



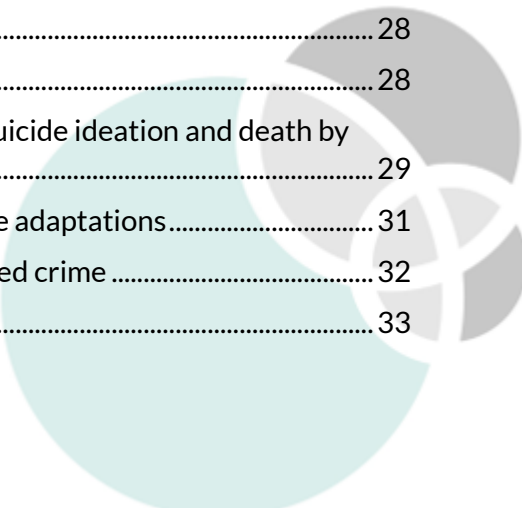
# ADR UK Annual Report 2023-24

**Administrative data  
is an invaluable  
resource for public  
good. *We're using it.***

**Note:** This annual report was developed as a digital microsite. The PDF version you are viewing has reduced functionality and content. View the full ADR UK Annual Report 2023-24 online at <https://reports.adruk.org/annual-report-2023-2024/>.

# Table of contents

- Foreword..... 3
- Introduction ..... 5
- ADR UK in numbers..... 7
- Key developments across the partnership ..... 8
  - ADR England..... 10
  - ADR Northern Ireland..... 11
  - ADR Scotland ..... 12
  - ADR Wales ..... 13
  - Office for National Statistics..... 14
- New and emerging datasets ..... 15
  - Longitudinal Education Outcomes ..... 15
  - Administrative Data | Agricultural Research Collection – England and Wales..... 16
  - Ministry of Justice Data First: Cross-Justice System - England and Wales..... 18
  - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings linked to PAYE and Self-Assessment data – England, Scotland and Wales ..... 19
  - Northern Ireland Census 2021 Comprehensive Microdata..... 21
  - Education Outcomes Linkage – Northern Ireland ..... 21
  - Cross Government Administrative Dataset – Northern Ireland..... 23
  - Data on children and young people – Scotland ..... 23
  - Nursing and Midwifery Council Register linked to Census 2021 – England and Wales ..... 25
  - Service Leavers Database – Scotland ..... 26
- Our impact..... 28
  - Improving strategies to support children and reduce offending..... 28
  - Informing policy and practice around prevention of self-harm, suicide ideation and death by suicide in Northern Ireland..... 29
  - Reducing care home admissions: Care & Repair advice and home adaptations..... 31
  - Research generates insights to help combat serious and organised crime ..... 32
- Looking forward..... 33



# Foreword



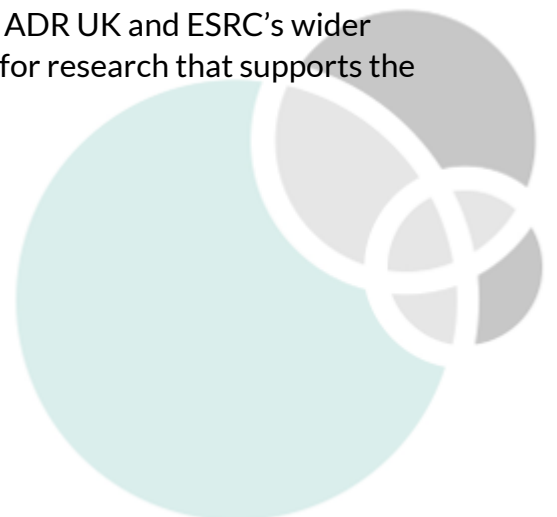
*from Stian Westlake, Executive Chair of the  
Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)*

Public sector data has the potential to help us understand how society functions – and to change it for the better. Data-driven insights equip decision-makers with the evidence they need to drive improvements in policy and practice, and to tackle pressing national and global challenges.

I've been delighted to see the ADR UK programme continue to go from strength to strength this year. By supporting researchers to access de-identified administrative data for public good research and to generate actionable insights from this data, ADR UK is making a real difference across the UK.

ADR UK is an integral part of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)'s mission to enhance the UK's data research landscape. Developing researchers' skills to use social science data, and providing the suitable infrastructure for them to do so, are key priorities in ESRC's Strategic Delivery Plan. ADR UK's ambitious activities help to ensure we deliver on this vision.

Likewise, ESRC's growing portfolio of investments provides rich opportunities for collaboration. This year has seen the continued development of Smart Data Research UK, which aims to unlock the potential of data generated through everyday interactions with digital devices. And the Future Data Services programme, designed to establish what is needed for the next generation of ESRC's federated data services beyond 2024, concludes this year. It has been inspiring to see learning shared across ADR UK and ESRC's wider programmes, as we work to transform the way data is used for research that supports the public good.





***from Professor Alison Park, Deputy Executive  
Chair of the ESRC and Senior Responsible Officer  
for ADR UK***

We have seen much discussion of major societal challenges this year, from the adequate provision of health and social care to the transition to a green economy. It's clear that administrative data – when used securely for public good research – holds vast potential to enable insights that address many of these challenges. I'm delighted to see the progress ADR UK continues to achieve in enabling more of this ground-breaking work.

ADR UK is informing ESRC's programme of work to increase data-driven research skills. Working collaboratively, ADR UK has developed and piloted a range of approaches to complement the ESRC's vision for strengthened capability across different career stages and disciplines when it comes to data. The focus this year has included dataset-specific training courses, a comprehensive support package for the ADR UK cohort of PhD students, and signposting to relevant and recommended tools and resources from across ESRC's investments.

There have also been opportunities for ADR UK to collaborate on broader ESRC data activities, including synthetic data and upskilling staff and researchers working in digital research infrastructure environments. In the sector more broadly, ADR UK's continued support of the Data and Analytics Research Environments UK (DARE UK) programme ensures our data investments benefit from its findings as outputs from DARE UK's driver projects explore the requirements for a UK-wide network of trusted research environments.

Above all, it's imperative that these collaborative efforts advance the use of data to inform positive changes to real people's lives. I've been pleased to see the development of ADR UK's participation in the Cancer Data Driven Detection (CD3) initiative, a partnership with Cancer Research UK and Health Data Research UK supported by ESRC and EPSRC. The ambitions of the partnership to drive up the use of data in preventing, detecting and diagnosing cancer early reflect the exciting possibilities for impact offered by ADR UK's model and approach.

As we draw closer to the conclusion of ADR UK's current funding period in 2026, I look forward to the continued progress of the programme – and the positive impact it brings.

# Introduction



*from Dr Emma Gordon, Director of ADR UK*

As we undertake an external evaluation of our programme to provide evidence on its effectiveness to make the case for continuing investment, I have been struck by the remarkable progress across the ADR UK partnership. Our impact is clear now, across all four UK countries and across a wide range of projects and activities, demonstrating the power of ADR UK's partnership approach.

ADR UK was established in response to a fragmented system where, as government departments and public bodies often collect data in isolation, there was no joined up approach to linking data across sources for research on policy relevant topics. By facilitating a UK-wide model for securely sharing this data, ADR UK today presents an impressive portfolio of linked (and linkable) datasets, which have been accessed by thousands of accredited researchers for public good research. Our partners across the four UK nations are making strides improving the researcher journey - from data linkage, to access and support, to impactful research. Recent achievements can be found in 'Key developments' and 'Our impact'.

We continue to collaborate closely with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to ensure continuity in maintaining an external-facing research service, as the Integrated Data Programme scales up to deliver a transformation in the way UK Government data is made available for analysis and research. In addition to an expansion of ADR England flagship datasets held in the ONS Secure Research Service (SRS), this year saw the Integrated Data Service (IDS) becoming accredited under the Digital Economy Act 2017, enabling projects to start in the IDS where the appropriate data and tooling are available. ADR UK is working to champion the interests of the research community and ensure their needs continue to be met.

Data about individuals is central to ADR UK's work, so it's vital that public perspectives guide our decisions. That's why we set up the ADR England Public Insights Panel this year, the latest addition to our portfolio of existing public panels in Scotland and Wales. A diverse group of members of the public, this panel will contribute to shaping data-driven research and processes. We've also continued our commitment to collaborating as part of

the Public Engagement in Data Research Initiative. I was delighted to see the draft best practice standards released this year, supporting meaningful public engagement across the data research sector.

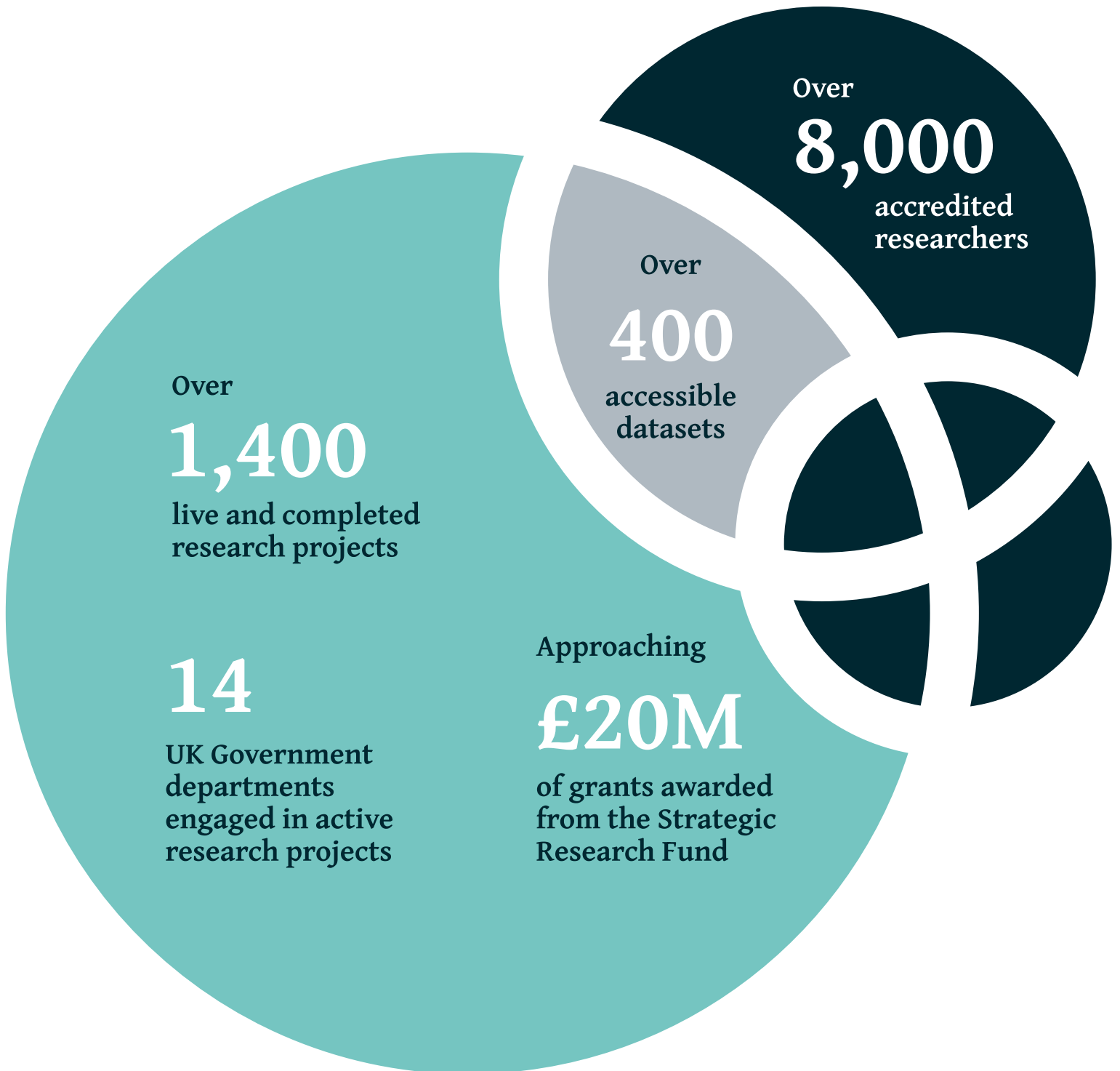
As we continue to operate in an increasingly complex data landscape, these opportunities for collaboration grow. This year ADR UK responded to the Sudlow Review on Unifying Health Data in the UK. We also joined the Health Data Research UK Alliance – an independent coalition that reflects our approach to the ethical use of public sector data. I believe this engagement will support our efforts to increase the linkage of health and administrative data for secure, public good research use.

We've also expanded our efforts to share knowledge internationally, and a memorable highlight for me this year was a trip to Chile. I met with a consortium of Chilean researchers (who also attended the ADR UK conference in November to share their insights) and government officials to discuss the ADR UK approach to cross-government data linkage. Now, we're getting ready to attend the International Population Data Linkage Network (IPDLN) conference in Chicago, where we'll share insights with a global audience of researchers.

As we work towards securing our next investment period beyond March 2026, it's a good time to reflect on the impact of our programme so far. Given the already considerable achievements of the ADR UK partnership – a selection of which are highlighted in this annual report – I have full confidence in our direction as we build the power of administrative data research to deliver public good.



# ADR UK in numbers



Over  
**1,400**  
live and completed  
research projects

**14**  
UK Government  
departments  
engaged in active  
research projects

Approaching  
**£20M**  
of grants awarded  
from the Strategic  
Research Fund

Over  
**400**  
accessible  
datasets

Over  
**8,000**  
accredited  
researchers

# Key developments across the partnership

ADR UK is made up of four national partnerships – ADR England, ADR Northern Ireland, ADR Scotland and ADR Wales – as well as the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The partnership is coordinated by a team based in the Economic and Social Research Council. This structure allows each UK nation to have a dedicated trusted research environment and research expertise, focusing on its national policy needs while also enabling UK-wide coordination, learning and collaboration.

Each ADR UK partner works closely with expert researchers from academic institutions and other research bodies, as well as government data owners and policymakers, to support research that fills key evidence gaps and informs policy and practice. This helps to connect academia and government, ensuring that insights from administrative data research can be used to improve society.

This year, ADR UK has agreed the priorities and activities for the final two years of the current investment period, which runs to March 2026. This has enabled a variety of significant developments across the partnership, with ADR UK's core partners delivering their workplans and allocating an additional £1.2 million of funding to key activities. This has been a chance for ADR UK to renew efforts towards transforming administrative data research in the UK, taking us closer to our vision for 2026.

## **New initiatives to transform the administrative data research landscape**

ADR UK has supported ground-breaking new initiatives this year to advance our mission. In March, the programme announced a £100,000 grant to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) to explore how to improve research through HMRC's administrative data. This data includes information on tax, benefits and credits. With ADR UK funding, HMRC will assess current cataloguing and governance of HMRC data used for research; explore ways to improve the HMRC data accessed by researchers; and facilitate greater engagement between HMRC and the research community. Results from this work will inform HMRC's future direction and drive impactful research which improves the tax evidence base.

This year ADR UK also announced joint funding with the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) for two projects exploring the use of low-fidelity synthetic data. One project is collecting insights on the perspectives of data owners and providers on the potential benefits, costs and utility of synthetic data for administrative data research. The other is leading a public consultation to explore the public's understanding of synthetic data and their attitudes to it for research purposes.



## **Building communities around a shared vision**

November saw the ADR UK Conference 2023 kick off in Birmingham. Delivered in partnership with the Office for National Statistics, the conference focused on the theme of 'Public data for resilience and inclusion: Using administrative data to inform policy and practice in challenging times'. The week brought almost 400 delegates together to hear from inspiring speakers and exchange knowledge and ideas across the sector. An extremely positive response showed the appetite within the community to develop and sustain these connections.

Building communities like this for the future is also a priority for the programme – which is why this year has seen the induction of 22 PhD studentships supported by ADR UK. Hosted at institutions across 13 of ESRC's Doctoral Training Partnerships in all four UK nations, these PhD studentships will use ADR UK flagship datasets to answer policy-relevant questions. A significant milestone in ADR UK's Training & Capacity Building Strategy, these studentships reflect our ambition to increase the number of researchers trained to analyse complex linked datasets. This aim has also been supported this year through the return of the ADR UK Data Roadshow – which raises the profile of administrative data for new groups of researchers – and the development of community groups on the ADR UK website.

## **Reaching new audiences**

As the ADR UK programme continues to progress, it's vital that we continue to engage with new groups, make our content accessible and communicate our mission in new ways. For the research community, we have refined and developed key resources this year such as the ADR UK Data Catalogue and Learning Hub. By increasing and improving the information and support available to researchers hoping to use administrative data, ADR UK is removing barriers and building capacity for public good research.

Meanwhile, ADR UK has been exploring new ways to communicate with the public this year. At the heart of ADR UK's mission is the commitment to demonstrating transparency and building trust in the research use of administrative data, as well as inspiring the public with the real-world benefits of these research insights. This year we've tapped into public conversations like Love Data Week, highlighting data-driven change across our programme. ADR UK teams and funded researchers have created new ways to share vital insights, such as animations and a young person's paper. And with *Connecting Society: How everyday data shapes our lives* – a new podcast by ADR UK – due to launch soon, ADR UK looks forward to bringing the conversation about the exciting possibilities of administrative data research to a whole new audience.



## ADR England

ADR England's portfolio of research-ready data projects has delivered exciting developments this year, enhancing the breadth of ADR England flagship datasets available to accredited researchers.

The Ministry of Justice Data First: Cross-Justice System – England and Wales dataset was shared with the ONS Secure Research Service and the SAIL Databank, enabling analysis of cross-cutting questions about people's experiences of the justice system. A sub-licence agreement with NHS England has enabled the ECHILD (Education and Child Health Insights from Linked Data – England) dataset to be made available for applications by all accredited researchers. A new dataset linking the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings to Pay As You Earn and Self Assessment data provided by HMRC will enhance understanding of the labour market in Britain.

Policy-relevant research using ADR England datasets has also made great strides this year, through the growth of the ADR UK Research Fellowships. A new cohort of 13 fellows were inducted for projects using ADR England flagship datasets, on policy-relevant topics ranging from green jobs to internal migration. The latest fellowships funding opportunity launched in February 2024; a further 13 successful applicants are undergoing the approvals process, bringing the expected total number of ADR UK Research Fellowships to 45. The ADR UK Strategic Hub has also facilitated the recruitment of two Evaluation Fellows to the Ministry of Justice this year. Funded by the Cabinet Office's Evaluation Accelerator Fund, they are exploring the feasibility of using linked administrative data to evaluate the impact of justice services.

Meanwhile, Research Fellows and ADR England projects have been undertaking innovative public engagement to embed public good at the heart of their work. Activities have ranged from public materials to explain an address-matching tool, to rich engagement with communities to understand their unique perspectives and priorities.

This year has seen significant expansion of ADR England training and capacity building activities to support public good research. Increased and improved resources have been developed across ADR England's growing range of flagship datasets, including for the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings linked to 2011 Census. ADR England-funded training courses have boosted skills for over 150 researchers in using the National Pupil Database – a key source of administrative data on education, skills and children's services. The team has also funded courses on datasets spanning earnings, children's health and educational outcomes. By developing administrative data skills across the research community, ADR England's work is enabling public good research to thrive.

[Read the full update from ADR England](#), including news on the Research Community Catalysts, the Kids' Environment and Health Cohort, and the Department for Education Access and Engagement Programme.

## ADR Northern Ireland

This has been a year of both obstacles and opportunities for ADR NI. The sad passing of ADRC NI's inimitable Director, Professor Dermot O'Reilly, in October 2023, was a challenge for all of us. However, in the spirit of Dermot, we have been working hard to deliver high-quality, policy-relevant research and data access to improve the lives of people in Northern Ireland and continue his legacy.

With this year's restoration of the Northern Ireland Assembly, after almost two years, comes a renewed opportunity to influence policymaking and service provision. ADRC NI researchers have been busy presenting at All Party Groups and helping to craft a letter to the Minister for Health on research and data, for example on investing in the unique Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm (NIRSH). NISRA researchers have also delivered comprehensive findings on pay gaps analyses. The team's research findings continue to address important evidence gaps for policymakers and inform emerging strategies of the restored NI Executive.

The ADRC NI team has also continued to develop their work with experts by experience. In February 2024, the Data Research Advisory Group, a group of care experienced young people, won a National Care Day Award for their work co-producing research on the mental health of children and young people known to social services with ADRC NI researchers. Building on connections established and nurtured by their former Director, ADRC NI continues to champion the voices of those with lived experience of relevant issues within data-driven research.

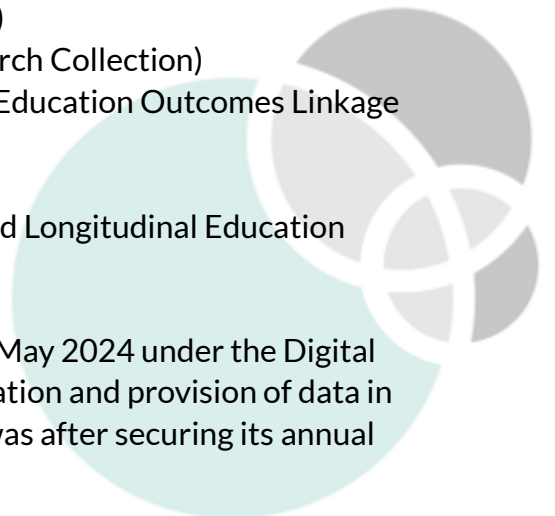
NISRA has continued to drive forward data acquisition developments, including the delivery of Business Data for Research 2021. There has been progress in the areas of:

- income (Cross Government Income Administrative Dataset)
- population (Census 2021 Comprehensive Microdata)
- agriculture (Administrative Data | Agricultural Research Collection)
- education (through the enhancement of the existing Education Outcomes Linkage dataset).

Substantial progress has also been made on Northern Ireland Longitudinal Education Outcomes.

NISRA successfully undertook its five-year accreditation in May 2024 under the Digital Economy Act 2017. This enables NISRA to act in the preparation and provision of data in the secure environment for the purposes of research. This was after securing its annual re-accreditation in 2023.

[Read the full update from ADR Northern Ireland](#), including research into homelessness, improving outcomes in the prison population, and disability and gender pay gaps.



# ADR Scotland

## Data access and new data

This year there have been significant developments for ADR Scotland, including a new Researcher Access Service to help transform the way researchers access data. This service is being delivered by Research Data Scotland and Public Health Scotland. ADR Scotland has seen a marked increase in the speed and efficiency of the process to ingest datasets. This has led to a wider range of datasets being made available through the National Safe Haven for research across many policy areas. These include datasets around education and service leavers, as well as data contributing to UK-wide analysis exploring agriculture and the nursing and midwifery professions.

## Policy and research

To drive policy engagement and impact, this year ADR Scotland has expanded its policy engagement team and launched the Data with Impact series. This series aims to build collaboration among national and local government, academia and other sectors to identify policy-relevant data and research opportunities on a range of priority themes. The first event - a "Spotlight on Poverty" - took place in May and raised awareness of how we can unlock the value of data to tackle poverty. Follow-up work is planned to build upon the ideas generated in the workshop.

Two pieces of ADR Scotland research were featured in the UK Covid-19 inquiry in January which helped to improve understanding of the impact of the virus and effectiveness of policies aimed at mitigating spread. The research highlighted different mortality rates for a range of occupations in Scotland, as well as the impact of new police powers in the pandemic and its effects such as on inequalities. Professor Susan McVie's team also provided evidence for a report by the Independent Commission on UK Public Health Emergency Powers, published in May 2024. Their research informed recommendations around police enforcement and the use of fixed penalty notices during the pandemic.

ADR Scotland continues to develop its training offer, including the delivery of the Introduction to Administrative Data Research and Analysis course, which is developing its UK-wide content. The training team is also piloting shorter courses including training on data quality and privacy preserving record linkage.

[Read the full update from ADR Scotland](#), including research on growing up in kinship care, the benefits of active commuting for mental health, and news on the Researcher Access Service.

## ADR Wales

This year has seen the ADR Wales team continue to assist the data science community in overcoming barriers, with the common goal of producing insightful research delivered in a safe, secure, and ethical manner.

Producing insightful research that can inform policy has always been at the heart of decision-making at ADR Wales. The ADR Wales Programme of Work and its projects continue to show how high-quality, linked data research can contribute to tackling some of society's most pressing challenges, from climate change to homelessness to health and wellbeing. Increasingly, the team's expertise is called upon to guide practice, inform policy and deliver guidance that increases the awareness and appetite for data linkage analysis within academic groups and government departments.

ADR Wales' thematic areas have produced analysis which is directly informing the policy landscape in Wales. In particular, ADR Wales' work supporting data sharing best practice has been acknowledged in several reports including *Delivering Justice for Wales: 2024, the Welsh Government Digital Strategy* and the Office for Statistics Regulation *Analytical leadership: Achieving better outcomes for citizens*.

This year saw SAIL Databank receive a Queen's Anniversary Prize in recognition of the team's work harnessing public data to improve population health and wellbeing. Meanwhile, ADR Wales has led on the development of a reproducible analytical pipeline for data transfer from the Welsh Government into the SAIL Databank.

Knowledge sharing remains a priority for ADR Wales. This year has seen the launch of its training and capacity building offering, DataCise Open Learning.

The ADR Wales research teams are delighted to have welcomed five interns as part of the ADR UK-supported Population Data Science Summer Internship. The summer interns benefitted from working on a live research project with policy-relevant outputs, while gaining hands-on exposure to the role and skillset of a data analyst.

ADR Wales continues to support and work alongside large-scale investments that have been borne out of the expertise and learnings of the team. For example, the Administrative Data | Agricultural Research Collection (AD|ARC) project continues to pave the way for UK-wide practices to create a truly pan-UK research project. ADR Wales is also a core partner in the successful Ministry of Justice Better Outcomes through Linked Data (BOLD) programme, with an additional £800,000 secured to carry on this work in Wales from 2024-2025.

[Read the full update from ADR Wales](#), including research on active travel to school, interventions to prevent youth homelessness, and work to link police domestic abuse data and health data.

## Office for National Statistics

The ONS Secure Research Service celebrated 20 years of success in January. Over the last year, there have been approximately 800 projects running in the service, with around 1,800 researchers working on them. Of the 200 projects that have closed in the period, about half have already published outputs, including news items, blog posts, funded reports and working papers.

A major focus this year has been ONS's support for ADR UK funding opportunities. The ADR UK PhD studentships cohort will enable 22 PhD students across the UK to access ADR UK flagship datasets. The ONS has supported students through online and in-person support events, assisting with applications and advising on the data available in the Secure Research Service.

Additionally, the ONS has played a significant role in the 2024 funding opportunity for ADR UK Research Fellowships. This involved reviewing applications, working with applicants, and striving to make new and exciting flagship datasets available. New and updated datasets in scope for the funding opportunity included the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings linked to PAYE and Self-Assessment data; the Administrative Data | Agricultural Research Collection; and the addition of a mother-baby link to the ECHILD (Education and Child Health Insights from Linked Data) dataset.

The ONS continues to develop the new Integrated Data Service, which will in time replace the existing Secure Research Service. It will offer greatly improved processing power and an increased range of integrated datasets that are built, linked, and maintained for richer analysis. The Integrated Data Service is focused on bringing more researchers and projects onboard, to help shape the service and ensure that it meets the needs of the research community.

The ONS is working closely with ADR UK to ensure that there is a smooth transition to the Integrated Data Service for existing Secure Research Service users.

[Read the full update from the ONS](#), including news on the Research Excellence Series and the Integrated Data Service, and reflections on the ADR UK Conference 2023.



# New and emerging datasets

## Longitudinal Education Outcomes

Longitudinal Education Outcomes (LEO) is a world-leading dataset created by the Department for Education. It contains de-identified information on the characteristics, education, employment, benefits, and earnings of people in Britain. It has the potential to provide transformative insight and evidence on the longer-term labour market outcomes and educational pathways of (currently) around 38 million individuals. The version of LEO shared via the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Secure Research Service focuses on those who have participated in the education system in England and forms part of the ADR England portfolio.

This year the Department for Education has made available via the ONS Secure Research Service some new datasets which are linkable to LEO. LEO has always included de-identified records from schools, further and higher education institutions. It now also contains data on:

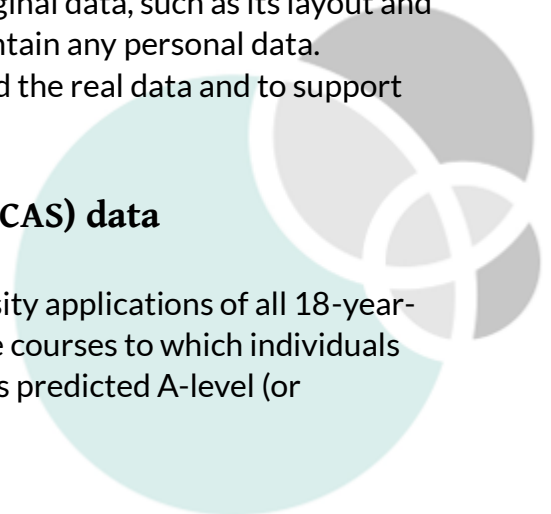
- university applications, from the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS)
- the businesses in which individuals work, via a link to the Inter-Departmental Business Register
- individuals' participation in the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and Income Support Scheme during the pandemic.

Research Data Scotland is working towards delivering LEO iteration 1 (Scotland). This will make Scottish university graduate data available through an accredited ONS trusted research environment later in 2024.

The LEO team is also in the process of developing 'low-fidelity' synthetic data. This is mock data that has been created to reflect the format of the original data, such as its layout and the type of information it contains, but which does not contain any personal data. Synthetic data can be used to help researchers understand the real data and to support users to progress their projects more rapidly.

## Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) data

The UCAS data initially linked to LEO contains the university applications of all 18-year-old applicants in England. This includes information on the courses to which individuals have applied and whether they received an offer, as well as predicted A-level (or



equivalent) grades. This will support researchers to understand more about how university applications and offers vary across background characteristics not captured in the UCAS data, for example, by early attainment in primary school or special educational needs status.

It will also enable researchers to gain greater understanding of the role of individual preferences and predicted grades in generating links between socioeconomic background, education choices, and later outcomes. For example, the addition of UCAS data will enable researchers to compare individuals who made the same application decisions but ended up in different institutions - or who may have made different choices if they had applied to university with actual rather than predicted grades - to explore whether the benefits of going to university remain the same. In future, data on applicants of all ages will be added to LEO.

### **Inter-Departmental Business Register data**

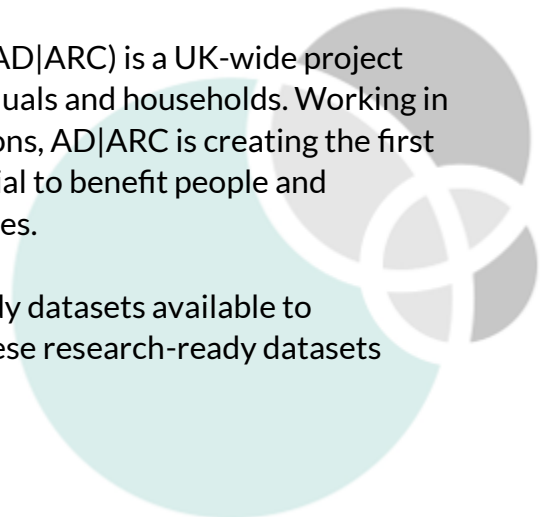
The Inter-Departmental Business Register is a comprehensive list of businesses that pay Value-Added Tax (VAT) or operate a Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) scheme. Linking it to LEO allows researchers to distinguish the type of business in which an individual works (via a pseudonym – a numerical code used instead of the business’s name to prevent identification of businesses or individuals).

Researchers can access some information about that business, such as the industry in which it is based. They can also see the characteristics of people who work together, and whether people who are trained in particular subjects go on to work in similar industries. This will allow the research community to address important questions about the links between education, skills and productivity, and how this varies across firms or industries.

## **Administrative Data | Agricultural Research Collection – England and Wales**

Administrative Data | Agricultural Research Collection (AD|ARC) is a UK-wide project linking de-identified data associated with farming individuals and households. Working in collaboration with government and academic organisations, AD|ARC is creating the first UK-wide dataset focused on agriculture. This has potential to benefit people and households in UK agriculture, and wider rural communities.

This year, the AD|ARC team has made two research-ready datasets available to accredited researchers, covering England and Wales. These research-ready datasets





consist of two tables: a 'farming individual'-level table; and a 'farming household'-level table; as well as matched rural control groups in both England and Wales.

### **AD|ARC England research-ready dataset**

The AD|ARC England dataset is available to apply to access from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Secure Research Service. It contains information from:

- 2011 Census of Population
- 2010 Rural Payments subsidy data
- 2010 EU Farm Structure Survey
- 2010-2020 Inter-Departmental Business Register.

### **AD|ARC Wales research-ready dataset**

The AD|ARC Wales dataset will soon be available to apply to access from the Secure Anonymised Information Linkage (SAIL) Databank. It contains information from:

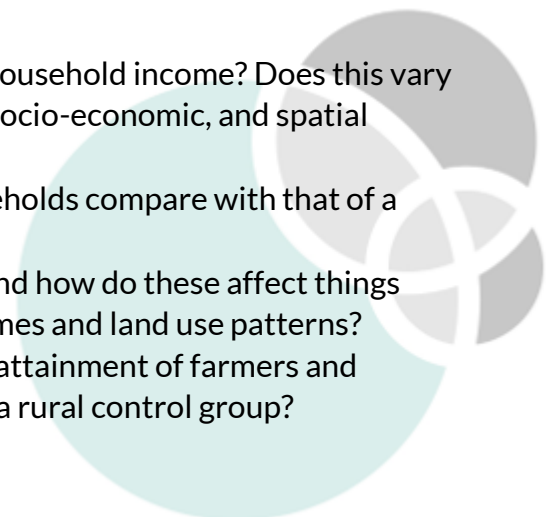
- 2011 Census of Population
- 2010 EU Farm Structure Survey
- 2010 Rural Payments subsidy data.

Additional de-identified health and education datasets held by the various UK government administrations will be linked in future where available – the availability of these will vary by nation. Data for Scotland is anticipated to be available in the coming year and Northern Ireland will follow.

### **Research themes for AD|ARC**

AD|ARC data can be used to explore a wide variety of policy-relevant research themes and questions. For example:

- How important is farm income as a share of total household income? Does this vary depending on different farm business, household socio-economic, and spatial attributes?
- How does the health of farmers and farming households compare with that of a rural control group?
- What are the characteristics of farm households and how do these affect things such as engagement with environmental programmes and land use patterns?
- What is the relationship between the educational attainment of farmers and farmers' spouses or partners, and that of adults in a rural control group?



## Ministry of Justice Data First: Cross-Justice System - England and Wales

The new Data First: Cross-Justice System dataset for England and Wales links Ministry of Justice (MoJ) data from across the justice system. It provides an unprecedented opportunity to explore cross-cutting questions about the overlaps and intersections between users of different types of justice services, as well as repeat users within services.

De-identified data is available on an individual person- and case-level; from criminal prosecutions in the magistrates' courts and Crown Court, through to periods spent in prison custody or under supervision of the probation service. Additionally, where data quality and linkage allows, the cross-justice system link has also been expanded to enable family and civil courts data to be linked with criminal justice data sources for the first time. Content has also been refreshed to now include data up to 2023.

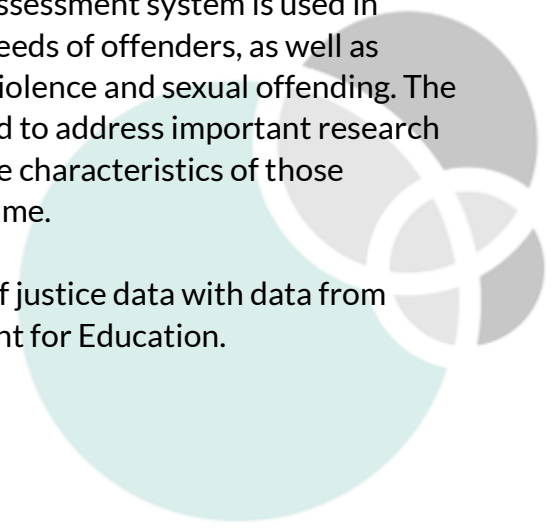
The Data First: Cross-Justice System – England and Wales dataset can be used to address a variety of potential research questions, such as:

- How can we better understand how problems in different parts of the justice system interact with and reinforce each other?
- Who are the 'repeat' users across the justice system?
- Does involvement in other areas of the justice system influence criminal (re)offending?
- What works to enable effective outcomes across the justice system?

The MoJ's Areas of Research Interest sets out further details on the key evidence gaps it is hoped the data will help to address.

**Offender assessment system:** The cross-justice system dataset also includes data from the offender assessment system (OASys). The offender assessment system is used in prisons and probation services to capture the risks and needs of offenders, as well as specialist assessments covering areas such as domestic violence and sexual offending. The OASys data includes over 1,100 variables and can be used to address important research gaps for policymakers, by yielding deeper insights into the characteristics of those convicted of offences in England and Wales for the first time.

The Data First programme is also enhancing the linking of justice data with data from other government departments, including the Department for Education.



Engagement work with the academic community has expanded recently via a series of university roadshows, which raise awareness of and encourage applications to use the datasets. Data First is also developing new resources and training courses to provide overviews of the data and the application process. These will be supported by synthetic versions of linked data assets that will also enable early proposals and analytical plans to be developed from a more informed perspective.

On-going academic collaboration was also recognised with the Data First team being awarded the Collaboration Award at the Analysis in Government Awards 2024, for their work ‘harnessing the power of linked data and academic collaboration to improve justice outcomes’.

## **Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings linked to PAYE and Self-Assessment data – England, Scotland and Wales**

This new ADR UK flagship dataset represents a significant advancement in the potential for labour market analysis. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) has been linked to Pay As You Earn (PAYE) and Self-Assessment data, provided by His Majesty’s Revenue & Customs (HMRC). This newly-linked data will enable a comprehensive understanding of the labour market, providing researchers with opportunities to examine wage and employment dynamics in a way not previously possible.

### **About the dataset**

The ASHE-PAYE and Self-Assessment dataset combines detailed personal, employment, and job characteristics with PAYE and self-employment income data. It covers the 1% of the working population randomly selected for ASHE. The linkage brings together ASHE data from tax years 1997-2018 with PAYE data for 2015-2019 and Self-Assessment data for 2011-2018. The linked de-identified data includes:

- **Personal characteristics:** Age, gender, and residential location
- **Employment information:** Periods of employment and self-employment, number of jobs
- **Job characteristics:** Earnings from employment, income from self-employment, number of jobs, working hours, paid hours, occupation, and pensions
- **Employer characteristics:** Employer identifier, size, industry, legal status, and workplace location(s).



Through the integration of PAYE and Self-Assessment data, this data linkage provides information about the labour market, filling the gap between the annual ASHE surveys, for a random 1% of the workforce.

With this data researchers can examine a range of questions, for example:

- Which types of employees also have income from self-employment and what share of their earnings is accounted for by self-employment?
- What does inequality look like across the wage distribution when we include income from self-employment alongside earnings?
- How volatile are employee earnings over the course of a year?
- How large is the gender wage gap or earnings gap when considering all earned income and total compensation?

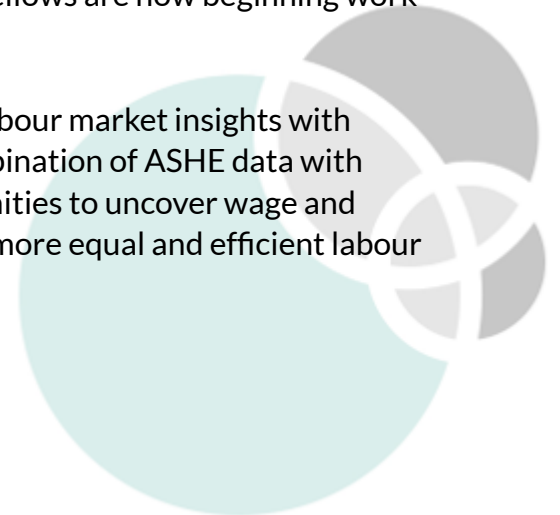
## **Behind the scenes**

The Wage and Employment Dynamics team worked closely with government, academic and professional stakeholders to produce this ADR UK flagship dataset. This included engaging with a stakeholder group from HMRC to identify the dataset's potential applications and the needs of users. The team has worked closely with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to exchange information about the data structure for the creation of a quality and reliable dataset. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation has provided a wealth of vital feedback too, greatly enhancing the data's quality assurance. These insights will help ensure the data can support a diversity of research objectives.

## **ADR UK Research Fellowships**

The ASHE linked to PAYE and Self-Assessment dataset, and the ASHE linked to 2011 Census dataset, were both in scope for the 2024 round of ADR UK Research Fellowships funding. In March, the Wage and Employment Dynamics team held a webinar to introduce these flagship datasets to potential applicants, facilitating discussions about potential research applications. Newly-funded ADR UK Research Fellows are now beginning work on projects using the datasets.

There is significant potential for researchers to produce labour market insights with tangible societal benefits using this new dataset. The combination of ASHE data with PAYE and Self-Assessment data will provide new opportunities to uncover wage and employment inequalities, informing decisions to ensure a more equal and efficient labour market.



## Northern Ireland Census 2021 Comprehensive Microdata

In autumn 2024, the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) will make a standalone, de-identified dataset of all enumerated Census returns available to accredited researchers in the NISRA trusted research environment. The new dataset will enable exploration of a range of research themes, including:

- **Cultural:** Assessing the changing landscape of diversity in Northern Ireland (national identity, ethnicity, religion, country of birth and language knowledge)
- **Provision of care:** Comparing individual and household characteristics of stay-at-home parents to working parents
- **Housing:** Assessing family composition (e.g. living in a couple or lone parents) for homeowners and private or social renters in Northern Ireland
- **Employment:** A demographic and occupational profile of self-employed workers in Northern Ireland
- **Ageing population:** Assessing the characteristics of the elderly population who live at home.

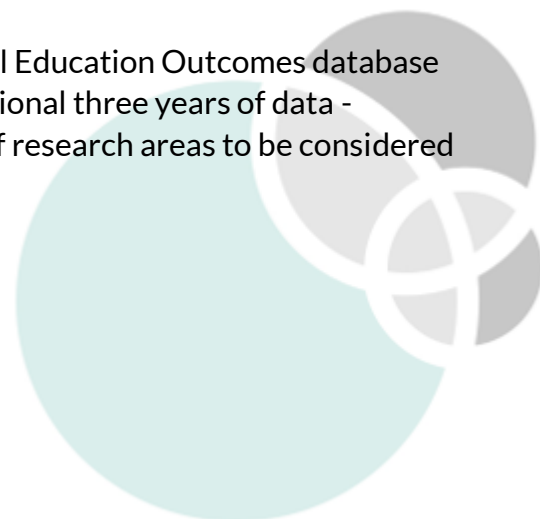
## Education Outcomes Linkage – Northern Ireland

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) will release the second phase of the Education Outcomes Linkage (EOL) data in autumn 2024.

The EOL dataset contains longitudinal post-primary schools' data for pupils aged 14 years and over in Northern Ireland. It links together a number of datasets held by the Department of Education in Northern Ireland:

- the Schools Census (including attendance data)
- the School Leavers Survey
- the Exams Database.

EOL is the first stage of the development of a Longitudinal Education Outcomes database for Northern Ireland. This second phase includes an additional three years of data - 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22. This will allow a range of research areas to be considered including:



## **Supporting the 14-19 Strategy**

The Department of Education and the Department for the Economy work closely together on cross-cutting issues related to the education and training provision for 14- to 19-year-olds. The EOL will offer a baseline to enable the departments to assess the impact of the strategy on young people's educational outcomes.

## **Analysing the impact of Covid-19 on young people's outcomes**

The first phase of EOL data, and the baseline for the project, came from before the Covid-19 pandemic. The new data will allow for the assessment of young people's outcomes pre- and post-Covid-19.

## **Addressing Department of Education policy needs**

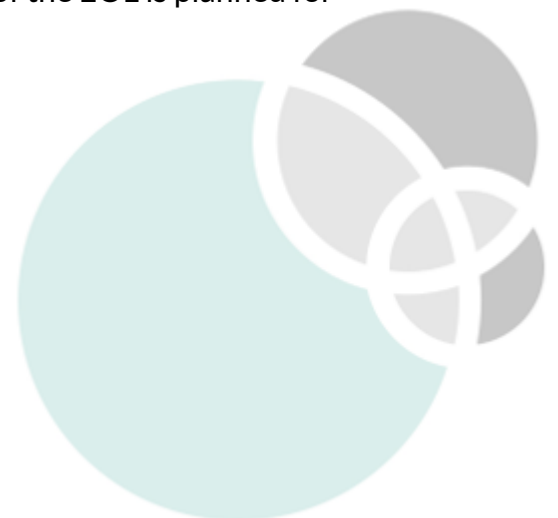
The Department of Education has previously identified policy needs in relation to the best predictors of educational attainment, the impact of free school meals for those on the threshold of eligibility, and an exploration of special educational needs outcomes.

Research using the EOL on themes such as the impact of special educational needs, factors influencing under achievement in education and educational outcomes for newcomers are specifically relevant to informing policy development.

In addition to these broad research themes, the EOL for 2018/19 is already enabling research across a number of specific areas. So far projects have commenced or are being developed as follows:

- Post-primary school size and educational outcomes in Northern Ireland
- Social inequalities in education in Northern Ireland
- Educational outcomes for newcomer pupils in Northern Ireland.

A significant in-person launch event for the second phase of the EOL is planned for October 2024.



## **Cross Government Administrative Dataset – Northern Ireland**

The Cross Government Income Administrative Dataset (CGIAD) is an income dataset for Northern Ireland that will be released in autumn 2024. The CGIAD dataset is an ADR Northern Ireland initiative involving a collaboration between the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and the Department for Communities.

It is a cross-sectional household level dataset containing income data from:

- social security benefits
- child benefits
- housing benefits
- earnings
- tax credits
- savings

for the 2018/19 year.

The CGIAD will support research aligned with the department's key outcomes as detailed in Building Inclusive Communities - Strategy 2020-2025. This includes the delivery of an anti-poverty strategy supported by evidence-based proposals, as well as enhancing citizen-focused services and interventions through an ongoing process of customer insight, data analytics, research and analysis.

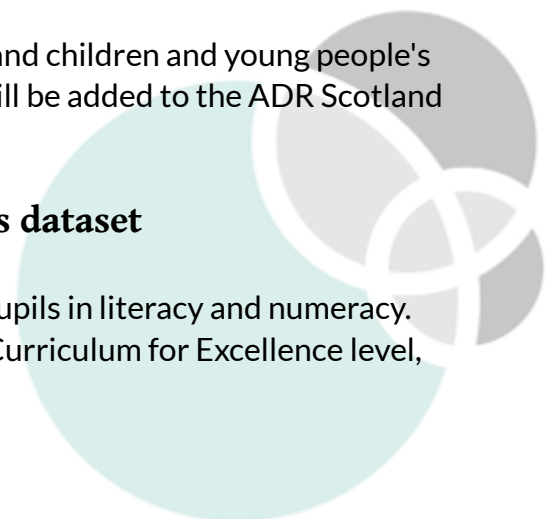
The CGIAD will also support the Department for Communities' priority of delivering with partners on cross-cutting issues, including homelessness, place and deprivation-based approaches, and employability, to deliver a sustainable and effective set of anti-poverty interventions.

## **Data on children and young people – Scotland**

A suite of new and updated datasets covering education, and children and young people's wellbeing, have been made available. Two new datasets will be added to the ADR Scotland Safe Haven:

### **Achievement of Curriculum for Excellence levels dataset**

This provides information on the performance of school pupils in literacy and numeracy. The data reports on pupils' achievement of the expected Curriculum for Excellence level,



based on teachers' professional judgements. The data covers school years 2016/17 to 2021/22, for all Primary 1, Primary 4, Primary 7, and Secondary 3 pupils in publicly funded mainstream schools in Scotland. It also covers all pupils based in publicly funded special schools and units.

This dataset could be used to provide a measure of prior attainment in any education-related project in Scotland. As Scotland does not carry out formal standardised tests, such as the national curriculum key stage tests in England, this is the only dataset that can allow prior attainment to be considered. It could also be used to look at children's progression through primary school and how this later impacts on school leavers' qualifications. The dataset could be used to analyse how early absences in primary school affect both primary and secondary attainment levels.

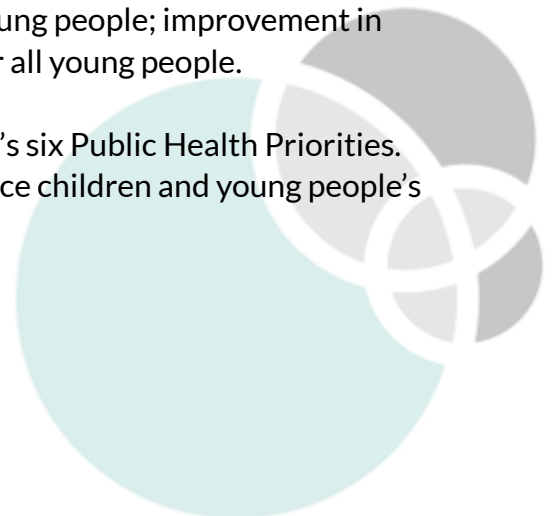
From a methodological perspective - as these are teachers' professional judgements on pupils' achievements - this dataset could be used to look at the accuracy of teachers' early judgements on pupils' achievements, compared to their later educational attainment. This could enable exploration of the accuracy of these judgements, but also how they vary by factors such as race/ethnicity, gender, social class and poverty. The resulting research findings could then be used to identify opportunities to improve educational attainment, reduce bias based on equality group membership, and close the attainment gap.

## **Health and Wellbeing Census**

This is a Scottish local authority data collection covering children and young people's health and wellbeing. Scottish Government has collected nationally consistent data from 16 local authorities for reporting, and this dataset is being made securely available for research.

Children and young people's wellbeing is important for their healthy development and long-term outcomes into adulthood. In Scotland, the National Improvement Framework lays out the importance of placing the human rights and needs of every child and young person at the centre of education. Key areas of focus include: closing the attainment gap between the most and least disadvantaged children and young people; improvement in skills; and sustained, positive school-leaver destinations for all young people.

Health and wellbeing in early years formed one of Scotland's six Public Health Priorities. The data can help us better understand factors that influence children and young people's attainment, achievements and long-term outcomes.





There are a range of research questions that can be undertaken with this dataset due to the richness of the data collected. Research could explore:

- children's peer and family relationships and how these impact on children's wellbeing
- children's health behaviours and how these vary by equality group membership, engagement in school, and the quality of family and peer relationships
- how social media use impacts on children's lives.

This is just a snapshot of the wealth of research that could be undertaken with this dataset.

## **Nursing and Midwifery Council Register linked to Census 2021 – England and Wales**

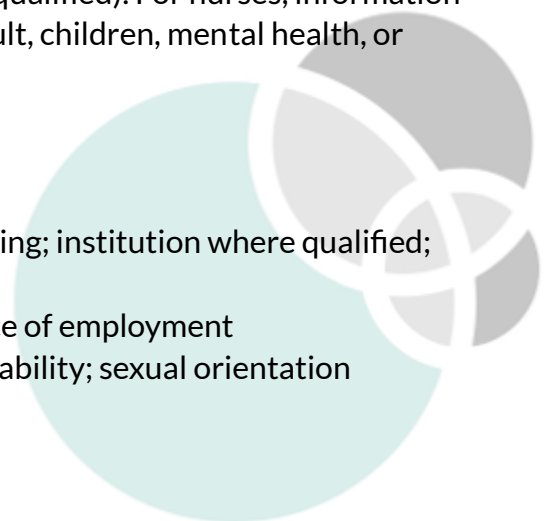
The Nursing and Midwifery Council Register linked to Census 2021 – England and Wales is a new dataset that brings together data to enhance our understanding of the wider dynamics of the nursing and midwifery professions, which can help to support regulation of these key professions.

The dataset was made available for accredited researchers to apply to access in the Integrated Data Service. This marks the first ADR UK flagship dataset that can be accessed in this way. The Integrated Data Service is the new cloud-based trusted research environment being delivered by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC) holds a register of everyone meeting the standards required to practise as nurses, nursing associates and midwives across the UK. Data made available from the NMC register includes information on the individual's length of time on the register, and whether the individual is a qualified practising nurse, nursing associate, or midwife (or whether they are dual qualified). For nurses, information is also included on whether they are registered as an adult, children, mental health, or learning disability nurse.

Data that might be used in research includes:

- **Professional information:** Country of initial training; institution where qualified; pre- and post-registration qualifications
- **Geographic information:** Place of residence; place of employment
- **Personal information:** Age; gender; ethnicity; disability; sexual orientation



- **Employment information:** Scope of practice; work setting; date of leaving the register (2018 – 2021).

Linkage of this data to the Census 2021 for England and Wales enables analysis of the demographic, geographic and social dimensions of the nursing and midwifery professions. This might include people's experiences of health, housing and caring responsibilities.

Research using the dataset has the potential to generate better evidence on the drivers of recruitment, retention and professional progression, informing decisions in policy and practice to improve these measures. Ultimately, there is potential for significant benefits to the UK public, as the research could inform improved support for nursing and midwifery professionals in delivering vital healthcare.

The dataset is the result of a collaboration between Edinburgh Napier University and the Scottish Centre for Administrative Data Research (part of ADR Scotland), the NMC, and the ONS. Work is continuing to enable data to be made available across the UK, including through the SAIL Databank and the Scottish National Safe Haven, for accredited researchers and approved projects.

## **Service Leavers Database – Scotland**

Launched in November 2018, the UK-wide 'Strategy for our Veterans' sets clear 10 year goals to ensure veterans and their families feel valued, supported and empowered. By committing to this strategy along with the other governments of the UK, the Scottish Government has pledged to achieve a shared vision, principles and outcomes. The Scottish Government's plan for taking forward the strategy was first published in January 2020 and refreshed in August 2022. As part of this plan, the Scottish Government committed to improving the use and analysis of veterans' data.

The Service Leavers Database captures those who have left the UK armed forces since 1975. Information is captured on:

- when they left the forces
- the length of time they served
- whether they served as regular or reservist
- whether they were part of the Royal Navy, Army or Royal Air Force
- and their level of seniority on leaving.

Data specific to Scotland is currently in the early stages of being added to the Scottish National Safe Haven and will be available by the end of 2024.



ADR Scotland is scoping out research questions the Service Leavers Database could help to address, in collaboration with organisations and charities with responsibilities towards veteran communities and wellbeing. This will include linking the Service Leavers Database to other datasets such as the 2011 and 2022 Scottish Censuses. The census linkage will enable insights into the regional differences in where former veterans live, their social circumstances, their health, and more specifically to understand variation between those who served in the army, navy or airforce.

The Service Leavers Database has considerable potential for public good research. With the inclusion of a question about veterans in the 2022 Scottish Census, the dataset offers the opportunity to develop a far better understanding of the veteran population and their needs. It is hoped that early analysis of the data will encourage further studies, which can generate insights for policymakers and those providing services and support to veterans.



# Our impact

Across the partnership, ADR UK's work is making a real-world impact – transforming the use of administrative data to improve people's lives. Here are some examples from this year.

## Improving strategies to support children and reduce offending

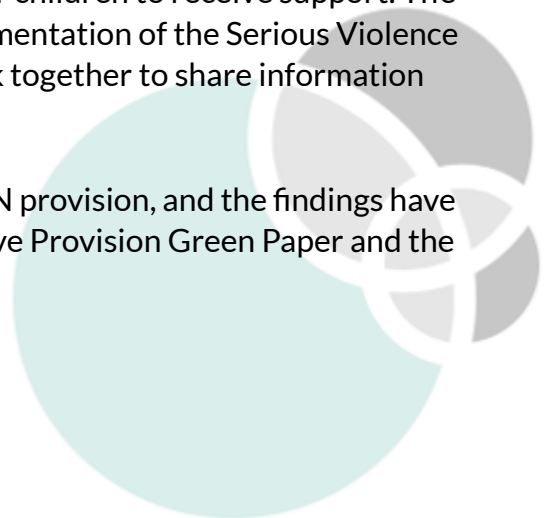
Research using an ADR England flagship dataset found that children with particular characteristics – including being known to children's social care and having special educational needs (SEN) - were over-represented among those cautioned or sentenced for a criminal offence. The findings have been used to inform policy programmes aiming to reduce serious violence. They were also featured in a key UK government policy paper on special educational needs provision and an independent review of children's social care.

Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Department for Education (DfE) researchers studied the social care, educational and demographic characteristics of children in England, as well as their interactions with the criminal justice system. They used the MoJ and DfE linked dataset – England, which is available for accredited researchers to apply to access via the Office for National Statistics Secure Research Service.

The research found that among children within the dataset who had been cautioned or sentenced for an offence, children who had been classified as children in need or children who are looked after were over-represented. Similarly, children who were recorded as having had SEN provision were over-represented, and this over-representation was higher among those cautioned or sentenced for a serious violence offence.

Two targeted policy programmes – the Alternative Provision Specialist Taskforce and SAFE – have used these findings in their decision-making around reducing serious violence, including refinement of the referral criteria for children to receive support. The research has also played an important role in the implementation of the Serious Violence Duty, which requires councils and local services to work together to share information and target interventions.

The research also has the potential to better inform SEN provision, and the findings have been featured in the SEN and Disabilities and Alternative Provision Green Paper and the Independent Review of Children's Social Care.



## **Informing policy and practice around prevention of self-harm, suicide ideation and death by suicide in Northern Ireland**

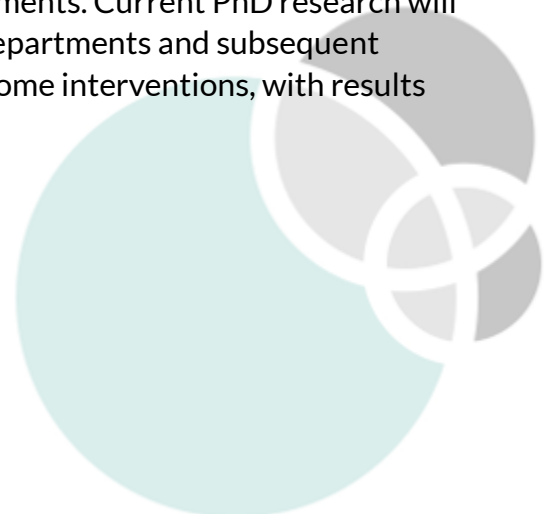
To prevent any disease or cause of death, we first have to understand the biggest risk factors for that outcome and which populations are most at risk. This allows policymakers and practitioners to target public health interventions. While it is nearly impossible to predict who will sadly take their own life, there are some factors that indicate higher risk for death by suicide, the strongest of which is previous instances of self-harm or attempted suicide. ADR Northern Ireland research using linked administrative data has generated new insights, used to inform a review of a government suicide prevention strategy.

The Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm (NIRSH) – the only one of its kind in the world – puts Northern Ireland at a distinct advantage in using data to better understand, and hopefully prevent, death by suicide. ADR NI researchers have been linking the de-identified, population-wide NIRSH data with other administrative sources of health data and mortality data to improve understanding of self-harm, suicide ideation and death by suicide in Northern Ireland.

Findings from this study are informing an internal Department of Health review into the Protect Life 2 Suicide Prevention Strategy. The research has provided recommendations not only for service intervention to reduce rates of death by suicide, but for investment in the NIRSH itself.

The researchers presented to the All-Party Group on Suicide Prevention at the Northern Ireland Assembly in January 2024. Following this presentation, a letter was written by Members of the Legislative Assembly to the Minister for Health, regarding investing in and making use of the NIRSH in understanding and preventing suicide and self-harm.

Findings have also highlighted a gap in national clinical guidelines on how to respond to self-harm/suicide ideation in hospital emergency departments. Current PhD research will attempt to utilise data on presentations at emergency departments and subsequent repeat instances or mortality to evaluate the impact of some interventions, with results expected in 2025.



## **New linkage of nursing and midwifery data paves the way for future insights**

An ADR Scotland-led project has, for the first time, linked a national professional register – the Nursing and Midwifery Council – to the latest 2021 Census for England and Wales. This demonstrates the potential of administrative data to facilitate a better understanding of key occupational groups and support informed policy decisions. One ambition is to act as a pathfinder to enable similar linkages in other sectors.

The project is the result of an innovative collaboration between the Scottish Centre for Administrative Data Research (SCADR), the Nursing and Midwifery Council and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). It also marks the first new ADR UK linked dataset to be added to the Integrated Data Service, which is being delivered by the ONS. This could enable linkage to other data, such as the Census 2021 for England and Wales.

SCADR researchers have worked closely with Nursing and Midwifery Council analysts, sharing their knowledge of censuses, administrative data, coding expertise, a knowledge of 'R' (a programming language) and geographic indices to support preparation of the data and its use for research purposes.

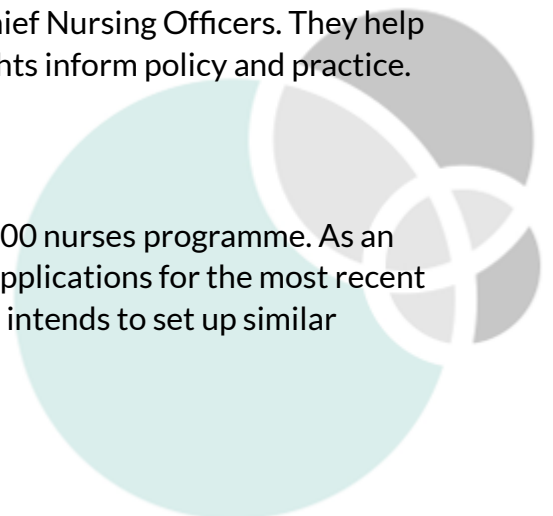
### **Policy-driven research**

Workforce capacity challenges are a timely topic to explore. There are currently over 800,000 nurses, nursing associates and midwives in the UK. Their work is key to health and social care but there is much we don't know about these vital professions. Initial analysis of the data is underway, aiming to address evidence gaps including learning about the occupations taken up by registrants, and the social dimensions of recruitment and retention.

The project team has a well-established advisory group made up of partners and representatives from across the UK, including the Royal College of Nursing, the Royal College of Midwives, the Queen's Nursing Institute and Chief Nursing Officers. They help to share research priorities and ensure that research insights inform policy and practice.

### **Further investment**

The data will be used as part of a study evaluating the 50,000 nurses programme. As an ADR UK flagship dataset, it was included in the scope for applications for the most recent round of ADR UK Research Fellowships funding. The team intends to set up similar linkages with Scotland and Northern Ireland censuses.



## **Reducing care home admissions: Care & Repair advice and home adaptations**

ADR Wales research showed the effectiveness of a charity programme aiming to help older people live independently. This led to increased government funding to the programme, allowing more people to benefit.

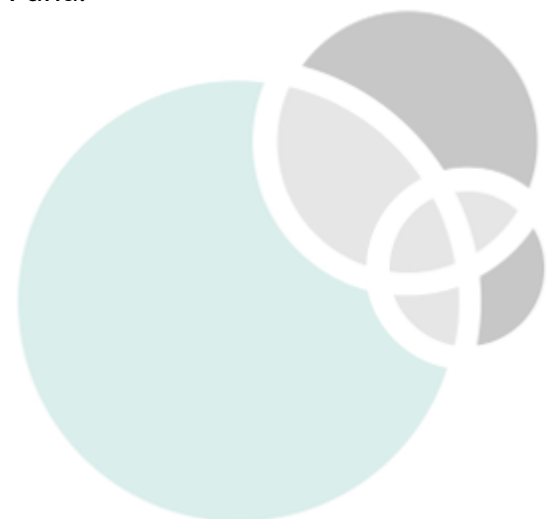
Care & Repair Cymru is a charity consisting of 13 agencies across Wales, which helps older people to live independently in warm, safe, accessible homes. The organisation is funded by a mix of Welsh Government funding; national and local funding applications to local authorities, local health boards; the National Lottery; and partnerships with public organisations.

A team of analysts, including ADR Wales researchers, assessed the risk of care home admissions for people with different frailty levels. They compared this risk for people who received Care & Repair home advice and modification interventions, against a control group who did not.

The study findings indicated that the Care & Repair service helped to prevent care home admissions for moderately and severely frail individuals.

This evidence helped inform the Welsh Government decision to increase funding to Care & Repair agencies in Wales. Capital funding has increased from £1.6 million to £3 million in the last two years, and revenue funding has increased from £4.3 million to £5 million. These funding increases have taken place despite ongoing budgetary pressures.

As a result of the increased funding, Care & Repair agencies across Wales are now able to help more older people to maintain their independence. This alleviates pressure on care home services and provides value for public money. The Welsh Government is also encouraging Regional Partnerships Boards to invest in housing adaptations as a preventative intervention through the Housing with Care Fund.



## Research generates insights to help combat serious and organised crime

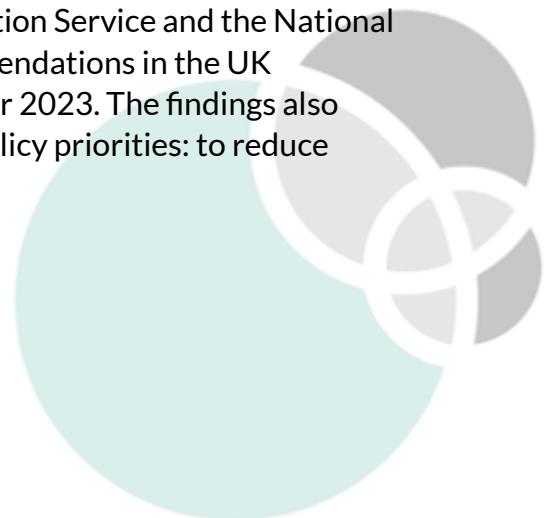
Research conducted by an ADR UK Research Fellow explored the nature and outcomes of cases related to serious and organised crime (SOC). The findings fed into key policy discussions within government and supported a government strategy. The research was carried out in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Secure Research Service, and was one of the first projects to use datasets made available through the Ministry of Justice Data First programme, which is funded by ADR UK.

Led by Dr Tim McSweeney, this work drew on 12.6 million linked records from the criminal courts and prison system. It focused on SOC cases heard before the Crown Court in England and Wales between 2013 and 2020. This research provides new understanding of how defendants charged with serious and organised crimes interact with the criminal courts, generating key insights for policymaking. These insights are especially relevant to the departmental priorities of the Ministry for Justice and the National Crime Agency.

The research found that:

- 6% of Crown Court appearances and 3% of cases met the definition of SOC
- 83% of SOC-related Crown Court appearances involved a male defendant
- at a local authority level, SOC-related appearances were concentrated in the North-West and Midlands
- fewer SOC defendants reappeared at court for further charges (28% vs. 38%) or were recalled to prison (2% vs. 8%) within two years, compared with other defendants
- offence profiles differed between SOC-related Crown Court appearances and those involving other defendants - notably an over-representation of drug offences (57% vs. 15%).

This research has fed into policy discussions with various government departments including the Home Office, His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service and the National Crime Agency. It provides evidence to support the recommendations in the UK Government's current SOC strategy published in December 2023. The findings also provide new insights to support the Ministry of Justice's policy priorities: to reduce reoffending and protect the public from serious offenders.





# Looking forward

ADR UK will continue progress towards meeting our objectives in the final years of our current funding period, which runs until 2026. Activities will remain aligned to our national partnership strategies, which lay out how we will achieve our shared aims.

ADR UK has commissioned an externally-delivered evaluation of the progress of the programme, to assess the impact and economic benefits of our work across the partnership. This will be completed in October, to inform our business case for future funding.

ADR UK will continue to work closely with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in ensuring a smooth transition from the ONS Secure Research Service to the Integrated Data Service, ensuring this service meets the continued needs of external researchers going forward. In the longer term, ADR UK remains committed to its mission of transforming the way researchers access the UK's wealth of public sector data, and will continue to make the case for funding that supports this.

With a growing body of research insights across our partnership, ADR UK will continue working to translate these into evidence-informed improvements to policy and practice. ADR UK is partnering with the National Centre for Social Research to produce a report summarising the evidence on the experiences of young people in and after leaving social care, with the ambition to stimulate political uptake of the research. Connecting Society, ADR UK's new podcast will launch later this year, showcasing the potential benefits of administrative data research to policymakers and the public alike.

ADR UK will continue to collaborate with partners across the research sector to advance the use of public data for the public good. We look forward to supporting Phase 2 of the DARE UK (Data and Analytics Research Environments UK) programme, which will focus on testing the recommendations from Phase 1 and building on the work the programme has delivered to date.

As a core funder, ADR UK will also continue to support and contribute to the Public Engagement in Data Research Initiative in collaboration with partners. We have plans to engage with the research community and advocate for the use of administrative data at sector-wide events, including the British Society of Population Studies, the Royal Statistical Society, and the International Population Data Linkage Network conferences. As ever in a fast-developing field, we look forward to engaging across the sector to support and collaborate with projects breaking new ground to solve pressing challenges.

[Read more about what's planned in each partnership.](#)



This annual report was developed as a digital microsite. The PDF version you are viewing has reduced functionality and content.

View the full ADR UK Annual Report 2023-24 online at <https://reports.adruk.org/annual-report-2023-2024/>.

ADR UK (Administrative Data Research UK) is a partnership transforming the way researchers access the UK's wealth of public sector data, to enable better informed policy decisions that improve people's lives.

To find out more, visit [adruk.org](https://adruk.org)

Get in touch with us via:

✉ [hub@adruk.org](mailto:hub@adruk.org)

🐦 [@adr\\_uk](https://twitter.com/adr_uk)

ADR UK  
Economic and Social Research Council  
Polaris House  
North Star Avenue  
Swindon SN2 1UJ