



Data Prospectus for the ADRC-NI

2015



Northern Ireland
Statistics &
Research
Agency

ADRCNI018



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1. Introduction

The UK Government, through the Economic and Social Research Council, has funded NISRA, in partnership with the two local Universities, to host an Administrative Data Research Centre in Northern Ireland (known as the ADRC-NI). This recent development is UK wide and has seen the establishment of similar Centres in England, Scotland and Wales. The thrust of the initiative is to provide a secure environment that will facilitate access to cross departmental administrative data to support research that will benefit the public, support policy change and provide a broader understanding of wider social and health care issues.

All of the work associated with the ADRC-NI is governed by five key safety principles which seek to ensure that all ADRC-NI research projects (i) are Safe, (ii) are conducted by Safe Researchers, (iii) use Safe de-identified Data, (iv) are conducted in a Safe Environment and (v) only ever release outputs that are Safe and preserve confidentiality.

Purpose of the Data Prospectus

It is acknowledged that data is the 'life-blood' of the ADRC-NI initiative. While the original Northern Ireland bid to the ESRC outlined that that the primary focus would be on administrative data associated with Health, Education and the Census, the purpose of this prospectus is to highlight the full range of data sets which could potentially come within the scope of the ADRC-NI. The prospectus has been laid out to cover:

- ▶ Data available in the ADRC
- ▶ Data held by departments

The aim of the NISRA's Data Acquisition work is to engage with the relevant officials



in the Departments in order to secure access to these various data sources for ADRC-NI purposes. However, whether or not the Data Prospectus includes information on a particular data set is ultimately a matter for the relevant Data Controller. In view of the ongoing nature of this work, the prospectus will be regularly reviewed and updated by the ADRC-NI user services team in order to keep it up to date and ensure that researchers and other potential data providers are aware of the full range of data that is within scope of the ADRC-NI at a particular point of time.

Contact details:

Research proposals requiring access to NI level data should be directed to:

rsu.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk

Research proposals requiring access to UK level data should be directed to:

help@adrn.ac.uk

Data Definitions

Some important data definitions (i.e. Aggregated data, Micro-data and Linked Micro-data) are detailed in Appendix 1.



2 Data available in the ADRC

2.1 Organisation: NISRA Census Office

2.1.1 Census Data

The census is conducted under statute through the provisions of the Census Act (Northern Ireland) 1969. This places the responsibility for planning, conducting and reporting the census with the Registrar General for Northern Ireland who is also the Chief Executive of NISRA. Under the auspices of the Registrar General, the Census is carried by NISRA's Census Office, most recently on 27 March 2011. Every individual and household in the country was legally obligated to participate.

The Census plays a fundamental role in the provision of comprehensive and robust demographic statistics which, uniquely, are comparable and consistent at the small area level and for small population groups. The data from the Census, which are used extensively across the public, private and voluntary sectors, are particularly valuable from an ADRC-NI research perspective as they include a variety of demographic and socio-economic information for all individuals and households throughout Northern Ireland. The topics covered include:

- ▶ age, sex and marital status
- ▶ religion and community background
- ▶ family, household or communal establishment type
- ▶ housing, including tenure, rooms and amenities
- ▶ country of birth, ethnicity
- ▶ educational qualifications
- ▶ economic activity, occupation and social class
- ▶ migration (from October 2001 onwards)



- ▶ limiting, long-term illness, self-reported general health, care-giving
- ▶ travel to work and place of study

The following sections describe Census information that is currently available to researchers through, for example, the Census Micro-data samples and the Northern Ireland Longitudinal Study (NILS). In terms of the ADRC-NI, both the 2001 and 2011 Census datasets will be available for potential data linkage and research, as described later. Census metadata are likely to be heavily based on those provided for NILS purposes, which can be accessed [here](#).

2.1.2 Census Micro-data

Samples of Anonymised Records (SARs) / micro-data

Samples of Anonymised Records (SARs) were made available from both the 1991 and 2001 censuses. There are separate SARs for individuals and households. A range of SARs are available where increased sample size is complemented by reduced record detail. Broadly similar outputs have also been made available from the 2011 Census, but are now called micro-data samples – this terminology is used throughout the rest of this section for all such outputs. A micro-data sample from the 1981 Census is currently being developed through the UK Data Service.

The micro-data samples each have a fixed set of variables, and individual variables do not need to be justified in the application process. The means of access to micro-data samples varies with the sensitivity of the content of the micro-data sample. Thus, there is a 'teaching sample' from the 2011 Census which contains only a small number of variables with limited categories – this sample can be freely downloaded and analysed. At the other extreme, some micro-data samples can be accessed only within the NISRA Secure Environment, after an appropriate approvals process. More detail on micro-data products is available at the NISRA Census website [here](#). Project Version 4.0



approvals to access micro-data samples use – in broad terms – a simpler process than ADRC. Micro-data samples are very useful resources that can be used to learn about census data and to develop an understanding of variables that may be used in more detailed projects.

Use of Census data alone

As described above, facilities already exist to provide access to micro-data samples. Any application to access Census data alone through ADRC would have to include justification as to why the SARs cannot be used, and – as for all ADRC applications – justify access to certain variables.

2.1.3 Census Linked Data

Datasets from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses may be linked to each other and to other administrative sources. Researchers will be required to justify all variables that are classified as restricted. This justification will be scrutinised by the Data Custodians.

Census 2001 Restricted Variables

Variable Name	Variable Description
RELPRACP0	Practising Religion Filter
ETHNICITYP0	Ethnicity
RELUPBRP0	Religion of Upbringing
XUPRN	Anonymised Property Reference Number
OWNERSHIPH0	Household Ownership or Rental Status
LNDLRDH0	Landlord Household Landlord



Census 2011 Restricted Variables

Variable Name	Variable Description
ETHFULLP1	Ethnicity – Full
RELBUP1	Religion Brought Up In
RELBTBUIP1	Religion
ETHP1	Ethnicity - 12 Way
LANDLORDH1	Landlord
MEIGH1	Household Ethnicity Relationship
XUPRN	Anonymised Property Reference Number
AGGETHH1	HRP - Ethnicity NI (Grouped)
ETHH1	Ethnicity NI - 12 Way
LANDLORD_IMP1	Landlord Imputation Indicator

2.1.4 Census Specific Criteria

In line with ADRC processes, this agreement to supply census data to the ADRC on a project-by-project basis will be subject to legal gateways being confirmed, ethical issues being addressed and ensuring that all the Information Commissioners guidance on protecting the confidentiality of personal data is adhered to.

Census Office will be involved in the approval of each research project using census data and will require pre-release access to any final outputs from each project.



2.2 Organisation: NISRA General Register Office

2.2.1 General Register Office data

The General Register Office for Northern Ireland (GRO) is the part of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) that administers civil registration. Data on vital events is normally provided to a Registrar in GRO by one or more informants, such as the parents of a baby or a close relative of the deceased. The information is entered on to an electronic system called the Registration and Certificate Modernisation System (RCMS). This data is then processed by the Demography and Methodology Branch of NISRA to produce statistics and extracts of the data for research. The NISRA website includes all [Vital Statistics publications](#).

These publications can give an overview of the type of data available within each of the datasets and gives an indication of the data needs of NISRA's customers.

2.2.2 GRO Micro-data

Register of Deaths

The Register of Deaths includes demographic details on the deceased and statistical coded information. This information is provided by the informant at the time of the death registration and coded/validated by the teams in the GRO and in DMB.

Historical records for death registrations have now been digitised back to 1864, although statistical coded information is only held from 1974. While more recent data from 1997 onwards will be included for research through the ADRC-NI, a programme
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of work is required to assess the quality, and hence utility, of the pre-1997 data.

Variables available from 1997 include: age, sex, address, month and year of occurrence and registration, employment status, social class, marital status, main cause of death, place of death and registration district.

Time periods: 1997 to 2013

Register of Births

The Register of Births includes demographic details on the mother, father and baby and also includes statistical coded information. This information is provided by the informant at the time of birth registration and coded/validated by the teams in the GRO and in DMB.

Historical records for death registrations have now been digitised back to 1864. While more recent data from 1997 onwards will be included for research through the ADRC-NI, a programme of work is required to assess the quality, and hence utility, of the pre-1997 data.

Variables available from 1997 include: month and year of occurrence and registration, place of birth, sex, address, social class, number of previous births to mother, marital status, parents' duration of marriage, mother and father's employment status, age of mother and father and registration district.

Time periods: 1997 to 2013

2.2.3 GRO Linked Data

Datasets from the Registers of Births and Deaths described above. Researchers will be required to justify all variables and any sample size required. This justification would be scrutinised by the Data Custodians.



2.2.4 GRO Specific Criteria

None identified to date



2.3 Organisation: NISRA Central Survey Unit

2.3.1 Central Survey Unit data

Central Survey Unit is the leading official social survey group in Northern Ireland. It is a business area within NISRA. The Unit has a track record in the design and management of social surveys and provides a survey research service to the public sector. More information can be obtained [here](#).

Much of the survey data collected by Central Survey Unit is freely available from the [UK data archive](#).

2.3.2 CSU Micro-data

Central Survey Unit carries out a variety of continuous surveys on a range of topics for government departments. Examples include the Continuous Household Survey and the Labour Force Survey.

Continuous Household Survey

The questionnaire consists of both a household interview and an individual interview with each person aged 16 and over. Both the household and individual questionnaires consist of core items that are included each year, modules that recur on a regular cycle. Core items include household and individual demographics, accommodation, tenure, migration, internet access, environmental issues, domestic tourism, participation in sports, arts and leisure, employment status, employment activity, educational qualifications, health and section 75 classifications.

More detail can be found [here](#).



Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a continuous household survey. The main purpose of the survey is to provide information on the labour market, including employment, unemployment and economic activity rates. It also covers a range of related topics, such as income, qualifications, training and disability.

More detail can be found [here](#).

2.3.3 CSU Linked Data

No agreement to link CSU Survey data.

2.3.4 Specific Criteria

Agreement may be available for access to some samples with variables such as lower level geographies than those released to the data archive.

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2.4 Organisation: Land and Property Services

2.4.1 Land and Property Services data - overview

Land & Property Services is responsible for the mapping, registration, valuation and rate collection of land and property in Northern Ireland. A range of non-personal information and statistics is available directly from the LPS website:

- Information on individual properties in both the Domestic and Non-Domestic Valuation Lists (this free information can also be bought as a complete dataset) <https://www.dfpni.gov.uk/topics/property-valuation/valuation-lists>
- Housing statistics covering house prices, new dwelling building starts and completions and housing stock – see link <https://www.dfpni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research-0>

2.4.2 LPS Micro-data

The Northern Ireland Mapping Agreement (NIMA) has been in place since 2006. It is a public sector wide corporate supply agreement which enables LPS mapping and geographic information (GI) products and services to be made available and used throughout the entire Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS) including Departments, Agencies and Non Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs).

NIMA encompasses all Agencies and NDPBs, with costs borne by Departments. They can, in turn, apportion some of the cost to their Agencies and NDPBs. In effect, all NICS staff have been granted access to the mapping products.



Products provided under NIMA

OSNI Largescale

OSNI Road Network

OSNI Largescale Boundaries - SET

OSNI 1:50 000 scale

Administrative Boundaries SET

OSNI Regional Map

OSNI Boundary Map

OSNI Global Map

OSNI 50m Digital Terrain Model – full coverage

OSNI 10m Digital Terrain Model – full coverage

OSNI Enhanced Digital Terrain Model – full coverage

OSNI 1:1 000 000 scale

OSNI 1:250 000 scale

OSNI 1:50 000 scale - full coverage

OSNI 1:10 000 scale - full coverage

OSNI Activity Map - set

OSNI City Map Set (including Belfast) - set

OSNI Global Map

OSNI Street Map - set

OSNI Orthophotography - full coverage

OSNI PC's 2008 - full coverage

Other OSNI Administrative Boundary Maps

Pointer NI

OSNI Gazetteers

OSNI 1:250 000 - text

OSNI 1:50 000 - text



[Pointer](#) is the address database for Northern Ireland and is maintained by Land & Property Services (LPS), with input from Local Councils and Royal Mail (RM). Access to, and use of, Pointer is controlled through the Northern Ireland Mapping Agreement (NIMA) and is free at the point of use for all NIMA customers.

These customers include Ulster University and Queen's University Belfast. For other university based researchers (not working as sub-contractors to a NIMA customer) there is an 80% education discount on the cost of the data.

The Valuation List holds information on all the built properties in Northern Ireland – for example location, Capital Value (for domestic properties), Net Annual Value (non-domestic properties), type of dwelling . The Domestic Product and Non-Domestic Product (containing a number of the key variables – see section 1.4.5) are freely available to researchers approved to work in the ADCR. Additional variables may be provided on a project by project basis.

2.4.3 LPS Linked Data

POINTER data and Valuation List data can be linked to other datasets at a property or household level. Linked data will not include the address of the property but will include geographical areas - the lowest level expected is Super Output Area. Researchers requiring a lower level of geography or multiple overlapping geographies will need to justify in their application the rationale for having them. Low geography levels can be a disclosure risk and therefore these will be scrutinised to ensure no individual can be identified by linking to this data.



2.4.4 LPS-Specific Criteria

As there are intellectual property rights aspects to Pointer and mapping data there is a requirement to discuss publication plans with LPS, and there may be publication costs dependent on how the mapping and Pointer information are used in any publication. See guidance below:

GUIDANCE ON ACCESSING LPS DATA UNDER THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF YOUR ORGANISATION/DEPARTMENT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE NORTHERN IRELAND MAPPING AGREEMENT

The Northern Ireland Mapping Agreement (NIMA) is a corporate supply agreement which enables Land & Property Services (LPS) Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland® (OSNI®) branded Intellectual Property (IP) to be used throughout the Public Sector to support efficiencies, policy making, operational delivery and communication with the public. LPS IP includes the complete mapping coverage of Northern Ireland at various scales, aerial photography, historical database, archive and the POINTER® address dataset.

As an employee of a NIMA Participant you can make use of LPS IP for the following permitted use:

Permitted use of LPS IP by a NIMA Participant:

- within the NIMA Participant's offices for Internal Business use
- copying for back up purposes
- publishing which can be clearly established as **not attracting** income by any means.



(publishing means shown on the Internet, sheet maps, books, journals, brochures, leaflets, catalogues). This list should not be viewed as exhaustive.

- sub-licensing.

All other uses are prohibited.

LPS IP provided under NIMA is not to be used for revenue gathering. For example publishing which generates income by any means, or which promotes financial transactions is **not covered** by NIMA.

If the NIMA Participant wishes to discuss use of LPS IP for any purpose that attracts income in any way, please contact IPR Branch on 028 9033 6690 or by email Copyright@dfpni.gov.uk .

If the NIMA Participant uses LPS IP to compete with a commercial service provider and has not entered into an appropriate agreement with LPS, that NIMA Participant shall remain wholly responsible for the acts committed.

SUB-LICENCES

The NIMA Participant may grant Sub-Licences in the event of requirement of a third party to provide temporary* assistance in the operation of the NIMA Participants' business.

The NIMA Participant is required to ensure that a Sub-Licence is completed, signed and dated by the NIMA Participant and the third party and then forwarded to LPS IPR Branch 4th Floor Lanyon Plaza, 7 Lanyon Place, Town Parks, Belfast. BT1 3LP. The Sub-Licence must not extend beyond the term of the NIMA Agreement.

All responsibilities or obligations placed on the NIMA Participant within NIMA remain in place throughout the period(s) of any Sub-Licence(s). This includes terminating any Sub-Licence containing LPS IP where it is found that the Sub-Licensee is operating outside of the agreed terms and conditions of their Sub-Licence.



On completion of the work carried out (or on Termination of the Sub-Licence) the IP provided must be returned to the NIMA Participant by the Sub-Licensee. All of the IP must be completely erased from the database of the Sub-Licensee.

***“Temporary” means for a maximum period of six (6) months, from the date of the Sub-Licence. This period can be extended by written agreement between LPS and the NIMA Participant.**

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Where the reproduction is not solely confined to LPS IP the words “Based upon” should be substituted for “Reproduced from” in the acknowledgement.

The note “© Crown copyright and database rights [insert year][insert the NIMA Participants’ NIMA Licence number]” will be sufficient for a finished reproduction of less than 200 sq. centimetres and all screen images must carry this note.**

The NIMA participant must not pass copies of LPS IP in any format to any third party (excepting other NIMA participants or Sub-Licensees) without LPS’ prior written approval.

** For any guidance regarding the NIMA Participants’ NIMA Licence number please email: mapping.helpdesk@dfpni.gov.uk



2.4.5 Valuation List– Domestic and Non-domestic Product variables

Domestic Product	Non-domestic
Property Id	Property Id
Sub Building Name	Sub Building Name
Building Name	Building Name
Property Number	Property Number
Street Name	Street Name
Primary Locality	Primary Locality
Townland	Townland
Town	Town
Post Town	Post Town
Postcode	Postcode
UPRN	UPRN
Ward	Ward
Local Government District	Local Government District
Description	Description
Capital Value Non-Exempt	Primary Class
Capital Value Exempt	Sub-Class
Unadjusted Capital Value	Type
Primary Class	Other
Sub-Class	Industrial
Property Size	Sport & Recreation
Central Heating	Freight Transport
Garage	Exempt
Approx. Year Built	Total NAV



2.5 Organisation: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Northern Ireland

2.5.1 DARD Data

The Agricultural Census is conducted in June of each year. Data is collected on the number and location of farms, farmers, self-employed, spouses, other workers and total labour on farms, and on the area farmed, economic size of farms, crops, grass and number of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. Outputs include time series data and frequency distributions. Results are presented at regional and sub-regional level. Information is also taken from the APHIS system for cattle and the Update of the Northern Ireland Bird Register – both complete censuses. More information can be found on the [DARD website](#). Information from the Agricultural Census is also available through the [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service](#).

A list of administrative data sources used by DARD for the production of statistics is included in the [Statement of Administrative Sources](#) available on the DARD website.

2.5.2 Data Quality

A rolling review of data quality is conducted with both credibility and logical checks performed.

Permission to use APHIS, in place of surveys, to provide statistical data on cattle populations (as required under Council Directive 93/24/EC) was granted in 2007



following an application made to Eurostat by the UK.

2.5.3 DARD Linked Data

Data from the DARD Farm Census is available to be linked. Researchers will be required to justify all variables and any sample size required. This justification would be scrutinised by the Data Custodians.

2.5.4 Specific Criteria

None identified to date



2.6 Organisation: Department for Employment and Learning

2.6.1 Department for Employment and Learning data

The Northern Ireland Executive's top priority is the economy. Central to the delivery of economic policy are people and their skills, qualifications, talents, leadership and their level of economic participation. The overall aim of the [Department for Employment and Learning \(DEL\)](#) is to promote learning and skills, to prepare people for work and to support the economy. The Department is responsible for further and higher education, training and skills, employment programmes and employment law. DEL's four key areas of activity are:

- ▶ Enhancing the provision of learning and skills, including entrepreneurship, enterprise, management and leadership;
- ▶ Increasing the level of research and development, creativity and innovation in the Northern Ireland economy;
- ▶ Helping individuals to acquire jobs, including self employment, and improving the linkages between employment programmes and skills development; and
- ▶ The development and maintenance of the framework of employment rights and responsibilities.

A list of administrative data sources used by DEL for the production of statistics is included in the [Statement of Administrative Sources](#) available on the DEL website. The DEL website includes a large number of [statistical publications](#) which indicate the type of data available within each of the datasets and information on the data needs of DEL's customers.

Some of the data sources may also be used for research projects within the ADRC. They are detailed as followed.

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2.6.2 DEL Micro-data

Data from the following DEL systems may be made available to the ADRC as Micro-data sets.

DEL Client Management System (CMS) and DEL Trainee Management System (TMS)

Clients' details are recorded on the Department's Client Management System (CMS) which is installed in JobCentres/Jobs & Benefits offices throughout Northern Ireland. This is an IT system which is used to facilitate the interface with the Department's customers. It maintains a basic client record; allows the preferred occupation stated by clients to be matched against suitable vacancies; and records actions such as interviews, referrals to training opportunities and placings into jobs etc.

The CMS has been significantly enhanced to record Steps to Work specific actions. The TMS has been significantly enhanced to record Training for Success / Programme-Led Apprenticeship specific actions, and certain permitted data fields are populated automatically whenever Training Suppliers update their records on the Trainee Management System software.

2.6.3 DEL Linked Data

Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) provides DEL with details on student enrolments and qualifications gained at Northern Ireland (NI) Higher Education institutions and also for NI domiciled students at UK Higher Education institutions in each academic year. They also provide details of the destination of leavers from Higher Education six months after graduation.



The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) is the official agency for the collection of information on publicly funded Higher Education institutions in the UK. Higher Education institutions include all publicly funded universities. HESA data do not include enrolments at Further Education colleges in Northern Ireland or Great Britain, or enrolments at institutions in the Republic of Ireland.

More detail on the type of data held within the HESA data can be found on the [HESA website](#) and [DEL website](#).

Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) may be linked other administrative sources. Researchers will be required to justify all variables required in any project. Documents are available [here](#), which provide an indication of the range of information that could potentially be available.

2.6.4 Specific Criteria

None identified to date



2.7 Organisation: Electoral Office Northern Ireland (EONI)

2.7.1 EONI data

The register of electors (sometimes called the 'electoral roll') is a list of the names and addresses of everyone in Northern Ireland who is registered to vote. It's also used by credit reference agencies to check applications for credit.

Once a person is registered, they will be able to vote in various types of election:

- ▶ UK Parliament (General Election)
- ▶ European Parliament
- ▶ local government
- ▶ Northern Ireland Assembly

The Register is continually updated using information obtained from electors and various organisations such as government bodies and schools. Updates to the Register are published on the first working day of each month and a revised version of the Register is published on 1 December each year. There is no annual canvass of electors in Northern Ireland.

You can find out more about the electoral register on the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland (EONI) website.

- ▶ [About the electoral register - EONI website](#)
- ▶ [Electoral Office for Northern Ireland \(EONI\)](#)



2.8 Organisation: Business Services Organisation (BSO)

2.8.1 BSO Data

The Business Services Organisation has been established to provide a broad range of regional business support functions and specialist professional services to the health and social care sector in Northern Ireland. The BSO Information and Registration Unit includes staff seconded from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and highly-skilled staff from within the Family Practitioner Services team. The Unit has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the HSC Board which is reviewed on an annual basis to reflect changing customer needs and what can be delivered within resources. The Unit aims to provide support, information and advice to both internal and external customers in relation to the provision of General Medical, Dental, Ophthalmic and Pharmaceutical services. Data is currently available in the following areas:

- ▶ [Medical](#)
- ▶ [Dental](#)
- ▶ [Pharmaceutical \(incl. Prescription Cost Analysis\)](#)
- ▶ [Ophthalmic](#)

A list of administrative data sources used by BSO for the production of statistics is included in the [Statement of Administrative Sources](#) available on the BSO website.

2.8.2 BSO Linked Data

Data are available to be linked, with metadata available for the Family Practitioner Services:



- ▶ Dental claims data
- ▶ Dental registrations data
- ▶ Enhanced Prescribing Database (EPD)
- ▶ Ophthalmic claims data
- ▶ GP Patient registration data.

2.8.3 Specific Criteria

None identified to date



2.9 Organisation: Department for Education

2.9.1 DE Data

The Department's primary statutory duty is to promote the education of the people of Northern Ireland and to ensure the effective implementation of education policy. The Department's main statutory areas of responsibility are early years education and learning provision; primary, post-primary and special education; and the youth service.

The Department also has a duty to promote equality of opportunity and good relations and is committed, in the way that it operates, and particularly through the delivery of its education policies, to ensuring that inequalities are addressed; that opportunities to promote equality for all are seized; and that the particular role that education can play in improving relations is recognised and maximised. The Department's focus on raising standards and improving access and on promoting sharing in education is particularly relevant to the discharge of its equality and good relations duties.

2.9.2 DE Micro Data

Statistics and Research Team collects a number of statistics relating to schools, pupils and teachers. These are gathered to meet the statistical needs of the Department of Education, informing policy development, implementation and evaluation. The main data collection exercises include the annual School Census Exercise, the Summary of Annual Examination Results, the School Leavers' Survey, and annual returns on school meals, suspensions and school workforce.

[Summary of Education Statistics](#)

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2.9.3 DE Linked Data

The Department of Education collects data annually on the highest qualification and destination of Northern Ireland grammar and secondary school leavers. In addition to the qualifications and destination data, such items as year group, sex, ethnicity, religion, free school meal entitlement, special educational needs and the pupils home postcode are also collected. Other items such as the school management type are also included in the dataset.

2.9.4 Specific Criteria

None specified



3 Data held by Departments

This section provides links to the NI Departments and the data sources which they have responsibility for as well as the NINIS website. The aim of the NISRA’s Data Acquisition work is to engage with the relevant officials in the Departments in order to secure access to these various data sources for ADRC-NI purposes.

Department/organisation statistics link	Other links
NINIS	Training information
Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure	DCAL statement of administrative sources
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment	DETI Statement of Administrative Sources
Department of the Environment	DOE Statement of Administrative Sources
Department of Finance and Personnel Northern Ireland statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)	DFP Statement of Administrative Sources
Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety	DHSSPS Statement of Administrative Sources
Department of Justice	DOJ Statement of Administrative Sources
Department for Regional Development	DRD Statement of Administrative Sources
Department for Social Development	DSD Statement of Administrative Sources
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	DARD Statement of Administrative Sources
Department for Employment and Learning	DEL Statement of Administrative Sources
Department of Education	DE Statement of Administrative Sources
Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister	



4 Appendix 1 - Data definitions

Aggregated data

Aggregate data describes data combined from several unit records (such as individuals, households, areas) to create a summary measure (such as count, average age). The personal identifiers of individuals (such as name, address) are not included in aggregated data thus mitigating the risk of disclosure. There are a large number of aggregated datasets available on the NI population – for example the [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service](#) has (c1200 in February 2014) aggregated data for a range of geographical areas, for a number of years and for a large range of topics. Aggregated survey data is also available from [NISRA's Central Survey Unit](#) and [NISRA's Equality website](#).

Micro-data

Administrative or statistical micro data are individual level data, for example data about individual people. The type of data can be unit records from administrative systems or individuals returns for a census or survey. Outputs are usually aggregated to produce aggregated data but in some instances there are real benefits in accessing the individual records. The types of micro-data that are available within NI are:

- ▶ [Anonymised survey returns deposited with the UK Data Archive at Essex](#)
- ▶ [Samples of anonymised records from the Censuses](#)
- ▶ [The Northern Ireland Longitudinal Study and The Northern Ireland Mortality Study](#)

Linked micro-data

Linked micro-data is where 2 or more micro-data sets are linked together at a record level to expand the detail of what is available for each record.



Document Management

Access Limitations:	
Maintainer:	
Document Identifier:	
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Review period (months):	
Is related to:	

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Version	Notes	Last Amended
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