

Information paper

Quality and Methodology Information

General details

Title of output:	Regional Gross Disposable Household Income
Abbreviated title:	GDHI
Designation:	National Statistics
Geographic coverage:	UK (NUTS)
Date of last QMI:	November 2013
Contact details:	regionalaccounts@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Executive summary

The production of regional Net Disposable Household Income (NDHI) is a legal requirement of the European Union. Estimates are compiled in compliance with the [European System of Accounts 1995 \(ESA95\)](#)¹ and are consistent with the standards set out in the [United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 \(SNA93\)](#)².

ONS publish regional Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) for domestic purposes. NDHI estimates are delivered to Eurostat. The availability of appropriate data sources for the regionalisation of fixed capital consumption varies between EU Member States, however, the UK regards gross estimates to be a more meaningful indicator.

Gross Disposable Household Income is the amount of money that individuals (that is, the household sector) have available for spending or saving. This is money left after expenditure associated with income, for example taxes and social contributions. It is calculated gross of any deductions for capital consumption.

The GDHI estimates cover the UK as a whole and are broken down to [Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics \(NUTS\)](#)³. NUTS is a hierarchical classification of spatial units that provides a breakdown of the European Union's territory for producing regional statistics which are comparable across the Union. Regional GDHI estimates are compiled at three levels of NUTS geography:

- NUTS1: 12 regions - Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the nine English regions; can be collectively referred to as regions;
- NUTS2: 37 regions - mainly groups of counties and unitary authorities; can be referred to as sub-regions; and
- NUTS3: 139 regions - principally individual counties and unitary authorities; also known as local areas.

National totals are allocated to regions using the most appropriate available regional indicators. A regional indicator is a dataset which provides data for calculating regional proportions which in turn are used to allocate National totals. They can be acquired from administrative sources and structural business surveys. The national totals are consistent with those in the latest published [UK National Accounts \(Blue Book\)](#)⁴.

Estimates are produced annually and are disseminated on the ONS website in the form of a statistical bulletin. The regional GDHI Statistical Bulletin can be downloaded free from the National Statistics website at 9.30am on the day of publication. ONS policy allows a list of agreed officials including the Chancellor of the Exchequer and key stakeholders such as the Devolved Administrations to have access 24 hours prior to domestic publication. Estimates of NDHI are delivered to Eurostat via transmission templates.

Methods and terminology used in the production of GDHI can be obtained from the following publications:

- [ESA95](#)¹;
- [Regional Accounts Methodology guide](#)⁵; and
- [Blue Book](#)⁴.

This Quality and Methodology Information document contains the following sections:

- Output quality;
- About the output;
- How the output is created;
- Validation and quality assurance;
- Coherence and comparability;
- Concepts and definitions;
- Other information, relating to quality trade-offs and user needs; and
- Sources for further information or advice.

Output quality

This document provides a range of information that describes the quality of the data and details any points that should be noted when using the output.

ONS has developed [Guidelines for Measuring Statistical Quality](#)⁶; these are based upon the five European Statistical System (ESS) Quality Dimensions. This document addresses these quality dimensions and other important quality characteristics, which are:

- Relevance;
- Timeliness and punctuality;
- Accuracy;
- Coherence and comparability;
- Output quality trade-offs;
- Assessment of user needs and perceptions; and
- Accessibility and clarity.

More information is provided about these quality dimensions in the sections below.

About the output

Relevance

(The degree to which the statistical outputs meet users' needs.)

User needs

Current price estimates are published for the variables total GDHI, GDHI per head of population and GDHI per head indices at NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 levels. GDHI per head of population is a useful way of comparing areas of different sizes and is an important indicator. It is calculated using the entire resident population of an area (including the economically inactive).

The annual provision of regional and sub-regional NDHI at NUTS2 level is an EU requirement. The statistical body of the EU, Eurostat, collates regional NDHI from all member states.

Regional GDHI estimates are published annually, approximately 15 months after the latest year of published data and are consistent with the previous year's UK National Accounts. Component level detail is published at the NUTS1 and NUTS2 level and time series for the balances of primary and secondary incomes are published for NUTS3 regions.

These statistics provide an overview of economic diversity and social welfare at regional, sub-regional and local area levels. They supply information about the availability of disposable income throughout the UK. Disposable income is a concept which can be used to approximate the 'material welfare' within the household sector, although the term 'welfare' is commonly used in ways that go beyond financial wealth and, as such, cannot be measured by a single statistic.

These estimates are used by the UK Government and the devolved administrations of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales to formulate and monitor economic policy and allocate resources.

The Scottish Government uses these statistics within the [Scottish National Accounts Project \(SNAP\)](#)⁷ system, in modelling quarterly estimates of Household Distribution and Use of Income and also in the compilation of a Households' Saving Ratio. The resulting SNAP outputs are widely used by economic commentators and academics in Scotland.

These estimates are not currently used in any of the Scotland Performs National Indicators however, there is an increasing demand for the Scottish Government to provide a wider range of socio-economic indicators alongside Gross Domestic Product. The Scottish Government are considering including Household Income and Households Saving Ratio in this suite of national indicators.

The Welsh Government regards the GDHI statistics as a key economic indicator. A current example of this is through the [Programme for Government](#)⁸. This identifies the Welsh Government's commitments and the means by which progress will be measured over the five-year term.

Within the Programme for Government, and in relation to Growth and Sustainable Jobs, Gross Disposable Household Income per capita and Primary Income per capita are identified as two of four key outcome indicators for Wales.

Local authorities use these statistics to facilitate evidence-based policy-making. These statistics inform the general public and provide insight into the relative socio-economic picture of the UK and issues such as the 'North-South divide'. They are used in the House of Commons library to answer enquiries from MPs about regional differences in the income of households.

The European Union uses these estimates to inform regional policy and analysis, monitoring the development of regional disposable income of households in conjunction with Final Consumption Expenditure (the individual consumption of households) and savings in order to identify disparities in regional welfare.

Reviews and changes

Previous published estimates of regional GDHI included headline data which had been smoothed to remove volatility, with raw (unsmoothed) estimates also provided. Some users commented that they found raw estimates more useful and, following on from the [ONS Methodological Review of Smoothing and Commuting Adjustments in Regional Accounts](#)⁹, only raw data are published from 2013 onwards.

Changes to NUTS geographies proposed by the UK during the 2010 NUTS review came into force on 1 January 2012. This includes boundary changes affecting NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas in England. The changes have been implemented in the regional GDHI estimates published in April 2012. For more information please refer to [ONS Geography](#)¹⁰.

Main data sources

Numerous data sources are used in the production of regional GDHI to estimate the distribution of income across the United Kingdom. These comprise both survey and administrative data which conform as far as possible to those recommended in Regional Accounts Methods, a guideline document published by Eurostat, and represent the most appropriate data sources available.

The main data sources for GDHI are:

- [HM Revenue & Customs \(HMRC\) Administrative Data \(Pay as You Earn \(PAYE\)\)](#)¹¹ - used to allocate wages and salaries, employers' social contributions and income tax;
- [HMRC Administrative Data \(Self-Assessment\)](#)¹¹ - used to allocate profits of partnerships and self-employed individuals (Self-Assessment);
- [Survey of Personal Incomes \(SPI\)](#)¹¹ - used to allocate income and pensions;
- benefits administrative data from the [Department for Work and Pensions \(DWP\)](#)¹² and the [Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland \(DSDNI\)](#)¹³ - used to allocate benefits income for example, claimant count - used to allocate Job Seekers Allowance; and
- a variety of other administrative sources, both from within government and externally sourced.

The UK GDHI estimates are constrained to the UK [Blue Book](#)⁴ totals for GDHI (as given in table 6.1.4 of the [Blue Book](#)⁴).

Timeliness and punctuality

(Timeliness refers to the lapse of time between publication and the period to which the data refer. Punctuality refers to the gap between planned and actual publication dates.)

Regional GDHI estimates are constrained to national totals and are published six to nine months after the UK National Accounts Blue Book. The availability of key datasets in the production process is a factor in the publication timetable for example, HMRC SPI data becomes available 14 months after the reference period. Regional GDHI estimates have never missed publication deadlines due to data availability or any other factors.

Provisional estimates of regional GDHI at NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 levels are published around 15 months after the end of the reference period.

For more details on related releases, the [UK National Statistics Publication Hub](#)¹⁴ is available online and provides 12 months' advance notice of release dates. In the unlikely event of a change to the pre-announced release schedule, public attention will be drawn to the change and the reasons for the change will be explained fully at the same time, as set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#)¹⁵.

How the output is created

The production of regional NUTS2 NDHI is a legal requirement of the European Commission.

As the following flowchart demonstrates (fig 1.1), data are collated from both external and internal sources, regional GDHI estimates are then constrained to the UK GDHI total, as given in table 6.1.4 of the [Blue Book](#)⁴.

A 'top down' approach is used to calculate regional figures, whereby the national aggregate is allocated to regions using the most appropriate indicator available. This is done at NUTS3 level because much of the data are supplied at this level. These NUTS3 estimates are then aggregated up to obtain NUTS2 and NUTS1 level estimates. These estimates are on a residence basis, that is, incomes of individuals are allocated to the region in which they live.

As GDHI utilises data from different external sources, each individual dataset is formatted (fig 1.2 Format Data for Analysis and Validation). This includes reorganising data tables to match the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) format (calendar year values, in £ millions), so that data match published UK totals. Liaising with data providers is essential to clarify the format of delivered data, as well as explaining genuine movements in data, match external outputs from sub-national administrations and improve the methodology of outputs.

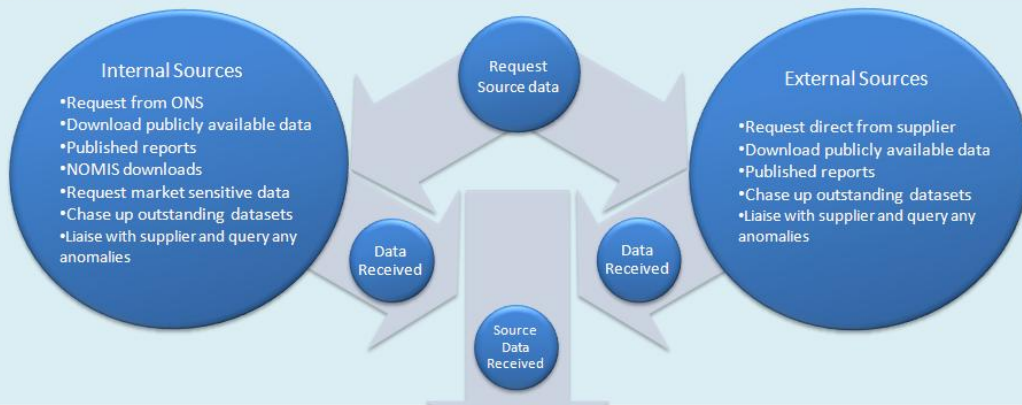
Once collated and formatted, the data are analysed and quality assured. This includes data validation, creating and refining analysis tools and analysis. To ensure optimum quality of analysis, a dataset is checked by all members of the production team and any further tool creation for example, growth proportions, validation or analysis is conducted (see fig 1.2 Cyclical Movement of Data).

The objective of the Validation of Data process is to improve the quality of input data. It includes the calculation of outlier criteria for individual datasets. This often requires analysis tools to be calculated, such as growth rates or standard deviations. Once suitable criteria have been identified the outliers are identified and removed when appropriate.

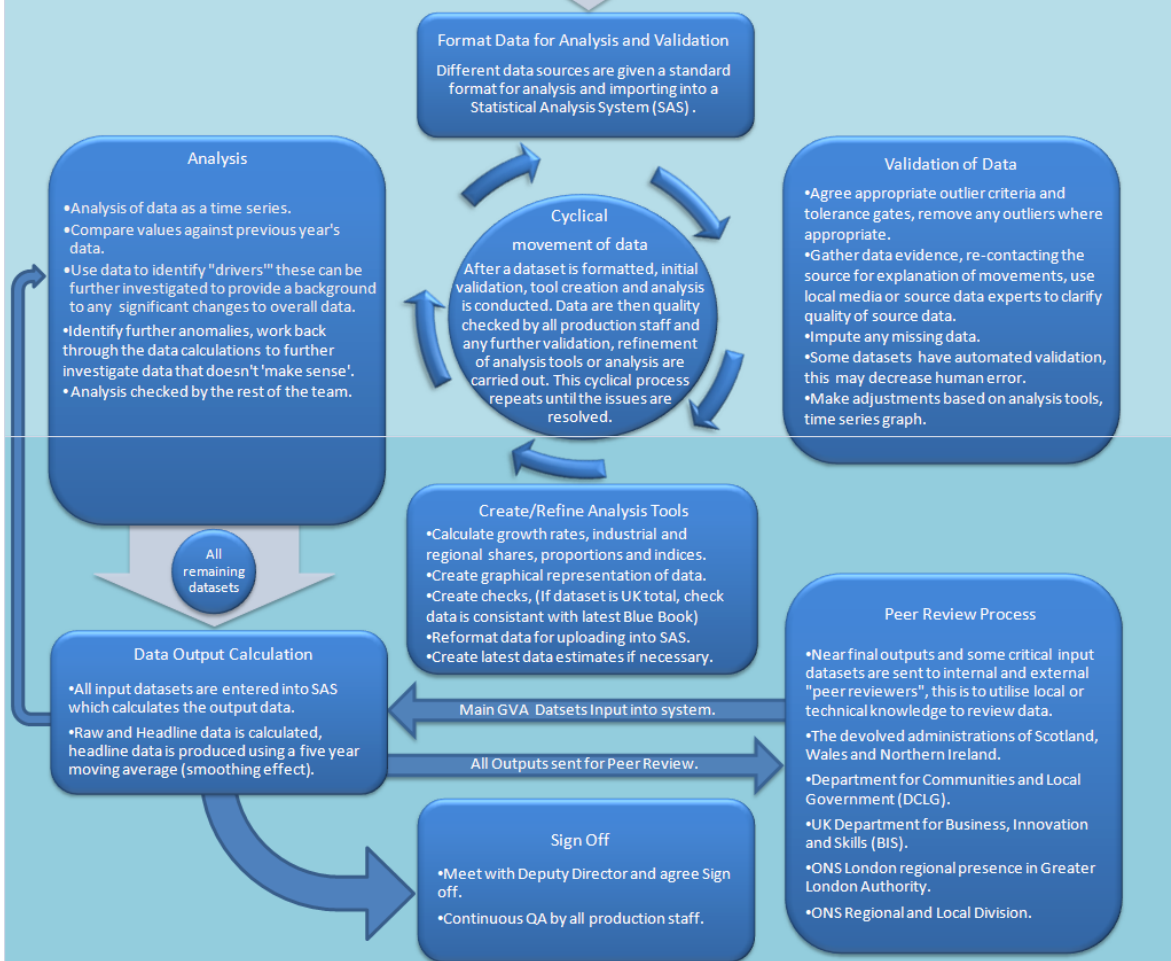
As well as removing outliers, the process also includes the gathering of information to explain genuine data movement. Currently, this is done through querying data suppliers and gathering localised media reports on contemporary employment and investment changes. An automated validation process has been developed with the intention of standardising data validation through mathematical formulae. Where no recent estimate is available, the previous year's data may be used. Where individual data points within a series are removed or unavailable, analysis tools are used to impute the data (for example growth rates, industrial proportions).

Regional GDHI production process

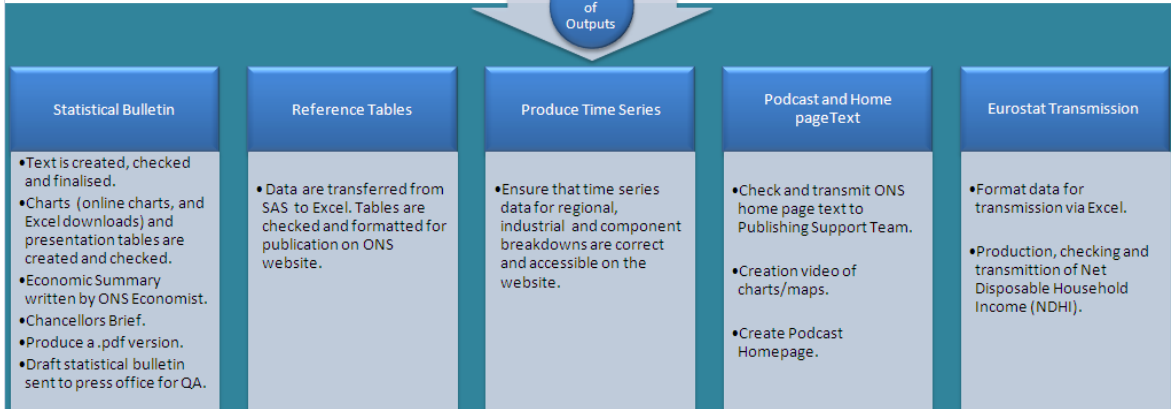
1.1 Data Collation



1.2 Analysis & Quality Assurance



1.3 Publication



National controls

National aggregates (national control totals) are split and allocated to regions using appropriate regional indicators. The control totals are consistent with those in the latest published UK National Accounts.

Validation and quality assurance

(The degree of closeness between an estimate and the true value.)

Accuracy

As the regional GDHI estimates are constrained to the [Blue Book](#)⁴ totals, the accuracy of the regional GDHI estimates is dependent on the quality of the Blue Book UK GDHI estimates. Below the UK level, NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 estimates are constrained to the UK totals.

As stated in the previous section, liaising with data suppliers ensures unusual movements in datasets are queried (fig 1.1). This allows ONS to maintain accuracy standards within the source data and improve the quality of our finalised outputs.

Once received, the datasets are formatted (fig 1.2). The various data providers each present the data in different formats, as discussed in the previous section, these are standardised before validation or analysis. Errors may arise from formatting issues, errors in data transfers or communication, or human error within the formatting process. As with all stages of analysis and quality assurance, consistent checking by production staff is essential and is the main form of error identification.

Sample sizes can vary from 100% (HMRC Self assessment data) to 1% (HMRC PAYE data). These variations are unavoidable in the collation of reliable time series data for the calculation of GDHI. Improvements in the GDHI methodology or changes in administrative source data allow for reviewing the available sources for higher quality datasets or more timely publications. This is an ad-hoc and continuous process which does not include major revisions to the methodology of GDHI.

The vast majority of source data are annually updated, however, some datasets are published biennially, or on an ad hoc basis. These missing values are imputed as stated in the Validation of Data process (fig 1.2). As with sample size, potential improvements to the methodology are reviewed whenever new data become available or when significant changes to the source data affect the final values. Where no recent estimate is available, the previous year's data may be used (for imputation of missing data points please see the How the output is created section). It is important to note however, that these issues are rare due to the completeness of the main source data.

The peer review process

The output variables for publication are subject to rigorous scrutiny, including looking at growth and shares, graphical depictions and comparisons with previous data. These data are then sent for peer review. Resulting queries are investigated and rectified where necessary. Feedback from this process is documented and any actions implemented within the results.

The Regional Accounts team has developed links with the peer reviewer network. This includes the devolved administrations of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), Department for Business and Innovation (BIS), the ONS London regional presence at the Greater London Authority, and an ONS economist. Regular dialogue has resulted in significant refinements to the peer review process. Regional intelligence is shared and we are able to keep peer reviewers informed of any significant developments.

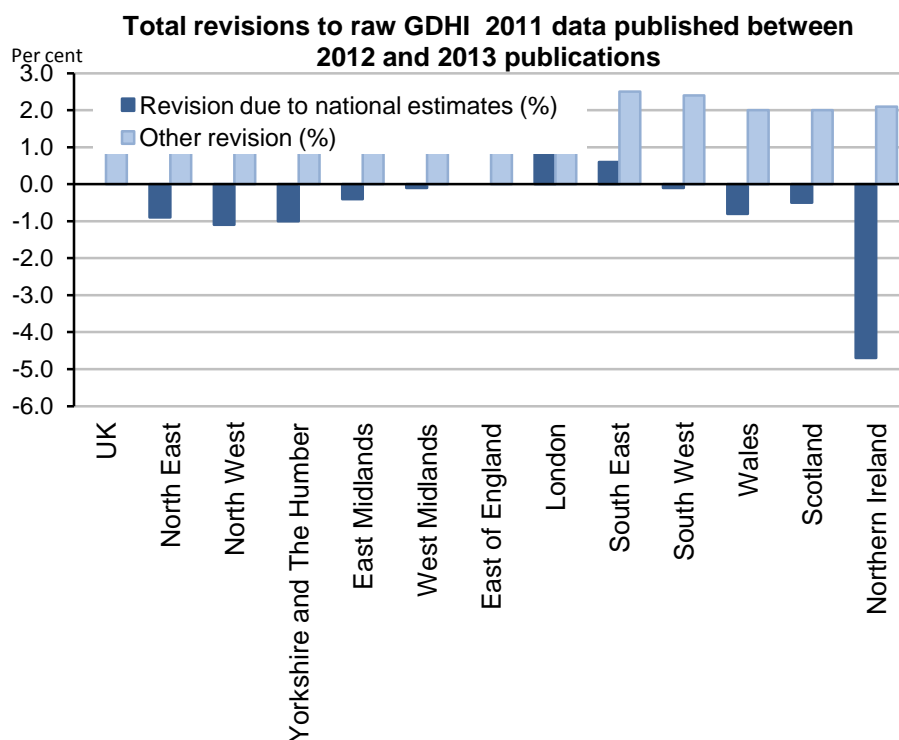
Revisions

As with the national accounts, regional, sub-regional and local GDHI estimates are calculated as reliably as possible. There is no easy way to measure the reliability of the estimates but ONS carries out consistency checks on data inputs, applies methods consistently and makes use of local knowledge about each region. The estimates are partly based on sample surveys and the quality of the results varies according to sample size. This means that the results for smaller regions are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than those for larger regions.

A detailed explanation of revisions to the 2011 published estimates can be found at section 3 of the

background notes in the [Statistical Bulletin](#)¹⁶.

The chart below shows revisions to the 2011 NUTS1 estimates between the 2013 to 2014 publications (including Extra-Regio). The chart shows both revisions made due to changes in national totals and revisions due to changes in the underlying data used to apportion the UK estimates.



The regional accounts revisions policy mirrors that of the Blue Book where national totals are subject to revision in 'open' years. The whole time series is open to revisions from the [Blue Book](#)⁴. In addition, revisions to the regional indicator datasets will impact upon the regional GDHI estimates.

It is important to note that there are other aspects of accuracy, which revisions analysis cannot attempt to measure. A value can be reliable (as in not revised) without being accurate.

Coherence and comparability

(Coherence is the degree to which data that are derived from different sources or methods, but refer to the same topic, are similar. Comparability is the degree to which data can be compared over time and domain for example, geographic level.)

Department for Work and Pensions produces two data sources which are similar to the GDHI release. One is the [Family Resources Survey \(FRS\)](#)¹⁷ which collects information on the incomes and circumstances of private households in the UK. The [Households Below Average Income \(HBAI\)](#)¹⁸ release, is used to indicate living standards as determined by disposable income, changes in income patterns over time and income mobility. [HBAI](#)¹⁸ uses household disposable incomes, adjusted for household size and composition, as a proxy for the material living standards of individuals or, more precisely, for the level of consumption of goods and services that people could attain given the disposable income of the household in which they live. Neither the [FRS](#)¹⁷ nor the [HBAI](#)¹⁸ release are [ESA95](#)¹ compliant. They also do not show information below NUTS1 level.

Data are available on a consistent basis back to 1997.

Since international standards such as [ESA95](#)¹ are used in the production of the Regional Accounts, the figures should be directly comparable with the regional accounts of other EU countries. However, the revisions policies of these countries should be examined before comparing data for back periods.

The GDHI estimates are benchmarked to the UK [Blue Book](#)⁴ totals for Gross Disposable Household Income and are consistent with table 6.1.4 of the [Blue Book](#)⁴.

Concepts and definitions

(Concepts and definitions describe the legislation governing the output, and a description of the classifications used in the output.)

Regional GDHI is a legal requirement under EU law and supplied to Eurostat consistent with the standards set out in [ESA95](#)¹. GDHI estimates are produced at current prices which do not allow for inflation.

The GDHI estimates cover the UK as a whole and are broken down to [Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics \(NUTS\)](#)³. NUTS is a hierarchical classification of spatial units that provides a breakdown of the European Union's territory for producing regional statistics which are comparable across the Union. Regional GDHI estimates are compiled at three levels of NUTS geography:

- NUTS1: 12 regions - Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the nine English regions; can be collectively referred to as regions;
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- NUTS3: 139 regions - principally individual counties and unitary authorities; also known as local areas.

Household disposable income is defined as the sum of the balances of primary and secondary incomes (resources less uses) and represents the amount available to the household sector for spending on consumption or saving so that:

$$\text{GDHI} = \text{Balance of primary income} + \text{Balance of secondary income}$$

Primary incomes are the result of individuals' participation in the production process, for example, as employees providing labour or through the ownership of assets and/or from self-employment. Secondary incomes are received as the result of redistribution of income, for example, pensions and benefits.

Outgoings, or uses, of the household sector are also classified as either Primary or Secondary. Primary uses consist of property income paid, that is, rent on land and interest paid on mortgages and other borrowing. Secondary uses are mainly non-discretionary payments, that is, taxes and social contributions to National Insurance.

Deriving NDHI for Eurostat

The production of regional disposable income of households is a legal requirement under ESA 1995. Whereas Gross Disposable Household Income is compiled for UK domestic use, the estimates provided to Eurostat (the statistical department of the European Commission) are net of consumption of fixed capital at the NUTS2 level. Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) is included in the Operating Surplus/Mixed Income (OS/MI) components of the Primary Income Account. The CFC element is estimated and deducted from the regional OS/MI, to derive the NDHI estimates.

EU Member States provide estimates of NDHI in their national currencies. Eurostat converts these using specific purchasing power standards for final consumption expenditure (Purchasing Power Consumption Standards). This process enables meaningful [comparisons](#)¹⁹ to be made between the Member States. The EU uses these NDHI estimates to inform regional policy.

Other information

Output quality trade-offs

(Trade-offs are the extent to which different dimensions of quality are balanced against each other.)

As previously stated in the Relevance section, regional GDHI estimates are published for the years 1997 to the year ending 15 months before the date of publication. Component level detail are published at NUTS1 and NUTS2 levels, time series for the balances of primary and secondary incomes are published for NUTS3 regions. This is to allow the data to be constrained to the previously published National GDHI figures.

Further information on release dates is contained in the Timeliness and punctuality section of this paper.

Assessment of user needs and perceptions

(The processes for finding out about uses and users, and their views on the statistical products.)

In July 2011, the UK Regional Accounts team met with Eurostat as part of a quality initiative aimed at encouraging harmonisation of compilation methods for regional statistics. Eurostat raised various issues which were discussed in detail for example the compilation of imputed rent estimates, the composition of UK gross fixed capital consumption, derogation requests and the ongoing arrangement for transmission of regional accounts data to Eurostat. During the meeting Regional Accounts agreed to provide population data directly to Eurostat, for use in their estimates of GDP per capita. Regional Accounts are also participants in the ongoing Eurostat Task Force of Member States to develop a regional accounts methodology manual. The team has frequent dialogue with Eurostat.

The Regional Accounts team has developed links with the devolved administrations of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. As previously mentioned, these are the key domestic users of the regional GDHI statistics. The Regional Accounts team meet these users generally on an annual basis to share views on methodology and ongoing developments.

Regional Accounts team has developed links with DCLG and BIS. The intention is to bolster the peer review capacity and share regional intelligence, following the cessation of the ONS regional presence in March 2011.

The Regional Accounts Government User Group has been set up to discuss issues relating to Regional Accounts outputs, including regional GDHI. The group will consist of government users of Regional Accounts data, with the minutes being made available for all users via the ONS website. The group will meet twice a year, being scheduled to follow about a month after each publication.

For more information on the use of regional GDHI outputs and the peer review process, please refer to the How the output is created section. ONS recently published a [User Feedback Survey](#)²⁰ in response to the [UK Statistics Authority assessment report](#)²¹.

Sources for further information or advice

Accessibility and clarity

(Accessibility is the ease with which users are able to access the data, also reflecting the format in which the data are available and the availability of supporting information. Clarity refers to the quality and sufficiency of the release details, illustrations and accompanying advice.)

ONS's recommended format for accessible content is a combination of HTML webpages for narrative, charts and graphs, with data being provided in usable formats such as CSV and Excel. The ONS website also offers users the option to download the narrative in PDF format. In some instances other software may be used, or may be available on request. Available formats for content published on the ONS website but not produced by the ONS, or referenced on the ONS website but stored elsewhere, may vary. For further information please refer to the contact details at the beginning of this document.

Useful links

For information regarding conditions of access to data, please refer to the links below:

- [Terms and conditions \(for data on the website\)](#)²²,
- [Copyright and reuse of published data](#)²³,
- [Pre-release access \(including conditions of access\)](#)²⁴; and
- [Accessibility](#)²⁵.

In addition to this Quality and Methodology Information, Basic Quality Information relevant to each release is available in the background notes of the relevant [Statistical Bulletin](#)¹⁶.

Notice of any forthcoming major changes in methodology will be given within each [Statistical Bulletin](#)¹⁶.

References

	Title of reference	Website location
1	European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1996R2223:20071230:EN:PDF
2	United Nations: Introduction to the System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93)	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna1993.asp
3	Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS)	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction
4	UK National Accounts Blue Book	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/naa1-rd/united-kingdom-national-accounts/the-blue-book--2013-edition/index.html
5	Regional Accounts Methodology guide	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/economy/regional-accounts/regional-accounts-methodology-guide.pdf
6	Statistical Quality	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/economy/regional-accounts/regional-accounts-methodology-guide.pdf
7	Scottish National Accounts Project (SNAP)	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/snap
8	Welsh Government Programme for Government	http://wales.gov.uk/about/programmeforgov/?lang=en
9	ONS Methodological Review of Smoothing and Commuting Adjustments in Regional Accounts	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/economy/regional-accounts/methodological-review-of-smoothing-and-commuting-adjustments-in-regional-accounts.pdf
10	ONS Geography	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/names--codes-and-look-ups/names-and-codes-listings/names-and-codes-for-eurostat-geography/index.html
11	HMRC Data sources	http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/
12	Benefits administrative data, DWP	http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=statistics_a_to_z
13	Benefits administrative data, DSDNI	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research.htm
14	UK National Statistics Publication Hub	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/bus-invest/business-investment/blue-book-2011-improvements-to-gross-capital-formation-estimates/art-gcf-sic07-changes.html#tab-abstract
15	Code of Practice for Official Statistics	http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html
16	Regional GDHI data (Statistical Bulletin)	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-accounts/regional-household-income/spring-2013/stb-regional-gdhi-2011.html
17	Family Resources Survey (FRS)	http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/
18	Households Below Average Income (HBAI)	http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=hbai
19	Comparisons	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/publications/regional_yearbook
20	User Feedback Survey	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/get-involved/consultations/user-surveys/the-2011-regional-gross-value-added-and-regional-gross-disposable-household-income-user-consultation.pdf

21	UK Statistics Authority assessment report	http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-143---uk-regional-accounts.pdf
22	Terms and conditions (for data on the website)	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/site-information/information/terms-and-conditions/index.html
23	Copyright and reuse of published data	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/site-information/information/creative-commons-license/index.html
24	Pre-release access (including conditions of access)	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/the-national-statistics-standard/code-of-practice/pre-release-access/index.html
25	Accessibility	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/site-information/information/accessibility/index.html
