

Your Personalised Government Data Usage report

produced for you by the Office of National Statistics,
delivered by the Government Digital Service,
designed and printed by All But Names & medConfidential.

April 2015

v 0.1

News for you

As custodian of your and tens of millions of other citizens' personal information, we, the Government, believe you should know how your information has been used, by whom, and what resulted from that use. This is our first report to you, covering what different parts of Government did with your data and information after you provided it to one or other Government agency.

This report is only a beginning; it is a work in progress, and at this early stage your report is far from complete. We welcome any comments and suggestions you may have to help us improve it.

Your report is compiled for you specifically, based on statutory reporting requirements and additional information that some Government Departments wish to report to you. These uses are reported to ONS on a daily basis for safe keeping. They are linked using a random per service identifier generated by your Gov.UK Verify account which is used for nothing else, and then - only when you request it, and for you alone to see - compiled into this document by ONS. Departments keep no additional records.

This month's report is just the first step. You may find more records in your report than have been promised, and hopefully there will be more next month, and onwards. The information Departments have committed to provide will always be met, but we are encouraging each part of Government to provide what it can right now, and until it can commit to always doing it on a regular basis.

When things go wrong, your report will tell you directly. The report is not about asking you to trust Government - it about giving you the information, so you know that you can.

Your report is delivered to you via the infrastructure of the Government Digital Service, but the content is created and controlled by the Office of National Statistics. The ONS follows strict procedures to protect the data that goes into creating your report and, when you ask for it, the Digital Service delivers it to you securely, no matter which service you access. No Department or official can see your report, and you should never be asked to produce it. It is a criminal offence for someone to require you to show them a copy.

There may be some uses of data in this report which are completely new to you - this is because there has never been a mechanism like this to tell you before. Your report gives us the opportunity to explain to you the benefits of those uses.

If a significant incident occurs which affects you, it will be highlighted in a big red box on the previous page. If you find anything in your report that you wish to follow up, please see the last page for actions you can take.

We hope your report proves informative.

Sir John Pullinger
National Statistician

Mike Bracken
Chief Data Officer

Contents

News for you	3
Contents	4
Operational Uses	5
Knowledge Created with your contributions	6
Knowledge from Academic Research	6
Knowledge from Commercial Data Use	7
Requests for Statistics	8
Research: ONS Longitudinal Study	8
Research: National Pupil Database	9
In case of problems	11
Access to knowledge	11

Operational Uses

When you were present:

JobCentrePlus, Manchester, M22 5RA*: 1 April, 14 April, 28 April

HM Passport Office, Manchester, M1 3HU*: 27 April, 29 April
(First Adult Passport Interview)

Online electoral roll registration, Gov.UK Website: 20 April

When you weren't present:

Job Centre Plus*: 16 April, 17 April, 26 April

Automated Number Plate Recognition: 1 April - 28 April, 30 April

Smart Meters: First of month, every month
All of your power usage for the last month.

Driving licence: 30 April
Updated photo and address details from passport application

For NHS records, please see your [Health and Social Care Data Usage report](#).

Data relating to your use of items marked * will have been sent to ONS for the production of Official and National Statistics.

There have been no reported breaches or losses of your records this quarter.

Knowledge Created with your contributions

Your data is distributed as part of a variety of datasets. Academics and researchers use them to try and learn more about all aspects of our society. The research below may have been conducted in any of the last several years, on any event since the dataset was collected. You may have been included to examine differences against the general population from those at the focus of the study.

Knowledge from Academic Research

[English as an Additional Language \(EAL\) and educational achievement in England: An analysis of the National Pupil Database](#)

The analysis in the previous chapter showed that overall students recorded as EAL lag slightly behind at KS2 in terms of average achievement. However it is well known that risks to educational attainment (such as EAL status) do not impact in isolation from others and ...

[Using linked educational attainment data to reduce bias due to missing outcome data in estimates of the association between the duration of breastfeeding ...](#)

For those with missing IQ, 7030 (79%) had information on educational attainment at age 16 obtained through linkage to the National Pupil Database. The ... 9. Linkage between ALSPAC and the National Pupil Database. The National ...

[Genetic link between family socioeconomic status and children's educational achievement estimated from genome-wide SNPs](#)

... available. For 1729 individuals, self- and parent-reported GCSE results were verified using data obtained from the UK National Pupil Database, 35 yielding correlations of 0.99 for mathematics, 0.98 for English and 0.96 for science. ...

[Academic achievement by pupil characteristics, 2014](#)

This statistical bulletin uses pupil-level data that links data on attainment and examination information at Foundation Phase and Key Stages 2 to 4 to pupil characteristics ...

[Measuring disadvantaged pupils' attainment gaps over time \(updated 29th January 2015\)](#)

... Source: National Pupil Database Top right = low attainment, almost all pupils achieve ...
0.43 0.42 0.42 Gap Indexed to months progress 10.3 10.1 10.1 Source: National Pupil Database 1. Figures for 2013/14 are based on revised data. ...

[Does neighbourhood influence ethnic inequalities in economic activity? Findings from the ONS Longitudinal Study](#)

This article aims to test whether geographical factors have an important role in explaining ethnic inequalities in transitions between economic activities. It is based on the Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study, which links together results from ...

[How robust is the calculation of health inequality trends by educational attainment in England and Wales using the Longitudinal Study?](#)

... and the limitations in the available data. Methods. Data. The data used in this study were drawn from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Longitudinal Study (LS) which is described in detail elsewhere. 16 Briefly, it is a 1% sample ...

[Estimates of ethnic mortality in the UK revisited](#)

[P Wohland](#), P Rees - 2015 - leeds.gisruk.org

... "Mortality Differentials 1991–2005 by Self-reported Ethnicity: Findings from the ONS Longitudinal Study." Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 67 (9): 743–750. ... Mortality differentials

1991-2005 by self-reported ethnicity: findings from the ONS Longitudinal Study. ...

There were 205 articles published in the time period. To read all publicly available scholarly papers that used data, and search by keywords, please see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/whatwelearnt>

Knowledge from Commercial Data Use

Commercial providers are not required to have public benefits for their activity, nor do they report use of the data. Therefore, we have no evidence of public benefit.

Requests for Statistics¹

Sources: [Business Services Organisation](#), [Department for Business, Innovation and Skills](#), [Department for Communities and Local Government](#), [Department for Culture, Media and Sport](#), [Department for Education](#), [Department for Employment and Learning](#), [Department for Energy and Climate Change](#), [Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs](#), [Department for International Development](#), [Department for Regional Development](#), [Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland](#), [Department for Transport](#), [Department for Work and Pensions](#), [Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Northern Ireland](#), [Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure](#), [Department of Education \(Northern Ireland\)](#), [Department of Energy and Climate Change](#), [Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment](#), [Department of Finance and Personnel](#), [Department of Health](#), [Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety](#), [Department of Justice Northern Ireland](#), [Department of the Environment](#), [Forestry Commission](#), [Health and Safety Executive](#), [Health and Social Care Information Centre](#), [Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs](#), [Her Majesty's Treasury](#), [Higher Education Statistics Agency](#), [Home Office](#), [Ministry of Justice](#), [National Records of Scotland](#), [NHS Scotland](#), [Office for National Statistics](#), [Office of Rail Regulation](#), [Police Service of Northern Ireland](#), [Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland](#), [The Information Authority](#), [The Scottish Government](#), [Welsh Government](#), [Youth Justice Agency](#)

{...}

Research: ONS Longitudinal Study

- [Neighbourhoods and the creation, stability and success of mixed ethnic unions](#) - University of St Andrews
No study to date has examined whether living in mixed-ethnic neighbourhoods makes it more likely for people to end up in mixed-ethnic unions, or whether those in mixed-ethnic unions are more likely to move into mixed-ethnic neighbourhoods. Use of the ONS LS will allow us to explore the geography of mixed-ethnic unions in England and Wales.
- [The causal effect of schooling on social mobility: findings from a natural experiment](#) - University of Southampton
Everybody born after the 1st September 1957 was required to stay in school until at least 16 years of age. Prior to this date the minimum school leaving age was 15. This discontinuity around the 1st September 1957 creates a unique identification opportunity to identify the causal effect of additional schooling on occupational outcomes.
- [Inter-cohort trends in intergenerational mobility in England 1960-1990: income, status, and class \(InTIME\)](#) - University of Southampton
Examine whether social mobility has changed over time. It is an evolution of the current ONS-LS project 30139 by the same authors. We will analyse LS data to examine whether the association between origin and destination has changed in the various censuses
- [The escalator effect in urban labour markets](#) - University of Newcastle
The project aims at understanding how far spatial disparities in human capital arise from migration as opposed to differences between places in developing their own labour force capacity. The research also seeks to discover the impact of local human capital on individual people's productivity, and other labour market outcomes.

¹ For all datasets available to research, see: <http://www.adls.ac.uk/find-administrative-data/official-statements-of-administrative-sources/>

Research: National Pupil Database²

Welsh Government: These data will contribute to indicators in the education domain of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) Indicator analysis 2012. WIMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It and its domains are published as ranks, by lower layer super output area (LSOA), and these are not disclosive. More information on WIMD [can be found here](#).

RM Data Solutions Ltd: RM School Finder is a new, free-to-use website that presents users with a range of information about schools drawn from published DfE data in an intuitive, easy-to-navigate system. It is designed to enable parents to find schools based on the criteria most important to them. We wish to supplement the wide range of school level data already available with information about schools' recruitment patterns to enable users of the site to make realistic decisions about the schools to which their children are likely to be admitted to.

Institute for Fiscal Studies: The IFS has been commissioned by the Department for Education to conduct a quantitative impact evaluation of the new 16-19 bursary fund, using NPD data. The aim of the project is to measure the impact of the new policy on post-16 full-time participation and attainment rates. We will measure participation on the basis of pupils appearing in the relevant PLASC Year 12/13 or ILR Learner datasets. We will measure attainment on the basis of information in the relevant KS5 or KS45 Cumulative Indicators datasets

Institute for Fiscal Studies: In this project we will estimate the consequences of differences in teacher pay across local authorities for pupil attainment, as well as the underlying mechanisms behind any such effects. In particular, we will examine the consequences of discontinuities in teacher pay across teacher pay boundaries, e.g. comparing pupil attainment at schools either side of the inner London pay boundary.

Institute for Fiscal Studies: This project will investigate the potential value of encouraging parental school choice in improving the academic attainment of pupils in England. In particular, this project will identify whether parents value the academic standards of schools when choosing which school to apply to, as opposed to distance and/or other factors. This will determine whether school competition is likely to "drive up" academic standards as hoped by policy-makers.

CentreForum: This research aims to continue CentreForum's work on social mobility.

National Institute of Economic and Social Research: The analysis is for an EU funded project looking at indicators for evaluating international performance in service sectors (INDICSER). The wider project will produce activity measures across European countries for a number of service sectors, including education. The NPD will be used to undertake exploratory analysis of the relationship between school quality as measured by inspection data from Ofsted inspections and child attainment. This will cover a number of different inspection cycles. The idea is to see whether inspections data can be used to quality adjust activity data to provide better indicators of school outputs.

{and many more}

² This list is **really** outdated: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-pupil-database-requests-received>

In case of problems

If you have any questions about where your data was accessed for *operational*³ purposes, please use the guide on <https://www.gov.uk/datausage/operationalquestions> to find the correct contact for the Department that can answer your questions, and what to do should the answer you receive raise other concerns.

If you have any other questions about the content of this report, please contact enquiries@ons.gov.uk

Access to knowledge

From April 2014, all new publicly-funded research is required to be open access, with unrestricted online access to peer-reviewed scholarly research. Research funded earlier than this, or outside the UK, may require payment of an additional fee per reader.

The Government is considering mandating all publications that use public data must be open access. We would appreciate your views on this. Please email any comments to openaccesscomments@ons.gov.uk

Please note: If you have opted out of your data being included in data releases, your report will continue to show you research resulting from releases prior to your objection being implemented. At this point, not all data flows currently have a mechanism by which you can withdraw your consent to such research. We are working to honour citizen choice where it does not currently apply.

³ Brief definition of 'operational'

For where you will be seeing this next, please contact
coordinator@medconfidential.org