longitudinal data – some examples

• National Child Development Study (NCDS)
• 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70)
• Millennium Cohort Study (MCS)
• British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)
• Understanding Society/
  UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS)
• Families and Children Study (FACS)
• English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)
• Next Steps (Longitudinal Study of Young people in England - LSYPE)
• Growing Up in Scotland (GUS)
• Life Study
The UK Household Longitudinal Study

- started in 2009: UKHLS or ‘Understanding Society’; First data: 2010
- study of the socio-economic circumstances and attitudes of 100,000 individuals in 40,000 British households
- UKLHS replaces and incorporates the BHPS (1991-2009, 5500 hh’s), retaining the latter’s longevity whilst adding
  - to the sample size
  - to the scope of the study (new components: innovation panel, greater detail on ethnic minority groups, qualitative and biomedical data collections)
- coverage includes:
  - current employment and earnings; employment status; parenting and childcare arrangements; family networks; benefit payments; political party identification; household finances; environmental behaviours; consents to administrative data linkage (health and education)
UKHLS - data linkage

Data linkage - the process of linking together two or more streams of data - opens up new research opportunities. In the case of Understanding Society, it allows researchers to make use of additional information that the survey does not collect in the annual interviews.

3 types of data linkage:

- **geographical identifiers**
  (range from individual countries within the UK to Local Authority Districts, Super Output Areas down to grid references)

- **administrative data linkage**
  (datasets, which will be linked to Understanding Society, cover areas of: education, health, economic circumstances, transport)

- **organisations**
  (identifiers of the schools that children attend or recently attended)
### Absence from work
- See: Employment: Hours Worked and Overtime

### Accidents
- See: Health: Accidents, Illness

### Accommodation
- See: Housing: Size and Condition of Dwelling

### Adopted Children
- See: Children

### Adoption
- See: Children

### Affiliation and Social Psychology
- See: Social and Interest Group Activity
- See: Social and Interest Group Membership

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### Education: Background and Attainments

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<td>Further education leaving age</td>
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<td>Still in further education</td>
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<td>Year resp. 1st left f/t education</td>
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<td>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR</td>
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<td>Mother tongue</td>
<td>wINDRESP</td>
<td>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wLNGOTH</td>
<td>Other language</td>
<td>wINDRESP</td>
<td>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(variable overview at [www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps/documentation/volb/indexes/subjcat2.html#Education:Background%20and%20Attainments](www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps/documentation/volb/indexes/subjcat2.html#Education:Background%20and%20Attainments))
How are the “squeezed middle” really doing?

Riders on the Storm is a new Social Market Foundation (SMF) report due to be launched on Monday 7th April, which explores the experience of middle income households in the UK throughout the financial crisis.

In the lead up to the general election in 2015, political leaders are focused on restoring the living standards of the middle class. But are the middle really under the epic pressure that some suggest?

While previous analysis of the “squeezed middle” has tended to capture snapshots only, new work by the SMF draws on the British Household Panel Survey and Understanding Society, and follows specific households through time, from the brink of the downturn in 2007-08 to 2011-12. It identifies changes in income, employment, happiness and satisfaction, as well as how they have adapted to costs such as childcare.

https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/2014/04/02/how-are-the-squeezed-middle-really-doing
Media Use, Sports Participation, and Well-Being in Adolescence: Cross-Sectional Findings From the UK Household Longitudinal Study

‘..using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Survey, Booker et al. found that moderate amounts of screen time (1 to 3 hours a day) were associated with better well-being than excessive screen time (4 hours or more a day) or none at all. This finding was reaffirmed in the latest Good Childhood report by The Children’s Society.’

Are young people losing interest in politics?

New ONS research using Understanding Society data reveals that less than a third of young people express any interest in politics.

As part of the Well-Being Measures programme that aims to provide a fuller picture of how society is doing, ONS has published a report exploring people’s interest in politics, how much they trust Government and voting behaviour.

By analysing Understanding Society data, ONS found that:

- 31% of 16 to 24-year-olds were fairly or very interested in the subject, compared with about half of those aged 55 and over.
- almost two-thirds of adults of all ages thought they would be seriously neglecting their duty if they failed to vote
- of those in the youngest group – aged 16 to 24 – 42.4% stated that they had no interest in politics. This fell to 21% for over-65s.

Whether people are more or less likely to feel they have any say over how governments run the country may be an important factor to their continued political interest.

https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/2014/02/21/are-young-people-losing-interest-in-politics
Chilly? 44% of Scots opt for a jumper instead of turning heating up

Air travel, energy usage and managing home heating: just three of the key areas covered under The Low Carbon Behaviours Framework, released this week by the Scottish Government.

The Framework, which uses data from Wave 1 of Understanding Society, outlines what the Scottish Government will do to drive and support the move to low carbon living in the lead-up to the first key climate change target in 2020.

Drawing data from a wide range of sources including the Scottish House Condition Survey and Zero Waste Scotland as well as Understanding Society, the Framework reviews key behaviours in home energy, including:

- what systems heat our homes
- how to ensure the heat is kept in
- managing home heating, and
- saving electricity.

https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/2014/02/26/feeling-cold-put-a-jumper-on
British Birth Cohort Studies (CLS)

impact of childhood conditions on later life and understanding children and families in the UK

- National Child Development Study follows a cohort (17,000) born in a single week in 1958 - data collected at birth & ages 7, 11, 16, 23, 33, 42, 46, 50 (7 Up TV series), and 55 (60); add. biomedical survey (9,000)

- 1970 British Cohort Study follows a cohort (17,000) born in a single week in 1970 - data collected around birth & ages 5, 10, 16, 26, 30, 34, 38, and 42 (46)

- Millennium Cohort Study focuses on children born in 2000/2001 (19,000) - sweeps at 9 months, 3, 5, 7, and 11 years (14)

wide range of social, economic, health, medical and psychological issues
Centre for Longitudinal Studies

Home of the 1958, 1970, Millennium and Next Steps Cohort Studies

CLL announces major new research programme
The CLS Cross-Cohort Research Programme looks at intergenerational transmission of advantage and disadvantage from two angles: healthy behaviours and social mobility.

News
Premature babies 'more likely' to earn less as adults
2nd September 2015
Children who are born prematurely not only tend to perform worse academically but also appear to accumulate

Events
Bullying Experience and Effects: UK Evidence
9th November 2015 9:30 to 12:00
This seminar provides the latest evidence from the CLS cohort studies on who is at greatest risk of being bullied, and what the lifelong effects can be. Aimed at Anti-Bullying

www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/
Birth cohort studies (CLS)

National Child Development Study (1958)
- has become a unique resource for investigating social mobility and the impact on later life of childhood conditions
- some data collections in this series have a special focus
  - e.g. partnership history, employment history, social participation and identity

British Cohort Study 1970 (BCS70)
- Design and coverage is similar to NCDS – some of the recent sweeps used common questions
- Provides important opportunities for inter-cohort comparison
- Again, some data collections in this series have a special focus
  - e.g. education, partnership history, employment history

Millennium Cohort Study 1970 (BCS70)
- Provides important opportunities for inter-cohort comparison after a long gap of 30 years since 1970
- Again, some data collections in this series have a special focus
  - e.g. mothers who received fertility treatment, physical activity, teacher survey
Birth cohort studies (CLS)

Cohort studies – some news stories

- Long-term vocabulary benefits from ‘reading for pleasure’ in childhood
- Being part of the community is good for mental wellbeing
- Scarring effects of childhood bullying still evident 40 years later
- Neighbourhood, friends and sibling relationships matter most for children’s happiness
- Children with special educational needs twice as likely to be bullied
- Grammar schools ‘made it no easier’ to gain elite university degrees
- Playing sports in childhood can make adults more active etc.

(www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/Publications.aspx?sitesectionid=70&sitesectiontitle=Publications+and+resources)
CLS Cohort Studies - podcasts

Podcasts
You can listen to an array of podcasts by clicking through to our Soundcloud page. Listen to the latest podcasts below.

CLS cohorts
An introduction to the Millennium Cohort ...

CLS cohorts
Growing up in the new century – with Kate...

CLS cohorts
Family structure at age 11 - with Prof Hae...

CLS cohorts
School life at age 11 – with Kirstine Hansen

www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitessectionid=1350&sitessectiontitle=Multimedia
Growing Up in Scotland (GUS)

following several cohorts (child cohort 2002-03, birth cohorts for 2004-2005 and 2010-2011) of Scottish children from the early years, through childhood and beyond

• health
• neighbourhood
• development
• education
• leisure
• friendships

• consent from parents to link data collected from them and their children to administrative data held by health and education authorities.
## GUS ‘Ages and stages’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child’s age</th>
<th>Cohort/Year of data collection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child cohort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>2005/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 2</td>
<td>2006/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 3</td>
<td>2005/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 4</td>
<td>2006/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 5</td>
<td>2007/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 6</td>
<td>2008/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 8</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 6 (Age 10)</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“...research has suggested that parenting stress is greater among parents from both low and high socioeconomic positions (SEP) because of material hardship among parents of low SEP and because of employment demands among parents of high SEP.”

“Stress among low-educated mothers was associated with smaller and less effective social support networks whereas stress among higher-educated mothers was associated with less readily accessible informal support from friends and family, despite larger network size and quality.”

“Reliance on formal childcare was a particular source of stress for high-educated mothers, who were more likely to be in full-time employment than less-educated groups. Barriers to professional support were most pertinent for low-educated mothers.”

(Journal of Family Psychology, July 2015)
English Longitudinal Study of Ageing

• collects data from a representative sample of the population aged 50+ in England on a range of indicators:
  - health
  - economic circumstances
  - well-being
  - social participation

• 6 waves of data collection have been conducted so far between 1998-2013

Key findings include:

• Retirees tend to have more social contact and are more likely to take part in education classes and join a political party or church group.
• Rather than retirement, it is things like money, transport and health that are related to reduced social contact.
• It's not all good news for retirees, 30% to 40% of people aged 50 and over live sedentary lifestyles.
• Today’s generation of 70 year olds are doubly disadvantaged by lower levels of civic and cultural engagement and lower expectations around inheritances and gifts than today's 50 and 60 year olds, whose parents would have enjoyed greater levels of wealth and home ownership.

www.natcen.ac.uk/our-research/research/english-longitudinal-study-of-ageing/
A new cohort survey…Life Study

- not one of our key data collections… yet

- 80,000 babies born between 2014-2018 and their families across UK

- Life Study will start in pregnancy

- aims to help answer research questions on
  - why some babies develop asthma, eczema and food allergies while others do not
  - how children get ready for learning at school during their preschool years
  - how fathers influence their children’s development
  - the impact of air and chemical pollutants in early life
  - which parental leave policies are best for parents with young children

- www.lifestudy.ac.uk
Finding longitudinal data
Search 1 – Key data

Key data

Browse our most popular datasets, by data type.

UK surveys  Cross-national surveys  Longitudinal studies  International macrodata  Census data

Business microdata  Qualitative / mixed methods

Longitudinal studies involve repeated observations of the same subjects, allowing researchers to analyse change at the individual level.

The UK is home to several key longitudinal studies, including major panel and internationally-renowned cohort studies.

- Discover data from longitudinal studies
- Discover case studies relating to longitudinal studies

1970 British Cohort Study

The 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) follows the lives of more than 17,000 people born in England, Scotland and Wales in a single week of 1970. Over the course of cohort members’ lives, the BCS70 has has broadened from a strictly medical focus at birth to collect information on health, physical, educational and social development, and economic circumstances among other factors.
Search 2 – using Discover

Search and browse our data collections, support guides, case studies, and related publications.

Type +

NEW USERS
Advice for new users
Frequently asked questions
Ask a question

MOST POPULAR PAGES
Discover data and resources
Key data by type
How to access data

discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/
Variable and question search

Varible and question bank

Search and browse variables and questions from survey datasets.

discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/variables
Variable and question search – my variables

Discover > Variables

Variable and question bank

Search and browse variables and questions from survey datasets.

- slursp : Sudden attack of slurred speech in last 12 months
  Question Text: Have you had a sudden attack of slurred speech or difficulty in finding words in the last twelve months?
  Health Survey for England, 2004

- speke : Last 12 mths, has the wheezing/whistling limited speech?
  Question Text: In the last 12 months, has the wheezing/whistling been so severe that it limited [Name] speech to only one or two words at a time between breaths?
  Health Survey for England, 1999
Variable and question search – my variables

**Variable and question bank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Question text</th>
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<th>Remove</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1: Yes 174, 2: No 8427, -9: Refusal 3, -8: Don't know 5, -2: Schedule not applicable 0, -1: Item not applicable 2007</td>
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<td>1: Yes 273, 2: No 12270, -9: No answer / refused 1, -8: Don't know 6, -7: Refused / not obtained 0, -5: Schedule not obtained 0, -2: Schedule not applicable 0, -1: Item not applicable 8849</td>
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<td>Remove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey
Health Survey for England, 2011

Survey
Health Survey for England, 2006

Survey
Health Survey for England, 2004

Survey
Health Survey for England, 2003
Search data by theme

UK Data Service has web pages to aid researchers looking specifically for data on particular themes:

**Ageing**
Ageing is the accumulation of a wide range of changes experienced by a person over time, including physical, psychological, and social factors. In particular, given the rise in life expectancy, there has been increasing focus on the social factors of ageing e.g. longer working hours, pensions, issues related to health and quality of life. Equally, social inequalities caused by increasing longevity also raise a complex set of challenges for policy makers. The UK Data Service holds a variety of data collections related to ageing, from key government and longitudinal surveys to international indicators and qualitative historical interviews.

**Crime and social control**
'Crime' encompasses a wide range of issues that lie within the remit of several academic disciplines, including sociology, psychology, law and economics. As a theme, crime may cover various topics, ranging from contemporary concerns over youth gangs and anti-social behaviour, through 'white collar' and corporate crime, including crimes against the environment, to serious violence. Crime-related data held by the UK Data Service include not only national crime surveys (which themselves cover diverse issues such as identity theft and alcohol-related disorder in the night-time economy) but also illegal drug use, workers in the criminal justice system, football hooliganism and community policing in Africa.

**Education**
Education is a key factor in shaping an individual's life chances. It not only determines later employment chances, but also living and housing conditions, nutrition and health, participation in social life, friends and

[ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/themes.aspx](http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/themes.aspx)
Data access
Who can access the data?

All registered users

However, which data can be accessed and the particular access conditions vary according to:

• user type  
  (UK HE/FE, Non HE/FE, Non UK)

• usage/project characteristics  
  (Commercial, non-commercial)

• specific data access conditions attached to chosen data  
  (EUL, SC, SL (AR), Secure Lab data access)
Data access

- web access to data and metadata
- data are freely available for use in higher education institutions
- data supplied in a variety of formats
  - statistical package formats (e.g. SPSS, STATA)
  - databases and spreadsheets
  - word processed documents, PDF documents etc.
Accessing data – step by step

• register with us via UK Federation using your university/UKDA username and password

• agree to an End User Licence (EUL)

• select the desired data from the Data Catalogue by clicking on the ‘Download/Order’ button

• specify a project for which the data is to be used (minimum: 30-word description)

• then:
  - download the data to local machine selecting your preferred format (SPSS, STATA, TAB etc.)
  or
  - place an order for the data (SC, if no online agreement; SL) and complete all relevant forms
Download and order

Information about how to download, order or request access to Safeguarded and Controlled data are provided below.

To download/order data:
1. Locate the data collection you require using Discover.
2. Click the 'Download/Order' option for the data collection required.
3. Register a new use of the data, or choose from any previously registered usages.
4. Enter a short summary describing your intended use of the data.
5. Click 'Add datasets' and the selected data collection will be added to your usage.
6. Agree any special conditions associated with the selected datasets. These will appear in the 'Status' column.
7. Click 'Download' and accept the EUL reminder.
8. Select the download format required and the download will begin. Note that where the format option is 'Other', format guidance is usually given within the zip file name, for example, SAS.

Some data collections are not available for immediate download, and you will need to order the data. To do this, check the 'Other media' box and follow the online instructions.

View our video tutorial on how to download UK survey data.
Data access conditions

• End User Licence (EUL)

• Special Conditions (SC)

• Special Licence (SL)
  - ONS - Approved Researcher Status
    (SL September 2005 - April 2008)
  - Other depositors - SL (e.g. ISER, CLS)

• Secure Lab Data access  (UK researchers only !)
  - Approved Researcher
  - Training
  - Password and username
End User Licence

“Every user is required to agree to an End User Licence outlining the terms and conditions of use of the data. This includes, for example,

- not to share data with anyone who is not authorised to access them;
- not to use the data for commercial purposes, except with permission;
- not to try to use the data to identify individuals, households or organisations;
- to cite the data correctly and inform the UK Data Archive/UK Data Service of any publications;
- not to disclose your login details to anyone else;
- agreeing to meet any charges…”
Special Licence Access

- strategy to provide access to datasets that are detailed, yet anonymised
- as these data pose a higher risk of disclosure, they have additional special conditions attached to them
- SL requires the signature(s) of the researcher(s) and the institution with responsibility for the researcher; also needs the explicit permission of the data owner to release the data to the researcher(s)
Secure Lab data access

• data not available for download

• access requires accreditation as an Approved Researcher, completion of face-to-face training, and agreement to the Service's User Agreement and Breaches Penalties Policy

• applications are screened by the UK Data Archive and the individual or institution having ownership of the data (or their designated authority), and access is only granted to those researchers requiring data for statistical research purposes and who can justify their need for the data
Secure Lab data access

Become a member

The service is available to researchers at UK institutions of higher or further education.
Secure Lab data access restriction

- Secure Lab funded by the ESRC to provide access to academic researchers in the UK

- academic researchers based at EU institutions outside the UK can apply to access data through the Data without Boundaries project

  [www.dwbproject.org/access/](http://www.dwbproject.org/access/)

  [www.dwbproject.org/access/call.html](http://www.dwbproject.org/access/call.html)
Secure Lab data access – Example


• includes all the main MCS study and Teacher Survey files also held under End User Licence at the UK Data Archive, plus:

  - a data file containing selected Key Stage 1 information from the Department for Education's National Pupil Database;

  - additional data from School Census 2010 for those cohort members attending a school in England at the time of MCS4 interview;

  - anonymised Local Education Authorities (LEA) and anonymised School Numbers, to allow comparison of results across LEA and school
Exploring data online
Online analysis with Nesstar

• online data browsing and analysis system

• allows users to search for, locate, browse and analyse and download a wide variety of statistical data within a web browser

• UK Data Archive, as service provider for the UK Data Service, hosts a Nesstar server populated by its most popular data series

• registration is required for analysis such as crosstabulations and regressions

(nesstar.esds.ac.uk/webview/index.jsp)
Explore data online with Nesstar

Explore online

A selection of data are available to explore via our online tools.

**Nesstar**

Nesstar is the online data exploration system used by the UK Data Service to provide access to a wide variety of datasets. All visitors to our Nesstar Catalogue can browse study metadata, variable frequencies and use the simple and advanced search options. Registered users can also create simple online cross-tabulations, produce graphs, and download subsets of variables in a variety of formats.

**Census**

A number of tools are available for accessing census data available via the UK Data Service Census Support.

**UKDS.Stat**

UKDS.Stat enables you to extract information from the large socio-economic international datasets available at the UK Data Service. The interface, which uses OECD data warehousing technology, provides an improved user experience and many exciting features, including animated time series charts, the ability to display data as choropleth maps, to save personal queries, share queries and to search across all datasets.

**Beyond 20/20**

As of 31 December 2014, Beyond 20/20 is no longer available at UK Data Service. All international data can now be accessed from UKDS.Stat.

[ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/explore-online](http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/explore-online)
MCS - Parenting skills


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S4 MAIN Person Sex</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not very good at being a parent</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person who has trouble being a parent</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An average parent</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A better than average parent</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A very good parent</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can't say</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N= 363.8 12,933.8 13,297.5

In general, frequencies and tables can be used to the data.
Nesstar – useful links to get started

- Nesstar website: [nesstar.com](https://nesstar.com)
- video tutorials: [ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/explore-online/nesstar/nesstar](https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/explore-online/nesstar/nesstar)
Support and resources
Support and resources

- video tutorials/webinars
- case studies
- guides
- themes
- advice on managing and sharing data
- teaching data and resources
- helpdesk, individual user support
Video tutorials

"Can you show me how to do that?"

View our growing range of training videos covering a variety of topics. Our online tutorial videos provide an engaging, self-paced and easily accessible alternative to our traditional written guides.

View the videos in HD for optimal quality - click on the cog at the bottom right of the video and change the setting. It will take a few seconds to adjust and become clear.

Subscribe to our UK Data Service YouTube channel to get all our latest videos as they are published.

ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/tutorials.aspx
Webinar: Born talking: Using birth cohort data about speech, language and communication to inform policy and practice

12 December 2014
Online at 3 pm

Birth cohorts are longitudinal studies of groups of people. They involve data collected from birth and at regular intervals through the lifespans of children, and are used to inform policy and practice in many areas of society, in particular for children and young people. However, birth cohort data is currently under-used to research speech, language and communication conditions, and to inform policy and practice in this area.

Findings from the birth cohorts conducted at the Communication Autism Research Centre (CARC), for example, demonstrating factors associated with risk and recovery in children with autism. More recently, the ESRC-funded events in 2015-16 were facilitated by members of the SLC.

In this webinar, we seek to engage a broad range of researchers, practitioners, policymakers and users. We discuss the potential of birth cohort data, and shape upcoming events. Speakers include Dr. John Gilchrist, York University; Dr. James Law, Newcastle University; and Wen Ho Lee, The Communication Trust. The webinar is facilitated by the UK Data Service through which the birth cohort data can be accessed.

- Introducing the new HASSET interface
- Data management basics
- Finding and accessing data in the UK Data Service
- An introduction to data on education
- Key data: Key surveys (national and cross-national)
- 2011 Census - aggregate data
- Open geographies and open software - using open UKDS Census Support datasets
  in open source GIS software
- Introduction to the UK Data Service
- Born talking: Using birth cohort data about speech, language and communication to inform policy and practice
- 2011 Census - Flow Data
- An introduction to data and resources for librarians
- ReShare - the new data repository of the UK Data Service
- UK Data Service: an introduction to data on ageing
- New and easier ways of working with aggregate data and geographies from UK censuses webinar
- An introduction to the UK Data Service: resources for postgraduates
- Showcasing the UK Quali Bank online browsing system for qualitative data
Case studies

Enjoying life and living longer

About the research

As the UK population grows older, researchers are becoming more interested in what is allowing us to live longer, healthier lives.

Two researchers from University College London are interested in the role played by positive well-being and happiness in the survival of older people.

Using longitudinal data on ageing hosted by the UK Data Service they looked at how a cohort of those aged 50 and older living in England rated their enjoyment of life on a four-item questionnaire, and related this to their survival over the next seven years.

Does childhood poverty affect respiratory health in mid-life?

About the research

We are often told that how we live our lives has an impact on our long-term health, whether it is what we eat, where we live, our socio-economic position or our behaviour. Previous studies have established that disadvantaged social class is associated with a range of biological outcomes in mid-life.

Researchers from University College London and the University of Essex took a similar approach, investigating the link between a specific measure of socio-economic circumstance in early life (paternal social class and financial difficulties) and mid-life lung function. The researchers chose this measure because social position in childhood is known to be strongly related to environmental and occupational risk exposures throughout life such as poor housing, environmental fumes and dust.

Earnings returns to the British educational expansion

About the research

Since the 1980s Britain has seen a massive expansion in higher education. More and more students are not only enrolling, they’re also attaining higher degrees. Policy makers and public debate usually point out that increased education allows for greater earnings once students enter employment over their lifetime. Researchers from University College Dublin have been investigating the economic effects of this expansion in Britain.

Treatting this expansion as an exogenous increase, they investigated how incomes changed after expanded education. They discovered that men on average gained another year of education, which resulted in an eight per cent increase in wages. They discovered a higher increase in education in women, along with a similar increase in their wages.

Do comprehensive schools reduce social mobility?

About the research

Media reports and opinion pieces have often claimed that Britain’s shift from a selective to a comprehensive school system has made it more difficult for students to improve their income and class. How true is that claim?

This study investigated the issue using data from the National Child Development Study. By comparing respondents who attended different types of school but who had the same level of measured ability, the authors found that the selective system as a whole yields no overall mobility advantage to children from any particular origins. In fact, the research shows that any assistance to low-origin children provided by grammar schools is cancelled out by the hindrance suffered by those who attended secondary moderns.

These results may inform government policy debates, as they indicate that re-introducing grammar schools and the secondary moderns that go along with them would not help to improve social mobility in Britain.
Case studies

ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/data-in-use
Case studies based on longitudinal data

discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/
Teaching with data

"Real data bring learning to life"

We believe that the use of data in teaching is an invaluable way for learners to confront real-life research. The data collections:

- constitute well-documented examples of real-life data collection allowing students to engage critically with methods and methodologies
- provide rewarding raw material for data analysis teaching of all types
- can be used to enrich substantive teaching with evidence that can be interrogated

Register your class

Most of the data in our collection are only available to registered users. Find out how to register your students and share data with them here.

Teaching resources

Access datasets specifically designed for teachers and learners, workbooks and other resources.

Idea for teaching

ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/teaching
Teaching datasets in Discover

- **Type**
  - Data collections (61)

- **Subject**

- **Date**

- **Data type**

- **Key data**

- **Country**

- **Kind of data**

- **Spatial unit**

- **Analysis unit**

- **Access**

- **Depositor**

- **Teaching data**
  - Yes (51)
Help - Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Answers to some of our most frequently asked questions are provided here.

If you are unable to find an answer to your question, please get in touch by selecting one of the short web forms.

How do I log into the UK Data Service?
How do I log into the Secure Lab?
How do I obtain a username and password?
I am outside the UK, can I use your data?
Is there a guide to registering?
What should I do if I forget my username and/or password?
How do I renew my UK Data Service registration?
When I try to register my organisation does not appear on the list, what should I do?
My browser is not set up to allow cookies, can I still use this service?
What is federated access management?
Federated access management - technical information for identity providers/institutions

ukdataservice.ac.uk/help/faq.aspx
Contact

- Helpdesk:
  
  [link]
  [ukdataservice.ac.uk/help/get-in-touch]
  Tel: 01206 872143

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  Twitter: [twitter.com/UKDataService](twitter.com/UKDataService)
  
  Facebook: [facebook.com/UKDataService](facebook.com/UKDataService)
  
  Youtube: [youtube.com/user/UKDATASERVICE](youtube.com/user/UKDATASERVICE)
Questions?

UK Data Service