

CeLSIUS News

Issue 1

September 2002



Important dates for your diary

11 Oct 2002

CCSR meeting on SARs
at the Royal Statistical
Society (see page 8 for
details)

5 Nov 2002

Workshop on using
the ONS LS in
studies of ethnicity
(see page 4 for
details)

17 January 2003

SARs training
workshop (see page
9 for details)

All comments and queries on
CeLSIUS News should be
sent to:
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Welcome to CeLSIUS News. CeLSIUS is the acronym of the new team supporting academic users of the ONS LS at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. It stands for Centre for Longitudinal Study Information and User Support.

This first issue provides background information on the ONS Longitudinal Study (ONS LS) and introduces the team at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. CeLSIUS News will keep you informed about:

- dates of training workshops and meetings;
- technical issues and other developments;
- news from the ONS team and users of the ONS LS;
- news from related organisations;
- results of research using the ONS LS; and
- updates of projects and outputs.

CeLSIUS News will be produced three times a year. We would be pleased to receive feedback from you about the contents with any offers of contributions or requests for information you would like to be covered in future issues. Please send any comments or offers of contributions and dates of relevant meetings to celsius@lshtm.ac.uk.

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News from CeLSIUS

CeLSIUS started work in January 2002. Our aim is to provide advice, information and support to academic users of the ONS Longitudinal Study (ONS LS) and promote the use of this valuable research resource. CeLSIUS is supported under the ESRC / JISC Census of Population Programme.

Please contact us if you are thinking about using the LS or see our website to find out more: www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk.

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What is the ONS LS?

The ONS LS is a unique database linking census and vital event information for 1% of the population of England and Wales. The original sample was selected from the 1971 Census and has been followed up since with the addition of linked information from subsequent censuses, together with information on life events such as births, cancer registrations and deaths. The sample has been maintained by the addition of new births and immigrants registering with the NHS. The dataset now includes information from the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses and on vital events to 2000. Linkage of information from the 2001 Census should be completed by mid 2004.

* * *

Meet the CeLSIUS team



Emily Grundy worked in the first group set up to facilitate use of the LS (at City University) and has made extensive use of the LS to study migration, households and household change, changes in the circumstances of the older population and most recently differentials in cancer survival (with Andy Sloggett). She is a Reader in Social Gerontology and leader of the CeLSIUS team.

Steve Bond is a learning technologist with extensive experience of developing computer assisted learning, most recently for the LSHTM distance based learning programmes. He is leading the work on developing a distance based learning suite to help and guide LS users.

Lynda Clarke is a Senior Lecturer who specialises in family demography. She has particular interests in teenage pregnancy, the family circumstances of children, fathers and fatherhood, and in grandparenthood. She has used LS data in work on the family and household circumstances of children, cohabitation and other aspects of family change. Her role in the team includes editing the newsletter, advising users developing projects in the area of family demography and collaborating on the development and support of the computer assisted learning suite.

David Mayer and Alec Ross are CeLSIUS's two Research and Computing Support Officers who provide much of the hands on user support. Both provide advice on defining data sets and produce the extracts needed at the Office for National Statistics. David previously worked as the co-ordinator of two large cohort studies at LSHTM, one investigating the relationship between female infertility, its treatment and cancer incidence, and the other examining mortality and cancer incidence in airline pilots and air traffic controllers. He has also worked in the area of cancer survival using national cancer data to study trends in survival by ethnic group and socioeconomic status. Alec has a background in sociology. His experience in survey data analysis came from work in the Home Office on patterns of crime against businesses and self-reported delinquency of young people.

Andy Sloggett is a lecturer in demography with strong statistical interests and particular expertise in the analysis of longitudinal data and the use of STATA. He has used LS data in studies of deprivation and health and differentials in cancer incidence and survival and also supervised a number of student projects based on LS data. He provides advice for projects based on analyses of the mortality, fertility and cancer registration data in the LS as well as providing methodological advice.

Jo Tomlinson was previously working as a course secretary in LSHTM and has experience in other administrative posts and in library and information work. She is the Executive Officer, in charge of administrative aspects of CeLSIUS work and providing the first point of contact for users requesting information.

Associated Researchers

Cecilia Tomassini is a Visiting Research Fellow at LSHTM and Research Associate at the Department of Demographic Sciences at the University "La Sapienza" of Rome. She is a demographer with a particular interest in family and social networks at old ages, intergenerational transfers, household projections and determinants of mortality at old ages. Cecilia is working with Emily Grundy on analyses of the association between marital and fertility history and health and mortality in later life using data from the ONS LS.

Harriet Young will join the CeLSIUS team on 1 October as Research Fellow. She is a recent graduate of the MSc in Medical Demography at LSHTM, and used the ONS LS for her MSc thesis to examine the influence of deprivation and marital status on breast cancer survival. She will contribute to the development of a research programme based on the LS and will collaborate with colleagues in the CeLSIUS team on projects involving analysis of LS data.

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Online training for users of the LS

Ethnicity is the first in a series of online training modules that CeLSIUS is developing to support users of the LS. Much of the work involved in setting up this first module has gone into creating reusable elements that will both speed up the production of future modules and ease the maintenance of existing modules.

The learning objectives of the module are to enable the user to ascertain whether the LS is a suitable data source for their ethnicity study, to specify their sample population, and to specify the variables that they will need to extract from the LS. These are achieved by a process of 'guided discovery': providing online resources such as census schedules and tables of

aggregated data for the user to explore, and using multiple-choice questions to direct their exploration and provide feedback. At the end of the module is a worked example which presents a simple research question on ethnicity and goes on to answer it using the LS.

Some of the principles behind the design of the modules are listed below.

- Separation of form from content – enables module-wide redesign by modifying a few files.
- Navigation – automated so that pages can be added or removed without the need to update links on a page-by-page basis. Menus are also created automatically using the same techniques.
- Activities – in this module we use a multiple-choice question (MCQ) system created using Flash. The module checks the user's machine and enables them to install the free Flash Player if necessary. Each MCQ is embedded in a module page and reads in its question data from a separate text file that can be easily created or edited by non-technical staff.
- Data Dictionary – the contents of the LS Data Dictionary (the *formal metadata*) can be searched from the module interface. Certain MCQs ask the user to search the Data Dictionary and test them on their findings.
- Census schedules – the schedules for 1971 through to 2001 are made available as resources which the user can examine in order to answer the multiple choice questions. Each schedule is available both as a facsimile of the original form, and in a simplified format that downloads more quickly.

The ethnicity module is in the final stages of testing and completion, and will very soon be made available on the CeLSIUS website.

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Workshop on using the ONS LS in studies of ethnicity

5 November 2002
2.00 – 4.30 pm

Room 50/G3-G4
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
49-51 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DP

Programme

- 2.00 Welcome to LSHTM and introduction to ethnicity data within the ONS LS
Emily Grundy, CeLSIUS
- 2.10 Demonstration of the computer-assisted learning module on ethnicity data within the ONS LS
Steve Bond, CeLSIUS
- 2.50 Using the LS to study the demographic and workforce consequences of post-war migration in the United Kingdom
David Coleman and Martin Smith, University of Oxford
- 3.30 Break for refreshments
- 3.45 Behind the scenes: data set specification and extraction and derivation of variables
Alec Ross, CeLSIUS
- 4.00 Open forum to discuss proposals and methods for accessing data
- 4.30 Conclusion
Emily Grundy

Please let us know whether you would like to attend by emailing celsius@lshtm.ac.uk or by telephoning Jo Tomlinson on 020 7299 4634.

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The official launch of CeLSIUS

On 22 April 2002, we held an official launch event to introduce ourselves to existing users, and to encourage potential new users of the ONS LS.

A series of speakers described the origin, development and use of the LS, and presented research that has been done using it. In addition, members of the CeLSIUS team presented their plans for future support of this valuable resource.

Over 80 people attended the launch event, most of whom stayed on afterwards for the poster presentation and drinks.

For those who couldn't attend, some of the speakers have kindly allowed us to make their presentations available for download from our website:
www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/news.

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Technical issues and developments in progress

Andy Sloggett and David Mayer have provided data sets to two students using a recently derived method for producing data suitable for person-years analysis. This approach is enabled by useful Stata routines and allows epidemiological analysis which previously required a dedicated person-years program. Where data is sparse they have developed, with Kevin Lynch of ONS, a new method of disguising exact dates of death by application of a small, random time element. Death data is now available up to 31 December 2000.

Online Data Dictionary

As part of the development of the ethnicity training module (see above), we have created an online version of the Data Dictionary. This gives names and descriptions of sources of all the variables in the LS. This is now available from the Celsius web site at: www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/dataDict/ddsearch

This provides a way to search the Data Dictionary without the need to download and install the Idealist database.

Audit database

We have started to use a new audit database (called "e-work") within the CeLSIUS team to record the progress of the projects we support. E-work tracks the progress of jobs through the support process, and provides a web interface to the database where information about the project can be entered at each stage of the process. It also allows the user to see at what stage any particular job is, and to access details about what work is being done on the job by CeLSIUS.

After testing and tweaking the system within CeLSIUS, we will be making the web interface available to users so you will be able to log on and see what stage your job is at, at any time.

News from Users

Congratulations to Michal Lyons, South Bank University

Congratulations to Michal, whose LS based ESRC funded project ‘**Urban economies of England and Wales: life -cycles, life chances and migration 1971-1997**’, has been peer reviewed and awarded a grading of ‘outstanding’.

* * *

Report from Ben Wheeler, University of Bristol

‘Environmental Health Equity in England and Wales’

This study, which constitutes the basis for my PhD, essentially sets out to draw links between three themes:

1. Socioeconomic health inequalities
2. Effects of exposure to physical environmental risks on public health
3. Socioeconomic inequalities in environmental exposure

The overall research question that ties these themes together is: “*Are environmental inequalities apparent in England and Wales, and if so, do they play any part in the determination of socioeconomic health inequalities?*” There are numerous ways in which the LS data could be used to address these issues. Some environmental data already exists on the LS database, the ‘Royal Free’ variables, including two measures of air quality (smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations for a selection of urban areas) for LS members at the 1971 census. However, my research also required additional, more recent estimates of exposure to environmental hazards.

One of the major elements of the study has been the construction of several small-area environmental indices for the 1990s, attributed to 1991 census wards of England and Wales. These are intended to be analogous to deprivation indices such as the Carstairs index, and to indicate the distribution of environmental health risk

across small areas of the country. The indices use freely available environmental datasets on ambient air quality (National Air Quality Archive), large scale, licensed industrial chemical releases to the atmosphere (the Environment Agency’s Pollution Inventory), and sites registered under the Control of Major Accident Hazard regulations (from the Health and Safety Executive). These indices have been added to the LS database and

can be attributed to individuals on the basis of their ward of residence in 1991. Two further small-area variables used in this study were also added to the LS database, one a measure of area dissatisfaction (‘misery’ index, Burrows & Rhodes 1998) and the other an indicator of social fragmentation (from Congdon 1996).

A variety of datasets have been used in the course of this research to assess associations between the environmental indices and health outcomes, and to investigate whether or not consideration of environmental exposures may partially account for socioeconomic health gradients. There are two key areas where the LS data allows interesting analyses in this context. Firstly, it is possible to compare estimates of exposure to ambient air pollution for individuals in 1971 (Royal Free smoke and SO₂ variables) to those in 1991 (the ambient air quality index). This should assist with assessment of past exposure, the degree to which individual exposure changes over time, and how change is associated with socioeconomic status. Any changes are likely to be due to a combination of migration and the changing spatial distribution and nature of air pollutants. Secondly, the cancer registry data for LS members allows assessment of associations between the environmental indices and cancer incidence (with the caveat that adjustment for smoking is not possible with the LS data).

Unfortunately, PhD deadlines mean that this study will probably not use the LS data to the full extent that would be possible and valuable in addressing this research question. However, the environmental indices, and details of their methodology, will become available and will hopefully be of interest to current and potential LS users.

References

Burrows, R & Rhodes, D (1998) *Unpopular places? Area disadvantage and the geography of misery in England*. The Policy Press, Bristol.

Congdon, P (1996) *Suicide and parasuicide in London: a small-area study* *Urban Studies*, vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 137-158.

News from Related Organisations

The Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Data development

The SQL-based LS Layered Outputs and Analysis Database (LSLOAD) has been introduced to allow faster and more flexible access to the LS data than was possible in the mainframe environment. The first annual

refresh of the LSLOAD, in which data are imported from the Model 204 mainframe, formatted and recoded, is practically complete, although some lesser-used tables (e.g. stillbirths) are yet to be included. The LSLOAD now contains data complete up to the end of 2001 for most vital events, except cancer registrations. It also now reflects the effort carried out in 2000-01 on re-tracing "No Trace" records from the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. This, together with new entrants, has boosted the number of members in the LS by almost 20,000. Staff working with the NHS Central Register are continuing with the task of tracing LS members identified from early data scans on the 2001 Census. This work is well advanced (approximately 70% complete). The 2001 Census is the first to employ automatic tracing methods, which have met with impressive success - 71.33% of cases having been successfully auto-matched to date. Doubtful and untraced cases are examined manually, enabling an impressive overall tracing rate of 99.35% to be achieved. Following the completion of NHSCR tracing, processing to incorporate the 2001 Census data into the LS data repository on the ONS mainframe, and subsequent quality testing, a new LSLOAD refresh exercise will commence to provide convenient SQL-based access to the 2001 Census data. In parallel with the census linkage programme, work has commenced on an ambitious revision of LS documentation, with the aim of providing users with high quality, easily accessible metadata by the time the census data become available for analysis.

Research at ONS

The LS is a key resource for research by ONS staff, particularly in the field of health inequalities. Angela Donkin, Peter Goldblatt and Kevin Lynch recently published "Inequalities in life expectancy by social class, 1972-1999" (*Health Statistics Quarterly no. 15*, September 2002). The headline findings were that overall social class inequality has widened steadily throughout the three decades, despite a tendency for male life expectancy in social class V to catch up on the other classes in the 1990s. The article discussed important methodological questions on monitoring health inequalities using the LS, including longitudinal aspects of assigning social class.

Angela and colleagues are developing the application in ONS of multilevel modelling techniques to longitudinal data, with a project beginning shortly analysing the contribution to health outcomes of selected individual and area factors over the life course. In this and other initiatives, ONS is working with academic colleagues to learn from each other's experience and promote a "joined up" research agenda.

Yuan Huang Lee is working on an analysis of mortality in the 1990s by ethnic group. Chris White and others are working on a project, funded by the Neighbourhood Statistics initiative, testing the capability of the LS to provide measures of area change based on the social and geographical mobility of individuals between census points. Chris is also beginning a study of the social and family characteristics of women in the LS, aged 10-16 in 1971, who have remained childless.

* * *

The ESRC / JISC Census of Population Programme

There were two main developments in the ESRC/JISC 2001 Census of Population Programme over the summer - both on 1 August! A development of great importance to individual census users will be that the Census Registration Service based at the UK Data Archive has been launched and is now registering users to access the census data. The service provides a one-stop shop for all in UK higher or further education (HE/FE) to register for the following four Census Data Support Units:

- Census Dissemination Unit from MIMAS (<http://census.ac.uk/cdu>) (University of Manchester)
- Census Geography Data Unit (UKBORDERS) from Edina (<http://edina.ac.uk/ukborders>) (University of Edinburgh)
- Census Interaction Data Service (<http://census.ac.uk/cids>) (Universities of Leeds and Glasgow)
- Samples of Anonymised Records from the Census Microdata Unit, Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars) (University of Manchester)

One registration will entitle UK higher and further education census users to use all these services. The new access system for these sites uses Athens Single Sign On via personal Athens accounts. (Please note, access to the LS is not included in this system because of the special confidentiality requirements).

Current users of the four census services will need to re-register with the new Census Registration Service, in compliance with the Data Protection Act 1998; however, this process should be straightforward and speedy, taking no more than five to ten minutes.

To register, users should simply visit <http://census.data-archive.ac.uk> and follow the link to registration. Users

should have their personal Athens usernames and passwords handy as they will have to log on prior to registration. Alternatively, on first accessing one of the Census Data Support Units via Athens, the user will automatically be redirected to the registration form.

These services are free at the point of use for research, study, teaching and learning in UK HE/FE through funding from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC).

Any questions on the new registration process should be directed to the Census Registration Service (email: census-registration@essex.ac.uk; tel: +44 (0)1206 872013).

August 1 also saw Professor David Martin of the Department of Geography at the University of Southampton take over from Professor Phil Rees as programme coordinator. David's research has been concerned with geographical aspects of census data since the mid 1980s and he has played a central role in the development of the new Output Areas to be used for 2001 Census Area Statistics and Neighbourhood Statistics from 2003. One of his first priorities as programme coordinator is to complete the negotiation of data access agreements with the census agencies, ensuring access for academic users to the 2001 data through the new registration service. He can be reached at d.j.martin@soton.ac.uk.

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The Scottish Longitudinal Study: A Report by Paul Boyle, Director

The Longitudinal Study (LS) of England and Wales has been in existence for some time now and, unfortunately, Scotland is neither included, nor is there an equivalent Scottish-based study. When the ONS Longitudinal Study was originally established with the extraction of records from the 1971 Census, Scotland was part of the study. However, at a later date Scotland was dropped, not least because it became clear that the 1% sample meant that Scottish-specific studies of rare, and even relatively common, events were not feasible. Given that national statistics were, and are, funded separately in Scotland (the ONS takes responsibility for both England and Wales, while the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) funds the census in Scotland), support for the initiative required that solely Scottish studies would be feasible. The lack of a Scottish LS has since been a concern for those in Scotland interested in some of the issues that have been explored so successfully using the LS in England and Wales. In particular, the ONS LS provides a unique resource for the analysis of

cancer, mortality and fertility, three topics which are of considerable interest in Scotland where the incidence of certain types of cancer and overall mortality rates are considerably higher than in England and Wales, and where fertility rates are noticeably lower than south of the border.

This prompted a group of academics (Paul Boyle, St Andrews; Allan Findlay, Dundee; Robin Flowerdew, St Andrews; Sally Macintyre, Glasgow; Steve Platt, Edinburgh) to seek funding to re-establish a Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS) from the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council (SHEFC), through a Research Development Grant. These grants provide substantial sums to support a wide range of initiatives including laboratories, machines or, in the case of the social sciences, datasets. The success of this application and a subsequent grant from the Chief Scientist Office (CSO), which funds medically orientated research in Scotland, has allowed us to create the SLS and work is now underway with the anticipation that the job of establishing the basic SLS dataset will be completed in the summer of 2004.

Once created, the SLS will differ from the LS in a number of ways. First, it will begin with the 1991, rather than the 1971, Census. Events data and information from subsequent censuses will be included but, unless demand is great and funding can be secured, information from the 1981 and 1971 censuses will not be included. Second, it will be based on a 5% sample of the Scottish population, resulting in a much larger set of respondents for study in Scotland than a 1% sample would have provided. There will be approximately 257,000 members (who will be linked between the 1991 and 2001 censuses) and 385,000 household members (who are not linked between the censuses). Third, there will be a small number of variables that will be coded differently in the SLS compared to the ONS LS, and a smaller number that are included in the ONS LS but which will be missing from the SLS. Fourth, some variables will be included in the SLS that are not included in the ONS LS; for example, it is likely that we will be able to include marriage events in Scotland.

The team responsible for establishing the SLS is currently working on a variety of tasks. Not only do we need to link individuals between the 1991 and 2001 censuses, as well as the information about them collected in the vital events data and cancer registries, but we are also spending a considerable amount of time keying and coding information from the original 1991 forms (as some of the data from the 1991 was only coded for a 10% sample of the population, and this information is therefore missing from approximately 90% of our forms). Indeed, a major task was finding the

257,000 forms in the first place, although we are proud to report that only one could not be found!

The day-to-day team that is working on the SLS includes the Director (Paul Boyle) who is based in St Andrews and has overall responsibility for the project. The rest of the team is based in Edinburgh and includes Lin Hattersley who is the technical Project Manager, based in Edinburgh in the GROS offices. Lin has joined the group on secondment from ONS for three years, having spent ten years working on the LS there. The Project Manager responsible for the keying and coding staff is Katherine Chisholm who has previously worked for Queen Margaret College, Edinburgh, as the Year 2000 manager. Zengyi Huang is a Research Fellow responsible for programming and designing various data input, integration and manipulation systems. Zengyi joined us from the Liverpool Geography Department where he was working on a census-related micro-simulation project. Joan Nolan is the newest recruit to the team and is responsible for technical database support. Joan joined us from Polaroid where she worked as a senior analyst / developer.

If you require further information about the SLS please contact either Paul Boyle, Director, at p.boyle@st-andrews.ac.uk or Lin Hattersley, Project Manager (technical), at lin_hattersley@hotmail.com.

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The 2001 Samples of Anonymised Records (SARs)

ONS have begun work on the detailed specification for the 2001 SARs, a copy of which is available at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/2001. As part of this process, ONS are considering confidentiality implications and disclosure risk and wish to release less detail on some variables in the 2001 SARs than in the 1991 SARs.

CCSR (The Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research) has organised a meeting on **Friday October 11 at the Royal Statistical Society, London** to debate the proposals for the 2001 SARs. It is important that users have the opportunity to present their views and explain to ONS how particular proposals will affect their research plans. You can book online at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars.

The main proposals by ONS for the 2001 SARs are:

- No reduction in population threshold for the Individual SAR
- Reduction in detail on occupational coding
- Reduction in coding on ethnic group

- Some grouping of years of age
- Professional qualifications available only as a summary binary category
- Reduction in detail on type of communal establishment
- For the Household SAR, individual records only available for households with 7 or less (in 1991 the threshold was 12 individuals)

ONS wish to consider other options for making more individual detail available – for example an additional file with geographical information at regional level only.

ONS is keen to debate these issues at the meeting on October 11 and are conducting a consultation exercise on the SARs during September/October. ONS expect to make a final decision on the SAR specification by November/December 2002, with release of the data by Autumn 2003.

Registration and access

(See also the section on the ESRC / JISC Census of Population Programme, page 7).

The registration procedures for the 2001 SARs will be simple, quick and efficient. A Census Registration Service (CRS) has been developed by the Data Archive. This is available via the SARs website (www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars) or directly from the CRS (www.census-registration.ac.uk). SARs users in the academic sector will register using an Athens user ID and password. All 1991 SARs users need to re-register if they wish to access the SARs over the web. However, for people wishing to continue to analyse the 1991 SARs on their PC, there is no immediate requirement to re-register.

Academic users, once registered with the Census Registration Service, will be able to download the 1991 SARs and 2001 SARs (when available) from the CCSR web site using a number of different methods:

1. As a direct download of entire files for reading directly into SPSS, SAS or STATA.
2. Data can be explored on line using NESSTAR which also allows subsets of data to be extracted to a PC for analysis in SPSS or STATA.
3. Downloaded from the web in an integrated analysis package, NSDstat. This replaces earlier plans to use Beyond 20/20. The costs of the NSDstat software has already been met and users will simply be asked to agree to the terms of the licence.

The new and improved SARs website can be found at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars. The website contains background

information on the SARs, how to access and use the data and details of support services. Registered users will also be able to download the data directly from the website. Any comments on the SARS website would be welcome (s.smith@man.ac.uk).

CCSR will be running a series of half-day training workshops introducing the SARs. These will provide a background to the 2001 Census, the SAR specification and the research potential of the SARs. The first workshop will be held on 17 January 2003 at the Institute of Education, London, starting at 1pm. Please book on-line at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars

Research Using the LS

(CeLSIUS provides support to academic users, while the ONS supports non-academic users and some collaborative projects).

Projects Supported by CeLSIUS

Projects beginning in September 2002

Elizabeth Davies, University of Liverpool

'The leaving of Liverpool: an examination into the migratory characteristics of Liverpool'

Emily Grundy and Cecilia Tomassini, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

'Fertility, marriage and household: associations with the health and mortality of women in later life – Phase I'

Other current projects supported by CeLSIUS

Lisa Arai, Queen Mary, University of London

'Adolescent pregnancy and fertility in England and Wales'

Monica da Camara and Emily Grundy, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

'Sociodemographic factors in elder suicide in England and Wales'

David Coleman and Martin Smith, University of Oxford

'Post-war migration and the United Kingdom: evaluating the demographic and workforce consequences'

Chris Hiscock, King's College London

'Residential differentiation and identity of the service classes'

Paul Norman, University of Leeds

'Estimating small area populations for use in medical studies: accounting for migration'

Andy Sloggett and Emily Grundy, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

'Socioeconomic and sociodemographic inequalities in cancer incidence and survival in the older population of England and Wales'

Ben Wheeler, University of Bristol

'An investigation into the role of environmental factors in socioeconomic and geographic health inequalities in the UK'

Harriet Young and Andy Sloggett

'Breast cancer survival: association with socioeconomic status and social support for women in England and Wales'

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Projects Supported by ONS

Projects beginning in September 2002

Angela Donkin, Office for National Statistics

'The influence of area and individual disadvantage over the life course on mortality risk 1995-2000: a multi-level analysis'

Seeromanie Harding and Michael Rosato, Social & Public Health Sciences Unit, Medical Research Council, University of Glasgow

'Intergenerational differences in birth outcomes among ethnic groups'

Chris White, Office for National Statistics

'An examination of the social, geographical and housing characteristics of females age 10-16 in 1971 yet to give birth using the ONS Longitudinal Study'

Other current projects supported by ONS

Mel Bartley, University College London

'Mortality (by cause) and social relations 1981-2000 in England and Wales: census linked study'

Angela Donkin, Office for National Statistics

'Life expectancy by social class and NS-SEC'

Sarah Jones, Office for National Statistics

'Socioeconomic and demographic determinants of adverse birth outcome'

Yuan Huang Lee, Office for National Statistics

'A study of ethnic variations in mortality by socio-economic measures'

Richard Pereira, Office for National Statistics
'Population projections by ethnic group'

Steve Smallwood, Office for National Statistics
'True birth order'

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For a full, detailed list of all the current LS projects,
please see: www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/projects

Publications Update

You will find a list of all publications using LS data from the early 1980s to 2001 on our website at: www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/publications.

Call for information about recent publications

We are currently in the process of checking that our list is complete and would be very grateful if you could let us have full details of any additions to entries we have for your projects, and if possible a copy of any publications.

We are developing a database of publications which allow searching by keywords and types of data used. We hope this will help existing and new users to locate more easily previous work relevant to projects they are planning or undertaking.

Please see: www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk/stepbystep (step 9, "Notify CeLSIUS of publications arising") for a copy of our procedure for clearing outputs using LS data, and a form users may find helpful when sending in papers.

Thank you to those who have already informed us of their recent and forthcoming publications. Please see the list below for their details:

Bartley M and Plewis I (2002) Accumulated labour market disadvantage and limiting long term illness: data from the 1971-1991 ONS Longitudinal Study. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 31: 336-341.

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