



Report from the review of equality data

*Companion paper to the final report containing
detailed information collected through a data audit.*

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Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Education	4
3	Productive and valued activities (Employment)	22
4	Health	40
5	Physical and legal security	54

1 Introduction

1.1 The Review of Equality Data was a response to the recommendation in the Cabinet Office-commissioned Equalities Review (Feb 2007) that: *'a cross-cutting Government review of current data needs is a fundamental and necessary starting point if Government and devolved administrations are to properly analyse, understand and address inequalities. This review should take the new framework of measurement as its starting point... and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) should be responsible for leading this review...'*

1.2 This paper is a companion paper to the full report from the Review of Equality Data which was published in October 2007. It reports on the detailed results of a data audit which was carried out as part of the data review and which was summarised in Chapter 6 and Annex C of the full report.

1.3 Government stakeholders for each of a number of domains (Education, Productive and Valued Activities, Health and Physical & Legal Security) worked with an ONS team to:

- Draw up a list of possible indicators for the domain from which headline and subsidiary indicators could be drawn after consultation;
- Review information available for these indicators, including aspects of statistical quality;
- Identify developments underway which would be relevant for measuring equality and refer to quality reviews.

1.4 Each of the following show:

- The indicator or indicators which could be obtained from each source and if more than one source, whether the source is considered 'primary' or 'secondary' for that indicator by the lead policy department concerned;
- The source organisation to which further queries should be directed;
- Equality information which is currently collected as part of the source;
- Information on the coverage, quality, analysis and publication of the statistics;
- Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken.

1.5 In some cases, potential indicators were proposed during the data audit and no sources of equality information were subsequently identified. This applies to the following:

- use of childcare; directly collected information on 16-19's not in employment, education or training (NEET); membership of education governing bodies;
- employees view of 'reasonable adjustments' made by employers;
- mental well-being; waiting times; teenage conception rates; membership of health governing bodies;
- outcome of court proceedings.

1.6 While the full report includes information on Scottish data sources, this more detailed document only refers to data sources which cover UK, GB, England and/or Wales.

2 Education

Description of indicator	Key Stage Attainment For England, the PSA target from the 2004 Spending Review is To raise standards in KS2 English and mathematics so that, by 2006, 85% achieve Level 4 or above, with this level of attainment sustained until 2008. By 2007: 85 per cent of 14 year olds achieve Level 5 or above in English, mathematics and ICT (80 per cent in science) nationally, with this level of performance sustained until 2008. This is measured using the results from the National Curriculum tests (except KS3 ICT which is based on teacher assessment data. The same data are used for the production of the Achievement and Attainment Tables. In Wales, targets for attainment in the 'Core Subject Indicator' At Key Stage 2 and 3 by 2007 and 2010 are outlined in the strategy document The Learning Country: Vision into Action. These are based on National Curriculum Teacher Assessments.
Name of source:	Official estimates
Owner of source:	DCSF/WAG
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual. Available back to mid 1990s. Data matched to pupil characteristics available back to 2002.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England and Wales. The data are held at pupil level so can be disaggregated by geographical split.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender – excellent data available. • Age – is not relevant but dates of birth held. • Disability – Limited to SEN status which will include some disabilities. • Socio-economic status – eligibility for free school meals and postcode both of which can be used as a proxy for socio economic status • Ethnicity – information available through matching attainment data to school census data Other information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Languages spoken – information on whether English is an additional language available through matching attainment data to school census data
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	QCA and the WAG are responsible for ensuring standards are maintained year on year.
Analysis and publication description	For England, figures are published in Statistical First Releases and the Achievement and Attainment Tables. For Wales, data are published in SFRs and the National Pupil Database.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	NAO Third Validation Compendium Report on quality of data systems used to monitor PSA targets

Description of indicator	5+ GCSE In England, the PSA target from the 2004 Spending Review is for 60% of 16 year olds to achieve 5 good GCSEs. This is measured using data supplied by the awarding bodies for the production of the Achievement and Attainment Tables. In Wales, targets for both pupils achieving 5 good GCSEs as well as the average 'points' score at Key Stage 4 for 2007 and 2010 are outlined in the strategy document The Learning Country: Vision Into Action
Name of source:	Official estimates
Owner of source:	DCSF/WAG
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual. Available back to mid 1990s (time series available back to 1962). Data matched to pupil characteristics available back to 2002.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England and Wales. The data are held at pupil level so can be disaggregated by almost any geographical split.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender – excellent data available. • Age – is not relevant but dates of birth held. • Disability – Limited to SEN status which will include some disabilities. • Socio-economic status – eligibility for free school meals and postcode both of which can be used as a proxy for socio economic status • Ethnicity – information available through matching attainment data to school census data <p>Other information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Languages spoken – information on whether English is an additional language available through matching attainment data to school census data
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	QCA and WAG are responsible for ensuring standards are maintained year on year.
Analysis and publication description	In England, figures are published in Statistical First Releases and the Achievement and Attainment Tables. In Wales, data are published in SFRs and the National Pupil Database.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Diploma is being developed as a new qualification that can be taken by pupils aged 16. NAO Third Validation Compendium Report on quality of data systems used to monitor PSA targets

Description of indicator	Pupil numbers (in Wales)
Name of source:	Pupil Level Annual School Census
Owner of source:	Welsh Assembly Government
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual, January 2003 partial coverage in Wales, full coverage in January 2004
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Wales. Schools.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic background • Gender. <p>Code lists can be found here. http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/educationandskills/policy_strategy_and_planning/schools/ims/datacollections/?lang=en</p> <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National identity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free school meal entitlement • Special educational needs status • Class sizes and teacher/pupil ratios
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Key users of the data are: Local Government Finance, Estyn, DCELLS, Data Unit, schools, LEAs, Wales Audit Office. Results used by both central and local government. Used in the Welsh Local Government Finance Settlement, by DCELLS to inform education policy, Estyn for school inspections, WAO for LEA auditing.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - PLASC is a census of all pupils in maintained schools in Wales. The statistical unit is the pupil. Data provided by schools. Data cannot be submitted if mandatory fields are missing.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Data updated annually. Census date in mid January, provisional results published in August (7 months) to meet deadlines for financial allocations through RSG. Provisional results published within 8 weeks of the end of the data collection.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Fully electronic data collection. School produces data file in XML format from MIS, sends to the Assembly via a secure data transfer sire (DEWi). Individual pupil data processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. All parents provided with a fair processing notice detailing what information is collected on their child and who has access to it.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - No changes in sampling frame since 2004. Definitions are aligned with those in England as far as possible. In future definitions will adhere to those set by the schools interoperability framework, which will be UK wide.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - Every pupil allocated a unique pupil number (UPN) on first entry to the maintained school sector. UPN collected in PLASC and other pupil level data sets e.g. Key Stage and GCSE results, allowing improved matching within the National Pupil Database (Wales). Work is in progress to compare pupil numbers with mid-year population estimates.</p>
Analysis and publication description	Provisional results published in August, final results in December. Include pupil numbers, FSM eligibility, average class size, pupil teacher ratios, fluency in Welsh etc.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DCELLS currently considering a review of ethnic background codes to make them more relevant following recent EU accession. - DCELLS currently investigating adding English as an additional language indicator to PLASC. - In 2008, attendance data will be collected at pupil level, allowing matching of that data to PLASC and examination results.

Description of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pupil Absence data - Pupil Exclusion data - English as an Additional Language (EAL) information
Name of source:	School Census (SC) for maintained primary, secondary and special schools plus CTCs and Academies. EAL information also available from Pupil Referral Units at an aggregate level.
Owner of source:	DCSF
Frequency and when collection started:	<p>Termly collection of pupil level information for secondary schools in England began via School Census in Jan 2006 (each Census collects data for the previous term). Termly data for primary schools began in Jan 07.</p> <p><u>Absence data</u> were previously collected at school level via the Annual Absence in Schools survey. For special schools, collection is on an annual basis, commencing with the school year 2006-7.</p> <p><u>Exclusion data</u> – each census collects information on exclusions that occurred two terms previous to the one in which the census fell, ie. exclusion data relating to the autumn term 2005 was collected in the summer 2006 census. Primary schools and special schools provided their exclusion data as a complete year but exclusions occurring during 2006-7 are now provided on the same basis as secondary schools. The termly collection of data also signifies an extension in the scope of exclusions data collected via the SC. For the 2005-6 school year, the SC collected information on fixed period exclusions and reasons for exclusions from secondary schools. Previously this information had been collected via the Termly Exclusions Survey which has now been discontinued. This change to the collection of data does present a gap in the information collected from primary and special schools on fixed period exclusions and the reasons for exclusions. For the 2006-7 school year, this information will be available.</p> <p><u>English as an Additional Language</u> EAL information has traditionally been collected in the Annual School Census (ASC) since around 1997. The Census moved to pupil level collection in 2002 for most schools which included the collection of an EAL code for each pupil. This was compulsory for pupil's aged 5 and over only. Over the years the description and definition of what is collected has changed slightly – moving to Mother Tongue indicator and First Language as it is now. In 2007 the Census moved from an annual collection to a 3 time a year termly collection, and extended the First Language code set to include an entire list of actual Languages that a pupil can speak. However, it is not compulsory for an LA to use the extended list, they may still choose to use the existing codes for their 5+ pupils.</p>
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England barring Independent and General Hospital Schools. Pupil level data.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age • Ethnicity • SEN <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First language. The actual code list for First Language is now quite extensive and can be found in the following document - http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=10948
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p>Absence data Data are validated on collection and further quality assurance is carried out when termly data are matched together. Further information on data quality can be found in the Statistical First Release that releases new results for the first time.</p> <p><u>Exclusion data</u> Some under-reporting of permanent exclusions was apparent in some schools in 2005-6. Further quality assurance checks</p>

	<p>with local authorities ensured that the overall total of exclusions is correct. This issue has not affected the quality of data on fixed period exclusions. DCSF carried out a data checking exercise at Local Authority level to confirm the number of permanent exclusions by type of school.</p> <p><u>EAL data</u> The First Language data is subjected to numerous pieces of validation both on entry and creation of a SC return at source. The data is again subjected to that validation as well as year on year checks to establish data integrity upon loading into our data collection tools. Finally, the data undergoes further statistical analysis such as outlier analysis etc, as well as data manipulation such as linking datasets, in order to establish data quality. In terms of access, although live data or as close as possible can be obtained for analysis, the datasets used for producing statistics take longer to create and can mean data is only accessible around a month of the data collection closes. Data is often timely however and has always been fit for purpose.</p>
<p>Analysis and publication description</p>	<p><u>Absence data</u> Provisional data are published in termly reports and National Statistics Statistical First Releases are also published. The first SFR reported on absence in secondary schools for the school year 2005-6. http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000718/index.shtml</p> <p><u>Exclusion data</u> are published as National Statistics in Statistical First Releases. The latest SFR provides data from 1997-8 to 2005-6.</p> <p><u>EAL data</u> are published as provisional in the Pupil Characteristics SFR in April and as final in the Statistics of Schools in England SFR later in the year. All have National Statistics status.</p>
<p>Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken</p>	<p><u>Absence data</u> Expected to cover Pupil Referral Units at some stage.</p> <p><u>Exclusion data</u> No relevant developments.</p> <p><u>EAL data</u> Schools are expected to start to use the extended codelist but no change is expected in the field definition. PRUs will also be supplying this data at a pupil level in the near future – this is currently been piloted.</p>

Description of indicator	Literacy and Numeracy
Name of source:	Skills for Life Survey
Owner of source:	DIUS
Frequency and when collection started:	First data collection June 2002 – May 2003. Repeat being considered for 2009-10
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England, regions, Local Learning & Skills Council areas, LEAs, Districts, Constituencies, Wards.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender, • Age • Ethnicity • Social class <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-assessed health • Education level • Economic activity
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Good, data derived from survey specifically for establishing literacy and numeracy levels of the population aged 16-65 and particularly for distinguishing between lower levels.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Reasonable, subject to views of the testing instruments used to assess literacy and numeracy, which is a highly contested area academically. Representativeness of sample is good.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Poor. Fieldwork takes a year (due to need for assessment tests) and survey is infrequent.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Good – published national report, data available at greater levels of disaggregation on website, anonymised dataset made available for research purposes.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Not yet known since survey conducted only once to date. Comparability with other similar datasets (e.g. International Adult Literacy Survey) moderate.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - Good</p>
Analysis and publication description	Data analysed by regions, index of multiple deprivation, urban/rural areas, gender, age, ethnicity, housing tenure, NS-SEC, education, economic activity. National report published: “The Skills for Life survey: a national needs and impact survey of literacy, numeracy and ICT skills” (DfES, 2003). Data available at greater levels of disaggregation on website: www.dfes.gov.uk/readwriteplus/skillsforlifesurvey
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Early consideration of second survey.

Description of indicator	Literacy and Numeracy
	Targets on adult literacy and numeracy levels in Wales are outlined in The Learning Country: Vision into Action
Name of source:	The National Survey of Adult Basic Skills in Wales
Owner of source and contact name:	Welsh Assembly Government
Frequency and when collection started:	Not a regular survey. Most recent survey carried out in 2004.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Wales and four regions within Wales
Equality characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender,

recorded and other equality information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Social class <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-assessed health • Education level • Economic activity
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Good, data derived from survey specifically for establishing literacy and numeracy levels of the population aged 16-65 and particularly for distinguishing between lower levels.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> – Reasonable at a national level, subject to views of the testing instruments used to assess literacy and numeracy, which is a highly contested area academically. Representativeness of sample is good. However, at local authority level only synthetic estimates have been available for many authorities due to the size of the sample.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Poor. Fieldwork takes a year (due to need for assessment tests) and survey is infrequent.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Good – published national report.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Not yet known since survey conducted only once to date. Comparable with English Skills for Life Survey.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> – Good</p>
Analysis and publication description	<p>Data analysed by broad regions within Wales, gender, age, self-reported health, social class, education, economic activity. National report published in 2005.</p> <p>Data also available for local authorities on the website, but only synthetic estimates for many authorities that should be treated with caution: http://www.basic-skills-wales.org/bsastrategy/en/resources/post_16/the_national_survey_of_adult_basic_skills_in_wales.cfm</p>
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	<p>Evaluation of Basic Skills strategy underway</p>

Description of indicator	<p>Further Education, work-based learning and adult community learning numbers (in Wales) - primary source</p> <p>A target for completion rates in Modern Apprenticeships was outlined in the strategy document The Learning Country: Vision Into Action.</p>
Name of source:	Lifelong Learning Wales Record
Owner of source:	Welsh Assembly Government
Frequency and when collection started:	Administrative source collected on a continuous basis since 2003/04. Replaced separate datasets for FE, work-based learning and community learning.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Wales. The data are held at learner level so can be disaggregated by almost any geographical split.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic background • Gender. • Disability (self-reported) <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National identity • Postcode can be used to link learners to deprivation index
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Key users of the data are: Estyn, Welsh Assembly Government Department for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (DCELLS), FE and training providers, LEAs, Sector Skills Councils. Results used by both central and local government. Used by DCELLS to fund post-16 learning providers and to inform education policy; Estyn for quality assessments.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> – The LLWR is submitted by learning providers to obtain funding and as such key fields are validated. Data is not finalised for statistical purposes until it is believed to be fit for purpose.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> – Data can be submitted by providers on a monthly basis but for statistical purposes are published at a national level on a provisional basis in the December following the academic year to which it related. Final data are published in the following Spring.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Good – published national report, data available at greater levels of disaggregation on website, anonymised dataset made available for research purposes.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Definitions are aligned with those in HE and schools as far as possible. In future definitions will adhere to those set by the MIAP common data definitions project.</p>
Analysis and publication description	Provisional numbers on learners in Wales are published in a Statistical First Release in the December following the academic year to which it related. Final data are published in the following Spring. Associated interactive tables containing further disaggregations are available on the Assembly website and an annual statistical volume containing even further detail are also published.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	- Interaction with MIAP framework being developed.

Description of indicator	<p>Higher Level Skills</p> <p>The new PSA target for Skills (i.e. from CSR07, so for the forthcoming spending review period 2008-11) will include the following indicator, related to the outputs of the HE sector: “By 2014, 36% of working age adults (ie. aged 19-59/64) to be qualified to NQF Level 4 and above” (with interim target of 34% for 2011). This is on the trajectory to 40% by 2020 (one of the Leitch targets) and is measured using the Labour Force Survey (LFS) – Note: the LFS will become the Integrated Household Survey in 2008.</p> <p>In Wales, targets for adults with level 2, 3 and 4 qualifications for 2007 and 2010 are outlined in <u>The Learning Country: Vision into Action</u>.</p>
Name of source:	Adult Level 4+ (proportion of working age adults qualified to Level 4 and above)
Owner of source:	DIUS and WAG
Frequency and when collection started:	<p>In England, annual, using Quarter 4 (Oct-Dec) of the LFS (baseline for Leitch Review was 2005)</p> <p>In Wales the calendar year Annual Population Survey is used.</p>
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	<p>England and Wales. Disaggregation is possible for variables which are included in the LFS and which also have sufficient number of responses to provide statistically sound measurements – standard English regions and Welsh Local Authorities fall into this category, but not below the regional level.</p> <p>As noted above, we can disaggregate by many of the variables within the LFS, and for many of the equality sub-groups disaggregation is possible at the national level. Given it is a sample survey the confidence intervals become greater once you disaggregate: for the overall indicator the 95% confidence interval is +/- 0.5 percentage points (based on Autumn 05 economically active adults, 18-59/64); for the sub-groups mentioned below it varies between around 0.5 and 6.0 percentage points.</p>
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender – good data available. • Age – data available in broad age bands (not for single ages or very narrow bands). • Disability – limited data available from the LFS, in 4 categories: DDA & work limiting; DDA only; work-limiting only; not disabled. • Socio-economic status – data available, by NS-SEC. • Ethnicity – data available, by the 10 ethnicity sub-groups recorded in the LFS. However limited use in Wales due to the sample size. <p>Other information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status – data available.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	This is a new indicator in England, so has not been explicitly evaluated itself. However, a comparable indicator from the LFS for Level 2 was evaluated in a recent NAO review of the data systems underpinning PSA targets (see link below). Documentation has already been improved, and questions on the LFS have been improved to better record ‘other’ qualifications, which relates to all levels, including Level 4+. The indicator was rated ‘Green’ in the recent measurement annex for the Skills PSA indicators submitted to HMT.
Analysis and publication description	<p>English figures will be published in a statistical first release, subject to usual NS protocols. It is already published in the annual SFR on the level of highest qualification held by adults in England (most recent for 2006: SFR 09/2007) albeit for a slightly different age group.</p> <p>Welsh figures are published through an annual Statistical Bulletin</p>

	containing a breakdown of the indicators to economic activity, age, gender and broad ethnicity and disability
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	For England, as noted above, this is a new indicator. However, regarding current similar indicators we can refer to the NAO review of the data systems underpinning PSA targets (2006), with particular reference to the findings relating to PSA13: http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/nao_reports/06-07/0607127ii.pdf

Description of indicator	Skills for Life qualification There is a PSA Target from the 2004 Spending Review which is for 2.25 million people to improve their skills by a level, by achieving a first nationally approved Skills for Life qualification between April 2001 and July 2010.
Name of source:	The data source to measure the target is the Learning and Skills Council's (LSC) administrative data set the Individualised Learner Record (ILR).
Owner of source :	Learning Skills Council
Frequency and when collection started:	Data collected from providers annually. Data available from start of target in 2001. Progress towards target is available in summer of following year (i.e. July figures in June 11 months later), but estimates are made in November of the same year.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England. Data is collected on postcode of learners and providers, so disaggregation can be made to any sensible level.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age • Ethnicity • Disability <p>Other information - Learning difficulty</p>
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	The data source is complete (i.e. not a sample), long standing and quality assured.
Analysis and publication description	No formal publication through Statistical First Release etc although that is under consideration. Figures made public through Press Releases. As the source is administrative data, detailed analysis is possible and frequently done within the department. Sometimes used to answer Parliamentary Questions.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	No developments to the data source are planned. Possible publication through a Statistical First Release is being considered.

Description of indicator	<p>Higher Education Student numbers</p> <p>The data is used to analyse student enrolment numbers and qualifiers at publicly funded higher education institutions in the UK. The data collected by HESA from the institutions covers a wide range of detail, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal characteristics, e.g. age, gender, ethnicity, social class, domicile • Course characteristics, e.g. subject of study, level of study, mode of study, institution of study • Prior qualifications, e.g. qualifications on entry, experience of prior HE • Qualifications obtained • Source of funding
Name of source:	Higher Education Statistics Agency student record
Owner of source:	DIUS
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual, started academic year 1994/1995
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	The data covers all students (UK, EU and other overseas) at UK higher education institutions. Disaggregation below national level is possible. For UK domiciles data can be disaggregated to parliamentary constituency level, for UK institutions data can be disaggregated at individual institutional level.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender – good data available. • Transgender – From 07/8 a category ‘Indeterminate’ will be added. • Age – good data available. • Disability – information is collected on 1) whether the student is in receipt of Disabled Students allowance and 2) whether the student perceives they have a disability and if so (broadly) what that disability is. • Religion / belief – nothing of use (though the information is collected for a small number of Northern Irish students at Northern Irish institutions) • Socio-economic status – data available, though really only for full time undergraduate students. It was first recorded on the dataset for entrants in 2002/03. • Ethnicity – data is collected on a compulsory basis for UK domiciles and a voluntary basis for other domiciles. <p>Other information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status – nothing of use (though the information is collected for a small number of Northern Irish students at Northern Irish institutions)
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	The record is periodically reviewed to minimise data collection burdens to the institutions. The records are subject to National Statistics Quality reviews.
Analysis and publication description	Figures are published in a joint HESA/DIUS statistical first release, subject to usual NS protocols. HESA also publish a reference volume each year. The data is used for numerous purposes including parliamentary questions, adhoc and to feed into Departmental models.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	The record has been revised for 2007/08, incorporating a new structure and there has been a major review of the data fields collected. Further changes are unlikely before 2009/10.

Description of indicator	<p>Higher Education – Increasing Participation</p> <p>The current SR04 target is the following: “By 2010, increase participation in higher education towards 50% of those aged 18 to 30 and also make significant progress year on year towards fair access and bear down on rates of non-completion.”</p> <p>The CSR07 Public Service Agreement to “Improve the skills of the population, on the way to ensuring a world-class skills base by 2020” includes a target to increase participation in Higher Education towards 50 per cent of those aged 18 to 30 with growth of at least a percentage point every two years to the academic year 2010-11.</p>
Name of source:	Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR). Based on data from Higher Education Statistics Agency, the Learning and Skills Council and the devolved governments.
Owner of source:	DIUS
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual, started academic year 1999-2000
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Covers English-domiciled students at UK higher education institutions and English, Welsh and Scottish further education colleges. Disaggregation below national level is not possible.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender – good data available. • Age – good data available. • Disability – data available for numerator only, unsuitable for disaggregating the measure • Socio-economic status – data available, poor coverage across the whole age range, unsuitable for disaggregating the whole measure • Ethnicity – data available for numerator only, unsuitable for disaggregating the measure
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p>This measure is a National Statistic and the method is quality assured. It has been evaluated in a recent NAO review of the data systems underpinning SR04 PSA targets. The review assessed against the headings in the data audit guidelines and the measure was assigned an amber rating with recommendations to make this green. The methodology has since been revised in light of these recommendations.</p> <p>http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000714/SFR08-2007.pdf</p>
Analysis and publication description	Figures are published in a statistical first release, subject to usual National Statistics protocols. Limited analysis would be possible because the data cannot be reliably disaggregated beyond the geographical level at which they are published.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	NAO review of the data systems underpinning PSA targets (2006): http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/nao_reports/06-07/0607127ii.pdf

Description of indicator	Higher Education Widening Participation – primary source This is a new indicator which shows the proportion of English-domiciled 18-20 year olds from the top three and bottom four socio-economic classes who are first-time participants in higher education. The measure uses data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency Student Record, the Learning and Skills Council Individualised Student Record, the Labour Force Survey, ONS/GAD population estimates and Participation in Local Areas (POLAR) data from HEFCE.
Name of source:	Full-time Young Participation by Socio-Economic Class (FYPSEC)
Owner of source:	DIUS
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Covers English-domiciled first-time participants in higher education at UK higher education institutions and English further education colleges. Not disaggregated below country level.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender – Data available. • Age – Covers only 18-20 year olds. Individual age breakdown available. • Socio-economic status – The indicator shows the proportion of people from the top three and lower four socio-economic classes who participate in higher education.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	Where socio-economic class information is not known, postcode is used as a proxy for socio-economic class. Makes use of a derived variable (socio-economic class) which is provided by UCAS, based on a student's account of their higher-earning parent's occupation, so may be subject to some error on the part of the student or misinterpretation when deriving the socio-economic class field. Time series is comparable, although the underlying trend is more informative than year-on-year changes. Caveats to the measure have been disclosed in the measure's main publication.
Analysis and publication description	Initial publication was via a research report (RR806, http://www.dfes.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/RR806.pdf). Updates are simply quoted where appropriate. Further analysis has been done to disaggregate by gender, but more detailed analysis is not advised.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	New indicator, so not included in NAO review. Quality assurance for the measure was provided by the higher Education Funding Council of England (HEFCE) and by Professor Brian Ramsden (former Chief Executive of the Higher Education Statistics Agency). Shortcomings in the measure are disclosed.

Description of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Education Participation – secondary source - Transition of first degree leavers to employment <p>These provide information on the proportions of entrants to higher education institutions who are from certain types of backgrounds, and proportions of entrants who drop out of university by full or part-time degree. Some of the Performance Indicators are used to track progress on the SR04 higher education target.</p>
Name of source:	Performance Indicators in Higher Education
Owner of source:	Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Covers UK-domiciled students and is reported at UK, country and institutional level
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age – some indicators cover only students under 21, some cover students who are 21 and over, some cover all ages. • Disability – An indicator showing the proportion of students in receipt of Disabled Student Allowances (DSAs) is available. Other indicators are not disaggregated by disability. • Socio-economic status – An indicator shows the proportion of young full-time first degree entrants from NS-SECs 4, 5, 6 and 7. <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation neighbourhoods • State school background
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	On relevance, the access performance Indicators (which show proportions of entrants from types of backgrounds) use only those with known background, so those with known background are used as a proxy for those with unknown background. Explanations and necessary disclosure are included in the form of an introduction, guidance section and notes to tables. Times series are comparable with the exception of the PIs relating to social class and socio-economic class: there is a significant discontinuity between 2001/02 and 2002/03, so this is usually reported from 2002/03 with an explanation.
Analysis and publication description	All analysis carried out by HESA. Information is published in an annual publication: http://www.hesa.ac.uk/pi/home.htm .
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	<p>Two new indicators will be under development for use with student data for 2007/08 and later years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental education, whether a student's parents have HE qualifications; • Parental income indicator <p>The Performance Indicators have recently undergone a sector-wide review, led by the higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE), in which institutions gave views on the usefulness of each indicator and the suggestions for new indicators. This review has been published by HEFCE: http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/hefce/2007/07_14/</p>

Description of indicator	Post 16 learning indicators (Wales): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A) Year 11 entering positive transition to Education, Employment or Training - B) Year 12 pupils entering positive transition to EET - C) Year 13 pupils entering a positive transition to EET - D) Student financial support packages - E) Involvement in non-HE post 16 learning - F) Satisfaction with learning experience - G) Access to Welsh Language provision
Name of source:	For A, B and C) Careers Wales Annual Destinations Survey in combination with Post 16 Pupil Level Annual School Census and Lifelong Learning Wales Record For D) WAG statistics and Student Loan companies admin data For E) Lifelong Learning Wales Record For F) Institutional student satisfaction surveys For G) Post 16 Pupil Level Annual School Census in combination with Lifelong Learning Wales Record and Higher Education Statistics.
Owner of source:	WAG for (A, B, C and E), Student Loan companies for (D), Education Institutions for (F)

Description of indicator	Young People Not in Education or Training (NEET) – primary source The PSA target from the 2004 Spending Review is to reduce the proportion of young people (16-18) who are NEET by 2 percentage points by 2010. This is estimate from participation data based on DCSF administrative data and on the Labour Force Survey.
Name of source:	Estimates based on administrative data and the Labour Force Survey
Owner of source:	DCSF and Welsh Assembly Government
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual relating to end year and available in summer the following year. Available back to 1985 in England and early 1990's in Wales
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England, NEET estimates cannot be broken down geographically
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender – Good data available • Age – Is not relevant since a component part of the series, although it is possible to split by individual age
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	NEET estimates are calculated as the residual once all other activities are accounted for. As a result, errors are relatively large and estimates subject to wide confidence intervals. The component parts of the analysis (participation data and LFS estimates) are National Statistics and the method is quality assured. .
Analysis and publication description	Official estimates are published in a statistical first release, subject to usual NS protocols. Limited analysis would be possible because the data cannot be reliably disaggregated beyond the level at which they are published.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	The NEET estimates use data from a number of sources. Some of these, like the Labour Force Survey have had quality reviews.

Description of indicator	Young People Not in Education or Training (NEET) – secondary source
Name of source:	Connexions Service Management Information (CCIS). These data are from an administrative system which is designed to track young people at local level and help them pursue their chosen paths. By following up with young people, and recording information shared by schools and colleges, it is possible to estimate at any given time, what proportion of young people in an area are NEET.
Owner of source:	DCSF
Frequency and when collection started:	Monthly, complete England data available back to April 2003. Local authority data from 2005.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England, could be broken down into regions and local authorities
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender – Good data available. • Age • Ethnicity – CCIS is the best source on ethnicity.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	Estimates come for aggregation of local level data. Young people's activity is established on a regular basis either through exchange of information with schools, colleges etc. or through direct contact with the person. Status is reported on a monthly basis. Records on CCIS relate mainly to those educated in the maintained sector in England and may exclude those educated independently or outside England. There are other risks around keeping information up to date and it must be recognised that some people will have changed activity since their records were last updated. There is also a small proportion of young people who have lost contact with Connexions and whose records may be out of date for that reason. However the data are in theory based on a census of young people and so have some advantages over survey data. Comparison with other data sources show that CCIS records a lower percentage of NEET (due in part to definitional differences) but that trends are similar.
Analysis and publication description	Local Connexions providers deliver monthly data to DCSF. Analysis is possible on time series and also at disaggregated level – for example for individual Connexions partnerships to analyse their own data.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	The CCIS specification is reviewed annually to ensure that it continues to meet both local and DCSF needs. Independent review by British Market Research Bureau (BMRB) identified minor areas for improvement but no major issues.

Description of indicator	Young People Not in Education or Training (NEET) – primary longitudinal data source
Name of source:	Youth Cohort Study and other survey data. This is a wide ranging survey which has been running for many years. Many different areas are covered but primarily it is concerned with finding out what young people are doing and tracking their activities over time.
Owner of source:	DCSF
Frequency and when collection started:	Variable, but usually two age bands are covered each year, 16 and 18 year olds one year followed by 17 and 19 the next. Series back to 1986, but variable coverage. A new study, the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England is underway and will enable detailed analysis of NEET young people – but data are not yet available.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England and Wales, could possibly be broken into regions, but would be volatile due to sample sizes. Later data will be just for England as Wales is no longer covered.
Equality characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender – Good data available.

<p>recorded and other equality information:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age – Is not relevant since a component part of the series, although it is possible to split by individual age. It may also be possible to look at differences according to month / series of birth. • Disability – A limited amount of information, based on self reported status of disability. May not be that reliable • Religion / belief – Nothing from YCS, but LSYPE will allow analysis of this over the next few years (data on 16 year olds due next Spring). • Socio-economic status – Information is available using standard 7 analytical classes. • Ethnicity – Data available, but estimates can be quite volatile due to small sample sizes. Main classification would be the main classes (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Black African, Black Caribbean, Mixed) <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Languages spoken – Nothing from YCS, but LSYPE will enable an analysis of this in due course • YCS would enable us to look at impact on later activity, including any jobs that a NEET young person ends up in. LSYPE may enable analysis that relates to the health domain. Both surveys will have links to family and LSYPE will have links to social life domain.
<p>Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:</p>	<p>A National Statistic source although estimates of NEET are among the least reliable estimates. This is because differential response and attrition disproportionately affect those liable to become NEET and numbers are relatively small in any case. As is clear from the above, some disaggregation is possible, but sample size problems are always a danger.</p>
<p>Analysis and publication description</p>	<p>Data are released in a statistical release subject to the usual NS protocols. Further analysis is possible using the datasets, including longitudinal analysis – to find what transitions are most likely for those who are NEET, for example but the limited sample size is a restriction.</p>
<p>Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken</p>	<p>Surveying has moved to face to face to improve reliability and to reduce the level of differential non-response. Also, the latest YCS cohort is the same as that for the LSYPE, and will enable a much richer analysis than has been possible before. The availability of LSYPE will enable analysis of factors not previously considered – such as the influence of parental, family and household characteristics. This will further our understanding of several of the equality characteristics (disability, religion, languages spoken are the main ones – although to a lesser degree, most of the rest too).</p> <p>Has been reviewed under a contract with Essex University, but this was before the move to face to face interviewing. Large amounts of development work went into LSYPE (by the National Centre for Social Research and by the Institute of Education) and this has fed into development of YCS.</p> <p>Various possibilities were discussed for the planning of the most recent cohort. The surveyed could have remained as a postal survey with stratification and boosts to try to deal with the non response, but these were rejected in favour of going face to face</p>

Description of indicator	Registered Childcare Places The PSA target from the 2004 Spending Review is 'as a contribution to reducing the proportion of children living in households where no-one is working, by 2008 increase the stock of OFSTED-registered childcare by 10%'.
Name of source:	OFSTEDs' Regulatory Support Application.
Owner of source:	OFSTED
Frequency and when collection started:	Local Authorities were responsible for the registration and inspection of children's day care facilities until these responsibilities were transferred to OFSTED in September 2001. The period from September 2001 to March 2003 was designated as a transitional period where OFSTED, as a by-product of its inspections, validated the actual number of individuals and organisations that were providing childcare. OFSTED have produced figures on the numbers of registered childcare providers and places on a quarterly basis since March 2003.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England, Local Authority.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	Not applicable as the information is on numbers of places.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	OFSTED have produced figures on the numbers of registered childcare providers and places on a quarterly basis since March 2003. <u>Registered providers:</u> as not all providers inform OFSTED that they have ceased provision, the number they report is likely to be higher than the actual number of providers. <u>Registered places:</u> the number of children that may attend the provision at any one time. Registered places are not the number of places occupied, nor the number of children who may benefit from receiving places through providers offering sessions at different times of the day. The number of registered places is likely to be higher than the actual number of registered places as not all providers will immediately inform OFSTED that they have ceased their provision. For about 3% of providers, the database does not hold the number of registered places. In these cases, the number of places is estimated.
Analysis and publication description	OFSTED have produced figures on the numbers of registered childcare providers and places on a quarterly basis since March 2003. This is made available on their website www.OFSTED.gov.uk . The content of the OFSTED publication has been limited to data that is considered robust and of general public interest. However, a variety of other data are held as part of the OFSTED early years regulatory and inspection functions. These include data relating to: outcomes of childcare applications; time taken to registration decisions; actions and conditions imposed at registration and inspection; Childcare and Nursery Education inspections against each of the five children outcomes. While these, and other, data have not been presented in the OFSTED publication, they will consider each request for additional information on an individual basis and will consider updates to the content of future publications every six months. OFSTED reserve the right to cost and charge for additional analyses that we cannot meet with available resource. DCSF have responsibility for responding to all data related PQs about registered childcare providers and places.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	See NAO Third Validation Compendium Report on quality of data systems used to monitor PSA targets

3 Productive and valued activities domain

Description of indicator	Earnings, earnings gaps – primary source
Name of source:	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)
Owner of source:	ONS
Frequency and when collection started:	Yearly survey of employees. ASHE collected from 2004 onwards; previously this was the New Earnings Survey (NES)
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	United Kingdom
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed occupational and industry analysis
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Very, but limited by lack of key equality characteristics</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Sample 160,000 to 170,000. Considerably more accurate earnings measure than the Labour Force Survey.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Annual</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Data made available through ONS</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Good, though some structural breaks over time</p>
Analysis and publication description	Analysis published in <i>Economic and Labour Market Review</i> , and the Government's submission to the Low Pay Commission.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Sample size was reduced by 20% in 2007.

Description of indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment, self-employment, unemployment levels and rates - Occupational status, - Part-time, full-time - Use of child-care - Job tenure/employment history (cross-sectional) - Earnings/earnings gap – secondary source - Provision, availability and take-up of flexible working arrangements – secondary source
Name of source:	Labour Force Survey (Integrated Household Survey)
Owner of source:	ONS
Frequency and when collection started:	The survey was carried out every two years from 1973 to 1983 in the spring quarter (March to May). Between 1984 and 1991, the survey was carried out annually. From spring 1992 the survey was carried out on a seasonal quarter basis. The LFS moved from seasonal to calendar quarters in May 2006.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Covers the UK and can be disaggregated down to ward level, although statistical reliability is reduced for small areas.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Disability (long-term limiting illness) • Ethnicity • Religion (6 main religions included, and whether practising religion) • Socio-economic group is not explicitly defined, but it may be possible to construct a proxy variable. <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status • Education qualifications • Place of birth • Nationality • Number and age of children • Family status (lone or single parent) • Full-time or part-time worker • Educational attainment
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High - LFS is the main source of labour market data. There is a need for disaggregation between lone and couple parents in terms of occupational status.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - High - Sample size is very large 60K households, so the LFS is reliable, certainly to regional level. For smaller areas, the Annual Population Survey is a better data source, available on rolling 4 quarter average</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Quarterly data is generally available by the end of the next quarter</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> – Data made available by ONS</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> – Yes with European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat). Some revisions in question definitions/answers over time</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - High</p>
Analysis and publication description	ONS publish a monthly labour market report, along with articles in the <i>Economic and Labour Market Review</i> and other <i>ad hoc</i> reports.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	The LFS is due to become part of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS). The most recent quality review is 'Review of the Labour Force Survey Report No. 12, 2002.

Description of indicator	Occupational status – secondary source Earnings/earnings gap – secondary source Freedom of choice/perceived willingness to work – secondary source Access to care for dependents – secondary source
Name of source:	Families and Children Study (FACS) [a longitudinal source]
Owner of source:	DWP
Frequency and when collection started:	Refreshed panel survey. Started 1999 when representative of all lone parents and all low income couples. Fully comparable of all families in UK from 2001. Funding until 2008/9.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	UK. Can disaggregate by region.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity • Gender • Disability <p>Other information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status • Family status • Occupational status • Benefit receipt • Education • Health status • Caring responsibilities.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> – high but there is a need for disaggregation between lone and couple parents in terms of occupational status.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - high on most dimensions. Income and childcare use data slightly problematic in earlier waves.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - annual from 1999 until 2008/9</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> – high</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - representative of all families from 2001, and of lone parents from 1999. Some question block revisions over time.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - high</p>
Analysis and publication description	Descriptive stats and tables published every year by DWP.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Will finish in 2008/9

Description of indicator	Freedom of choice/perceived choice/willingness to work
Name of source:	Maternity and Paternity Rights Survey
Owner of source:	DWP, BERR
Frequency and when collection started:	Periodic surveys of parents and employers: - Maternity Rights Survey 2007 (DWP: survey of mothers only) - Third Work-Life Balance Study: Survey of Employers (BERR) - Maternity and Paternity Rights and Benefits: Survey of Parents 2005 (DWP, DTI) - Maternity and Paternity Rights in Britain 2002: Survey of Parents (DWP, DTI) - Maternity Rights in Britain 2002: Survey of Employers (DWP, DTI) - Maternity Rights and Benefits in Britain 1996 (DSS).
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	GB. Can disaggregate by region.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity • Gender • Disability <p>Other information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family status • Occupational status • Education <p>Employment changes within year of giving birth.</p>
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance and Accuracy</i> – high</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - loose time series of evaluations post changes to maternity rights since 1970s.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> – high</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - limited largely due to previous response rate problems, modal data collection differences. ‘Better fit’ between 2005 interim survey and 2007 survey of mothers.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - good</p>
Analysis and publication description	DWP to publish full report in 2008. Various analytical techniques (cross tabs and multilevel modelling)
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Anticipate bidding for funding to evaluate future maternity pay changes (changes expected by end of this parliament).

Description of indicator	Access to care for dependents
Name of source:	Childcare and Early Years Survey
Owner of source:	DCFS
Frequency and when collection started:	Original survey in 1999 though has undergone some revision in scope since then. Comparable in time series since 2004. funding until 2009.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England. Can disaggregate by region.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity • Gender • Disability • Marital status <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family status • Occupational status
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance and Accuracy</i> - high</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Best data source for analysis of childcare use by family type and income, reasons for not/using care, perceptions of problems in accessing care.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - directly comparable on cross-sectional time series basis from 2004</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - high</p>
Analysis and publication description	Descriptive stats and results of regressions currently published by 'DfES'.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Funding until 2008/9

Description of indicator	Families with children in poverty
Name of source:	Households Below Average Income
Owner of source:	DWP http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual since 1994-5
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	GB from 1994-5 to 2001-2; UK from 2002-3 onwards. Can disaggregate by region.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity • Disability (receipt of disability benefits) • Age • Gender <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family type • Size of family • Age of youngest child • Educational attainment • Economic status • Benefit/Tax credit receipt • Other financial info (tenure, savings, bills in arrears, bank accounts, non-state pension contributions, pension provision)
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> – High, used to measure progress against PSA delivery agreements</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> – Key estimates have confidence intervals.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> – Publication based on annual data published approximately a year after end of reference period.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> – Time series produced for key estimates back to 1994-5.</p>
Analysis and publication description	Analysis of income distribution in the latest available year (2005-6 at the time of writing) for four groups – all individuals, children, working age adults and pensioners.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	<p>The latest National Statistics Quality Review was published in Feb 2004 on DWP's website.</p> <p>A further way of measuring poverty (by extent of material deprivation) among children and their families will be included in the next (2006-7) publication in spring 2008.</p>

Description of indicator	Number of Employment Tribunal discrimination claims, by jurisdiction
Name of source:	Case management database (ETHOS/RTIAS)
Owner of source:	Tribunals Service (Employment); BERR receive quarterly reports
Frequency and when collection started:	Continuously codes. Published annually. Quarterly data provided to BERR
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain. Available by ET Regional offices catchment areas (non-standard geographical units) and for England, Wales and Scotland separately.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of claim (jurisdiction)
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> – High</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Jurisdictions are coded by Tribunal Service clerks; degree of consistency between regions is uncertain. Annual data cleaning</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Updated daily in regional offices. Collated by the Tribunals Service every month</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Claimant counts available monthly.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - No comparator outside ET system. Jurisdiction codes are standardised across all ET offices are relatively stable over time</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - High. ET claimant counts are logical, ordered and consistent over time.</p>
Analysis and publication description	These data are not published in the Tribunal Annual Report however annual Employment Tribunal statistics are published on the ET website: http://www.employmenttribunals.gov.uk
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	None reported.

Description of indicator	Characteristics of Employment Tribunal applicants
Name of source:	ETS Equal Opportunity Monitoring Form
Owner of source:	Tribunals Service (Employment), in conjunction with analysts in BERR, who have assisted in design and analysis
Frequency and when collection started:	Collected continuously from applications
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Sex • Disability • Race/ethnicity • Religion
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Admin data, will depend on completion rate</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Should be available quarterly once systems in place</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Claimant courts available monthly</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - ETS monitoring form questions modelled on England & Wales Census 2001 Form</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - High</p>
Analysis and publication description	No regular published output yet
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	First report is due late 2007/early 2008, subject to resources.

Description of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experience of unfair treatment and discrimination at work - Experience of bullying and sexual harassment at work
Name of source:	Fair Treatment at Work Survey [a survey of employees]
Owner of source:	BERR.
Frequency and when collection started:	Every 3-4 years. First survey 2005, second scheduled for first half of 2008.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age • Disability • Ethnicity • Religion • Sexual orientation • Marital status <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term illness • Physical appearance • Accent • Dress • Pregnancy • Union membership • Colour of skin • Address • Social class • Education qualifications • Place of birth • Nationality
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Approx 4,000 sample employees (including boosts to vulnerable groups such as the young, old etc)</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Report published in BERR's Employment Relations Research Series. Full dataset with technical report and survey instruments to be deposited in UK Data Archive when report published.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - High</p>
Analysis and publication description	First findings published.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	BERR have issued a tender for the second survey and are looking for potential research partners. Questionnaire development underway. Fieldwork expected to start March 2008.

Description of indicator	Length and cost of Employment Tribunal discrimination cases, outcomes, and satisfaction with process
Name of source:	Survey of Employment Tribunal Applications (SETA)
Owner of source:	BERR. Note: SETA usually attracts financial contributions from other Government departments or ACAS, but survey is owned by BERR.
Frequency and when collection started:	The series dates back to 1987, and is conducted approximately every 5 years. The fourth survey was in 2003, and the fifth is scheduled for the first half of 2008.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Sex • Disability • Race/ethnicity • Religion • Socio-economic status (income, occupation, managerial responsibility) • Marital status <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will consider sexual orientation in the 2008 survey
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High; no comparable statistics are available</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Stratified random sample of applicants and respondents, conducted by telephone survey. Good response rate.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Published output expected within a year of survey</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Report published in BERR's Employment Relations Research Series. Full dataset with technical report and survey instruments are deposited in UK Data Archive when report published.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Survey instrument will be compatible with SETA 2003 and SETA Race Discrimination claims survey in 2005. Where possible standardised claimant and employer demographics are used.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - High</p>
Analysis and publication description	The series aims to provide information on the characteristics of the parties and key features of a representative sample of employment tribunal cases. Latest findings were published by BERR in 2004: <i>Findings from the Survey of Employment Tribunal Applications 2003</i> , Employment Relations Research Series No.33.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Development work for the 2008 survey is underway and a tender has been issued.

Description of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employee awareness and knowledge of employment rights - Employment problems at work
Name of source:	Employment Rights at Work – Survey of Employees (previously the Employees’ Awareness, Knowledge and Exercise of Employment Rights survey).
Owner of source:	BERR.
Frequency and when collection started:	Every 4 years. First survey conducted by DTI in 2001, second survey in 2005. Third to be held in first half of 2008.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age • Disability • Religion • Ethnicity • Sexual orientation <p>Other information recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term illness • Survey asked about awareness of employers’ legal obligations with regard to the various discrimination rights (race, disability, gender, age, religion), as well as the extent of employee’s knowledge of the detail of these laws. Awareness deficits and awareness scores by age, gender and other characteristics are also available.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Response rate of 58 per cent. Sample of 1,038 (2005 survey).</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Reports published in BERR’s Employment Relations Research Series. Full dataset with technical report and survey instruments are deposited in UK Data Archive when report published.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Change in survey methodology between the 2001 and 2005 survey make comparisons difficult.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - Sophisticated instrument, highly suited for secondary analysis.</p>
Analysis and publication description	Latest report is Jo Casebourne, et al, <i>Employment Rights at Work – Survey of Employees 2005</i> , DTI Employment Relations Research Series No 51, 2006.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Next survey expected to be conducted in 2009.

Description of indicator	- Provision, availability and take-up of flexible working arrangements – primary source - Job satisfaction – secondary source
Name of source:	Work Life Balance Employee Survey
Owner of source:	BERR.
Frequency and when collection started:	Every 3-4 years. The first Work-Life Balance Study was conducted by DfEE in 2000, and the second by DTI in 2003. The third employee survey was conducted in early 2006.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age • Race/ethnicity • Disability • Religion • Sexual orientation • Marital status <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caring responsibilities • Qualifications • Dependent children • Occupation and industry • Household income • Job satisfaction.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Moderate – achieved response rate of 28%. Quota sample.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Periodic survey; every 3-4 years</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Reports are published in BERR's Employment Relations Research Series. Full dataset with technical report and survey instruments are deposited in UK Data Archive after report published.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Many results comparable with previous surveys</p>
Analysis and publication description	Hulya Hooker, et al, <i>The Third Work-Life Balance Employee Survey: Main findings</i> , DTI Employment Relations Research Series No 58, 2007.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Possible carers and flexible working survey module in 2008. Fourth Work-Life balance Employee Survey expected to be held in 2009, subject to resources.

Description of indicator	Provision, availability and take-up of flexible working arrangements – secondary source Work-life balance policies and practices – primary source
Name of source:	Work Life Balance Employer Survey
Owner of source:	BERR.
Frequency and when collection started:	Every 3-4 years. The first Work-Life Balance Study was conducted by DfEE in 2000, and the second by DTI in 2003. Fieldwork for the third employer survey was completed in autumn 2007. Note: The third survey also included elements from the DWP-DTI Maternity and Paternity Rights Survey of Employers.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Good – though lower response rate than in previous surveys. Achieved sample of 1,462 workplaces with 5 or more employees. Response rate of 39 per cent, compared with 60 per cent in 2003.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Periodic survey; every 3-4 years</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Published report; datasets available via UK Data Archive</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Many results comparable with previous surveys</p>
Analysis and publication description	Bruce Hayward et al, <i>The Third Work-Life Balance Employer Survey: Main findings</i> , BERR Employment Relations Research Series No 86, 2007.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Main findings have been published. Dataset to be lodged with UK Data Archive soon. No decision has yet been made on the next survey which is due 2010 or 2011.

Description of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal opportunity policies and practices – primary source - Provision, availability and take-up of flexible working arrangements – secondary source - Work-life balance policies and practices – secondary source - Job satisfaction – secondary source
Name of source:	Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS)
Owner of source:	BERR with ESRC, PSI and ACAS
Frequency and when collection started:	Conducted approx. every 6 years. Fourth survey conducted in 1998 and fifth in 2004. WERS 6 is expected to be in 2010.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<p>The employee survey records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Sex • Race/ethnicity • Disability for over 22,000 British employees <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workplace manager survey records a rich set of work-life balance and equality policies and practices, as well as extensive details of workplace characteristics, employment numbers, and productivity and performance measures.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Quality achieved through high response rate, extensive piloting and cognitive testing, and thorough data cleaning.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - High. Sourcebook published with each survey, along with 7 volumes of technical documentation. The cross-section and panel datasets are lodged with the UK Data Archive.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Quite high from one survey to the next.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> - High.</p>
Analysis and publication description	<p>WERS is the most widely used and highly regarded survey of its kind in the world. As the leading employer-employee linked dataset in the UK, there is a massive secondary literature; see the bibliography at: http://www.wers2004.info For more on WERS 2004 see: http://www.berr.gov.uk/employment/research-evaluation/wers-2004</p> <p>See also the sourcebook: Barbara Kersley <i>et al</i>, <i>Inside the Workplace: Findings from the 2004 Workplace Employment Relations Survey</i>, Routledge, 2006.</p>
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	The sixth WERS is tentatively scheduled for 2010. WERS Sponsors will finalise timelines and funding in 2008. We will also be approaching potential research partners.

Description of indicator	Equal opportunity policies and practices – secondary source
Name of source:	Survey of Employer Age-related Practices
Owner of source:	BERR/DWP
Frequency and when collection started:	Every 4-5 years. First survey of workplace managers conducted November 2004-May 2005 among 2,087 establishments.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender composition of workplace <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive data on employer practices was obtained – not just age-related. See questionnaire at Appendix F of the final report from the survey for details.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Moderate – achieved response rate of 34%.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Reports are published by DWP and DTI (now BERR). Full dataset with technical report and survey instruments has been deposited with the UK Data Archive.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - The second survey is expected to be highly comparable.</p>
Analysis and publication description	First survey results were published as Hilary Metcalf with Pamela Meadows, <i>Survey of employers' policies, practices and preferences relating to age</i> , Research Report No 325, DWP, 2006.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	The second survey is expected to be conducted in 2009 or possibly 2010. There may be scope to include additional questions on equality-related employment practices in the second survey, depending on availability of additional funding.

Description of indicator	The proportion of the working age population considering going into business – primary source
Name of source:	Household Survey of Entrepreneurship
Owner of source:	BERR.
Frequency and when collection started:	Every two years. Started in 2001
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England and Scotland disaggregated by region
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age range 16-64 collected as actual age in years but usually grouped into bands: • Ethnicity: Usual Census categories • In addition the respondents place of birth is also asked • Disability: Limited information asked if have any disability or health problems which limit ability to carry out paid work <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status • Educational attainment – Highest qualification held • Urban/rural classification – calculated from postcode • Index of Multiple Deprivation - calculated from postcode • Family/caring responsibilities – identifies single parents and those looking after elderly relative
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Very relevant as tailored survey</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Sample of over 15,000 adults in England</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Results usually available within 6 months of collection</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Survey carried out at the same time of year and questions asked in same order to enhance comparability</p>
Analysis and publication description	<p>Report published on BERR website. Respondents classified into Thinkers -Those thinking of starting a business, Doers – the self employed and those already running a business and Avoiders – those not considering going into business.</p> <p>Standard tables in the report are by region, age, gender, ethnicity, educational attainment, urban/rural, Index of Multiple Deprivation area and family/caring responsibilities.</p>
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	It is not clear whether the survey will continue after 2007. However we are involved in the consultation for the UK Household Longitudinal Study consultation to try and get this question added to the survey and the question has also been piloted in the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor.

Description of indicator	- Business ownership/leadership - primary source - Access to finance
Name of source:	Annual Small Business Survey
Owner of source:	BERR
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual from 2003
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	UK disaggregated by region
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Asked if the business is majority owned/led by women • Age: The age of the of business owner/manager is asked • Ethnicity: Asked of the business owner/manager or If multiple owners/directors asked how many are from following ethnic groups.... (usual Census categories) • Disability: Asked of the business owner manager or if multiple owners whether there are any partners/directors in the business with long standing illness or disability <p>Other information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational Attainment – Highest qualification held
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Very relevant as tailored survey</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Sample of around 9,000 businesses</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Results usually available within 6 months of collection</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Survey carried out at the same time of year and questions asked in same order to enhance comparability</p>
Analysis and publication description	Report published on BERR website. Ethnic boost carried out in 2003 to enable published results by ethnic group
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	It is possible that the survey may only be carried out every two years in future but it will be carried out in 2007.

Description of indicator	Job tenure/employment history - primary source Work-life balance policies and practices – secondary source
Name of source:	National Child Development Survey
Owner of source:	Institute of Education/UK Data Archive
Frequency and when collection started:	Every 5 years
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	United Kingdom
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age • Ethnicity • Disability <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education qualifications
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - longitudinal; life history</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Approx 20,000 sample every 4 years</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - data made available through the data archive</p>
Analysis and publication description	Data held at UK Data Archive, University of Essex. Publications – academic articles and book chapters
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Next survey in 2008

Description of indicator	Job satisfaction – primary source
Name of source:	British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)
Owner of source:	ESRC United Kingdom Longitudinal Studies Centre, University of Essex
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual since 1991
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Great Britain
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earnings • Qualifications • Flexible working
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - High</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - sample 10,000 covers the UK</p>
Analysis and publication description	Many and varied outputs, including a biennial research conference hosted by ISER.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	BHPS will soon be replaced by the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS). See: http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/ukhls/

4 Health

Description of indicator	Health expectancies (including healthy life expectancy and disability free life expectancy) – primary source
Name of source:	ONS mortality statistics, General Household Survey
Owner of source:	Office for National Statistics
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England. Health expectancy at birth and age 65 available for UK, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Self reported long term limiting illness
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Important indicator relating to quality of life</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Mortality statistics are largely comprehensive and high quality, general health status is self-reported and may be subject to response biases (normative reporting, cohort effects)</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - data tend to be reported a few years after collection</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - data are readily accessible from the ONS website and are largely self-explanatory</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - breakdown for different demographic groups and below national level are not routinely available</p>
Analysis and publication description	<p>Various data on health expectancies published by ONS:</p> <p>Health expectancy http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=934</p> <p>Health expectancies at birth and at age 65 in the United Kingdom http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=12964&Pos=2&ColRank=2&Rank=544</p> <p>Life expectancy: healthy and disability-free years for England and Wales local authorities http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/datasetList.do?JSAllowed=true&Function=&%24ph=60&CurrentPageId=60&step=1&CurrentTreeIndex=-1&searchString=&datasetFamilyId=1777&Next.x=17&Next.y=14</p> <p>These are currently available decennial due to inadequacy of sample in the National household surveys for sub-national estimates.</p> <p>There have also been experimental ward level HE calculated using 2001 again available on StatBase http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14936&Pos=1&ColRank=2&Rank=544</p> <p>Analyses by area deprivation has been produced by pooling 1991 wards into deciles of Carstairs Index for the period 1994-99 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=1575&Pos=1&ColRank=2&Rank=224</p>
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	<p>Considering options for obtaining regular data on local level health expectancies. There are plans to deliver health expectancies by socioeconomic status using the ONS Longitudinal Study for the period 2002-05 in 2008-09.</p>

Description of indicator	Self-reported longstanding limiting illness - primary Self reported general health status – primary Obesity prevalence – primary Smoking prevalence - primary
Name of source:	Health Survey for England
Owner of source:	Information Centre for Health and Social Care
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual from 1993
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	National household survey for England – data routinely available to regional level
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Socio-economic status (income quintiles) • Ethnicity
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Provides source information which when combined with mortality provides a measure of health expectancy (healthy life expectancy)</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Data are self-reported and while a good predictor of mortality/morbidity can also be prone to response bias (eg cohort effects, normative responses)</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Data are published around 1 year after collection</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Data are published annually – the measure is self-explanatory, based on % of the population reporting good/fairly good/bad/fairly bad health</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Comparability over time may be affected by cohort reporting</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> -</p>
Analysis and publication description	Health Survey for England: http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/PublishedSurvey/HealthSurveyForEngland/index.htm and http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/health-survey-for-england
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	See website

Description of indicator	Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale – primary source
Name of source:	New measure – may be included in Health Survey for England
Owner of source:	DH
Frequency and when collection started:	New measure – may be annual depending on survey used, no results yet
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England. Likely to be national initially, but possibly local when included in suitable survey
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not known at this stage
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Likely to be in important measure of positive aspects of mental wellbeing</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - results likely to be available around a year after the end of the reporting period</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - likely to be a simple index number to summarise the responses</p>
Analysis and publication description	<p>Details of WEMWBS scale:</p> <p>http://www.healthscotland.com/documents/1464.aspx and</p> <p>http://www.healthscotland.com/documents/1467.aspx</p>
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Exploring options for inclusion in health and related surveys to obtain national and local level results

Description of indicator	- Self reported limiting long-standing illness – secondary source - Self reported general health status – secondary source - Smoking prevalence – secondary source
Name of source:	General Household Survey (Integrated Household Survey)
Owner of source:	ONS
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	UK household survey – data routinely available to regional level
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Religion • Ethnicity • Socio-economic status <p>Other equality information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Provides source information which when combined with mortality provides a measure of health expectancy (disability free life expectancy)</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Data are self-reported but are based on some objective attributes</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Data are published around 1 year after collection</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Data are published annually and are self-explanatory – ie % of people reporting the attributes surveyed</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Comparability over time may be affected by cohort reporting</p>
Analysis and publication description	General Household Survey: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=5756&Pos=2&ColRank=2&Rank=320
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Exploring possibility of obtaining regular local level data using alternative survey as source. From 2008, the GHS will be incorporated in the Integrated Household Survey (IHS)

Description of indicator	Life expectancy at birth
Name of source:	Death registrations
Owner of source:	ONS/General Registry Office (England and Wales)/GROS
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual data available back to 1981
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	GB. National to local (Local Authority)
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age not applicable (based on deaths at all ages) • Gender
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Provides a good general measure of the health of the population based on population experiencing current age-specific death rates</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Life expectancy is calculated using mortality data from the ONS death registration data – completeness is effectively total and therefore the mortality data on which life expectancy is based is very accurate</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Data are usually published as 3-year average data just under a year after the end of the latest data collection period</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Data are readily available from ONS and are expressed clearly (in number of years)</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Based on comprehensive data collected to international classification standards, so should be comparable across demographic groups</p>
Analysis and publication description	ONS Life Expectancy data: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841&Pos=4&ColRank=1&Rank=272
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	See National Statistics website for ongoing developments

Description of indicator	Infant mortality rates
Name of source:	Birth registrations
Owner of source:	Office for National Statistics/General Registry Office (England and Wales)/GROS
Frequency and when collection started:	Annually since 1969
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	GB - local data available but relatively small numbers for infant mortality
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age of mother • Gender • Ethnicity (to become available linking ONS birth registration data to NHS Numbers for Babies data) • Socio-economic group <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother's country of birth
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Key indicator in relation to the health of the population, known social/ethnic gradients in mortality rates</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Relatively small numbers at local level.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Data published around a year after the period in question</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Data published by ONS – data are largely self-explanatory, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - can be difficult due to relatively small numbers</p>
Analysis and publication description	Various statistics published by ONS: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/HSQ31.pdf and http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/HSQ32.pdf
Developments underway	See National Statistics website for ongoing developments

Description of indicator	Teenage conception rates
Name of source:	Birth registrations, abortion notification and mid-year population estimates
Owner of source:	Office for National Statistics/General Registry Office (England and Wales) and Department of Health
Frequency and when collection started:	Conceptions data are available quarterly. Although available since 1969, cannot provide teenage conceptions prior to 1987 as there was a change in methodology to calculate mother's age at conception.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England and Wales. Disaggregates to local authority level.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	Age of mother
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<i>Timeliness</i> - Data usually published 14 months after the end of year in which conception occurred. For example, in Feb 2007, provisional conception figures for 2005 were published.
Analysis/publication description	Published in ONS' Health Statistics Quarterly and also on the National Statistics website.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	ONS now have access to gestational age information which is collected by NHS. This will be linked to the birth registration records to enable ONS to calculate accurate date of conception and also mother's age at conception. Currently it is assumed that all live births are 38 weeks gestation. Gestational age is recorded for stillbirths and abortions.

Description of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All-age all-cause mortality rates - Mortality from all malignant neoplasms (cancers) - Mortality from all circulatory diseases
Name of source:	ONS mortality statistics/NCHOD Knowledge Base
Owner of source:	ONS/ National Centre for Health Outcomes Development
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual (published), Monthly (unpublished)
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England; regional, LA, PCT
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender (age specific rates by social class for 5 year aggregates using the ONS longitudinal study)
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Important health outcome measure</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - ONS death registration system is comprehensive and considered 'gold standard' – it uses internationally defined classification of causes</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - data are usually published around 11 months after the end of the reporting period</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Data are published on the internet by ONS and NCHOD</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Data are directly age-standardised allowing local level comparisons</p>
Analysis and publication description	NCHOD Knowledge Base: http://www.nchod.nhs.uk (see "Go directly to the indicators", "Mortality from all causes")
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	See websites of source owners

Description of indicator	Vascular risk score - QRisk
Name of source:	QResearch
Owner of source:	University of Nottingham/EMIS
Frequency and when collection started:	New measure (derivation cohort – 1995-2007) – likely to be collected quarterly
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	UK coverage of participating general practices (over 500 practices covering 7% of the population) – results should be available to at least PCT level
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Sex • Ethnicity (area) • Socio-economic status <p>Other information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - This measure has been derived to be specifically relevant to the UK population and to take account of the ethnic mix of the population, and attendant health risks in different groups</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - QResearch is a new measure, although it has been validated against other risk scores and data sources</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Uncertain, but potentially data would be available within a few months of the end of a quarter</p>
Analysis and publication description	A paper on the derivation and validation of QRisk was published in the BMJ on 5 July 2007: http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/335/7611/136
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	See article

Description of indicator	Breastfeeding (continuation/initiation) – primary source
Name of source:	Infant Feeding Survey
Owner of source:	Information Centre for Health and Social Care
Frequency and when collection started:	5 yearly
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	National/regional
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Socio-economic status <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother's country of birth
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Relates to infant mortality and child health – known to be ethnic and social class gradients in breastfeeding rates</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Results are published around a year after the survey is conducted</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Data are published on the internet</p>
Analysis and publication description	Infant Feeding Survey: http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/infant-feeding
Developments underway and quality reviews	Data on continuation and initiation are collected – DH is due to implement the collection of continuation (prevalence) data from 2008 onwards

Description of indicator	Women who have seen a midwife or appropriate healthcare professional for health and social care assessment of needs and risk by 12 weeks
Name of source:	New measure – possible source: Hospital Episode Statistics
Owner of source:	Information Centre for Health and Social Care
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England; available down to PCT level
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Ethnicity
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Important measure relating to child health and reducing infant mortality as well as improving maternity services generally</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - HES is generally a well-recorded reporting system. Ethnicity recording in HES is improving but still uncertain as to whether quality is high enough for meaningful analysis.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Data are usually available within 3-6 months after the end of the reporting period</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - HES data are readily available and published by the Information Centre – special analyses can be requested.</p>
Analysis and publication description	Maternity HES data currently available from http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/hospital-care/maternity
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Not applicable

Description of indicator	Achieving independence
Name of source:	Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care (RAP)
Owner of source:	CSCI
Frequency and when collection started:	New measure – likely to be annual
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England – likely to disaggregate to LA level (and possibly PCT level)
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown at this stage
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Relates to key social care outcomes enabling people to take control of their lives</p> <p><i>Accuracy, Timeliness, Accessibility and clarity</i> - To be evaluated</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - Data collection should be standard across areas with agreed definitions, enabling comparative assessments</p>
Analysis and publication description	Not applicable
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Not applicable

Description of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self-reported health and well-being - Self-reported mental health (in particular)
Name of source:	Welsh Health Survey
Owner of source and contact name:	Welsh Assembly Government
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual, started 2003
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Wales, disaggregated into local authority areas (when combining 2+ years of data)
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age • Socio-economic status (using NS-SEC) • Deprivation quintiles (using WIMD); • Long-term limiting illness with type of limitation <p>Other information: There are a range of measures from the Welsh Health Survey which could be used, including limiting long-term illness, self-assessed general health (eg people with fair / poor health), physical component summary score from SF-36 (a measure of physical health status / well-being), mental component summary score from SF-36 (a measure of mental health status / well-being).</p>
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> – Self reported health and wellbeing is a common measure for health</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> – self-reported, using well-established questions; survey has large sample size and good response rates.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> – data published annually within a year of end of survey.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> – web pages give additional information about the survey and some microdata are also available with documentation from the UK data archive.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> – comparable since start of survey in 2003.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> – survey estimates of limiting illness are consistent with those from the Census.</p>
Analysis and publication description	Annual report, supplemented by local authority report, plus ad hoc reports on specific topics and contributions to other reports. See webpages for details http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/health/health-survey/
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	See website.

Description of indicator	Access to services: Welsh-speaking GPs
Name of source:	Business Services Centre, Wales
Owner of source:	Welsh Assembly Government
Frequency and when collection started:	Annually, 2005
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Local Health Boards, Wales
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language ability (Welsh only)
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - only one aspect of access to GP services</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - based on administrative source data</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - timed to be published with GP Workforce statistics in Sept each year</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - not comparable with other sources</p>
Analysis and publication description	Annual Statistical Release <i>Workforce Statistics for GPs</i>
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	May extend to other primary professions eg dentists, pharmacists but no work yet

Description of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to services: treatments and primary care services – primary source - Waiting list analysis
Name of source:	Patient Episode Database for Wales. Data collected from NHS trusts in Wales
Owner of source:	Health Solutions Wales,
Frequency and when collection started:	Monthly since 1991
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Patient level information, data by postcode, Local Health Board, and NHS Trust.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Ethnicity <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Main source of inpatient and day case activity in Wales including completed waits.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> – some late reporting and uncoded information. Some under-reporting of ethnicity.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> – comparable with England’s HES data.</p>
Analysis and publication description	Summary information published in Health Statistics Wales and from 31 July 2007 on Health of Wales Information Service (HOWIS)
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	No major developments underway

Description of indicator	Access to services: treatments and primary care services – secondary source
Name of source:	Outpatient National Database
Owner of source:	Health Solutions Wales, collected from NHS trusts
Frequency and when collection started:	Monthly since 2005
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Patient level information, data by postcode, Local Health Board, and NHS Trust.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Ethnicity <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - New source of outpatient activity in Wales</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> – The data is under review in 2007-8 with a view to replacing another source – QS1. There are currently some issues in reconciling the two datasets.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> – not published at present</p>
Analysis and publication description	None at present.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	Developments will depend on outcome of review.

Description of indicator	Access to services: NHS Direct Wales
Name of source:	NHS Direct Wales calls data
Owner of source:	Welsh Assembly Government. Collated from NHS Direct Wales
Frequency and when collection started:	Basic calls data quarterly, 2001 but caller profile data only for 2005 and as yet unpublished
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Wales
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - high</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - based on administrative source of data; many quality issues</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - not comparable with other sources</p>
Analysis and publication description	Hope to publish a one-off Statistical Article but not timetabled yet
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	None reported.

Description of indicator	Access to services: Substance Misuse
Name of source:	The Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse
Owner of source:	Welsh Assembly Government but database held by Health Solutions Wales (HSW)
Frequency and when collection started:	Annual, 2006-07 but HSW publishes quarterly reports.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Wales, Local Health Board or treatment centre
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - high</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - based on administrative source of data; many quality issues, Experimental Statistics</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - annual publication in Sept on previous financial year</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - not comparable with other source</p>
Analysis and publication description	Annual Statistical Release Substance Misuse
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	None reported.

Description of indicator	Representation in governance of health services/representation as employees of health service in Wales
Name of source:	Electronic Staff record (ESR) Data Warehouse
Owner of source:	Welsh Assembly Government
Frequency and when collection started:	Monthly
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Wales, Staff employed by each NHS organisation
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age • Disability • Religion/belief • Sexual orientation • Ethnicity <p>Possibly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transgender • Socio-economic status could be estimated from grade of staff
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> – high</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> – based on administrative data with some quality issues.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> – annual publication in March of data up to the end of the previous September. This may change to more frequent reporting in future.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> – no other sources for comparison.</p>
Analysis and publication description	Data is, at present, published annually showing a breakdown by NHS organisation / grade / area of work (or specialty). Tables showing breakdowns by gender/age and ethnicity are also published.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	ESR is a new payroll HR system that came fully into use in Wales in November 2006. It may not be fully populated yet so although in theory these data are available in practice the data may not be fully reliable. Data on gender and age is available now

5 Physical and Legal Security

Description of indicator	Suspects/Offenders (stop and search)
Name of source:	Administrative Data: Stop and Search data relating to the Operation of Certain Police Powers under the Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) and other legislation in England and Wales.
Owner of source:	Office for Criminal Justice Reform (OCJR) – Ministry of Justice.
Frequency and when collection started:	Published on an annual cycle on a financial year basis. The quarterly collection commenced in 1986s. Ethnic monitoring on stop and search introduced in police forces from April 1996/7. Ethnic data based on police officers' judgement and used 4-point scale (White, Black, Asian and Other).
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Coverage is England and Wales. Disaggregated to police force level.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity - observed (4+1) and self-identified (16+1) are recorded.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - The information measures activity at one of the points of entry to the Criminal Justice System (CJS). Used to measure police performance and to demonstrate levels of disproportionality in the exercise of the power by the police. Stop and search data disaggregated by ethnicity are included, alongside a range of other ethnicity data from across the CJS, in the section 95 publication under the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (see below for further information). The data is also used to inform research and studies.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Checks are completed from data entry through to data analysis stage. Data are also confirmed and signed-off as accurate by individual police forces prior to publication.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Police forces submit data to Data Collection Group on a quarterly basis (between 10 and 30 days after the end of quarter end). Annual data is forwarded 30 days after financial year-end (i.e. end of April of each year). Ethnicity data on stop and search is published approximately 12-18 months after the end of the financial year (e.g. 04/05 data was published in July 2006)</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Stop and search statistics disaggregated by ethnicity, offence group, resultant arrest and police force area are published on-line (section 95 report). Although the volume containing these statistics is not currently 'badged' as national statistics, the protocols are followed wherever possible, e.g. timing not influenced by content of release etc. An annual Statistical bulletin – which contains all data excluding ethnicity - is a Nat Stat publication and the protocols are adhered</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - In relation to ethnicity - there is a high number of 'Not Stated' in the 16+1 data collected by the police using stop and search. Data at this level has not been published as a result – see previous publication of section 95 reports, which report only 4+1 breakdown for stop and search. In terms of comparability, it is a particular issue when calculating rates of stop and search using population data from the 2001 Census (based on 16+1). See below under developments underway for work in hand to address 16+1 issue. Comparability of ethnicity data on stop and search across other police sources (such a PNC which uses 'Phoenix Classification') is also an issue.</p>
Analysis and publication description	Information on Stop and Search data (excluding ethnicity) is published in an annual Statistical Bulletin, Arrests for recorded crime (notifiable

	<p>offences) and the Operation of Certain Police Powers under PACE, England and Wales. Available on the RDS website on day of publication. The ethnicity breakdown of the stop and search statistics is published in a chapter of the annual report, Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System, which is published under section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991. Report is available on the RDS website upon publication. The statistics relating to the 4+1 ethnicity breakdown are currently used for this publication.</p>
<p>Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken</p>	<p>In relation to ethnicity data, the CJS Race, Confidence and Justice Unit (OCJR, MoJ) is implementing a major programme of work to improve the comprehensiveness and consistency of the data on race and the criminal justice system. The ethnicity breakdowns of the PACE statistics therefore forms part of this work. Key to this work stream is development of a Minimum Dataset specification that will map out clearly for the first time the management data that needs to be collected to performance manage the CJS in relation to race. The Minimum Dataset will operate as a specification of the 'minimum' data that different CJS agencies need to collect on race and the criminal justice system and will be accompanied by guidance on data collection and quality issues. The development of the draft MDS and data collection guidance is already underway, and the piloting of the draft dataset is scheduled to begin later this year, with the final dataset and data collection guidance expected to be completed at beginning of financial year 2008/09.</p> <p>The source overall was given a two star rating (out of three) under a Home Office Reform Plan to evaluate the accuracy of its data sources. Two star rating defined as 'some limitations in meeting requirements...relevant to policy needs, suitable for public dissemination only when caveats applied'.</p>

Description of indicator	Suspects/Offenders (arrests for recorded crime)
Name of source:	Administrative Data: Arrests for Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences)
Owner of source:	Owner: Office for Criminal Justice Reform (OCJR) – Ministry of Justice.
Frequency and when collection started:	Published on an annual cycle on a financial year basis. Arrest data on age group, gender, offence group (excluding ethnicity breakdown first published in 1999/00. Data are collected quarterly. Ethnic monitoring on arrests introduced in police forces from April 1996/7. Ethnic data based on police officers' judgement and used 4-point scale (White, Black, Asian and Other).
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	Coverage is England and Wales. Disaggregated to police force level.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity. Observed (4+1) and self-identified (16+1) are recorded. • Age • Gender.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - Policy customers in Home Office and OCJR as well as a range of external data users have an interest in this data. Policy colleagues interested in disproportionality in arrests look to this source. As with stop and search data, arrests disaggregated by ethnicity are included, alongside a range of other ethnicity data from across the CJS, in the section 95 publication under the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (see below for further information). An ethnicity/age breakdown covering arrests for notifiable offences also included in this publication. The data is also used to inform research and studies.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - Checks are completed from data entry through to data analysis stage. Data are also confirmed and signed-off as accurate by individual police forces prior to publication.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - Same as above under stop and search.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Arrests disaggregated by ethnicity, age and police force area are published on-line in the s95 publication. Although the volume containing these statistics is not currently 'badged' as national statistics, the protocols are followed wherever possible, e.g. timing not influenced by content of release etc. The Statistical Bulletin – which contains age, gender and offence group information on arrests (not ethnicity) – is a Nat Stat publication and protocols adhered to.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - In relation to ethnicity – 16+1 also an issue here (see above under stop and search). In addition, not all forces have been able to supply to the detail required on arrests (for various reasons) and therefore estimates have in the past been published for age group and ethnicity (and also gender and offence levels). A general data quality issue is that there are problems for forces linked to the NSPIS System (only figures for some and not all BCUs are provided by a couple of forces).</p>
Analysis and publication description	Information on arrests is published in the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin, <i>Arrests for recorded crime (notifiable offences) and the Operation of Certain Police Powers under PACE, England and Wales</i> . Publication includes arrests broken down by age, gender split and offence group by police force area. Quarterly data available electronically on CJMIS for criminal justice agencies. Report available on the RDS website on day of publication. An ethnicity breakdown of the arrest statistics is published in a chapter of the annual report, <i>Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System</i> , which is published

	<p>under section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991. Age by ethnicity breakdown for arrests is included in this publication (no gender related information). Report is available on the RDS website upon publication. The statistics relating to the 4+1 ethnicity breakdown are currently used for this publication.</p>
<p>Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken</p>	<p>None in relation to equality, apart from work re: ethnicity data mentioned above concerning Minimum Dataset specification is relevant here (see above under stop and search).</p> <p>The source overall was given a two star rating (out of three) under a Home Office Reform Plan to evaluate the accuracy of its data sources. Two star rating defined as 'some limitations in meeting requirements...relevant to policy needs, suitable for public dissemination only when caveats applied'.</p>

Description of indicator	Suspects/Offenders (court defendants)
Name of source:	Administrative Data: Court Proceedings Database (CPD)
Owner of source and contact name:	Office for Criminal Justice Reform (OCJR), Ministry of Justice
Frequency and when collection started:	Data on the ethnicity of individuals is available annually on a calendar year basis. The collection of ethnic information on the observed (4+1) classification began in 1997 but only on a selected area basis to understand all of the issues involved in collecting the data and to tackle them before extending the collection more widely. The collection of self defined ethnicity began in 2003.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England and Wales. Data are available by CJS area and court.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Both observed (4+1) and self defined (16+1) ethnicity.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> - this source will pick up any disproportionality in outcomes in both magistrates' courts and the Crown Court.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> - there are gaps in the provision of ethnic information, more so for magistrates' courts. Work is underway to plug those gaps. As for the overall quality of other CPD data, it must be recognised that the database is populated by administrative systems, which have their inaccuracies at the detailed level.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> - information on ethnicity from the CPD is included in the Section 95 (s95) publication, Race and the Criminal Justice System. Publication is approximately 12-18 months after time to which data relates (e.g. data for calendar year 2004 was published in July 2006). Information on gender and age from the CPD are included in the annual Criminal Statistics publication, and are available 11 months after the period to which they refer (i.e. 2005 data was published in November 2006).</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> - Section 95 publication includes five tables showing court proceedings by ethnicity of defendant at magistrates' court and Crown Court. No information cut across by gender or age is included in this publication. Accessibility is limited due to incompleteness of data (e.g. only selected areas are shown – in most recent publication six areas shown for magistrates' court). Equivalent information for remaining areas not released for data quality reasons. Section 95 report on the day of publication is available on-line. Criminal Statistics publication include a number tables detail gender and age breakdowns, by offence group, offence type, by court, by police force area and disposal (e.g. found guilty). The main Criminal Statistics publication has been published in bound volumes with supplementary table made available on-line.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> - information on ethnicity from CPD currently published using 4+1 ethnicity classification due to incompleteness of 16+1 breakdown. The use of 4+1 creates difficulties when comparing across criminal justice agencies (e.g. prison population stats uses 16+1). All other statistical publications based on the CPD, e.g. Sentencing Statistics contain the same gender and age splits.</p>
Analysis and publication description Developments	No information provided

Description of indicator	Suspects/Offenders (cautions)
Name of source:	Administrative Data: Cautions Database
Owner of source:	Office for Criminal Justice Reform (OCJR), Ministry of Justice
Frequency and when collection started:	Data on the ethnicity of individuals is available annually on a calendar year basis. The collection of ethnic information on the observed (4+1) classification began in 1997. The collection of self defined ethnicity began in 2003.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England and Wales. Data are available by police force area.
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Both observed (4+1) and self defined (16+1) ethnicity.
Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:	<p><i>Relevance</i> – the data on cautions by ethnicity can be compared with other CJS interventions to monitor disproportionality. Age breakdown by ethnicity also available.</p> <p><i>Accuracy</i> – On ethnicity – data on cautions for notifiable offences included in the section 95 report is confirmed as accurate with individual police force areas prior to publication.</p> <p><i>Timeliness</i> – On ethnicity – cautioning data by ethnicity (also includes age breakdown) is published in the section 95 report for calendar year approximately 18 months after the period to which the data refers (e.g. cautioning data for 2005 published in July 2006) Information on gender and age from the Cautions Database are included in the annual Criminal Statistics publication, and are available 11 months after the period to which they refer (i.e. 2005 data was published in November 2006).</p> <p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> – s95 report published on-line. Criminal Statistics are published annually both in paper format and online, see CPD for more information.</p> <p><i>Comparability</i> – Cautioning data published in the s95 publication covers notifiable offences only. Not necessarily comparable with cautioning data published elsewhere. 4+1 classification system is used so presents issues when comparing across sources, e.g. Census, statistics from other criminal justice agencies. See CPD for further information.</p> <p><i>Coherence</i> – [DN – not clear how this has been defined].</p>
Analysis and publication description	Ethnicity breakdown of the cautioning statistics is published in a chapter of the annual report, <i>Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System</i> , which is published under section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991. Age by ethnicity breakdown for cautioning is presented in this publication (no gender related information). Report is available on the RDS website upon publication. The statistics relating to the 4+1 ethnicity breakdown are currently used for this publication. Published information on cautions by gender and sex are equivalent to that of convictions as described in the CPD part.
Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken	<p>None in relation to equality, although work around developing Minimum Dataset (see above on stop and search for further information) is also relevant to this source.</p> <p>The source overall was given a two star rating (out of three) under a Home Office Reform Plan to evaluate the accuracy of its data sources.</p>

Description of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall Crime - Hate crime - Domestic violence and sexual assault - Property crime – vandalism - Anti-social behaviour - Fear of crime - Confidence in policy - (indicators relating to children)
Name of source:	British Crime Survey (BCS)
Owner of source:	Home Office
Frequency and when collection started:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall crime: Continuous collection, reported quarterly, first carried out in 1982. - Hate crime: First results on racially motivated crimes were reported for 1993. Data on racially motivated crimes is collected continuously. The BCS has included a question to measure religiously motivated crimes since 2005/06, and a question to measure crimes motivated by other equality strands was introduced in 2007/08, on experimental basis. - Domestic violence and sexual assaults: measured using an additional self-completion module, which was first included in 1996 BCS (DV) and 1994 BCS (sexual assaults). This information is currently collected continuously. - Anti-social behaviour: Questions were first added in 1992 BCS, and have been in their current form since 2001/2. Data collected continuously. - Fear of crime: Questions in their current form were introduced in 1998, and have been included since. Data collected continuously. - Confidence in police: The BCS has included a question about confidence in local police since 1982, but this was changed in 2003/04 BCS. The question has been included since, data collected continuously. - Indicators for children: The BCS does not currently cover people under the age of 16.
Geographical coverage and disaggregation:	England and Wales*, broken down by Government Office Region and Police Force Area
Equality characteristics recorded and other equality information recorded:	<p>BCS uses National Statistics harmonised classifications where these exist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnicity (Census definition, 16 categories, collapsed into five-fold (white, mixed, Asian, Black and Chinese and other) or two fold (white/ non-white) due to small sample sizes. • Disability (three categories; long standing illness or disability (limits activities), long standing illness or disability (does not limit activities), no long standing illness or disability) • Sex (male/female) • Age (collect information about actual age, data can be categorised into different groups) • Religion (Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Other, No religion- due to small sample sizes some of the categories need to be collapsed into other category (e.g. Sikhs) • Socio-economic status (NS-SEC) • Marital status- married, cohabiting, single, separated, divorced, widowed <p>Other information collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BCS collects information about a wide range of other socio-demographic characteristics, such as employment and education,

	these are based on National Statistics harmonised classifications.
<p>Evaluation against statistical quality criteria:</p>	<p>Relevance – high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BCS estimates of are used to provide information about extent and trends in overall crime, property and personal crime in England and Wales; - For hate crime, the BCS provides an estimate of numbers of racially motivated crimes, which includes crimes not reported to or recorded by the police. The BCS may also provide an estimate of the extent of other hate crimes (depending on the numbers of cases picked up by the survey); - The BCS provides estimates of prevalence risk of domestic violence and sexual assault (not numbers of such crimes); - The BCS also provides information about people’s perceptions of anti-social behaviour, fear of crime and confidence in police; <p>Accuracy</p> <p>Generally - Robust quality assurance processes in place. As a survey, all figures are estimates. Estimates for smaller subgroups, e.g. ethnic groups are based on smaller sample sizes and therefore subject to larger confidence intervals around estimates.</p> <p>Hate crime: The survey picks up relatively low number of cases of racially motivated crimes, and therefore the BCS cannot provide robust trend data on racially motivated crimes. It may be that numbers of other hate crimes picked up by the survey will be too low to report. Note that measure of racially motivated crimes is based on asking victims of crimes whether they thought this was racially motivated. Questions about other hate crime types are based on similar questions.</p> <p>Domestic violence and sexual assault: These measures, domestic violence in particular, are based on asking people about their experiences of a variety of abuse types, which are then grouped together. For example, overall partner abuse includes experiences ranging from emotional abuse (such as being prevented from seeing friends) to severe physical violence by partners or ex-partners.</p> <p>Timeliness</p> <p>Generally: Annual figures are reported every July, covering interviews carried out in the previous financial year (e.g. figures based on interviews carried out April 2006 to March 2007 reported in July 2007). Key headline findings (with no breakdowns) published on quarterly basis. Some results, e.g by ethnicity are usually reported separately in supplementary volumes.</p> <p>Domestic violence and sexual assault: Results relating to extent and trends in domestic violence and sexual assaults are published annually (since 2004/05 BCS), but timing of the publication varies.</p> <p>Accessibility and clarity</p> <p>Generally : All figures are published as National Statistics and publications are available on Home Office website.</p> <p>Hate crime: Results relating to numbers of racially motivated crimes are published annually, in Section 95 reports and in supplementary volumes to Crime in England and Wales publication. Publication times vary- reported figures relate to interviews in financial years.</p>

	<p>Comparability Generally: Limitations when comparing with other sources of data (e.g. police recorded), but very good when comparing to previous sweeps of the BCS.</p> <p>Hate crime: Numbers of racially motivated crimes picked up by the survey are too low to provide robust trend data. We suspect that numbers of other hate crimes picked up by the survey may also be too low to report.</p> <p>Coherence Generally: The core questions related to experiences of victimisation have remained the same since the survey began 1981.</p> <p>Domestic violence and sexual assault: Questions related to DV and sexual assaults have remained consistent since 2004/05 BCS.</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour: The questions related to perceptions of ASB have remained consistent since 2001/02.</p> <p>Fear of crime: The questions related to fear of crime have remained consistent since 1998.</p> <p>Confidence in police: The questions related to ratings of local police have remained consistent since 2003/04 BCS.</p>
<p>Analysis and publication description</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall crime: Headline figures only- Numbers and risk of victimisation- at national level. Total BCS crime is not broken down by socdem variables as it combines personal and household crimes. Figures are provided for personal and household, and key crime types (violence, burglary, vehicle-related thefts, vandalism etc). We analyse figures for specific crime types by socio-demographic variables. Headline figures are currently published quarterly, with one main annual publication that includes more detailed figures, on-line. - Hate crime: Due to small numbers of racially motivated crimes picked up by the survey the BCS can only provide headline figures of racially motivated crimes (numbers) at national level. Risks of racially motivated crimes are published by ethnic group. Analysis of other hate crimes may be very limited, and we may not be able to report at all- this will be dependent on the numbers of such crimes picked up by the survey. - Domestic violence and sexual assault: Prevalence risks of DV and sexual assaults are analysed by some key socio-demographic variables. Currently published annually, as supplementary volumes to main publication. - Property crime – vandalism: Numbers and risk of victimisation- national level. Risk of victimisation by household characteristics (e.g. area type) and region- we do not analyse property crime risk by personal characteristic such as sex, as victimisation relates to households not individuals. Currently published annually, with key headline figures (numbers, no breakdown) quarterly, on-line. - Anti-social behaviour: National level figures published on quarterly basis. Perceptions of ASB by some but not all socio-demographics characteristics and by region published in an annual crime volume. For example, ASB by religion and ethnicity are published separately in supplementary volumes rather than main crime statistics publication. The perception of ASB measure is derived from respondents' ratings of how much of a problem the

	<p>following seven behaviours are in the local area: Abandoned cars; Young people hanging around; People being drunk or rowdy; People using or dealing drugs; Vandalism or graffiti; Rubbish and litter; Noisy neighbours or parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fear of crime: National level figures published on quarterly basis. Worry about crime by some but not all socio-demographics characteristics and by region published annually. The measure for worry about crime is broken down into worry about burglary, worry about violent crime, and worry about car crime. The measures for violent crime and car crime are derived from several questions about e.g. different types of violent crime. - Confidence in police: National level figures published on quarterly basis. Figures by some but not all socio-demographics characteristics and by region published annually. For example, figures by full ethnic breakdowns published separately in supplementary volumes.
<p>Developments underway and quality reviews undertaken</p>	<p>The BCS questionnaire is revised on an annual basis with possibility for adding or changing measures and questions. The Black and Minority Ethnic booster sample was suspended in 2007/08. Currently looking to expand age-groups to include under-16s and children. 2007/08 questionnaire also includes question about sexual orientation on experimental basis, and will be reviewed.</p> <p>The source was given a three star rating (three out of three) under a Home Office Reform Plan to evaluate the accuracy of its data sources. There have also been two independent reviews of Home Office crime statistics, including BCS recently, by Statistics Commission and a review group led by Professor Adrian Smith. Both reviews endorsed the quality of the BCS data</p>