

Consultation on Changes to ONS Products 2015

14 December 2015

**Overview**

The digital and data revolution has arrived, giving us access to more data than ever before; we need to make changes to keep pace with it. We are transforming into a fully data-capable organisation, equipped to meet the UK's future statistical needs.

To enable us to change we must reduce the costs of our current operations. The Government Spending Review 2015 reduces our core funding by 19% by 2019/20, in order to free up resources for transformation. To meet this challenge we are focused on making our core operations and back office functions as efficient as possible, meeting our statutory obligations and producing high quality products and services at a lower cost. It is inevitable given the scale of the challenge that we will have to do some things differently, stop some statistical work or scale back where products are not adding the maximum value for money.

We are proposing a series of changes to free up resources from our stretched budget, and reinvest to develop the skills and technology we need. We will invest in improving our digital and data collection services, including our new website, IT infrastructure, administrative data and big data systems. We are making the changes necessary to enable us to produce high quality statistics suited to the modern world, and help Britain make better decisions.

## The proposals

We are asking for your views on 4 proposed changes to our products and services:

1. changing how we publish our statistics, including stopping production of some statistical bulletins (data tables, metadata and headlines will still be published)
2. stopping some surveys and reducing some survey sample sizes
3. publishing some of our statistics less frequently
4. stopping production of some statistics altogether where users tell us this would have a low impact

We need to ask you what you want on a regular basis to know whether our products and services meet your needs. This is your opportunity to tell us what matters to you and help us understand how we can make the changes we need to with as little disruption to your work as possible.

We will only stop producing some statistics altogether as a last resort. We intend to make the majority of savings from efficiencies, changing how we publish our statistics, reducing survey sample sizes and publishing some statistics less frequently. Some changes may be difficult but we must deliver the savings we need to enable our organisation to transform.

You may find some of the questions within this consultation fairly specific and of a technical nature; these are aimed at more expert users. If you do have any questions or require further information please get in touch.

## How to respond

You can respond via email or through our [online form](#). The consultation will close on 8 February 2016. We will publish an initial summary of our findings within 12 weeks of the consultation close date. Your response will be treated in accordance with our [Privacy Policy](#). If you have any queries, please email [ons.communications@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ons.communications@ons.gsi.gov.uk).

## Changes to our publications

You have told us that you value both the data we provide and the analysis and insight that informs decision making and contributes to the democratic debate. However, some users have highlighted that it is timely data that is most valuable to them and they make relatively limited use of some of our statistical bulletins, especially where they are based on one data source.

To make the savings required to reinvest in new skills and technologies, an option we are considering is to move to an alternative model where we replace some single source statistical bulletins with key bullets or shorter summary bulletins alongside the data tables and metadata. This means that we will provide less analysis around the statistics in some cases, but all of the same data, potentially quicker.

**1. *Would a change in operating model as described above meet your requirements or make things more difficult?***

Decisions on making savings to reinvest in new skills and technologies should not depend on cuts in publications. These are separate topics which should be determined separately.

**2. *Do you use any of the ONS primary, single source, releases listed at Annex A (which may be subject to this change in model)?***

Yes directly and indirectly when relied on by others.

**3. *What would the impact be if we were to publish source data, metadata and headlines for these outputs rather than a formal statistical bulletin as in the current model? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)***

It would shift burden on the reader, who won't do the work either at all or as efficiently. Interpretation and reliable use would disappear. There would also be a de-motivating effect on the bulletin author which will result in loss of insight and considered thought which is irreplaceable.

**4. *Do you have any other comments on the proposals in this section?***

ONS must start to understand its growing importance. Please see further attachments on evidence to the Treasury on National Accounts (30 August 2013) and the European commission (17 March 2015), addressing ONS's pivotal importance on page 1.

## Changes to social surveys

Over recent years, ONS has made significant savings in its data collection operations. This has been possible through a number of efficiency initiatives and technological improvements.

We will continue to reduce data collection costs as we introduce online data collection across a range of surveys and look to move from survey based data collection to further use of administrative data. However, these changes will take time and it is likely that we will need to make additional savings in the shorter term whilst needing to minimise the impact on the quality of our statistics. Some initial options are set out below where we could make some changes and we would be grateful for your views on these.

**5. Wealth and Assets:** the Wealth and Assets Survey is funded by various government departments and collects data on household and individual wealth for a number of policy needs. We may be able to reduce the costs of this survey, with agreement from contributors.

***What would the impact be if we made the following changes to the Wealth and Assets Survey (WAS)? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)***

- We may reduce the costs of the survey by having a lower or no incentive for respondents to complete the survey and/or reductions in sample size.
- The current sample size of around 20,000 households is large, compared to surveys conducted by other countries, so may cut the sample by up to 20%, including through better targeting the survey. There would be a greater risk to the quality of the results and the level of analysis as the sample size decreases.

The section needs fundamental re-think due to globalisation and under reporting as well as tax evasion. Tinkering at the margin is not efficient. See attachment of evidence to European Commission 17 March 2015

**6. International Passenger Survey:** the International Passenger Survey (IPS) collects data on Travellers, Tourists and Migrants at most UK airports, seaports and the channel tunnel. We are considering how we can reduce the cost of this survey with minimal impact on the important statistics based on this data.

***What would the impact be if we made the following changes to the International Passenger Survey (IPS)? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)***

We may exclude some ports and airports from our survey sample if it has little or no impact on our migration statistics. We may change the times when passengers are interviewed at ports and airports so that they are conducted at the times with greatest passenger variations. This will help us to reduce the amount of staff time spent conducting interviews, while maintaining quality at the national level.

Again a highly complex subject especially with EU migration perceived as important, although net migration may be small. Needs a rethink and those stats produced that show how small and ephemeral these effects are albeit their distracting effect is calamitous.

**7. Opinions and Lifestyle Survey:** the Opinions Survey is an omnibus survey which collects data from adults on a variety of subjects. Our proposal would be to stop this face to face survey until the provision of an on-line alternative. This would remove the only random sample opinions survey available to Government which includes, for example, smoking measurements and internet data access required under EU regulations. However, the Opinions and Lifestyle survey would be relatively easy to stop operationally beyond contracts which are already in place for part of the next financial year. Compared to the other household surveys we judge that the impact would be lower, but we need to understand the full impact on users and contributors.

Widespread reliance on the internet has operated to exclude whole rafts of society. This must be captured.

***What would the impact be if we stopped the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)***

**8. Do you have any other comments on the proposals in this section?**

Alienation and isolation are devastating modern phenomenon. They must be captured with stats on food banks and the exclusion which comes with poverty and the vicious approach of “councils”, especially social services and council tax, to those they should be protecting. If ONS does not pick this up, no one will.

## Changes to business surveys

We currently conduct around 80 business surveys that feed into key economic statistics such as national accounts, labour market and prices. We are required to produce the majority of these statistics by law.

We can't stop producing any of our key economic statistics, but have considered reducing the costs of some of the business surveys that support them. The changes we are proposing would be significant but minimise the impact on the quality of our statistics. The proposals cover:

- stopping some surveys
- reducing sample sizes by making greater use of administrative data
- reductions in validation
- reducing the level of detail required
- reducing response rate targets

These changes may cause some discontinuities in time series, but we need to make some of them to enable us to modernise. We would use some of the savings from these proposals to invest in collecting and analysing more administrative data and big data to produce high quality statistics more quickly.

The potential changes are summarised below.

### 9. *What would the impact be if we stopped running the following surveys? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)*

- Occupational Pension Schemes Survey (OPSS) - OPSS collects information on all workplace pensions. Estimates for deferred and pensioner membership would cease to be available. The proportion of employees contributing to a pension and banded contribution rate estimates would be available from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, and some information is also available from the Pensions Regulator.
- Quarterly Stocks Survey - we would replace this by aligning the annual benchmark data (from the Annual Business Survey) and model the changes in inventories and holding gains quarterly data

10. We are aiming to use administrative data sources to reduce the level of survey data collection.

Appraising the relevance of surveys and stats is an ongoing exercise which is ONS core business. Because a particular group of “users” say they will not be distraught if a particular survey is not carried out, is not a proper basis for decision making. These questions appear low level mechanical questions but they need to be accompanied by an analysis of the consequences before a reasoned meaningful contribution may be made in this consultation. I would not agree to “users not objecting” being a basis for solid decision making. This is as unreliable as asking those in the National Accounts “what do you want?” in building IT support rather than “what do you need?”

### *What would the impact be if we reduced the sample sizes and response targets for the following surveys? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)*

- Retail Sales Inquiry (RSI) - this proposal relies on us being able to access and use VAT turnover data to replace the reduced survey data and would retain the completely enumerated sizeband.
- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) - this proposal relies on us making increased use of HMRC data on pay.
- Monthly Business Survey (MBS) - this proposal relies on us increasing use of VAT turnover data and would retain the completely enumerated sizeband.

The question/answer is highly complex because global retailers concluding contracts in the UK are not submitting proper tax returns. There is no reliable correlation between activity and tax return. Sorry.

“Business” is undefined. It is used to mean those profiting from transactions, i.e. transactions as dumping on the public market on a notionally highly leveraged basis and pulling before the come back hits, whilst bringing down those who could object. It should be eliminated from ONS’s vocabulary. ONS risks dignifying the activity which is associated with tax evasion and effective theft from the public purse (unquantified).

**11. What would the impact be if we reduced the sample sizes and response rates for all or some of the following surveys? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)**

We could make small potential reductions in sample size and / or response rates for some business surveys. This would have a minimal impact on statistical quality as an acceptable level of response would be achieved. These surveys are listed below with an indication of how far we would look to reduce the sample size and/or response rate target.

- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) reduce response rate target by 2%
- Business Register Employment Survey (Annual) reduce sample size by 5% and response rate target by 2%
- Business Expenditure on Research and Development Survey reduce response rate target by 7%
- Insurance (Annual) reduce response rate target by 5%
- Pensions (Annual) reduce response rate target by 5%
- Producer Price Index (Monthly) reduce response rate target by 2%
- Quarterly Capital Assets Survey (QCAS) reduce sample size by 10% and response rate target by 2%

These should all be reviewed in a wider context. It is possible that focussing on them is a distraction from the context. There are several themes here which need to be unbundled and proper thought and consultation given to each.

**12. What would the impact be if we reduced validation rules and selective editing thresholds for the following surveys? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)**

- Annual Business Survey (ABS)
- PROducts of the European COMmunity (PRODCOM)

The first should never have existed. The second is relevant to ONS informing itself or making sure the product supplier is accessible for those interested.

**13. What would the impact be if we review and rebalance the number of short and long questionnaires for the Annual Business Survey (ABS)? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)**

No such thing as business. It should be stopped altogether and should never have started.

**14. What would the impact be if we reduce the amount of data collected at the 8-digit product level and move towards the 6-digit level (which meets European requirements) for the Products of the European COMMunity (PRODCOM) survey? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)**

Any Euro requirements which are not ONS requirements must be properly understood and turned into something useful/otherwise challenged. Europe has looked to the UK for leadership, such as lack of independence of the former statutory auditors, and its effectiveness blunted by the interception of the vested interests organising for a merry go round of the suppliers, whilst leaving the complicity with others and each other intact. We have only ourselves to blame.

**15. Do you have any other comments on the proposals in this section?**

Yes. ONS independence is more critical than ever. ONS may not realize how much.

### Producing statistics less frequently

We are looking closely at the products we produce and considering whether we can make any changes to them while still meeting user needs. To avoid stopping products altogether, one option is to publish some of our statistics less often.

16. One proposal we have identified is to conduct the national and sub-national Population Projections once every three years, rather than once every two years as currently. It should be noted that Population Statistics is a devolved issue and ONS carries out the National Population Projections on behalf of the Devolved Administrations. However, this is an ONS proposal rather than one from the Devolved Administrations.

***Would a reduction in the frequency of national and sub-national population projections cause a difficulty for your Department or organisation?***

Total disaster and wholly unacceptable. The slippery path to lack of independence because the approach is “user” driven which is an ephemeral approach. It is one thing being responsive to “what people want” but another to adding “what people need” and who decides it. ONS can “work to order” but never at the expense of capturing what it believes is required. It may consult as widely as it needs and as frequently as it chooses but it must reserve the decision to itself and be prepared to publish its reasoning so if someone has a useful contribution to make they may do so. ONS has a comfortable relationship with the public and has not gone down the route of anonymising itself and must work those relationships to preserve and strengthen its independence especially in trends and therefore the ability to predict the consequence of a decision.

17. ***Based on your understanding of the ONS statistics that you use, what would the impact be if we published some of our statistics less frequently? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)***

With the exception of sub-national population projections, we will consult further before we reduce the frequency for any specific outputs. We are only gauging views at this time.

This is a major exercise with unforeseen consequences not least because of current gaps and interdependencies. Stats are not stand alone and what the actual stat is, is the result of a plethora of factors. At this stage in ONS’s development, when its importance and independence has increased to an extent which is incalculable, it would be reckless to “cut” anything for reasons other than manifest redundancy and no conceivable correlation to anything else i.e. no one will notice the difference.

This group of questions has been narrowed to “your department” or “organisation”. This narrowing is spurious and will skew this survey.

18. ***Do you have any suggestions for products that we could publish less frequently without any significant impact on users?***

Nobody but ONS can make this decision. The decision must be made independently and not with reference to a subgroup which happens to be on some payroll or with some financial interest. This is particularly important as components of manufactured goods are described as “services” and those operating in the “transaction” market pulling down those productive have led the Treasury to believe they are an indispensable input to Treasury coffers.

It is up to ONS to explain to the Chancellor that making “money” (return to financial capital) by destruction (of returns to productive capital) leaves Treasury coffers worse off not better and that notional debt is no more than an instrument to alter ownership, incidence of tax and rights without trace or accountability and wholly unpredictably in outcome.

**19. Do you have any other comments on the proposals in this section?**

Yes. ONS’s intellectual independence must be overtly protected. Consultation is a free resource which it can use as much as it needs to allow it to make up its own mind and, if it must “pander” to departments, it should not be at the expense of producing that which ONS believes must be provided. NAO, BIS, MoJ, others attempting to do their own stats is extremely worrying even if they enjoy it. The experience and expertise of retired National Statisticians has not been overtly captured and used. The post retirement profile of such an important post must be protected. The harm caused by an ex National Statistician joining a private sector organisation is incalculable where they are used to give a “public interest” veneer to activities which are an affront to the public interest and the Public Interest Disclosure Act (whistleblowing on how they make their money and at whose expense).

The principles which apply to judiciary should also apply to these top posts of independence, which is that by going in, you have set yourself apart. Your own self respect will stop you from selling out on what you have stood for all your life and joining the heart of the corruption that pulls everyone else down.

## Stopping products and services

We are required to produce around 80% of our products by law and our non statutory work includes some high profile statistics, such as statistics on population, living standards and public sector productivity. We therefore wish to make the majority of savings from becoming more efficient and changing how we collect and publish statistics, rather than cutting some of them. To help us improve and transform, we wish to regularly review some of our statistics and analyses to ensure that they meet your needs and continue to provide the value we and you would expect.

We are asking for your views on our non-statutory statistics and analysis to help us understand which of these are important to you and/or your organisation and inform your decision making. Your feedback will help us to prioritise our resources on those outputs and services that matter most to you.

You can see a list of some of our non-statutory products below. The majority of these products are funded by ONS but some receive external funding, where this is the case we would only stop the output if external funding is withdrawn.

**20. Which of the statistics listed at Annex B are essential to your work or the work of your organisation?**

Annex A (not requested)

Economics – all twelve

Life and Population – 2.6 (deaths) 2.10 (mortality) 2.8 (Electoral) 2.9 (Marriage)

Social - 3.1 (Family) 3.2 (Household) 3.8 (Wealth)

Annex B (requested)

**Economy** . These are essential. I cannot see how they can be non statutory. There is a serious problem that M0 (cash) is no longer provided (BoE). These omissions mean that decisions cannot be taken on an informed basis.

**Health and Social Care**. Directly none. Indirectly to SME Alliance Ltd members social care for victims of financial crime is important because it does not exist nor any stats on the loss of opportunity to the economy as a result (ONS Oct 15 press release on starting more crime stats). Adult care being passed to local authorities who are wholly unequipped. Local authorities should fund stats on delivery of Adult Care, Citizens Advice, FoI, SAR, lack of policing and impact of failed digitalization projects.

**Labour Market**. Low Pay and Patterns of Pay. These should be expanded to include work for no pay and trends such as (i) employment methods that avoid NI and ABS's (alternative business structures) and (ii) "pre pack" administrations in which employment rights are foregone with no effective redress.

**People and Places**. Wealth in Great Britain. Cannot see this is meaningful since wealth is held internationally. Concentration in who owns land is easy to capture and informative.

**Population**. Life expectancy. Victims of financial crime without redress have shortened life life expectancy quality of life. Wholly missing as is the loss of opportunity to the economy. Might need to be reclassified? There is a statistical correlation between life expectancy and region of the country where one lives and one (not captured) in regard the failure to prosecute and curtail wrongdoers.

**5.26 Young adults living with parents**. As above on life expectancy.

**Migration**. An important labour source relevant to start ups and those expanding.

**21. What would the impact be if we stopped producing the statistics you use? (Please describe and indicate High, Medium or Low impact)**

HIGH- problem is insufficient stats are captured and some departments try to do their own when they do not have ONS specialist skills e.g. BIS (including insolvency service, employment, land registry, companies house), NAO, HMCTS, input to PAC

**22. Are there any other sources of funding that could be used for any of these statistics?**

Yes. These include

- (i) ideas which come up from public consultation;
- (ii) including in the terms of supply to customers (other departments) that the customers facilitate data capture for stats ONS wishes to produce which the department does not require for itself, separating the data capture problem from decisions on the value of the stats and the use to which they are put, finding ways to raise budget for specific projects (eg estimates of debt from counterparties);
- (iii) being open minded in regard mandates from policy departments such that not only what they want is included but also what ONS believes is needed; (iv) keep creative juices going by consultation;
- (iv) bill BIS in full for disruption caused by AECOM introduction and the devastating effect on public credibility of this third party, including shifting to supplier which is UK owned and accountable at short notice. To be asked “why is this basic piece of data not explained?” and be told “it is not in our contract” and then to find out presenter was not ONS but BIS’s foreign contractor was a shock (construction costs) in a public presentation. ONS standards are the highest and must remain so;
- (v) try to separate who pays from who authorises spend, so that failing departments as BIS (including the ex BERR) do not block ONS doing good work in important fields. Gain profile with PAC and keep quarterly meetings going.

**23. Do you have any other comments on the proposals in this section?**

Yes.

The choice of which stats to produce, and which stats must be captured to facilitate those produced, and which leverage or depend on which, is the job of highly experienced professional statisticians who are intellectually independent minded. This involves not only being open minded, but also alert to macro and micro developments and operating with foresight. ONS and its teams can do this, no one else can.

Crime is a huge gap; tax evasion is a huge gap; the lack of any support for victims of crime and economic greed is a gap; there are gaps and “loss of opportunity” from:

- the closure of the asset recovery agency, the OFT, dilution of Trading Standards, withdrawal of guaranteed Citizens Advice, disappearance of the Companies Investigation Branch, closure of OGC,
- pushing mandatory state obligations onto the private sector, regardless of their financial stability, ownership or the fact that an obligation cannot be outsourced;
- imposing debt onto the public “as though” a good thing in breath-taking acts of paternalistic behaviour;
- allowing the civil service to be infiltrated by expensive untrained private sector persons making life style choices without training or supervision (eg TSol, BIS legal, various “Boards”);
- pushing the civil servants to areas too remote to meet their customers, such as Info Commissioner;
- imposing “digital by default” “policy” without calculating the damage of eliminating audit trails or repair routes without burden on the victims;
- the effect of bodies which serve no useful social purpose but add to the obstruction of day to day survival autonomously such as the Legal Ombudsman, FOS most of the time, but no FOS stats on its victims and how they are let down, the SRA, Energy Ombudsman, FCA all deflecting from licencing contraventions, unlawful conduct and creating level on level of those who cannot be held to account and
- the legacy of BERR and its made up system of “regulation” which existed only in its own head and was predictable in its failure and predicted by the DTI from 2005, before it even got going.

Whilst ONS must consult and leverage from the consultations, the decisions must be taken by ONS and the National Statistician from a position of absolute independence.

Secondly the country cannot afford to lurch from crisis to crisis without being informed on the underlying true picture. The gap cannot be plugged by media, who do not have the resources to research statistics. Loss of opportunity has never been properly captured and ought to be. Indicators of (brewing) catastrophe must also be captured such as:

- increase in those relying on food banks;
- the inability to respond to crises such as floods;
- influx of refugees;

the withdrawal of law enforcement by control over access to the judicial system being hijacked by those whose continued prosperity depends on bringing others down;  
 basic social services being handed to “charities” which on a true analysis are neither for charitable purpose nor the proper medium for delivery of state obligations;  
 education being contingent on saddling oneself with crippling debt;  
 housing dependent on sharing a room with a person who is not a life partner;  
 the absence of protection from ministers without front line operations experience; and  
 a system of remuneration, pensions and awards based on private agreements not to embarrass, all mean that the independence of ONS, together with its ability to manage its well known courtesy to its clients and their policy teams is indispensable, regardless of political persuasion or the pursuit of self interest by any one individual in a position of power over law enforcement, tax evasion and budget.

Without ONS both independently assessing on an informed basis (a) what is required; (b) what underlying stats need to be captured and what simple capture methods there are, decisions at a country level will not be made on an informed basis. Recovering the expense of this activity is a trivial job because the value is incalculable.

**ATTACHMENT:** Response to call for evidence from the Treasury concerning National Accounts, 30 August 2013.

**ATTACHMENT:** Response to European Commission Call for Evidence 17 March 2015 highlighting on page 1 the importance of ONS in this area at a UK and European level.

**Mira Makar MA FCA (Miss), witness**  
**Graduate, economics, Churchill College Cambridge**  
**member SME Alliance Ltd**  
**London**  
**8 February 2016**

**About the witness:**

The witness has operated in the rescue market since 1982, mainly as principal, with exits on the unlisted and main market quoted list. Sector specialization has been operating and information systems in central government, telecoms, space (ground control, simulations), defence, intelligence, trust and fiduciary, administrative, pharma, private banking. Principal customer sites include UK, Germany, Netherlands, Brussels, Switzerland, Toulouse, Crown Dependencies, Hong Kong.

She has led a main supplier teams to ONS from 2002 and been a witness to the Companies Investigation Branch of the DTI from September 2005.

**About you**

To help us better understand your needs, we would like to know a bit about you. We only intend to use this information for analysis purposes.

*Are you answering this questionnaire on behalf of an organisation or as an individual?*

**Both. Mira Makar MA FCA (individual) and member SME Alliance Ltd**

*What is your name?*

**Mira Makar MA FCA**

*What is your organisation (if applicable)?*

**SME Alliance Ltd**

*What is your email address?*

*What is your telephone number?*

*What sector do you work in? This will assist us in monitoring the range of users the consultation has reached.*

Academia / research	witness to Parliamentary enquiries and gov bodies since Sept 2005
Business	operating info systems, including national statistics (ONS)
International organisation	ground control space, defence, telecoms, private wealth, publishing
Journalists / media	investigative work, support Center for Investigative Journalism / whistleblowers UK set up by CIJ 2011 (City Uni now Goldsmiths)
Local or regional government / public organisation	central government supplier from mid nineties. ESA and ESTEC from earlier
National government department / organisation	ONS, TNA, Benefits, DERA, Enviroment, DSA/DVA, police, other
Voluntary and charity	SME Alliance Ltd – members organisation giving voice to SMEs
<b>Other (please specify)</b>	church

**Your response**

To support transparency in our decision making, responses to this consultation will be made public. This will include the name of your organisation, and with your permission, also your name.

**OK. Mira Makar MA FCA member SME Alliance Ltd**

*Please let us know if you are content for your name to be published.* We will not publish personal contact details.

Any information provided in response to this consultation could be made publicly available if requested under a Freedom of Information request. The information you send us may be passed to other parts of Government.

**Authorisation given.**

*May we contact you to discuss your response to this consultation? This may be to follow up any specific points that we need to clarify.*

**Yes**

*Are you happy for us to contact you about future ONS consultations and surveys?*

**Yes**

*Overall, how satisfied were you with our online consultation service today? (Please choose from: very satisfied, satisfied, neither, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied)*

**Very satisfied – (NB your contact details should have included a phone number and you should have advertised arrangements for those who do not use the internet)**

## **Annex A: List of products which could be initially affected by the proposal to change publications**

### **1. Economic Statistics**

- 1.1 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)
- 1.2 Business Demography
- 1.3 Business Enterprise Research and Development (BERD)
- 1.4 Business Register Employment Survey (BRES)
- 1.5 Civil Service Statistics
- 1.6 E-Commerce and ICT Activity of UK Businesses
- 1.7 Internet Access – Households and Individuals
- 1.8 Internet Users
- 1.9 UK Business: Activity, Size and Location
- 1.10 UK Non-Financial Business Economy Provisional Results (ABS)
- 1.11 UK Non-Financial Business Economy Regional Results (ABS)
- 1.12 UK Non-Financial Business Economy Revised Results (ABS)

### **2. Life Events and Population Statistics**

- 2.1 Baby Names, England and Wales
- 2.2 Birth Characteristics in England and Wales
- 2.3 Births by Parents' Characteristics in England and Wales
- 2.4 Birth Summary Tables England and Wales
- 2.5 Civil Partnership Statistics, England and Wales
- 2.6 Death Registrations Summary Tables, England and Wales
- 2.7 Divorces in England and Wales
- 2.8 Electoral Statistics for the UK
- 2.9 Marriages in England and Wales
- 2.10 Mortality Statistics: Deaths Registered in England & Wales (series DR)

### **3. Social Surveys**

- 3.1 Family Spending
- 3.2 Integrated Household Survey
- 3.3 Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, Adult Drinking Habits in Great Britain
- 3.4 Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, Adult Smoking Habits in Great Britain
- 3.5 Overseas Travel and Tourism - Monthly Release
- 3.6 Overseas Travel and Tourism - Quarterly Release
- 3.7 Travel Trends
- 3.8 Wealth in Great Britain

## **Annex B: List of non-statutory products**

### **1. Economy**

- 1.1. Aerospace and Electronics Cost Indices (MM19) – Annual
- 1.2. International Comparisons of Productivity: First Estimates – Annual
- 1.3. International Comparisons of Productivity – Annual
- 1.4. Relative Regional Consumer Price Levels in 2010 (Experimental) – Every 6 years
- 1.5. Small Areas Income Estimates - Variable
- 1.6. UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – Annual
- 1.7. Volume Index of Capital Services (Experimental Statistics) – Annual

## 2. Health and Social Care

- 2.1. Alcohol-related Deaths in the United Kingdom – Annual
- 2.2. Avoidable Mortality in England and Wales – Annual
- 2.3. Cancer Survival in England – Annual
- 2.4. Childhood Cancer Survival in England – Experimental
- 2.5. Childhood, Infant and Perinatal Mortality in England and Wales – Annual
- 2.6. Conceptions in England and Wales – Annual
- 2.7. Deaths Related to Drug Poisoning in England and Wales – Annual
- 2.8. Disability-free Life Expectancy for Upper Tier Local Authorities, England – Annual
- 2.9. Excess Winter Mortality in England and Wales – Annual release
- 2.10. Geographic Patterns of Cancer Survival in England – Annual
- 2.11. Gestation-specific Infant Mortality in England and Wales – Annual
- 2.12. Health Expectancies at Birth and at Age 65 by NS-SEC and Area Deprivation
- 2.13. Health Expectancies at Birth and at age 65 in the United Kingdom – Ad hoc
- 2.14. Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth by Upper Tier Local Authority, England – Annual
- 2.15. Index of Cancer Survival for Clinical Commissioning Groups in England – Annual
- 2.16. Inequality in Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth by National Deciles of Area Deprivation – Annual
- 2.17. Monthly Deaths – Monthly
- 2.18. Mortality Statistics: Deaths Registered by Area of Usual Residence – Annual
- 2.19. Mortality Statistics: Deaths Registered in England and Wales – Annual
- 2.20. Parents' Country of Birth – Annual
- 2.21. Social Inequalities in Alcohol-related Adult Mortality by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification – Annual
- 2.22. Social Inequalities in Fatal Childhood Accidents and Assaults: England and Wales – Annual
- 2.23. Suicide in the United Kingdom – Annual
- 2.24. Trends in Life Expectancy by the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification – Every 5 years
- 2.25. Unexplained Deaths in Infancy, England and Wales – Annual
- 2.26. Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference Tables - Annual
- 2.27. Weekly Provisional Figures on Deaths Registered in England and Wales – Weekly

## 3. Labour Market

- 3.1. Low Pay Estimates – Annual
- 3.2. Patterns of Pay – Annual

## 4. People and Places

- 4.1. Integrated Household Survey Dataset - Annual
- 4.2. Wealth in Great Britain – Every 18 months

## 5. Population

- 5.1. Ageing in the UK – Ad hoc
- 5.2. Baby names in England and Wales – Annual
- 5.3. Birth Cohort Tables for Infant Deaths – Annual
- 5.4. Births by Parents' Characteristics – Annual
- 5.5. Births by Area of Usual Residence of Mother, UK – Annual
- 5.6. Childbearing of Women Born in Different Years – Annual
- 5.7. Civil Partnerships – Annual
- 5.8. Clinical Commissioning Group Mid-year Population Estimates for England (Experimental Statistics) – Annual
- 5.9. Decennial Life Tables
- 5.10. Divorces in England and Wales – Annual
- 5.11. Families and Households in the UK – Annual
- 5.12. Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 by Local Areas in England and Wales – Annual
- 5.13. Migration Indicators for Local Authorities in England and Wales (Experimental Statistics) – Annual
- 5.14. National Park Mid-year Population Estimates for England and Wales (Experimental Statistics) – Annual
- 5.15. Overseas Travel and Tourism (Monthly) – Monthly
- 5.16. Overseas Travel and Tourism (Quarterly) – Quarterly
- 5.17. Parliamentary Constituency Mid-year Population Estimates for England and Wales (Experimental Statistics) – Annual
- 5.18. Period and Cohort Life Expectancy Tables – Biennial
- 5.19. Population Estimates by Marital Status and Living Arrangements – England and Wales – Annual
- 5.20. Short-term Migration Estimates: Local Authorities – Annual
- 5.21. Super Output Area Mid-year Population Estimates for England and Wales – Annual
- 5.22. Travel Trends – Annual
- 5.23. Travepac – Quarterly
- 5.24. UK/non-UK Fertility
- 5.25. Ward Mid-year Population Estimates for England and Wales (Experimental) (also includes Census Area Statistics (CAS) wards) – Annual
- 5.26. Young Adults Living with Parents – Ad hoc