

Assessment of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics

Emissions Statistics

*(produced by the Department of Energy and
Climate Change)*

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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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Emissions Statistics

(produced by the Department of Energy and Climate Change)

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 following emissions statistics produced by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)²:
- UK Carbon Dioxide Emissions at Local Authority and Government Office Region Level;
 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions, provisional figures; and
 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions, final figures.

All the above statistics are currently designated as National Statistics and are published annually.

- 1.1.2 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 on emissions are designated as National Statistics, subject to DECC implementing the enhancements listed in section 1.5 and reporting them to the Authority by June 2010.

1.3 Summary of strengths and weaknesses

- 1.3.1 DECC engages regularly with the main government users of the statistics and these users can directly influence the development of the statistics. The statisticians respond to a large number of ad hoc enquiries but do not engage with other external users in any structured way.
- 1.3.2 DECC publishes statistical releases in an orderly and coherent manner and they are easily accessible on DECC's website. Recent changes to the structure of the website have significantly improved accessibility and clarity. There are a number of supporting documents that need to be added to the website. The relationship between different datasets and different publications could be made clearer to help users understand how to find the information they need. There is also a large amount of methodological information on greenhouse gas emissions data but this is not easily accessible on DECC's website.
- 1.3.3 Users of the statistics require more frequent and timely data on emissions. DECC recognises these needs and should focus resources accordingly.

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

² http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/gg_emissions/gg_emissions.aspx

1.4 Detailed recommendations

- 1.4.1 The Assessment team identified some areas where it felt that DECC 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	Take steps to engage more effectively with users outside government and make those steps known (paragraph 3.3)
Requirement 2	Publish a revisions policy for emissions statistics on DECC's website (paragraph 3.6)
Requirement 3	Publish information on investigations into producing more frequent and timely data (paragraph 3.11)
Requirement 4	Review quality assurance procedures and publish information about them. (paragraph 3.12)
Requirement 5	Invite comments on the statistical releases as part of the forthcoming consultation on climate change statistics to ensure that the releases meet users' needs (paragraph 3.20)
Requirement 6	Ensure that all releases from previous years are accessible from the National Statistics Publication Hub (paragraph 3.22)
Requirement 7	Publish a Statement of Administrative Sources (paragraph 3.25)

2 Subject of the assessment

- 2.1 The National Statistics on emissions consist of UK level data on greenhouse gas³ emissions, and on carbon dioxide emissions for local authority and Government Office region areas (LA level CO₂ emissions). The figures are published annually by DECC.
- 2.2 The emissions statistics are a subset of the full UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory National System⁴ which is currently maintained by AEA⁵, an energy and climate change consultancy organisation, working under contract to DECC. The Inventory provides the data for the National Inventory Report⁶ which is sent annually to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)⁷. The compilation of the Inventory follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines⁸.
- 2.3 The Inventory is compiled using activity data from a variety of existing data sources, such as official energy statistics and transport data, as well as data from industry. Emissions factors, derived according to international guidelines, are applied to the activity data to produce emissions estimates. The National Statistics greenhouse gas emissions publication reports emissions in the following categories: agriculture; business; energy supply; industrial process; land use, land use change and forestry; public; residential; transport; and waste management.
- 2.4 LA level CO₂ emissions data are published 21 months after the reference period and greenhouse gas emissions data are published 3 months (provisional) and 13 months (final) after the reference period. The provisional greenhouse gas emissions statistics are based on energy consumption figures only⁹. Final estimates are published later, with sectoral breakdowns by source and end user¹⁰. The LA level CO₂ emissions data are published on an end user basis, and are derived from models which map the emissions from their source (e.g. power stations) to the areas where the energy is used.
- 2.5 The greenhouse gas emissions estimates are used to assess progress towards:
- domestic goals¹¹ to reduce carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emissions;

³ Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most widely known of the greenhouse gases contributing to global warming, accounting for 85% of all greenhouse gas emissions in the UK. The other gases included in this 'greenhouse gas basket', as defined by the Kyoto Protocol are methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

⁴ <http://www.ghgi.org.uk/>

⁵ <http://www.aeat.co.uk/cms/>

⁶ UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2006: Annual Report for submission under the Framework Convention on Climate Change http://www.naei.org.uk/report_link.php?report_id=507

⁷ <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

⁸ <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/index.html>

⁹ Energy consumption accounts for over 80% of the UK's CO₂ emissions

¹⁰ When emissions are reported by source, emissions are attributed to the sector that emits them directly. When emissions are reported by end-user, this reallocates the emissions by source in accordance with where the end-use activity occurred. This reallocation of emissions is based on a modelling process.

¹¹ Also called Carbon Budgets under the UK Climate Change Act

- the UK's commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC; and
- the UK's contributions to the EU targets under the Kyoto Protocol¹².

The UNFCCC and the EU are key users of the wider dataset in the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory to monitor the UK's progress towards international emissions reduction targets. They monitor the compilation of the inventory against the IPCC guidelines for emissions reporting. The LA level CO₂ emissions data are primarily used by local authorities to monitor progress against their own targets. Wider users of both sets of figures include industry, researchers, environmental pressure groups and the general public.

- 2.6 The National Audit Office carried out a review of the measurement of greenhouse gas emissions in 2008¹³ when the figures were still produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The report noted the differences in international reporting requirements, the complexity of measuring emissions and the need to improve data collection and quality control processes. Responsibility for the statistics was transferred to DECC in 2008.

¹² http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/tackling_climate_change/l28044_en.htm

¹³ http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/0708/uk_greenhouse_gas_emissions.aspx

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 DECC statisticians told us that the main government users of these statistics are policy officials at DECC and the Department for Transport who use the data to monitor emissions reductions in their policy areas. DECC engages with these users via the National Inventory Steering Committee (NISC). NISC consists of experts from government departments. It meets bi-annually to exchange information on latest and planned updates, and to provide input on future requirements and developments in the Inventory.
- 3.2 DECC statisticians have met with representatives from the Government Office regions who represent the needs of the local authorities for climate change data. However meetings are not yet regular. Details of these and the NISC meetings are not published so other users cannot benefit from the information shared.
- 3.3 DECC has no formal mechanism for engagement with users outside government, and has not carried out any general user surveys or formal consultations. DECC has told us that they plan to launch a user consultation in March 2010 on published statistics on energy and climate change. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DECC should take steps to engage more effectively with users outside government and make those steps known¹⁴ (Requirement 1). This will help to develop a better understanding of the needs of other users.
- 3.4 The website clearly directs users to a mailbox for enquiries and the team devotes substantial resources to responding to these enquiries. However users have commented about long response times. We suggest that DECC monitor enquiries with a view to developing standard metadata or information and publishing a Frequently Asked Questions document on its website.

¹⁴ In relation to Principle 1 Practices 1 and 2 of the Code of Practice

Principle 2: Impartiality and objectivity

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

- 3.5 The statistics on climate change appear to be published in an orderly and timely manner via the National Statistics Publication Hub and are free-of-charge for all.
- 3.6 There have been no recent changes to the methods or classifications. There is currently no published revisions policy for climate change statistics. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DECC should publish a revisions policy for emissions statistics on their website¹⁵ (Requirement 2). This policy should cover revisions made to the historical data series and baseline figures. The policy might also refer users to revisions policies of the source statistics and the UNFCCC processes adhered to.
- 3.7 Some users noted errors that were made in the most recent local authority data. These errors were corrected and revised data were published clearly on the website.

¹⁵ In relation to Principle 2 Practice 6 of the Code of Practice

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 No incidents of political pressure, abuse of trust or complaints relating to professional integrity, quality or standards were reported to or identified by the Assessment team. All statutory and international obligations are fulfilled.

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.

- 3.9 The UK statistics on greenhouse gas emissions follow international guidelines on quality and methodology for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories from the IPCC¹⁶. These guidelines focus on the quality components of accuracy, completeness and transparency. The UNFCCC carries out regular reviews of the national inventories. The most recent published review¹⁷ from 2008 found that the UK inventory was generally in line with the IPCC Guidelines.
- 3.10 Some information on the methods adopted is published on DECC's website and in the statistical releases. DECC has told us that it is planning to publish a User Guide with methodological information presented in a more coherent way. Greenhouse gas emissions estimates have varying levels of uncertainty associated with them - from 2% uncertainty associated with the 2007 total CO₂ figure to over 20% for each of the 2007 totals of CH₄, HFC and PFC. Uncertainty estimates are produced for total greenhouse gas emissions, for each greenhouse gas and for emissions in each sector. Uncertainty estimates for total emissions and for each greenhouse gas are published on the DECC website, together with information about uncertainties around the trend in emissions since 1990, which are narrower than around the in-year estimates. Uncertainty estimates for each sector are published in an annex to the main inventory report. We understand that some users of the statistics would like to see sectoral uncertainties reduced and that DECC are working on this.
- 3.11 Some users expressed a need for more frequent and timely data. DECC statisticians told us that they are looking into the possibilities of producing quarterly partial estimates of energy-based CO₂ emissions from the quarterly energy consumption figures. These investigations may take several years to ensure that the figures are robust and not misleading. However DECC should inform users of the work they are doing and invite input from users. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DECC should publish information on its investigations into producing more frequent and timely data¹⁸ (Requirement 3).
- 3.12 Both the recent NAO audit¹⁹ and the 2008 UNFCCC review noted the need for more awareness about the quality assurance of data. Users also reported that several errors appeared in the most recent local authority figures. DECC told us that it has requested a review of the quality assurance processes at AEA. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DECC should review quality assurance procedures and publish information about them²⁰ (Requirement 4).

¹⁶ see footnote 7

¹⁷ <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/arr/gbr.pdf>

¹⁸ In relation to Principle 4 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

¹⁹ http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/0809/5th_validation_report.aspx

²⁰ In relation to Principle 4 Practices 3 and 4 of the Code of Practice

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.

- 3.13 DECC assured us that it takes all necessary steps to protect the confidentiality of the data it collects. This includes training all staff in data handling, informing data suppliers of confidentiality issues, and only publishing aggregate emissions data.

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.

- 3.14 AEA collects data on greenhouse gas emissions largely from existing published sources, such as
- Official statistics, e.g. energy use statistics and transport statistics for road, rail, air and sea vehicles;
 - Data from the Devolved Administrations on emissions and industrial activity;
 - Data from contracted sources, generally organisations carrying out research in the agricultural and land use sectors;
 - Data on emissions and industry energy consumption from trade associations, NGOs, non-government industry regulators and in some cases from individual companies.
- 3.15 Suppliers are represented on the National Inventory Steering Committee and issues relating to burden can be discussed here. AEA also meets regularly with data suppliers as part of the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) cycle.

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.

- 3.16 AEA collects and compiles data for greenhouse gas emissions as part of the NAEI. DECC's contract with AEA sets out how data should be collected and compiled. Deliverables are monitored in a monthly report to DECC. Development needs and re-allocations of resources are discussed in NISC.
- 3.17 DECC has 3 full-time statisticians working on the compilation of the national greenhouse gas figures and the LA level CO₂ emissions figures from the wider dataset in the Greenhouse Gas Inventory. Around half of this resource is used dealing with ad hoc enquiries. The Assessment team suggests that DECC consider the scope to address these ad hoc enquiries systematically, with a view to freeing up resources to enable important development work to take place sooner.

Principle 8: Frankness and accessibility

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

- 3.18 DECC has recently restructured its website and this has increased clarity and accessibility. The webpage presenting the LA level CO₂ emissions figures has a large number of different publications and could still be confusing for users. The Assessment team suggests that DECC review this page and restructure it to be consistent with the pages presenting greenhouse gas emissions data. This might include labelling the page more clearly, and reviewing and consolidating the publications.
- 3.19 The various emissions reduction targets (i.e. under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU legislation and UK Climate Change Act) have different definitions and coverage. DECC has told us that the different geographical coverages and definitions will be explained more fully in the User Guide to be published shortly.
- 3.20 The statistical release for the final 2008 greenhouse gas emissions figures presents headline figures and explains coverage, revisions and progress against targets. The release also includes non-National Statistics data on emissions according to the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). The presentation of these data has been improved following correspondence from the UK Statistics Authority²¹. However the Assessment team feels that the release could still be structured in a better way, with better signposting and commentary on trends and progress against targets. DECC has told us that the statistical release for the LA level CO₂ emissions figures is currently being revised. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DECC should invite comments on the statistical releases as part of the forthcoming consultation on climate change statistics to ensure that the releases meet users' needs²² (Requirement 5).

²¹ <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/reports---correspondence/correspondence/letter-from-sir-michael-scholar-to-tim-yeo-19-october-2009.pdf>

²² In relation to Protocol 1 Practice 7 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.

3.21 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.

- 3.22 The statistics are pre-announced and published on the National Statistics Publication Hub. As part of the designation as National Statistics, DECC should ensure that all releases from previous years are accessible from the Publication Hub²³ (Requirement 6).
- 3.23 DECC has published a comprehensive statement of compliance with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order²⁴, including details of all those with pre-release access to the greenhouse gas emissions statistical release and the LA level CO₂ emissions statistical release²⁵. The Assessment team suggests that DECC link to this statement directly from the emissions statistics website.

²³ In relation to Protocol 2 Practice 3 of the Code of Practice

²⁴ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi_20082998_en_1

²⁵ <http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/governance/governance.aspx>

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.

- 3.24 As noted under Principle 6, data are largely taken from existing sources, including administrative sources. These sources are managed by a sub-contractor - AEA.
- 3.25 DECC has already been required to publish a Statement of Administrative Sources, as documented in the Assessment Report on UK Energy Sector Indicators²⁶ (Requirement 7). This statement should identify the arrangements for auditing the quality of administrative data used for statistical purposes, further strengthening the information available on data quality.

²⁶ <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>
Report 5, paragraph 2.4 and paragraph 4.23, in relation to Protocol 3 Practice 5 of the Code of Practice

Annex 1: Suggestions for improvement

A1.1 This annex includes some suggestions for improvement to the emissions 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 | Monitor enquiries with a view to developing standard metadata or information and publishing a Frequently Asked Questions document on DECC's website (paragraph 3.4); and with a view to freeing up resources to enable important development work to take place sooner (paragraph 3.17) |
| Suggestion 2 | Review the webpage and publications for the LA level CO ₂ emissions data and restructure to be consistent with the pages presenting greenhouse gas emissions data (paragraph 3.18) |
| Suggestion 3 | Link to the statement on pre-release access to official statistics directly from the emissions statistics website (paragraph 3.23) |

Annex 2: Summary of assessment process and users' views

A2.1 This assessment was conducted from October 2009 to January 2010.

A2.2 The Assessment team – Cathy Kruger and Amanda Charles - agreed the scope of and timetable for this assessment with representatives of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) in October. The Written Evidence for Assessment was provided on 30 November. The Assessment team subsequently met with DECC during December 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 22 responses from the user consultation. The respondents were grouped as follows:

Local Government	4
Central Government	11
Devolved Administrations	3
Media	1
Environmental organisations	2
Other	1

A2.5 Of those users who responded to the consultation, the main uses related to understanding the drivers of emissions of greenhouse gases, monitoring changes over time, and monitoring progress towards national and local targets for emissions reduction. There was some feeling among users that aspects of the presentation and accessibility of the statistics could be improved. There was some desire for more detailed breakdowns and some concern over the number of errors and revisions. The issue of timeliness was a recurring theme among those users who responded - the delay between the reference period and publication caused frustration. Some users were also critical of the response time for enquiries.

Key documents/links provided

Written Evidence for Assessment document

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx

List of assessment reports published to date²⁷

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

²⁷ 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

