



**The Timescapes Archive:**  
A Resource for Qualitative Longitudinal Research

Submission of Dataset output for the Research Excellence Framework

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## The Timescapes Archive

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## The Timescapes Archive: Description

The Timescapes Archive is a specialist resource of Qualitative Longitudinal (QL) data, developed under the ESRC Timescapes Initiative during 2007-12. This description of the resource is provided for the Research Excellence Framework in accordance with paragraph 58 of the Panel C criteria. It is designed to help the Sub-Panel in reviewing the nominated resource. For assessment purposes, the Archive can be accessed online via the Timescapes Archive Officer, Brenda Phillips ([b.phillips@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:b.phillips@leeds.ac.uk)), who will arrange guest registration to the Archive for HEFCE.



The Timescapes Archive was developed as part of the ESRC Timescapes Initiative for Qualitative Longitudinal Research (2007-12)([www.timescapes.leeds.ac.uk](http://www.timescapes.leeds.ac.uk)). Part of the remit of ESRC Timescapes was to build a resource of Qualitative Longitudinal Data for sharing and re-use, in a context where relatively few such resources were available through the national archive (Qualidata at the UK Data Archive). The Archive was developed over a three-year period and opened to users in mid 2010. It is built on a model of disaggregated preservation and comprises rich digital, multi-media holdings of QL data. The resource forms part of an institutional repository at the University of Leeds (originally, LUDOS, the Leeds University Digital Objects Store, now Research Data Leeds). It was designed in close collaboration with our project partners: the UK Data Archive, the Economic and Social Data Service, the University of Leeds Library, and the Timescapes Archiving project, *Making the Long View*. The Archive was developed as a complementary resource to the UK Data Archive. It conforms to international archiving standards (OAIS) and data are copied to the UKDA for longer term preservation. The appointment of Libby Bishop, who held a dual post for Timescapes and the Data Archive, facilitated the process of drawing on UKDA protocols and standards for the Archive, and in turn, refining these standards for the UK Data Archive in relation to QL data. We were also able to ensure that robust legal, ethical and contractual arrangements for data deposit and registered use were set up through the legal office of the University of Leeds.

In terms of technical development, the functionality of the resource is limited by the proprietary software platform (Digitool) upon which the Archive was built within the Institutional Repository. Under current funding we are in the process of improving the technical platform and user interface through a migration to EPrints (an open source platform which the Institutional Repository has since adopted for its holdings).

### Scientific Rationale

The Timescapes QL data resource collates small scale, ‘thick’ data to aid understanding of micro-dynamic processes and mechanisms of social change. Large scale ‘thin’ data can chart broad social trends, and measure what and how much change occurs, including where, when, for how long and in what direction, using the temporal frames of duration, sequence, and interval. QL research offer complementary forms of analysis by slicing time in complex, non linear ways. These include, for example: biography, collective-biography and history (micro-meso-macro time); the pace, velocity, acuteness or chronicity of change (intensive-extensive time); and the nature, quality, meaning and direction of change through life course or collective trajectories, transitions and turning points (past-present-future time) (Neale 2014 forthcoming). QL research discerns lived experiences against a backdrop of changing policy landscapes. It has particular power to discern the drivers and mechanisms for change, i.e. how and why and under what circumstances changes occur. It has significant potential for real world social enquiry, and for refining policy responses where people are required or seek to change their practices or adapt to changing circumstances. The value of enabling the sharing and re-use of such data is therefore growing. The process of archiving can help to generate high quality data and to scale up the resources, bringing related datasets into creative alignment to increase their analytical scope and



explanatory power. Such datasets have significant social scientific value, while their social historical value accrues over time, making the longer term preservation of these data for future use fully justified.

The Timescapes Archive has a number of **key features** which are set out below.

The **three phases of development** for this sustainable resource are also summarised here. Finally, the **holdings** of the resource are described.

## Key Features

**A New Resource with Specialist Curation** This specialist resource was developed in a context where few Qualitative Longitudinal datasets were available for secondary use. QL data needs specialist curation and stewardship because of the extended time frames for enquiry and the significant, long term commitment that QL researchers make to their empirical research and their participants: they do not simply maintain samples but sustain relationships with their participants, often over many years. QL data are often highly sensitive and a longer time span is needed for cumulative analysis and interpretation as biographies and policy landscapes unfold. There is, therefore, no clear cut-off point at which primary use ends and secondary use begins, creating disincentives to conventional archiving and sensitivities in the timing of archiving. The specialist curation and stewardship of data offered through the Timescapes Archive is therefore a necessary complement to the generic archiving of the UK Data Archive, particularly in a climate where economic pressures are fostering self-deposit and political pressures are moving toward open access.

**A Stakeholder Model of Archiving.** In order to overcome the barriers noted above, we developed a stakeholder model of archiving that is in tune with the needs of QL researchers (Neale and Bishop 2012a). Archiving under Timescapes is far from an administrative task that is tacked onto the end of a project when data are finished with. Rather than being a ‘stand alone’ activity, archiving is harnessed productively to particular research endeavours. The Archive becomes an integral part of the infrastructure for a project, built in at the design stage and serving the needs of primary researchers as well as secondary users. It supports the generation of high quality, well planned datasets and accompanying metadata (contextual data), and the safe storage of data for longer term use by the primary team. Managing and preparing QL data serves a dual purpose: it creates well organised datasets for cumulative primary use, and for eventual archiving. The production of a high quality dataset becomes a valuable output from a project, which accrues recognition through kite-marking, citations and potential entry in the REF. Data are safeguarded via informed consent, anonymising and through regulating access via the archive. Written guidance and templates have been produced on these processes, e.g. advice on data management, the layout and anonymisation of transcripts and on ethical practice (see Timescapes website, and Bishop and Neale, 2012a and b; Neale and Bishop 2012b; Neale 2013; Neale, Hughes and Phillips 2013). More broadly, the archive team provides on-going methodological, ethical and archiving support to researchers as their projects progress. For example our very popular training programme for QL researchers, now part of the White Rose Doctoral Training Centre, covers archiving, data management and the ethics of sharing and re-



using data, alongside methodologies for QL enquiry and secondary analysis, thereby building capacity in QL archiving as an integral part of the research process.

Once archived, data in the resource is managed in ways that are sensitive to the needs of the depositing team. The Archive is built around four levels of access: 1) **public access** to ‘taster’ data, 2) **registered access** to anonymised data (available to researchers with professional credentials, including academic or policy related affiliations); 3) **restricted access** to sensitive or hard to anonymise data (access depends on an application to, and permission from, the originating team); and, 4) **closed access** to embargoed data. These access levels offer flexible controls on secondary use and give depositors a stake in how the data are used and by whom. The restricted level of access has been particularly important in enabling data sharing while creating protections for the primary researchers. It provides a ‘back up’ or alternative to data anonymising, which can strip qualitative data of its meaning.

One of the interesting dimensions of the work of the archive is that, in the context of QL research, the distinctions between primary and secondary research begin to break down. Primary researchers revisit their data over time, and are encouraged to link these to other data in the resource. Primary and secondary researchers come into contact with each other through the medium of the archive and with scope for collaboration. Under Timescapes and Changing Landscapes, we have organised data sharing workshops for small teams of primary researchers, who, in the process, are simultaneously engaged in primary and secondary research and can begin to discern the scientific value of revisiting and comparing data through new conceptual and thematic lenses. Through these varied means, researchers who deposit their data with Timescapes become stakeholders in the resource, which provides a supportive infrastructure for their research.

In sum, the stakeholder model offers a productive synergy between research and archiving, working effectively with the overlapping dynamic of QL primary and secondary research practice. It supports the research endeavours of primary researchers as a necessary precursor to supporting secondary use and synthesis. This represents a new way of conceptualising archiving that is beginning to impact on research environments and agendas in the UK. These developments under Timescapes form part of broader advances in these areas; there is a discernible shift, for example, towards planning for archiving early in the data life cycle, and for collaborative models between researchers and archivists in institutional data policies (e.g. [www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/researchmanagement](http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/researchmanagement), which sets out new data management requirements for ESRC proposals). In both cases, the Timescapes Archive has played an important role in shaping debates and advancing practice.

**Supporting and Encouraging Re-use.** Beyond support for the primary depositors, the archive offers specialist facilities for data discovery and re-use. Bringing networks of thematically related datasets into a common frame enhances the potential for data linkages; we have built refined



browse and search tools into the resource to facilitate analyses of related data across (as well as within) datasets, and to aid longitudinal analysis. Data files can be searched by theme, case or

wave, mirroring the complex analysis of QL data and using conceptual and descriptive key word searching at case level. This facilitates a more complex and nuanced discovery of temporal data than is usually the case in generic data facilities. The value of these refined search facilities will be more fully realised once the resource is migrated to its new platform and improvements to the user interface are effected. We have dedicated time to building communities of users for the resource, and provided on-going support and advice to users. The Archive has been widely promoted in academic and policy related circles and in public forums through mobile exhibitions, presentations and training (funded, for example, through the ESRC Festival of Social Science, the NCRM, HEIF, and the White Rose Doctoral Training Centre). Interest in re-using Timescapes data has been very encouraging. At the close of the first phase of our operation, 215 researchers had registered to use the Archive, accessing 6,890 data files from the archive's holdings.

**A Strategically Built, Interdisciplinary Resource.** Bringing archiving into the world of research has enabled us to build collections of thematically related datasets to enhance secondary analysis. The archive is growing strategically, rather than in piecemeal fashion, drawing on cutting edge research where bodies of QL data are being generated. This has enriched the interdisciplinary scope of the resource, with data and projects represented from sociology, social policy, organisation theory, psychology, oral history, economics, health, transport studies, and environmental science. Datasets are funded from a variety of sources including the EPSRC, Scottish Government, and DoH. Our main collection, gathered under ESRC Timescapes, comprises 8 datasets that explore relationships and identities across the life course. We are currently building our second collection of datasets, on the dynamics of third sector organisations; and we have set up a network of 10 projects on the economic and environmental dynamics of poverty and welfare, which, subject to funding, will form our third major collection.

**Building Capacity for Policy and Practice** An important feature of this way of building data resources is that we are able to archive public sector, non ESRC funded studies that are not subject to Research Council archiving requirements, and to persuade the funders of the projects (the DoH, Scottish Government and the Big Lottery Fund) of the value of archiving. The DoH provided extra funding to enable the archiving of the Choice and Change study, while the Scottish Government and National Council for Voluntary Organisations datasets (the latter funded by the Big Lottery Fund) are currently being prepared for deposit under the Changing Landscapes project. For 2014-15 we have secured agreement and funding for the retrospective curation of four more non-council funded datasets (two from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, one from DWP and one from the Cheshire Lehmann Fund). In these ways, the Archive has made an important contribution to supporting and encouraging data sharing and re-use in policy and practice communities. Our experience indicates a strong interest in and willingness among policy makers and practitioners to engage in these processes; and a growing commitment to share data as part of good professional practice and to improve policy processes. However there





is a lack of impetus and knowledge at local level to make progress, which the Timescapes Archive is seeking to address in productive ways.

**Data Preservation at Institutional level.** Building a data resource as part of an institutional repository was innovative when Timescapes began. However, national data policies led by RCUK (<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/research/Pages/DataPolicy.aspx>; re-inforced by EPSRC (<http://www.epsrc.ac.uk/about/standards/researchdata/Pages/policyframework.aspx>), have since indicated a significant shift away from national archiving towards the management of data at institutional level. This is in a context where the growing volume of research data is placing stress on national archiving resources. At Leeds the need to develop an institution-wide data policy and commit resources to its implementation was advanced under the Jisc funded RoaDMaP project (2012-13 [www.library.leeds.ac.uk/roadmap-project](http://www.library.leeds.ac.uk/roadmap-project)). The Timescapes Archive formed an important case study under RoaDMaP, and, under its current funding (ESRC Changing Landscapes for the Third Sector) it remains an important test case for the development of institutional facilities for preserving, sharing and re-using research data. These developments have brought the Archive more centrally under the umbrella of the Leeds Institutional Repository, and secured the longer term sustainability of the resource.

**International Expertise.** The Timescapes Archive has played a leading role in advancing new models of archiving in Europe. In collaboration with CESSDA (Council for European Social Science Data Archives) we organised and funded an international workshop (spring 2009) hosted by the Bremen Life Course Archive. We also edited a double special issue of a journal arising from the workshop, and set up the European Qualitative and QL Archiving Network (EQUALAN) with members drawn from 14 European and Eastern European countries (Neale and Bishop 2010-11; Bishop and Neale 2010-11). The group has worked collaboratively through a series of workshops and seminars held in various countries. We have particularly close links with Qualidata (UK); the Irish Qualitative Data Archive (Maynooth); the ARK archive (Belfast); The Bremen Life Course Archive (Germany), and WISDOM (Austria), in each case developing collaborative secondary analysis plans and joint EU or national funding applications which tie archiving to cutting edge research endeavours.

**A Leading Resource.** Through the features outlined above, the Timescapes Archive has contributed to a major step change in the culture and ethos of qualitative data archiving and re-use, both in the UK and internationally, and has built capacity in primary and secondary methods of QL research.

## Phases of Development

**First phase: Timescapes Initiative (2007-12).** Our first major collection, gathered under the ESRC Timescapes Initiative programme, explores the dynamics of personal and family lives across the generations. Eight rich datasets that span the life course were archived for re-use and a ninth, a Department of Health funded study on health related life course themes, was retrospectively archived with funding from the DoH. The current holdings of data are described



below in Table 1. Through this work we have substantially increased the range and availability of QL datasets in the UK for re-use.

**Second phase: Changing Landscapes for the Third Sector (May 2013 - April 2014).** Under phase two of our development (ESRC Changing Landscapes for the Third Sector, Hughes and Neale), we are working with a network of QL research projects to synthesise evidence for policy and practice on the dynamics of third sector organisations. We are using a mixture of data sharing workshops, secondary analysis and realist synthesis of published findings. Linked to this process, we are building a collection of 3 datasets on this theme ([www.changinglandscapes.leeds.ac.uk](http://www.changinglandscapes.leeds.ac.uk)), from the *Real Times* study (Third Sector Research Centre, ESRC); the *Pathways through Participation* study (NCVO, Big Lottery Fund) and the *Changing Public Services Landscape for the Third Sector in Scotland* project (Edinburgh Napier Employment Research Unit/University of Edinburgh Business School, Scottish Government). Under this phase of development, the archive has been incorporated into the Institutional repository at the University of Leeds, giving will give a sustainable technical platform and scope for further technical and scientific development. The archive is being migrated to EPRINTs, through which we will be able to refine the user interface and more effectively support the search and retrieval functions of the resource. We are also consulting with selected Timescapes depositors and users and archiving specialists in order to effect technical improvements during this phase.

**Third Phase: Living through Hard Times (2014-18).** We have designed and submitted a proposal to ESRC for a large scale study of the micro-dynamics of poverty and welfare, through the formation of a national network of QL projects. We plan to curate ten datasets from the network to form a new and extensive collection for the Archive. Modelled on our phase two project, the research uses a mixture of primary and secondary analysis, research synthesis, and new empirical enquiry, based on the infrastructure of the archive. Using the Timescapes Archive as a test case for the growth of data resources at institutional level, we have devised a series of work packages in collaboration with UKDA for this phase of development. These explore the characteristics of specialist data and metadata; the data life cycle; data management and planning; the refinement of the EPrints technical platform for QL data; and the longer term preservation and sustainability of data across specialist and generic archives. We plan to create a dedicated website for the archive as part of this phase of development.

### Timescapes Archive Holdings

Under phase one of our funding, 2,952 files from 9 datasets were deposited and ingested into the Archive, comprising 1,152 interview transcripts and 1,800 visual, audio and other files. The majority of the data are textual, encompassing interviews, focus groups, observational notes, and so on. There is extensive visual data, including timelines, collages, network diagrams, relationship maps, photographs, and video. Audio recordings are also available. The data are complemented by extensive documentation, ranging from concise but comprehensive catalogue records, participant profiles, research design and methodology documents, anonymisation procedures, and socio-economic base data on the study participants. In some cases, detailed fieldwork notes are available, alongside information about the broader socio-demographic, economic and social





policy context in which the research was conducted. **Table 1** (below) gives summary details of the empirical projects archived under phase one of our development, including topic areas, methods, samples and waves of data.

Overall, the scale of the archiving operation is vast. In order to put this into perspective, and at a very broad brushstroke, we estimate that, at the end of our first phase of funding, these holdings represented a fifth of the number of qualitative data files held in the UK Data Archive. This is a substantial achievement given the complexities and challenges of archiving QL data, and the relatively short time frame for development during our initial set up phase. The extent of the data reflects not only a very high rate of consent among participants (over 95% agreement), but a high level of commitment to archive among QL researchers - given the right environment. Moreover the data and the accompanying metadata are in most cases of high quality. When data copied to the UK Data Archive were processed for long term preservation, normal processing times were cut approximately by half; this is due to the high quality of data preparation conducted under Timescapes.

In sum, through the ESRC Timescapes Initiative and our subsequent ESRC funding we have made a significant contribution to new forms of archiving, data sharing and re-use, as part of new agendas for the design and practice of social research in the UK. QL research is a fast growing method, as its power and potential as a way of knowing and understanding the social world is more widely realised. The Timescapes Archive is the key research infrastructure for facilitating and supporting this growth. At this stage it is a fledgling resource. Subject to further funding, we hope to consolidate and further build on the achievements outlined above.

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Table 1. The Timescapes Projects: methods, samples, waves of data and archived datasets.

Project Title and Affiliation Duration and Funding.	Methods, Waves and Samples	Details of Data Generated	Data Deposited in TS Archive.
<p><b>1. Siblings and Friends</b> Edwards, London South Bank. Social Policy</p> <p><b>Heritage funding:</b> ESRC and JRF: (2003-2005)</p> <p><b>Timescapes funding</b> Feb 2007- Jan 2011</p>	<p>In depth interviews: national sample of young people, visual/writing methods, interactive website.</p> <p>Festival of social science: interactive online event on siblinghood across the life course (with project 7). 2008; Online collaboration event with BBC Memoryshare 2009; Museum of Childhood Collaboration on 'Family Albums' weekend activities 2009</p> <p>Wave 1 2003/5 (heritage): N= 52 (age 5-13) Wave 2 2007 (TS): N= 52 Wave 3 2009 (TS): N= 45</p>	<p>Audio/text/image files, fieldnotes, common questions and base data, cultural commentaries. Written accounts of the future, relationship maps, photos, timelines, extensive fieldnotes 70 popular accounts of sibling relationships (with project 7).</p> <p>Email dialogue between project &amp; Timescapes researchers and advisory group concerning ethical issues on death of a participant Secondary Analysis: Sarah Baker</p>	<p><b><u>SAF: 911 files deposited</u></b></p> <p>Wave 1: Total files=601 Interviews=120 Visuals/Other=481 Wave 2: Total files= 160 Interviews= 120 Visuals/Other= 40 Wave 3: Total files= 150 Interviews= 117 Visuals/Other= 33</p>
<p><b>2. Young Lives &amp; Times</b> Neale, University of Leeds Sociology and Social Policy</p> <p><b>Heritage funding :</b> ESRC (NCRM): 2006-8</p> <p><b>Timescapes funding:</b> Aug 2010- May 2012.</p>	<p>In depth interviews, with age cohort of young people, focus groups, visual/ethnographic methods.</p> <p>Festival of social science event: drama workshop, exhibition of young people's work and video box evaluation of study: 2007</p> <p>Wave 1 2007 (heritage): N=29 Wave 2 2008 (heritage): N=22 Wave 3 2010 (TS): N=20 Sample boost 2011-12: Young Fathers Wave 1 2011: N= 12</p>	<p>Audio/text/image files, fieldnotes, base data, common questions, timelines, futures essays (based on NCDS life at 25); focus group data.</p> <p>Festival of Social Science funding for group activity: drama workshop and exhibition of young people's work. Video box evaluation.</p>	<p><b><u>YLT: 648 files deposited</u></b></p> <p>Wave 1: Total files=395 Interviews=29 Visuals/Other=366 Wave 2: Total files= 140 Interviews= 21 Visuals/Other= 119 Wave 3: Total files= 113 Interviews= 20 Visuals/Other= 93</p> <p><b><u>Young Fathers: 227 files deposited</u></b></p> <p>Wave 1: Total files=118 Interviews=12 Visuals/Other=106 Wave 2: Total files=53</p>



	Wave 2: 2011 N= 11 Wave 3: 2012 N= 10		Interviews=11 Visuals/Other= 42 Wave 3: Total files= 56 Interviews=9 Visuals/Other= 47
<p><b>3. Dynamics of Motherhood</b> Thomson, The Open University Sociology</p> <p><b>Heritage funding:</b> Making of Modern Motherhood, ESRC Identities and Social Action Programme 2005-2007</p> <p><b>Timescapes funding:</b> Jan 2007 – December 2009</p>	<p>Interviews and other methods with 62 mothers pre and post birth of first child; Interviews with significant others inc. mother, grandmother; intergenerational case histories.</p> <p>Wave 1 2005 (heritage) N=62 mothers; Wave 2 2006 N=26 Sig others, grandma, greatgrans; Wave 3 2007 N=12 second interviews mothers; Wave 4 (TS) 2008 N=6 day in the life observations; Wave 5 (TS) 2009 N = 24 (6 Inter-generational case histories followed on from heritage phase .</p>	<p>Audio/text/image files, Phase 2 data: day in the life tracking of mothers/child, fieldnotes, observations with new children (aged 0 to 2) Case History analysis 6 families</p> <p>Secondary Analysis: collaboration with project 4 sharing parenthood data.</p>	<p><u>MoMM/DOM: 157 files deposited</u> MoMM: Wave 1: Total files=62 Interviews (mothers)=62 Wave 2: Total files= 51 Interviews (mothers and others)= 51</p> <p>DOM: Waves 3&amp;4: Total files=44 Interviews (mothers and others)= 28 Visuals/Other= 16 (includes day in life obs., notes, et al.)</p>
<p><b>4. Men as Fathers</b> Henwood, Cardiff University Social Psychology</p> <p><b>Heritage funding:</b> ESRC study of transition to fatherhood 1999-2001</p> <p><b>Timescapes funding:</b> 2008-July 2010</p>	<p>Individual depth and focus group interviews, + visual methods with sample of fathers pre and post birth of first child in Norfolk; and new sample in South Wales.</p> <p>Norfolk Sample Wave 1-3 (heritage) 1999-2000 N=19 Wave 4 (TS) 2008 N=18</p> <p>South Wales Sample Wave 5 (TS) 2008 N=15 Wave 6 (TS) 2008-2009 N=15 Wave 7 (TS) 2009 N=15</p>	<p>Audio/text/image files, fieldnotes (64 files). Interview/focus group questionnaires Documentation of photo-elicitation images. Detailed psycho-social analysis undertaken on phase 1.</p> <p>Collaborations with project 3 and project 7 for data sharing and analysis Report of cross team work with project 7.</p>	<p><u>MAF: 206 files deposited</u> <u>East Anglia (Waves 1-3 heritage)</u> Wave 1: Total files=33 Interviews=30 Visuals/Other=3 Wave 2: Total files=30 Interviews=29 Visuals/Other=1 Wave 3: Total files=10 Interviews=9 Visuals/Other=1 Wave 4: Total files=34 Interviews=17 Visuals/Other=17</p>



			<p><u>South Wales:</u> Wave 1: Total files=32 Interviews=15 Visuals/Other=17 Wave 2: Total files=31 Interviews=15 Visuals/Other=16 Wave 3: Total files=36 Interviews=14 Visuals/Other=22</p>
<p><b>5. Work and Family Lives</b> Backett Milburn, Edinburgh University Social Policy and Sociology</p> <p><b>Timescapes funding:</b> Oct 2007 to Jan 2010</p>	<p>Individual and group interviews with 14 families, 22 parents and 15 children aged 9-12</p> <p>Wave 1 (TS) Oct 2007-Jan 2008 N=37 (22 parents, 15 children) individual interviews; Wave 2 (TS) Sept 2008-Jan 2009 N=14 family group interviews; Wave 3 (TS) N= 37 (22 parents, 15 children) individual interviews</p>	<p>Audio/text and focus group data. Group and individual interviews. Collaboration with projects 1 and 2 for <i>life at 25</i> NCDS question and common questions/ base data built in Wave 2. Collaboration with project 6 on 'hard to reach' samples</p>	<p><b>WAF: 76 files deposited</b> Wave 1: Total files=33 Interviews=33 Wave 2: Total files= 10 Interviews= 10 Wave 3: Total files= 33 Interviews= 33</p>
<p><b>6. Intergenerational Exchange: Grandparents, Social Exclusion and Health</b> Hughes, Emmel, Leeds University Health Research</p> <p><b>Heritage funding:</b> Research Methods Programme project in same community 2002-2006</p> <p><b>Timescapes funding:</b> Feb 2007 to Jan 2010, and intermittent funds until May 2012.</p>	<p>Multiple interviews with members of socially excluded families, focus groups with policy planners. Ongoing work maintaining sample, building relationship with gatekeepers and policy makers in field.</p> <p>Wave 1 (heritage) 2002-2006 interviews etc, socially excluded families; N=45 Wave 2 (TS) Sept 2007-May 2008 life history interviews 8 sets mid- and older-life grandparents; N=7 Wave 3 (TS) June-Sept 2008 revisit 8 sets</p>	<p>Audio/text files. Detailed analysis of waves 1 and 2. Fieldnotes and detailed researcher diary: Diarist for project. Analysis of metadata needs for contextualising data</p> <p>Collaboration with project 5 on 'hard to reach' samples. Collaborations with projects 5 and 7 for data sharing.</p>	<p><b>IE: 123 files deposited</b> Wave 1: Total files=45 Interviews=11 Visuals/Other= 34 Wave 2: Total files = 25 Interviews=7 Visuals/Other= 18 Wave 3: Total files = 35 Interviews=9 Visuals/Other=26 Wave 4: Total Files = 18 Interviews=5 Visuals/Other= 13</p>





	<p>grandparents; N=9 Wave 4 (IS) Nov 2008-Feb; grandparents and significant other interviewed. N=5 Wave 5 (IS) March-June 2009 grandparents and significant other interviewed. N=2</p>		
<p><b>7. The Oldest Generation</b> Bornat, The Open University Oral History/Gerontology</p> <p><b>Timescapes funding:</b> Feb 2007 to Sept 2009</p>	<p>Life history interviews with seniors aged 75+; interviews/diaries/photos from family recorders. Two seniors have since died</p> <p>Wave 1 (IS) 2007-2008 N=12 seniors interviewed; 12 family recorders, diarists / recorders; Wave 2 (IS) 2008-2009: N=24 repeat interviews, continuous diaries.</p>	<p>Audio/text/image files. Life histories, diary entries, fieldnotes, base data. Collaboration with projects 1, 4 and 6. Report of data sharing workshop with project 4. Data sharing with Ruth Sheldon, potential affiliate, and Mass Obs</p>	<p><u><b>TOG: 120 files deposited</b></u> Wave 1: Total files=72 Interviews=12 Visuals/Other=60 Wave 2: Total files= 48 Interviews= 12 Visuals/Other= 36</p>
<p><b>Archiving Project: Making the Long View: Archiving the Inventing Adulthoods Study</b> Henderson, London South Bank University Sociology, Cultural Studies and Psychology</p> <p><b>Heritage funding:</b> Series of ESRC funded projects 1996 to 2007</p> <p><b>Timescapes Funding:</b> February 2007 to Jan 2011 <b>JRF funding</b> (Sheena McGrellis) for further wave of interviews with N. Ireland sample Aug 2008- Aug 2009 N= 19</p>	<p>Heritage data from a ten year study of young people's transitions, with six waves of data. Multiple methods inc biographical interviews, questionnaires.</p> <p>Timescapes: Feb 2007 to Jan 2011: Digitisation of audio files (heritage). Enhancing/anonymising interviews, (40 cases) Development of case history analysis (10 cases) Contribution to archiving strategy.</p>	<p>Audio/text/ files. <a href="http://www.lsbu.ac.uk/inventingadulthoods">www.lsbu.ac.uk/inventingadulthoods</a></p> <p>N=50 cases (up to six interviews plus other data sources) prepared for Timescapes Archive 10 Longitudinal Case Histories prepared.</p>	<p><u><b>IA/MLV: 151 files deposited</b></u> Wave 1: Total files=14 Interviews=14 Wave 2: Total files= 29 Interviews= 29 Wave 3: Total files= 26 Interviews= 26 Wave 4: Total files= 26 Interviews= 26 Wave 5: Total files= 28 Interviews= 28 Wave 6: Total files= 28 Interviews= 28</p> <p>*Note: files are archived with Timescapes and UK Data Archive. Twenty cases (up to 120 further interviews) are in queue for processing at UK Data Archive, for total of 50 cases.</p>



**Affiliated Project: Choice and Change**  
Caroline Glendinning, Social Policy Research Unit, University of York

**Department of Health funding**  
2006-2011.

In depth interviews about choices made by disabled people in England  
Two sub-samples: young people with degenerative conditions and their parents; and adults/older people with fluctuating or sudden onset of support needs.

Wave 1: 2007/8: N=107  
Wave 2: 2008/9: N=79  
Wave 3: 2009/10: N=68

Data from a sample of participants is archived, with funding from DoH

Text files: Interview transcripts, topic guides, participant characteristics, diagrams/ tables of choices made.

Image files: Talking Mats for some young people (copyright SPRU).

**Choice and Change: 333 files deposited.**

Wave 1: Total files=180  
Interviews=57  
Visuals/Other=123  
Wave 2: Total files= 63  
Interviews= 45  
Visuals/Other= 18  
Wave 3: Total files= 90  
Interviews= 38  
Visuals/Other= 52

**Table 1: Notes**

Data from 9 projects, comprising 8 core projects and one project from our affiliation network, have been archived. In total, 2,952 files have been deposited, made up of 1,152 interview transcripts and 1,800 visual, audio and other files.

The table covers digital material only; a small collection of non-digital materials (e.g., hand-written or drawn, photographs, etc.) has been archived in the Special Collections section of the University of Leeds Library.

All data that have been made available to be archived have been counted. However, not all the data enumerated here are present or visible in the Timescapes Archive. There are several reasons for the discrepancies:

Some data are under restricted access i.e., the data are available, but users must get permission from the depositor in order to download them. Some data have been embargoed. In these cases, neither data nor metadata are visible in the archive, but will be once the embargo period expires. Total numbers of participants and interviews shown in Column 2 may not match the information given in Column 4. In some cases, not all participants identified in Column 2 consented to archive their materials; in other cases, additional types of files (e.g., documentation), have been included in Column 4 (under Visuals/Other) but have not necessarily been identified in Column 2.

The totals of Column 4 may not match a search done by project in the Timescapes Archive (held in the LUDOS repository at Leeds). This is due to the existence of some duplicate files, the inclusion of files (such as .xml metadata records) that are in the Archive but not counted as data for purposes of Column 4, and remaining search engine anomalies within LUDOS.

