

Assessment of Labour Market Statistics for Northern Ireland

*produced by the Department of
Enterprise, Trade and Investment,
Northern Ireland*

Assessment Report 29

March 2010

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About the UK Statistics Authority

The UK Statistics Authority is an independent body operating at arm's length from government as a non-ministerial department, directly accountable to Parliament. It was established on 1 April 2008 by the *Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007*.

The Authority's overall objective is to promote and safeguard the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good. It is also required to promote and safeguard the quality and comprehensiveness of official statistics, and good practice in relation to official statistics.

The Statistics Authority has two main functions:

1. oversight of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) – the executive office of the Authority;
2. independent scrutiny (monitoring and assessment) of all official statistics produced in the UK.

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statistics for Northern Ireland**
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ASSESSMENT AND DESIGNATION

Under the provisions of the *Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007*, the UK Statistics Authority has a statutory function to assess sets of statistics against the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, with a view to determining whether it is appropriate for the statistics to be designated, or to retain their designation, as National Statistics.

Designation as National Statistics means that the statistics are deemed to be compliant with the Code of Practice. Whilst the Code is wide-ranging, designation may be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are well explained.

Designation also signifies that, subject to any caveats in this report, the Statistics Authority judges that the statistics are readily accessible, produced according to sound methods and managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Assessment reports will not normally comment further, for example on the validity of the statistics as a social or economic measure; though reports may point to such questions if the Authority believes that further research would be desirable.

Designation as National Statistics will sometimes be granted in cases where some changes still need to be made to meet fully the requirements of the Code, on condition that steps are taken by the producer body, within a stated timeframe, to address the weaknesses. This is to avoid public confusion and does not reduce the obligation to comply with the Code.

Designation is granted on the basis of the information provided to the Statistics Authority, primarily by the organisation that produces the statistics. The information includes a range of factual evidence and also assurances by the producer organisation. The views of users are also sought. Should further information come to light subsequently which changes the Authority's analysis, the Assessment report may be withdrawn and revised as necessary.

Once designated as National Statistics, it is a statutory requirement on the producer organisation to ensure that the set of statistics continues to be produced, managed and disseminated in compliance with the Code of Practice.

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1 Summary of findings

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This is one of a series of reports prepared under the provisions of the *Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007*¹. The report covers the sets of statistics presented in the following National Statistics products² released by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI), Northern Ireland:

- Monthly Labour Market Report
- Northern Ireland Census of Employment
- Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey Local Area Database
- Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement
- Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey Historical Supplement
- Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey Supplement

1.1.2 The following publication produced by DETI, which does not currently carry the National Statistics designation, is also covered by this assessment:

- Women in Northern Ireland

1.1.3 This report was prepared by the Authority's Assessment team, and approved by the Board of the Statistics Authority on the advice of the Head of Assessment.

1.2 Decision concerning designation as National Statistics

1.2.1 The Statistics Authority confirms that the statistics detailed in para 1.1.1 above are redesignated as National Statistics, and has determined that Women in Northern Ireland is designated as a National Statistics product, subject to DETI implementing the enhancements listed in section 1.5 below and reporting them to the Authority by June 2010.

1.3 Summary of strengths and weaknesses

1.3.1 The assessment identified compliance with most aspects of the Code of Practice. Producers engage with a range of government and external users. Issues arising from user engagement are documented on the DETI website. The users contacted by the assessment team made positive comments about DETI's statistical outputs and services. Data supplier and user concerns are represented at a high level through a statutory body of external appointees, the Statistics Advisory Committee. At the time of the assessment the Committee had not met for a year but was in the process of being reconstituted. At a working level DETI engages with a range of users through *ad hoc* meetings. At the time of the assessment this working level user engagement process had not been formalised.

¹ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2007/pdf/ukpga_20070018_en.pdf

² available at <http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index.htm>

- 1.3.2 The main perceived weakness of the Labour Force Survey is that the sample size prohibits detailed analysis for smaller geographies and population groups within Northern Ireland.
- 1.3.3 The Census of Employment has near total coverage and can provide accurate estimates for small areas and specific job types. DETI is aiming to reduce the time lag between data collection and publication which currently stands at 14 months. It is complemented by more timely data from the Quarterly Employment Survey.
- 1.3.4 DETI produces and disseminates labour market statistics in a range of forms adapted to meet different user needs. The publications provide commentary, analysis and comparisons with other regions and countries. In a number of cases the presentation of these statistics could be improved.

1.4 Detailed recommendations

- 1.4.1 The Assessment team identified some areas where it felt that DETI could strengthen its compliance with the Code. Those which the Assessment team considers essential to enable designation as National Statistics are listed in section 1.5 below. Other suggestions, which would improve the statistics and the service provided to users but which are not formally required for their designation, are listed at annex 1.

1.5 Requirements for designation as National Statistics

Requirement 1	Inform the Authority of its plans for user engagement over the next year. Consult with the Statistics Advisory Committee (SAC) over these plans once the SAC has reconvened (para 3.2).
Requirement 2	Ensure that the Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey Historical Supplement is accessible via the National Statistics Publication Hub (para 3.7).
Requirement 3	Draw attention to any statistics being released that are used to measure progress towards current government targets and provide a description of these targets (para 3.28).
Requirement 4	Improve the presentation of these statistics and ensure professional standards for the presentation of tables and charts are observed (para 3.29).
Requirement 5	Update the departmental Statement of Administrative Sources to include information on administrative sources that are not currently used in the production of official statistics but have the potential to be so used (para 3.35).

2 Subject of the assessment

2.1 The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) collects data on the labour market in Northern Ireland (NI) through five main instruments.

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) - covers around 2,000 households per quarter. It is conducted as part of an EU requirement. DETI has overall responsibility for the survey but data collection and database creation are carried out by the Central Survey Unit (CSU) of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). The questionnaire is designed to mirror the one used for other parts of the UK. The estimated annual cost to DETI is £510,000.
- Census of Employment (CoE) - a statutory survey of public and private sector organisations in Northern Ireland. Every two years approximately 30,000 organisations are asked to supply employment data. The estimated annual cost to DETI is £232,000.
- Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) - a voluntary survey of public and private sector organisations in Northern Ireland. Each quarter a sample of approximately 5,500 organisations is asked to supply employment data. The estimated annual cost to DETI is £275,000.
- Northern Ireland Claimant Count figures - derived from administrative sources and updated on a monthly basis. The estimated annual cost to DETI is £73,000.
- Northern Ireland Redundancy figures - based on returns from public and private sector organisations providing information on the number of employees made redundant. The estimated annual cost to DETI is £19,000.

2.2 DETI produces updates and analysis of labour market statistics in the following publications:

- *Monthly Labour Market Report* presents the latest estimates from the LFS and QES, and latest Redundancies and Claimant Count statistics, alongside comparisons with the UK, UK regions and other European countries.
- *Northern Ireland Census of Employment* is published biennially and presents changes in employee jobs and breakdowns by district council, gender, working pattern and sector
- *Labour Force Survey Local Area Database* is released annually. It permits more extensive analysis for smaller areas and other sub-groups.
- *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement* provides additional analysis of the most recent quarterly data from the NI LFS.
- *Labour Force Survey Historical Supplement* is produced on an *ad hoc* basis, and provides a consistent time-series of LFS data that have been re-weighted to the latest population estimates.

- *Quarterly Employment Survey Supplement* provides additional analysis of the QES data..
 - *Women in Northern Ireland* presents statistics on the socio-economic circumstances of women in Northern Ireland (employment, education, childcare provision, participation in public life and business), alongside statistics for men in NI, and for women in Great Britain.
- 2.3 Northern Ireland labour market statistics provide vital information on the social and economic climate in Northern Ireland and are of interest to the general public as an overall indicator of economic performance. They are used by the Northern Ireland Executive in the design of a wide range of policies including employment, education and training, regional development and social deprivation. They inform investment decisions and business planning across the private sector. They are used by employers and trade unions for pay negotiations.
- 2.4 LFS data are used to estimate the number of people in the three states of economic activity defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) - employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. LFS data are used by the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) as the main data source for monitoring progress towards two of its Public Sector Agreement (PSA) targets on qualification levels of the working age population, and towards the NI Programme for Government 'goal' of increasing the working age employment rate in NI to 75% by 2020.
- 2.5 Universities and academics use LFS data for a wide range of economic and social research. The Economic Research Institute of Northern Ireland uses the data to provide commentary on and analysis of economic trends. Employers' associations use LFS data to inform their staff recruitment and retention strategies.
- 2.6 The CoE is used to calculate sub-regional economic indicators. It is used by economists and economic commentators both within and outside Government to assess the state of the economy. It enables those involved in skills development, such as DEL, to analyse and anticipate the skill requirements of the workforce. The CoE job estimates frequently form the basis for answers to NI Assembly questions and are regularly used by the media, academics, market research companies, libraries, colleges of further and higher education and students.
- 2.7 The QES provides important short term economic indicators of trends in the whole economy. The QES jobs estimates feed into the wider NI and UK Workforce Jobs measure which are used in the calculation of regional productivity measures, and in the calculation of the quarterly workforce jobs estimates for the United Kingdom.
- 2.8 The QES contributes to the measurement of progress against a PSA target for Northern Ireland to halve the private sector productivity gap between NI and the UK (excluding London, South East England and East of England) by 2015³.

³ <http://www.pfgbudgetni.gov.uk/finalpfg.pdf>

3 Assessment findings

Principle 1: Meeting user needs

The production, management and dissemination of official statistics should meet the requirements of informed decision-making by government, public services, business, researchers and the public.

- 3.1 Key user constituencies, including academia, industry, trade unions, the voluntary sector and the Equalities Commission, are represented on the Statistics Advisory Committee (SAC)⁴. This is a statutory body that advises NI Government departments on all matters relating to the collection and disclosure of statistical information from businesses. It also advises on other statistical matters referred to it by government departments. At the time of this assessment the committee had not met for a year but was in the process of being reconstituted.
- 3.2 DETI's Statistics Research Branch meets with a range of users to assess the current level of service and to discuss developments that could better meet user needs⁵. These meetings tend to take place on an *ad hoc* basis around four times a year. DETI informed the assessment team that it was reluctant to formalise plans for user engagement without first having consulted the SAC. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DETI should inform the Authority of its plans for user engagement over the next year. It should consult with the SAC over these plans once the SAC has reconvened⁶ (Requirement 1).
- 3.3 The DETI website includes an invitation to users who would like to be involved in future meetings. DETI publishes a summary of the main themes emerging from these meetings on its website⁷. Information about ongoing consultations relating to labour market statistics is published on the DETI website.
- 3.4 NISRA conducts an annual customer satisfaction survey for users of statistics produced by the various Northern Ireland Government departments. A summary of findings across all departments is published on the NISRA website⁸ and details of the responses for users by department are supplied to the various producers. We suggest that DETI publish a summary of the responses of DETI statistics users to NISRA's customer satisfaction survey, subject to confidentiality constraints.
- 3.5 Results from the 2007 Census of Employment (CoE) were published 14 months after the end of 2007 and some users indicated that it would be helpful if the data could be made available sooner. DETI plans to publish the provisional 2009 CoE data by autumn 2010, three months earlier than for previous publications, and to reduce the time between data collection and publication further for the 2011 CoE.

⁴ <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/aboutus/default.asp.htm>

⁵ <http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-national-statistics/user-consultation-and-information.htm>

⁶ In relation to Principle 1 Practice 1 of the Code of Practice

⁷ http://www.detini.gov.uk/user_group_themes_2009.doc.pdf

⁸ http://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/Nisra_Customer_Survey_2008_Final_Report.pdf

Principle 2: Impartiality and objectivity

Official statistics, and information about statistical processes, should be managed impartially and objectively.

- 3.6 The publication schedule is available via the DETI website⁹. It gives publication dates a year in advance.
- 3.7 Most of the publications were available through the National Statistics Publication Hub. However, the LFS Historical Supplement was not listed. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DETI should ensure that the LFS Historical Supplement is accessible via the National Statistics Publication Hub¹⁰ (Requirement 2). The assessment team noted that DETI was not included in the list of statistics producers on the Publication Hub. We suggest that DETI be added to this list.
- 3.8 In November 2009, headline LFS estimates from June 2007 were revised to incorporate the latest population estimates and to take account of the latest annual review of seasonal adjustment. This was in accordance with the published DETI revisions policy¹¹. The procedures were in line with the practice for the rest of the UK and explanatory notes were included in the November issue of the Monthly Labour Market Report.
- 3.9 A minor error occurred in the reporting of claimant count figures in the January 2009 issue of the Monthly Labour Market Report. A corrected version was published on the DETI website and users were informed through an erratum note.
- 3.10 The publications covered by this assessment are all available on the DETI website. Currently DETI does not charge for any of its statistical services.

⁹ <http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-pubs-3>

¹⁰ In relation to Principle 2 Practice 1 and Protocol 2 Practice 3 of the Code of Practice

¹¹ <http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-national-statistics.htm>

Principle 3: Integrity

At all stages in the production, management and dissemination of official statistics, the public interest should prevail over organisational, political or personal interests.

- 3.11 No incidents of political pressures, abuses of trust or complaints relating to professional integrity, quality or standards were reported to or identified by the Assessment team.
- 3.12 When DETI publishes a report it also issues a statistical press release summarising the findings. Ministerial press releases are issued separately, on the Northern Ireland Executive website.
- 3.13 Ministers and senior officials have received briefings in relation to the Code of Practice. In addition, pre-release recipients have signed a declaration stating that they will 'not change or compromise the content or presentation of the statistic or the timing of the publication'.
- 3.14 DETI statisticians monitor press coverage in relation to statistical releases. DETI shared an example with the Assessment team of a case where a senior statistician had written to the editor of a local newspaper to correct the inaccurate reporting of unemployment statistics.

Principle 4: Sound methods and assured quality

Statistical methods should be consistent with scientific principles and internationally recognised best practices, and be fully documented. Quality should be monitored and assured taking account of internationally agreed practices.

- 3.15 Each statistical output has its own detailed desk instructions, which document the quality assurance and validation procedures that should be carried out on the data.
- 3.16 Data from the NI LFS, Claimant Count and QES are included in the equivalent UK data series. They use the same definitions and standards and are fully comparable with the equivalent UK figures. Data from the LFS are based on the ILO internationally agreed definitions of labour market status, to enable international comparison. All labour market sources use standard UK-wide classifications. UK and GB comparisons are given in the publications.
- 3.17 Where there are significant revisions to LFS methods, DETI produces an LFS Historical Supplement to provide a consistent time series. It was last published in October 2008.
- 3.18 Standard errors for QES employee jobs estimates are scheduled to be produced in 2010.

Principle 5: Confidentiality

Private information about individual persons (including bodies corporate) compiled in the production of official statistics is confidential, and should be used for statistical purposes only.

- 3.19 DETI has published a data confidentiality statement on its website¹². This outlines the measures taken by DETI to protect confidentiality including technical security, statistical disclosure control and arrangements for providing statistical microdata to third parties.
- 3.20 The terms of employment of all Northern Ireland Civil Servants include a ‘duty of confidentiality’. All DETI staff with access to confidential data have been trained in data protection. At the time of the assessment, NISRA was consulting centrally with Departmental personnel and the Trade Union Side about the completion of a new confidentiality declaration.

¹² <http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-national-statistics/data-security.htm>

Principle 6: Proportionate burden

The cost burden on data suppliers should not be excessive and should be assessed relative to the benefits arising from the use of the statistics.

- 3.21 The costs of responding to DETI's statistical surveys are contained in its annual compliance report¹³.
- 3.22 The Quarterly Employment Survey is voluntary. The response rate is around 90% suggesting that the burden on data suppliers is not excessive.
- 3.23 Before DETI statisticians can introduce a new survey, they must seek the endorsement of the SAC and must have Ministerial approval. This will only be given if the benefits of the new data outweigh the costs of producing the output.
- 3.24 DETI has taken several steps to reduce the burden on organisations of supplying data, and to ensure that the maximum use is made of data supplied. These include:
- changing the Census of Employment to a sample survey. This has reduced the number of businesses surveyed;
 - adapting the Census of Employment so that DETI can use the information to feed into ONS's Business Register and Employment Survey¹⁴;
 - not asking for returns every quarter from smaller businesses with relatively stable employment levels;
 - offering the option of online data returns for QES; and
 - liaising with large employers over the development of payroll systems to ensure that the relevant data can be easily extracted.

¹³ <http://www.detini.gov.uk/compliance-report>

¹⁴ http://www.detini.gov.uk/bres_consultation_on_northern_ireland_proposals__.pdf

Principle 7: Resources

The resources made available for statistical activities should be sufficient to meet the requirements of this Code and should be used efficiently and effectively.

- 3.25 DETI has allocated a team of 7 statisticians and 21 administrative staff to the production of labour market statistics. A review by the DETI Business Improvement Team in 2005/06 reported that some of these posts were overloaded. Bearing in mind the pressures on departmental budgets, we suggest that DETI consult the Chief Executive of NISRA, as the Head of Profession for Northern Ireland statistics, in relation to the level of resources required to ensure that these statistics continue to be produced to the standards of the Code of Practice.
- 3.26 At the time of the assessment, DETI contracted out three of its surveys, including QES and CoE. The Statistics Research Branch has prepared a business case for contracting out all 12 surveys that it is responsible for, including the use of a single data capture system. This would reduce the burden on data suppliers and would enable the improved linkage of datasets. DETI was considering this business case at the time of the assessment.

Principle 8: Frankness and accessibility

Official statistics, accompanied by full and frank commentary, should be readily accessible to all users.

- 3.27 A Labour Market Data Quality Report¹⁵ provides users with information on the usability and fitness-for-purpose of NI labour market data.
- 3.28 The LFS is used to assist in the monitoring of government targets, but the publications do not mention these targets, nor do they highlight the relevant statistics. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DETI should draw attention to any statistics being released that are used to measure progress towards current government targets and provide a description of these targets¹⁶ (Requirement 3).
- 3.29 DETI presents statistics in a range of graphical formats supported by commentary. In a number of cases the presentation of these statistics was unclear. For example, time series for estimates of employment and unemployment were presented on the same graph but with different scales. Three dimensional bar charts and pie charts were sometimes used. These distort the proportions being presented. The assessment team has provided DETI with a list of specific examples. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DETI should improve the presentation of these statistics and ensure that professional standards for the presentation of tables and charts are observed¹⁷ (Requirement 4).
- 3.30 The Statistics News Desk page¹⁸ on the DETI website does not provide a link to the statistical press release associated with each Monthly Labour Market Report. We suggest that DETI update the “Statistical News Desk” section of its website, and ensure that all statistical press releases are made available through this route.
- 3.31 There is a page for labour market publications on the NISRA website, but at the time of the assessment the link to the DETI website was not functioning. We suggest that DETI provide NISRA with an updated link to the DETI website.

¹⁵ http://www.detini.gov.uk/summary_quality_report_for_labour_market_data_releases.pdf

¹⁶ In relation to Principle 8 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

¹⁷ In relation to Principle 8 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

¹⁸ <http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-newsdesk.htm>

Protocol 1: User engagement

Effective user engagement is fundamental both to trust in statistics and securing maximum public value. This Protocol draws together the relevant practices set out elsewhere in the Code and expands on the requirements in relation to consultation.

3.32 The requirements of this protocol are set out elsewhere in this report.

Protocol 2: Release practices

Statistical reports should be released into the public domain in an orderly manner that promotes public confidence and gives equal access to all, subject to relevant legislation.

3.33 DETI publishes pre-release access lists on its website¹⁹.

3.34 Staff are trained, and systems are in place, to ensure that statistical information remains confidential until the official release time. The assessment team found no evidence of unauthorised release of these statistics.

¹⁹ http://www.detini.gov.uk/publication___pre-release_access_list.pdf

Protocol 3: The use of administrative sources for statistical purposes

Administrative sources should be fully exploited for statistical purposes, subject to adherence to appropriate safeguards.

3.35 DETI has published a Statement of Administrative Sources on its website²⁰. This complies with most of the practices under Protocol 3. DETI is currently investigating which administrative systems are not currently used in the production of official statistics but may have the potential to produce official statistics. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DETI should update the departmental Statement of Administrative Sources to include information on administrative sources that are not currently used in the production of official statistics but have the potential to be so used²¹ (Requirement 5).

²⁰ <http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-national-statistics.htm>

²¹ In relation to Protocol 3 Practice 5c of the Code of Practice

Annex 1: Suggestions for improvement

A1.1 This annex includes some suggestions for improvement to DETI's suite of labour market statistics, in the interest of the public good. These are not formally required for designation, but the Assessment team considers that their implementation will improve public confidence in the production, management and dissemination of official statistics.

- Suggestion 1** Publish a summary of the responses of DETI statistics users to NISRA's customer satisfaction survey subject to confidentiality constraints (para 3.4).
- Suggestion 2** Add DETI to the list of statistics producers presented on the National Statistics Publications Hub (para 3.7).
- Suggestion 3** Consult the Chief Executive of NISRA, as the Head of Profession for Northern Ireland statistics, in relation to the level of resources required to ensure that these statistics continue to be produced to the standards of the Code of Practice (para 3.25).
- Suggestion 4** Update the "Statistical News Desk" section of the DETI website and ensure that all statistical press releases are made available through this route (para 3.30).
- Suggestion 5** Provide NISRA with an updated link to the DETI website (para 3.31).

Annex 2: Summary of assessment process and users' views

A2.1 This assessment was conducted from November 2009 to February 2010.

A2.2 The Assessment team agreed the scope of and timetable for this assessment with representatives of DETI in November. The Written Evidence for Assessment was provided on 27 November 2009. The Assessment team subsequently met with DETI during December 2009 to review compliance with the Code of Practice, taking account of the written evidence provided and other relevant sources of evidence.

Summary of users contacted, and issues raised

A2.3 Part of the assessment process involves our consideration of the views of users. We approach some known and potential users of the set of statistics, and we invite comments via an open note on the Authority's website. This process is not a statistical survey, but it enables us to gain some insights about the extent to which the statistics meet users' needs and the extent to which users feel that the producers of those statistics engage with them. We are aware that responses from users may not be representative of wider views, and we take account of this in the way that we prepare assessment reports.

A2.4 The Assessment team received 6 responses from the user consultation. The respondents were grouped as follows:

NI Government: DETI	1
NI Government: other department	4
External user	1

A2.5 The users contacted made positive comments about DETI's statistical outputs and services. One user reported that the statistics were relevant, comprehensive, timely, accessible and fully met their needs. The main weakness reported by users was the sample size for the LFS, which was particularly problematic in terms of providing labour market estimates for minority groups. Two respondents reported that the time lag between the data collection for the Census of Employment and the release of the statistics was a weakness of these statistics. One user commented that they would like to see more cross tabulations in the LFS Quarterly Supplement and that the 3-dimensional charts used in some reports were not easy to interpret.

A2.6 All users reported that they were very satisfied with their engagement with DETI statistical staff. They reported that the staff responded promptly to enquiries, and were professional and knowledgeable. Users described how they engaged with the producers through meetings, ad hoc requests for data and analyses and consultations, and that they are also able to give feedback via the NISRA customer satisfaction survey.

A2.7 This assessment also took into account the findings from the 2008 NISRA customer satisfaction survey. This included 11 customers of DETI statistics. The respondents all reported that they were very satisfied or satisfied with the

products and services provided by DETI, the skills of the staff, their accessibility and the timeliness of their responses.

Key documents/links provided

Written Evidence for Assessment documents for NISRA, DETI and for labour market products.

<http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index.htm>

List of assessment reports published to date²²

1. Statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System
National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse
2. Recorded Crime in Scotland
Scottish Government
3. Statistics on Enrolments at Schools and in Funded Pre-School Education in Northern Ireland
Department of Education, Northern Ireland
4. Road Casualty Statistics
Department for Transport
5. UK Energy Sector Indicators
Department of Energy and Climate Change
6. Statistics on Road Freight
Department for Transport
7. Prison Population Projections
Ministry of Justice
8. Migration Statistics
Office for National Statistics
9. Statistics on International Development and the ODA:GNI Ratio
Department for International Development
10. The Scottish Health Survey
Scottish Government
11. Scottish House Condition Survey
Scottish Government
12. Scottish Crime and Justice Survey
Scottish Government
13. Statistics on Children Looked After by Local Authorities in England
Department for Children, Schools and Families
14. Statistics on Children Looked After by Local Authorities in Scotland
Scottish Government
15. Statistics on Children Looked After by Local Authorities in Wales
Welsh Assembly Government
16. Statistics on Children Looked After by Health and Social Care Trusts in Northern Ireland
Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland
17. Wealth in Great Britain
Office for National Statistics
18. Statistics on the National Child Measurement Programme
NHS Information Centre
19. Average Weekly Earnings
Office for National Statistics
20. Energy Statistics
Department of Energy and Climate Change
21. 18 Weeks Referral to Treatment Statistics
Department of Health
22. Agriculture in the UK and selected crop and livestock statistics
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

²² Published reports are available at: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>

23. Child Benefit Statistics
Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
24. Producer Price Indices
Office for National Statistics
25. Services Producer Price Indices
Office for National Statistics
26. Scottish Household Survey outputs
Scottish Government
27. Scottish Labour Market Statistics
Scottish Government
28. Special Assessment of the 2011 Censuses in the UK: Phase 1
Office for National Statistics, the General Register Office for Scotland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
29. Labour Market Statistics for Northern Ireland
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland
30. Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics
Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs

