

Assessment of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics

Statistics on Court Activity

(produced by the Ministry of Justice)

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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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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 products released by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ):

- *Statistics on Mortgage and Landlord Possession Actions in the County Courts*²
- *Company Winding Up and Bankruptcy Petition Court Statistics*³

1.1.2 The following publications also produced by MoJ, which do not currently hold the National Statistics designation, are also included in this assessment:

- *Judicial and Court Statistics*⁴
- *Court Statistics Quarterly*⁵

1.1.3 The assessment of these statistics was at the request of MoJ.

1.1.4 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:

- *Statistics on Mortgage and Landlord Possession Actions in the County Courts* and *Company Winding Up and Bankruptcy Petition Court Statistics* are re-designated as National Statistics, subject to the Ministry of Justice implementing the enhancements listed in section 1.5 below and reporting them to the Authority by July 2010;

and has determined that:

- *Judicial and Court Statistics* and *Court Statistics Quarterly* can be designated as new National Statistics products, subject to the Ministry of Justice implementing the enhancements listed in section 1.5 below and reporting them to the Authority by July 2010.

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

² <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/mortgatelandlordpossession.htm>

³ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/companywindingupandbankruptcy.htm>

⁴ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/judicialandcourtstatistics.htm>

⁵ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/courtstatisticsquarterly.htm>

1.3 Summary of strengths and weaknesses

- 1.3.1 The statistics on court activity meet the main user needs and the MoJ statisticians consult users about proposed changes to publications and methods. MoJ responded to users' demands for more timely data by introducing *Court Statistics Quarterly*, and to requests for information about local mortgage possession actions by publishing the data for each local authority.
- 1.3.2 MoJ is not the only provider of statistics on mortgage repossessions and insolvency; it explains the differences from the other sources within the bulletins and a separate technical note⁶, and signposts users to the other data sources.
- 1.3.3 The commentary and explanatory material in the bulletins could be strengthened to help users to interpret the data, and its quality, appropriately.

1.4 Detailed recommendations

- 1.4.1 The Assessment team identified some areas where it felt that the Ministry of Justice 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.

⁶ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/mortgatelandlordpossession.htm>

1.5 Requirements for designation as National Statistics

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|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Requirement 1 | Document the needs of users and the use made of judicial and courts statistics (para 3.2). |
| Requirement 2 | Provide information about the quality and reliability of the statistics and explain any inconsistencies with other published statistics (para 3.11). |
| Requirement 3 | Publish details about the steps taken to protect the confidentiality of personal and corporate information in the statistics on mortgage and landlord possession and include this information in the Statement of Administrative Sources (para 3.14). |
| Requirement 4 | Review the commentary in the court statistics bulletins to ensure that it enables appropriate interpretation of the data, particularly drawing out trends in the data (para 3.22). |
| Requirement 5 | Explain the main terms used in the court statistics bulletins and provide appropriate cross-referencing between the text, tables and explanatory notes in the court statistics bulletins (para 3.23). |
| Requirement 6 | Publish the name of the responsible statistician or the statistical Head of Profession in the <i>Court Statistics Quarterly</i> bulletin (para 3.27). |

2 Subject of the assessment

- 2.1 MoJ produces statistics on court activity from data taken directly from the administrative systems for case management within the courts in England and Wales, including:
- the county court administrative systems – ‘CaseMan’ and ‘FamilyMan’;
 - the Crown Court systems – ‘Management Information System’ and ‘CREST’, and
 - the HM Court Service performance database – ‘One Performance Truth’.
- 2.2 MoJ supplements these data with statistics provided directly by court offices, such as the Offices of the Supreme Court, the Office of the Public Guardian and the judiciary. It also uses survey data from the Time Intervals Survey on the timeliness of cases considered in magistrates’ courts.
- 2.3 *Judicial and Court Statistics* is an annual report dating back to the 19th century. It is a House of Commons Command Paper that serves as a compendium reference source and a statistical record of the year’s activity in almost all parts of the court system and of the judiciary, such as in the Court of Appeal, the High Courts, the Crown Court, the county courts and magistrates’ courts. MoJ statisticians took over responsibility for producing the report in 2007 and revised the content and commentary, including many new statistical tables.
- 2.4 MoJ produced the *Court Statistics Quarterly* bulletin for the first time in 2009 to enable the more frequent and timely release of most court data. It presents statistics on activity in the county, family, Crown and magistrates’ courts in England and Wales.
- 2.5 The annual and quarterly judicial and court statistics bulletins are used to monitor the performance of the courts and are not currently designated as National Statistics. MoJ is the lead department responsible for the delivery of performance against Public Spending Agreement 24: ‘Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and for the public’⁷. These statistics are used to inform the monitoring and evaluation of government policies and to assess progress against a range of HM Court Service (HMCS) indicators⁸, including:
- *To commence 78% of cases within the following time scales in the Crown Court:*
 - *defendants’ cases that are sent for trial within 26 weeks of sending (in which the most serious offences are sent from the magistrates’ courts to be tried in the Crown Court)*
 - *defendants’ committal for trial cases within 16 weeks of committal (where the magistrates’ courts commit less serious offences to the Crown Court for trial)*
 - *appeals [heard within the Crown Court] within 14 weeks of the appeal (against the decisions of the magistrates’ courts)*

⁷ http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/pbr_csr07_psa24.pdf

⁸ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/news/announcement220708b.htm>

- *committals for sentence* [in the Crown Court] *within 10 weeks of committal* [by magistrates' courts].
 - *To speed up criminal cases in the magistrates' courts so that, for charged cases, the average time from charge to disposal is less than six weeks.*
- 2.6 The numbers of county court actions where possession of property is sought by mortgage lenders have been published routinely each quarter by MoJ and its predecessor departments – a time series of data about possession orders is available on MoJ's website from 1987. From 2006, the (former) Department for Constitutional Affairs (DCA) extended the scope of the bulletin to include county court actions where landlords sought possession of property. The *Statistics on Mortgage and Landlord Possession Actions in the County Courts* bulletin represents court activity rather than the actual repossession of property. The Council of Mortgage Lenders (CML) and the Financial Services Authority (FSA) publish information about actual repossessions (at a UK-level only).
- 2.7 The MoJ possession actions data are a leading indicator of actual repossessions in the England and Wales mortgage market and are the only source of sub-national possession information. MoJ conducts spatial statistical analysis and modelling on the postcode-level possessions data for the Department for Communities and Local Government and the National Economic Council. Local authorities also use the MoJ local mortgage possession data to monitor repossession patterns in order to inform and evaluate their policy development.
- 2.8 MoJ and its predecessors, DCA and the Lord Chancellor's Department, have published insolvency statistics each quarter for many years. The Bankruptcy bulletin reports the numbers of company winding up petitions, and creditors' and debtors' bankruptcy petitions, issued in the High Court and county courts of England and Wales. The figures do not show the number of companies that go into liquidation or the number of individuals made bankrupt. These are published by the Insolvency Service. As for the possession actions statistics, the MoJ data are the only available sub-national insolvency data and so are used by local authorities to assess the economic wellbeing of areas.
- 2.9 This assessment report does not cover the corresponding statistics for Scotland and Northern Ireland. The court systems in Scotland and Northern Ireland operate on a different legislative basis to the system in England and Wales.

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 MoJ told us that it has regular contact with the main users and suppliers of the courts data. There are opportunities for discussing user needs and views, such as through the Crime & Justice Statistics Network (largely comprised of academics), and the Mortgage Possessions User Group (made up of organisations such as CML and FSA). MoJ statisticians also meet with policy groups, largely involving internal users, for particular areas of the criminal justice system, such as civil and family courts. MoJ has used the feedback from the groups to inform changes to the presentation of courts statistics.
- 3.2 MoJ has documented the types of uses and users of mortgage possession and insolvency statistics but not for the judicial and court statistics (annual and quarterly reports). As part of the designation as National Statistics, MoJ should document the needs of users and the use made of judicial and courts statistics (Requirement 1)⁹. We suggest that MoJ use this documentation as the basis for engaging with users, and potential users of court statistics, in the wider community.
- 3.3 MoJ has published its strategy for customer engagement¹⁰. It has also consulted about proposed changes to published statistics and about its 2010 work plan, on its website¹¹. MoJ publishes the outcome of the consultations and a summary feedback from users. MoJ also has a monthly email distribution to announce new releases and changes to statistics.
- 3.4 To aid the more timely release of courts data, MoJ established *Court Statistics Quarterly* in 2009.
- 3.5 MoJ has a publication schedule for its statistics giving the month of release a year in advance. It also gives the release dates on the National Statistics Publication Hub.

⁹ In relation to Principle 1 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

¹⁰ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/statistics-customer-service.pdf>

¹¹ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics-comment.htm>

Principle 2: Impartiality and objectivity

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

- 3.6 MoJ publishes the statistics in an orderly and timely manner, free of charge to all. The statistics are available on MoJ's website and via the Publication Hub.
- 3.7 MoJ announces methodological changes through statistical notices released on its website in advance of the publication of the statistics themselves. MoJ has published its revisions policy¹² on its website and also highlights the specific revisions in annexes to the individual publications.

¹² <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/statistics-revisions-policy.pdf>

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.

- 3.8 The annual report, *Judicial and Court Statistics*, is a Command Paper presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Justice. Whilst the Head of Profession for statistics has sole responsibility for the report, the procedures for the preparation of Command Papers indicate that the relevant Minister is responsible for the clearance of a Command Paper¹³ - which we assume includes the contents. We accept that ministerial clearance is likely to be a mere formality; however we think that the perception of there being an opportunity to influence the statistics should be addressed. Following feedback from the Assessment team, MoJ statisticians have informed us that the Ministry will no longer publish the report as a Command Paper.
- 3.9 No incidents of political pressures, abuse of trust or complaints relating to professional integrity, quality or standards were reported to or identified by the Assessment team.

¹³ <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/official-publications/publishing-guidance/how-to-publish-a-command-paper.pdf>

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.

- 3.10 MoJ provides some information within each publication about the administrative data and survey sources that underpin the statistics, and highlights the limitations of these sources. It provides limited background information within the *Judicial and Court Statistics* annual report about the aggregated data provided directly by some court offices such as the Appellate (including the House of Lords and Court of Appeal) and High Courts (the Chancery and Queen's Bench Divisions).
- 3.11 MoJ's statistics on matrimonial proceedings refer to fuller information about divorce published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)¹⁴. The footnotes do not make clear the inconsistencies between the two sets of information. (Nor does the ONS publication.) While MoJ gives a general indication of quality, the information is not sufficiently detailed to make clear the quality of the statistical outputs. As part of the designation as National Statistics, MoJ should provide information about the quality and reliability of the statistics and explain any inconsistencies with other published statistics (Requirement 2)¹⁵. We suggest MoJ work with HMCS and ONS to determine a way of electronically transferring divorce data to ONS.
- 3.12 MoJ has prepared documentation about its production processes for these statistics. However, these do not include details about the quality assurance process - MoJ has procedures to validate data, including checking for consistency and duplicate records. We suggest MoJ enhance its documentation to describe its quality assurance procedures. MoJ has published quality guidelines¹⁶ on its website.
- 3.13 MoJ has produced a technical note that explains the similarities and differences between the three sources of mortgage possessions and mortgage arrears data: from CML, FSA, and MoJ. The Possessions bulletin includes data from CML to enable users to interpret the courts data about possession actions and orders in the context of the actual repossessions carried out by mortgage lenders. We regard this as good practice.

¹⁴ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14124>

¹⁵ In relation to Principle 4 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

¹⁶ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/stats-quality-strategy.pdf>

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.

- 3.14 MoJ has assured us that it takes all necessary steps to protect the confidentiality of the data it collects. In particular MoJ has developed a disclosure control policy for mortgage and landlord possession actions at a local level, as it considers that these data contain personal information. As part of the designation as National Statistics, MoJ should publish details about the steps taken to protect the confidentiality of personal and corporate information in the statistics on mortgage and landlord possession and include this information in the Statement of Administrative Sources (Requirement 3)¹⁷.
- 3.15 MoJ regards the data in the other court statistics publications as non-disclosive as they relate to matters that are already in the public domain.

¹⁷ In relation to Principle 5 Practice 4 of the Code of Practice

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.

- 3.16 MoJ has not produced an estimate of the cost of data collection to suppliers since the data are largely from the courts' case management systems and the producer team considered the cost to be minimal. There have been no new data collection requirements from these sources in recent years. There was no evidence of excessive burden on the suppliers.
- 3.17 The producers have arranged access to the HMCS management information system. This has reduced the burden on the Courts Service of providing data for ad hoc requests.

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.

- 3.18 The producers told the Assessment team that adequate resources are available to deliver the courts statistics series. MoJ has completed the first phase of a project to review ways of making better use of the administrative data through linkage. The resources and business case for the second phase have been agreed, and the work will commence shortly.
- 3.19 MoJ recruits staff using appropriate recruitment procedures and has adopted the GSS statistical competence framework, together with the MoJ framework for general competences for analytical staff.

Principle 8: Frankness and accessibility

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

- 3.20 *Judicial and Court Statistics* provides a comprehensive statistical overview of the work of the courts in England and Wales. MoJ recognises, however, that it does not provide an overall narrative to accompany the statistics it presents. The producers told the Assessment team that they will address this in the September 2010 publication.
- 3.21 The quarterly bulletins present a summary of the main points emerging from the statistics and include some charts to illustrate the figures. The commentary does not always explain the trends in these charts. MoJ provides some information in the Possessions bulletin about the Government's Mortgage Pre-Action Protocol which came into effect in November 2008. However, MoJ does not give sufficient explanation on whether it made any changes to the analysis as a result, or any impact of the policy on the seasonally adjusted and unadjusted counts.
- 3.22 As part of the designation as National Statistics, MoJ should review the commentary in the court statistics bulletins to ensure that it enables appropriate interpretation of the data, particularly drawing out trends in the data (Requirement 4)¹⁸.
- 3.23 The court statistics bulletins each include an annex giving some background information about the various sources used. However there is insufficient signposting to this information and the annexes do not provide explanations for some of the main terms used. As part of the designation as National Statistics, MoJ should explain the main terms and provide appropriate cross-referencing between the text, tables and explanatory notes in the court statistics bulletins (Requirement 5)¹⁹.

¹⁸ In relation to Principle 8 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

¹⁹ In relation to Principle 8 Practice 1 of the Code of Practice

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.

3.24 The requirements for this Protocol are covered 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.

- 3.25 MoJ releases a publication schedule for the forthcoming 12 months on its website. It also pre-announces the release of the bulletins on the Publication Hub. MoJ releases the reports as soon as it considers practicable after it receives the data. CML publishes its mortgage repossession data at the same time as the Possessions bulletin – the two organisations agreed in 2009 to coordinate their releases of these market sensitive data sets.
- 3.26 MoJ releases the quarterly bulletins at 9.30am on its website and via the Publication Hub. The annual report is a Command Paper and consequently is laid before Parliament before public release on MoJ's website at 11am. It is also available via the Publication Hub.
- 3.27 MoJ gives the name of the responsible statistician in *Judicial and Court Statistics* annual report and the Possessions and Bankruptcy quarterly bulletins but not in *Court Statistics Quarterly*. As part of the designation as National Statistics, MoJ should publish the name of the responsible statistician or the statistical Head of Profession in the *Court Statistics Quarterly* bulletin (Requirement 6)²⁰.
- 3.28 MoJ publishes the pre-release access circulation list for the courts statistics publications on the respective product pages on its website. Recipients of the market sensitive Possessions bulletin must sign a declaration stating that they will abide by certain restrictions before they can gain pre-release access.

²⁰ In relation to Protocol 2 Practice 6 of the Code of Practice

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.

- 3.29 MoJ has published its Statement of Administrative Sources²¹ on its website. This includes the courts' management information systems. MoJ indicated that they plan to provide further detail, in the Statement, about quality assurance procedures. As noted in paragraph 3.14 and Requirement 3, MoJ should include information in the Statement of Administrative Sources about how it protects the confidentiality of personal and corporate data.
- 3.30 As noted in Principle 6, MoJ is seeking to maximise the utility of its administrative sources and minimise the burden on suppliers, through the linking of data. MoJ's goal is to improve the information available to users on cases progressing through the criminal justice system, and in doing so to address some of the issues raised in the Authority's interim report, *Overcoming barriers to trust in crime statistics*²².

²¹ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics-policy-procedures.htm>

²² <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/monitoring-reports/index.html>

Annex 1: Suggestions for improvement

A1.1 This annex includes some suggestions for improvement to the Ministry of Justice’s court statistics outputs, 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.

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| Suggestion 1 | Take steps to engage users, and potential users of court statistics, in the wider community (para 3.2) |
| Suggestion 2 | Work with HMCS and ONS to determine a way of electronically transferring divorce data to the ONS (para 3.11) |
| Suggestion 3 | Enhance the documentation about the statistical production processes to describe its quality assurance procedures (para 3.12) |

Annex 2: Summary of assessment process and users' views

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

A2.2 The Assessment team – Penny Babb and Amanda Charles - agreed the scope of and timetable for this assessment with representatives of MoJ in November 2009. The Written Evidence for Assessment was provided on 19 January 2010. The Assessment team subsequently met with MoJ during February 2010 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 15 responses from the user consultation. The respondents were grouped as follows:

MoJ	4
Other central government	8
Local government	1
Private sector	2

A2.5 Users were content that the published data meet their needs and are satisfied with the presentation of the data, although there was a request for MoJ to give the data in financial as well as calendar years. Some users said that they would like mortgage possession data at lower geographical levels and a more timely release of the annual report. The users were positive about the nature of engagement with the producer team.

Key documents/links provided

Written Evidence for Assessment document

List of assessment reports published to date²³

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

²³ 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
31. Emissions Statistics
Department of Energy and Climate Change
32. Council Tax Levels set by Local Authorities
Department for Communities and Local Government
33. Welsh Labour Market Statistics
Welsh Assembly Government
34. UK Labour Market Statistics
Office for National Statistics
35. Statistics on Freedom of Information
Ministry of Justice
36. Statistics on Court Activity
Ministry of Justice
37. Statistics on Cancer in Scotland
NHSScotland
38. Statistics on Cancer Screening in Scotland
NHSScotland
39. Statistics on NHSScotland Workforce
NHSScotland
40. Statistics on Road Conditions in England
Department for Transport
41. Statistics on School and Pupil Characteristics, and Absence and Exclusions, in England
Department for Children, Schools and Families

