

Psychology Services Workforce in NHSScotland



Workforce Information as at 31 December 2016

Publication date – 07 March 2017

Contents

Introduction	2
Main points.....	3
Results and Commentary	4
1. Staff in Post.....	4
1.3 Profession.....	6
1.4 Target Age.....	6
1.5 Area of Work.....	8
2. Vacancies.....	9
List of Tables.....	14
Contact.....	15
Further Information.....	15
Rate this publication	15
Appendices	16
A1 – Background Information	16
Mental Health Policy and Targets.....	17
Links to Related Publications.....	17
A3 – Publication Metadata (including revisions details)	18
A4 – Early Access details (including Pre-Release Access)	20
A5 – ISD and Official Statistics	21

Introduction

This publication is produced collaboratively by the Information Services Division (ISD) within National Services Scotland (NSS) and NHS Education for Scotland (NES) and presents Psychology Services workforce information at 31 December 2016.

This publication includes a revision of the data in Figure 8: Percentage of all graduates from each MSc Course as at 31 December 2016, due to errors identified in the data.

The data are sourced from the NES-ISD National Psychology Workforce Information Database. The data are collected and verified by Psychology Heads of Service. ISD work closely with these Heads of Service to ensure a high level of data accuracy.

This release provides an update of the following NHSScotland Psychology Workforce information at 31 December 2016:

- All clinical staff in post – data is available by target age of individuals seen, area of work and NHS Board.
- Vacancy numbers for clinical psychology services.
- Retention of graduates from NES training courses.

The information collected and presented is used by NES, the Scottish Government and NHS Boards to support local, regional and national workforce planning, and to support educational training and planning. Within NHSScotland, recent years have seen a steadily increasing demand for increased access to Applied Psychologists and Psychological Therapies due to the increasing evidence base for psychological interventions.

The term 'Psychological Therapies' refers to a range of interventions based on psychological concepts and theory, which are designed to help people understand and make changes to their thinking, behaviour and relationships in order to relieve distress and to improve functioning. The skills and competences required to deliver these interventions effectively are acquired through training, and maintained through clinical supervision and practice.

Contemporary healthcare policy recognises the importance of Psychological and Psychosocial factors for physical and mental health and wellbeing across the life span. Government objectives for health improvement require change in what people (i.e. the public, service users and service providers), individually and collectively, think, feel and do about health and healthcare in Scotland. There is a strong evidence base, recognised in Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) and National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) guidelines for the effectiveness of psychological interventions in delivering positive health change for a wide range of clinical conditions.

The NHS Education for Scotland- Scottish Government Report ['The Matrix: A Guide to Delivering Evidence-Based Psychological Therapies in Scotland'](#) summarises and describes the most up-to-date evidence-based psychological therapies. The Matrix report also provides information and advice for NHS Boards on delivery of efficient and effective Psychological Therapies and the levels of training and supervision necessary for staff to deliver Psychological Therapies safely and effectively.

Figures are presented as headcount (actual numbers of staff) and whole time equivalent (WTE) which adjusts the figures to take account of part-time working.

Main points

- At 31 December 2016, 1,080.3 WTE (1,305 headcount) clinical staff were in post within psychology services in NHSScotland. This is an increase of around 165% since data collection began in 2001. However there has been little change to the size of this workforce over the last two years. (see Figure 1).
- Clinical psychologists still remain the largest staff group within this workforce with 716.5 WTE in post at this census compared to 311.0 WTE at 30 September 2001 – an increase of 57%. However, there has also been little change to the size of this group over the last two years (see Figure 1).
- Since quarterly data collection began in September 2011, the WTE of posts reported as vacant has remained relatively stable (see Figure 7). At 31 December 2016, 69.7 WTE posts were in the process of being advertised, equating to a 6.1% vacancy rate.

Results and Commentary

1. Staff in Post

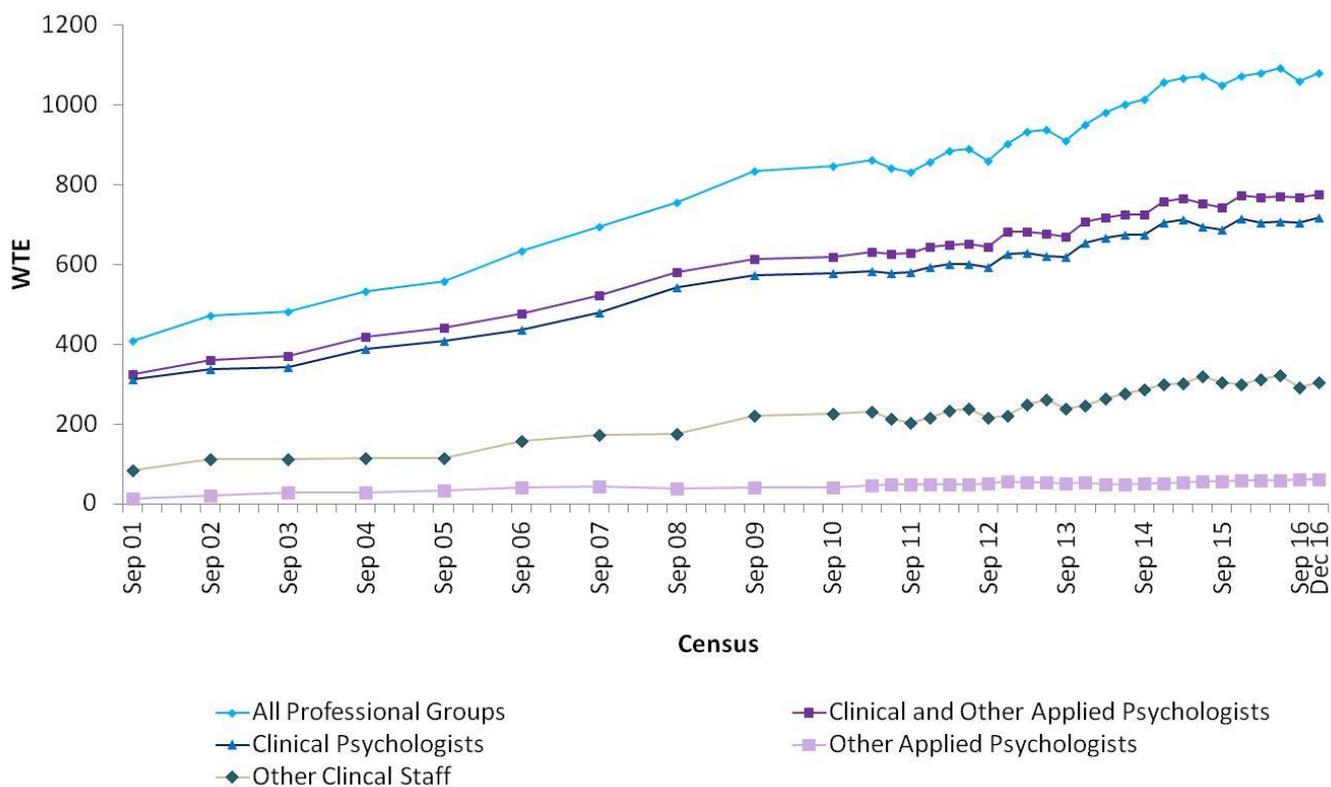
At 31 December 2016, there was a total of 1,080.3 WTE (1,305 headcount) clinical staff in posts within psychology services across NHSScotland. Figure 1 shows the growth in this workforce over time, distinguishing between the major professional groups - overall the latest WTE is 164.8% higher than reported at the first data collection in 2001. However there has been little growth over the last 2 years.

Clinical psychologists still remain the largest staff group within this workforce with 716.5 WTE in post at this census compared to 311.0 WTE at 30 September 2001 – an increase of 57%. However there has also been little change to the size of this group over the last two years.

The long term growth in the clinical psychology workforce is partly due to the expansion of the NES commissioned training in Doctoral Clinical Psychology. Section 3.2 presents data on retention of graduates within the workforce following completion of training.

The proportion of clinical staff that are either clinical or other applied psychologists has decreased from 80% to 72%. This can be attributed in part to the introduction of two NES commissioned training programmes: MSc in Psychological Therapy in Primary Care in 2006 and MSc in Applied Psychology for Children and Young People in 2007, which have increased the number of other types of clinical staff that are supporting these services. Section 3.2 examines retention within NHS Scotland of those completing this training.

Figure 1: WTE of all Clinical Staff in NHSScotland Psychology Services 2001-2016.

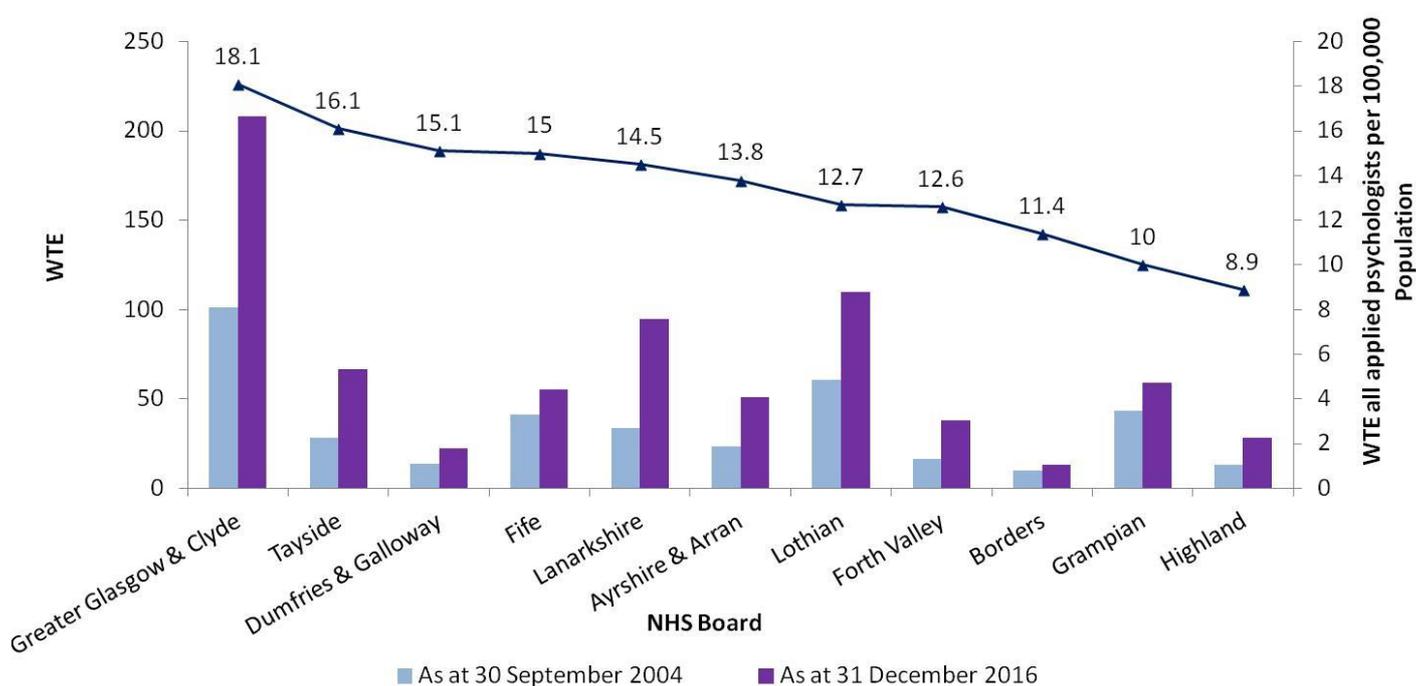


Quarterly data collection began from March 2001. Prior to this there was only an annual census at 30 September. Clinical and Other Applied Psychologists are also referred to as all applied Psychologists. Further information can be found in the glossary.

Figure 2 compares the WTE of all applied psychologists in each mainland NHS Board at the latest census with that at September 2004, when data by Board was first available through this data collection. From 2004 to 2016 all mainland boards increased the WTE of applied psychologists, with NHS Lanarkshire showing the largest percentage increase (180.8%) from 33.8 WTE to 94.9 WTE.

Figure 2 also shows the variation at the last census when the WTE is shown as a rate per 100,000 population. NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde still has the largest rate with 18.1 per 100,000 population compared to the national average of 14.5. However, it should be noted that the higher rates in some Boards will be partly due to the provision of regional services including referrals from other Boards. In some instances this may also involve specialist inpatient care where staffing requirements are higher.

Figure 2: Applied Psychologists in mainland NHS Boards – Change in WTE and current WTE rates per 100,000 population.

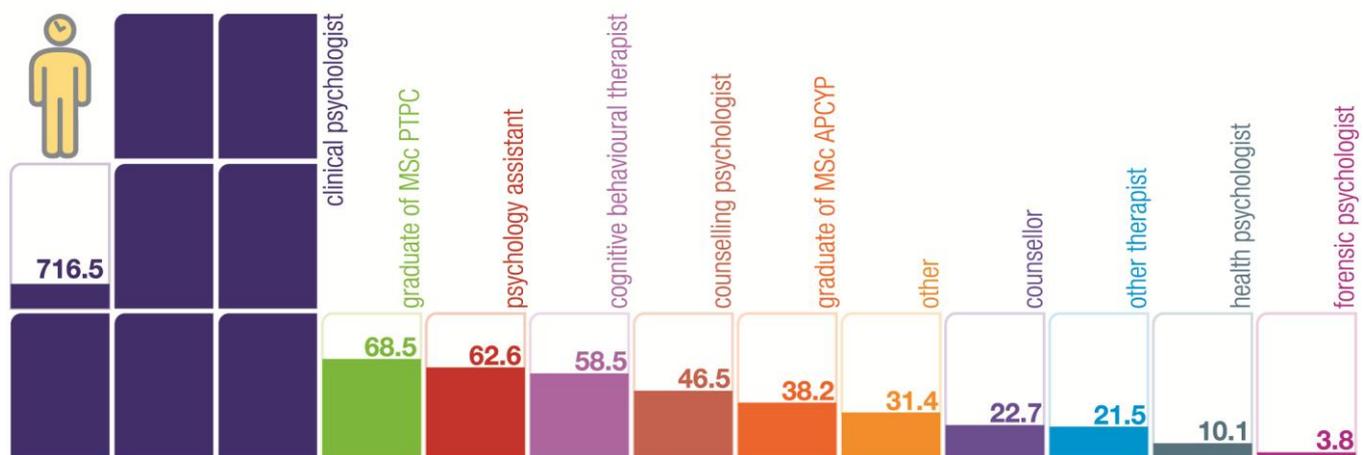


Please note that NHS Orkney, NHS Shetland and NHS Western Isles all currently have less than 1 WTE so are not included in this chart. Further information on services to the islands board can be found in the [background notes](#).

1.3 Profession

Across NHSScotland, psychology services are delivered by a mix of professions as shown in Figure 3. Clinical Psychologists make up the largest staff group, accounting for 66.3% of all clinical staff at 31 December 2016. Historically, clinical psychologists were the only staff group in psychology services. However since 2001, NES in collaboration with the Scottish Government have provided training and expanded the skill mix in order for psychological therapies to be delivered by a range of staff. This is reflected in the workforce data where a range of staff groups can be seen.

Figure 3: WTE of Profession in Psychology Services across NHSScotland at 31 December 2016.



PTPC – Psychology Therapy in Primary Care
 APCYP – Applied Psychology for Children and Young People

1.4 Target Age

Target age is the age group of patients seen by a clinician. For Psychology Services this can be child & adolescent (0-18/19 years), adult (20-64 years), or older adult (65+ years). Age non specific refers to those clinicians who see patients from across the lifespan. Assessment of target age is essential for accurate workforce planning in these services where there may be higher demand for services within specific age groups.

Since March 2011, and for each member of staff in post, it has been possible to identify the age group of clients targeted by the services they support. Table 1 and Figure 4 shows how clinical staff were distributed across the three target age groups since this aspect of data collection began. Currently, the largest proportion (67%) of clinical staff work with adults (ages 20-64) with 27% working with children and adolescents (ages 0-19) and only 5% of staff working with older adults (ages 65+). All client age groups have experienced increases in staffing levels. However the rate of staff per 100,000 population is significantly lower for older adults compared to the younger age groups with only 5.4 WTE per 100,000 population.

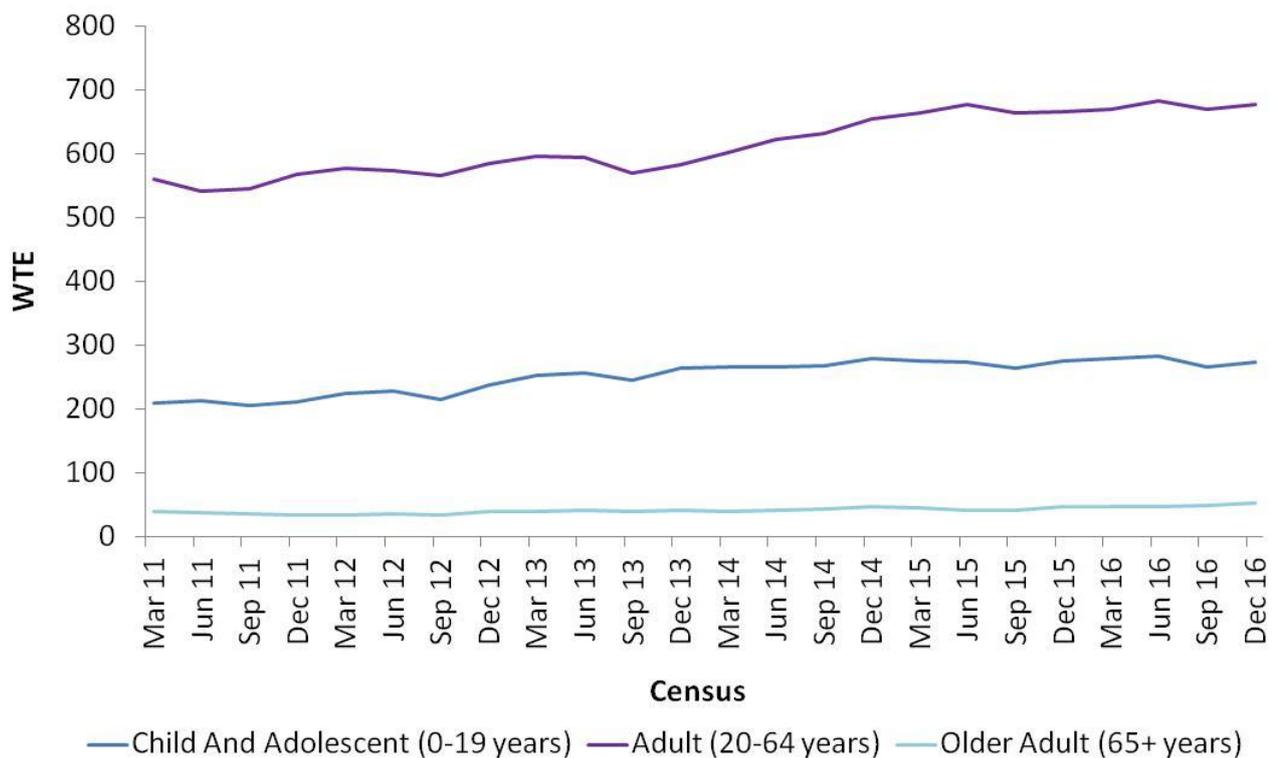
Since 2011 there has been a move to align some of the Doctorate of Clinical Psychology (D Clin Psych) trainee pathways towards specific clinical populations including Older Adults and Child and Adolescent Mental Health. This gives trainees on these courses greater experience with the defined populations in addition to the main core trainee workload, with the aim of increasing workforce capacity within those areas. Figure 4 shows the trend of WTE of each Target Age group to account for this alignment.

Table 1: WTE of Target Age of all clinical staff.

Target Age	Census Mar -11	Census Dec-15	Census Dec-16	Population	WTE per 100,000 Population	% WTE difference since 2011	% WTE difference since 2015
Child and Adolescent (0-19 years)	209.5	274.8	273.4	1,159,655	23.6	30.5%	-0.5%
Adult (20-64 years)	561.7	667.1	677.4	3,230,347	21	20.6%	1.5%
Older Adults	38.9	46.5	53.1	982,998	5.4	36.5%	14.2%

Please note that staff with a non specific Target Age have been excluded from this table.

Figure 4: Trend in WTE of clinical staff by client age group.



Please note that staff with a non specific Target Age have been excluded from this table.

1.5 Area of Work

Area of work refers to the specialty area that a clinician works in. Clinicians record the amount of time dedicated to e.g. mental health or physical health. Assessment of the workforce operating in specialty areas is essential for accurate workforce planning in all areas of these services.

The largest area of work has consistently been mental health, with an average of 57.5% WTE staff working in mental health since data collection began in March 2011.

In addition to mental health, the remaining workforce is distributed across learning disabilities, physical health, neuropsychology, forensic, alcohol & substance misuse and other specialty services. The WTE of staff within each of these areas has increased overall since 2011 with the exception of learning disabilities, which has decreased in WTE overall and across all target ages as shown in Figure 5. The area of work 'Other' includes long term conditions such as diabetes, and the rise in this area of work could reflect an increase in referrals to psychological support for those suffering from long term conditions. Workforce within the 'Other' category has increased substantially since data collection began and is now the second largest area of work behind mental health. Further information on target age can be found within the [background tables](#).

Figure 5a: Trend in WTE numbers of clinical psychology services staff by areas of work – mental health, March 2011- December 2016.

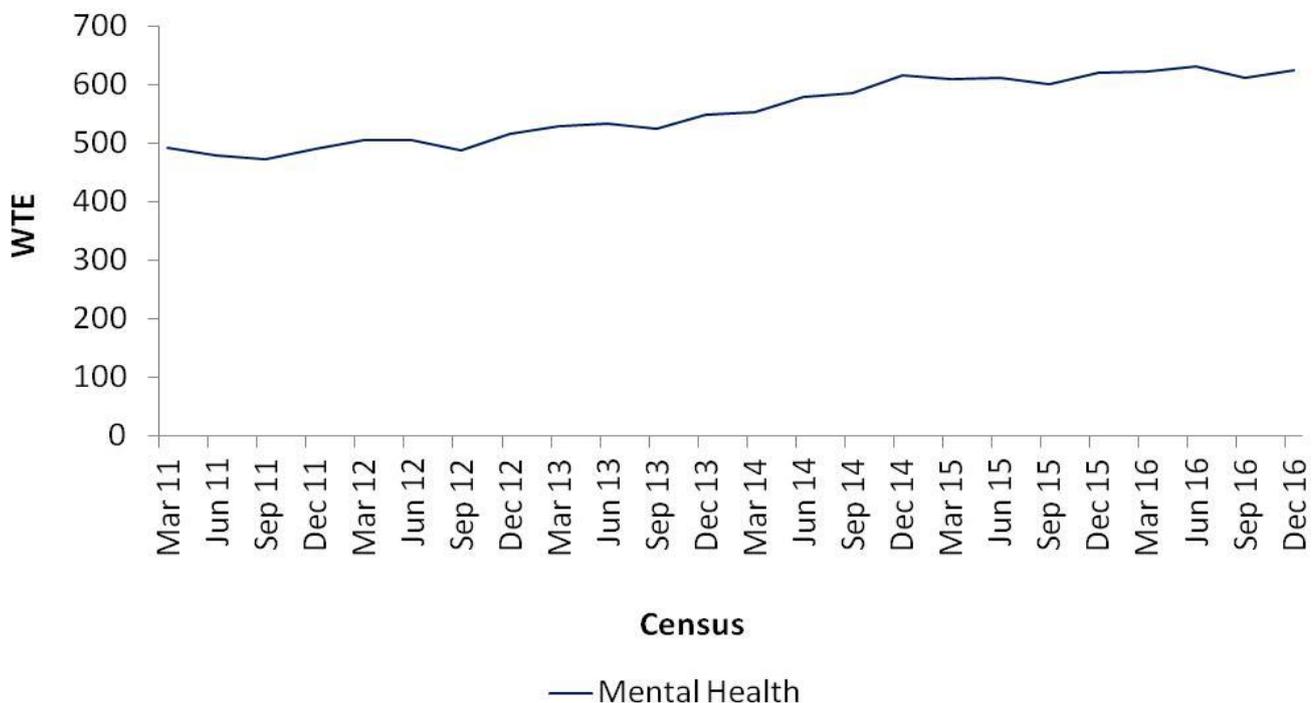
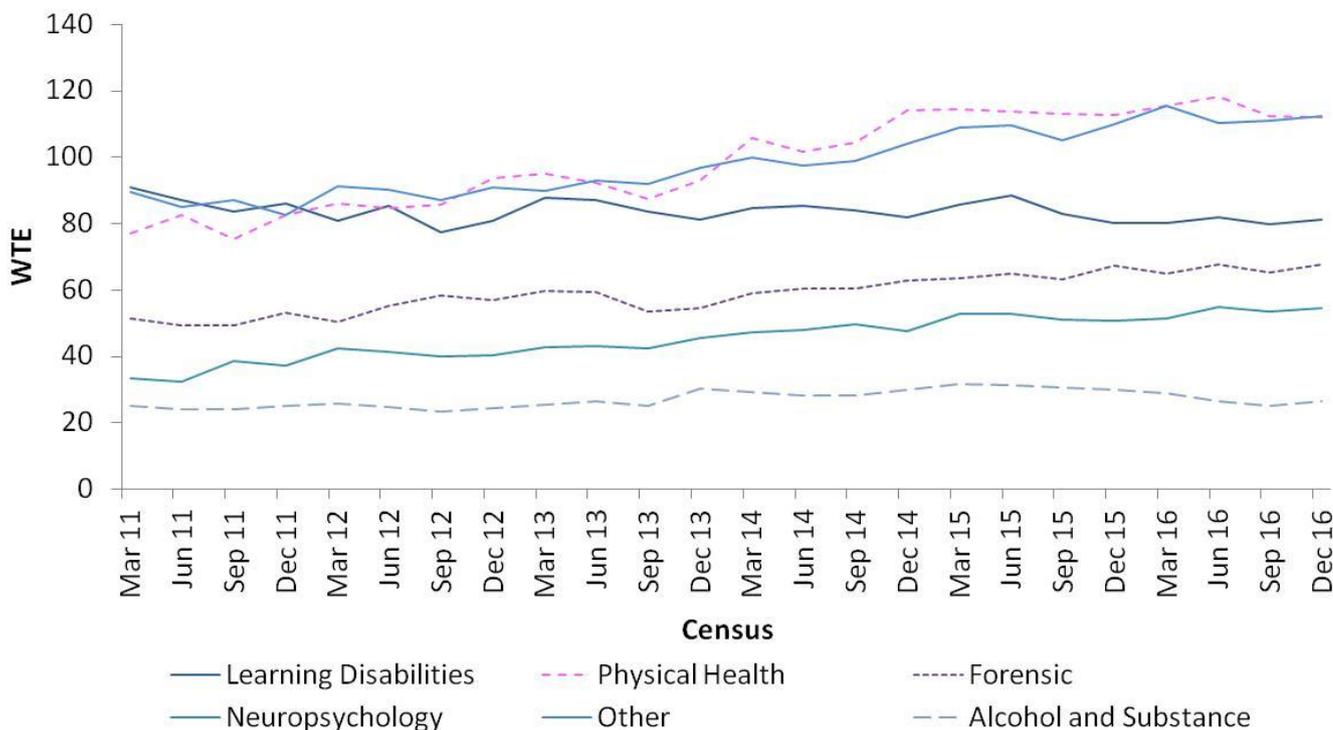


Figure 5b: Trend in WTE numbers of clinical psychology services staff by areas of work split by areas of work outwith mental health, March 2011-December 2016.



2. Vacancies

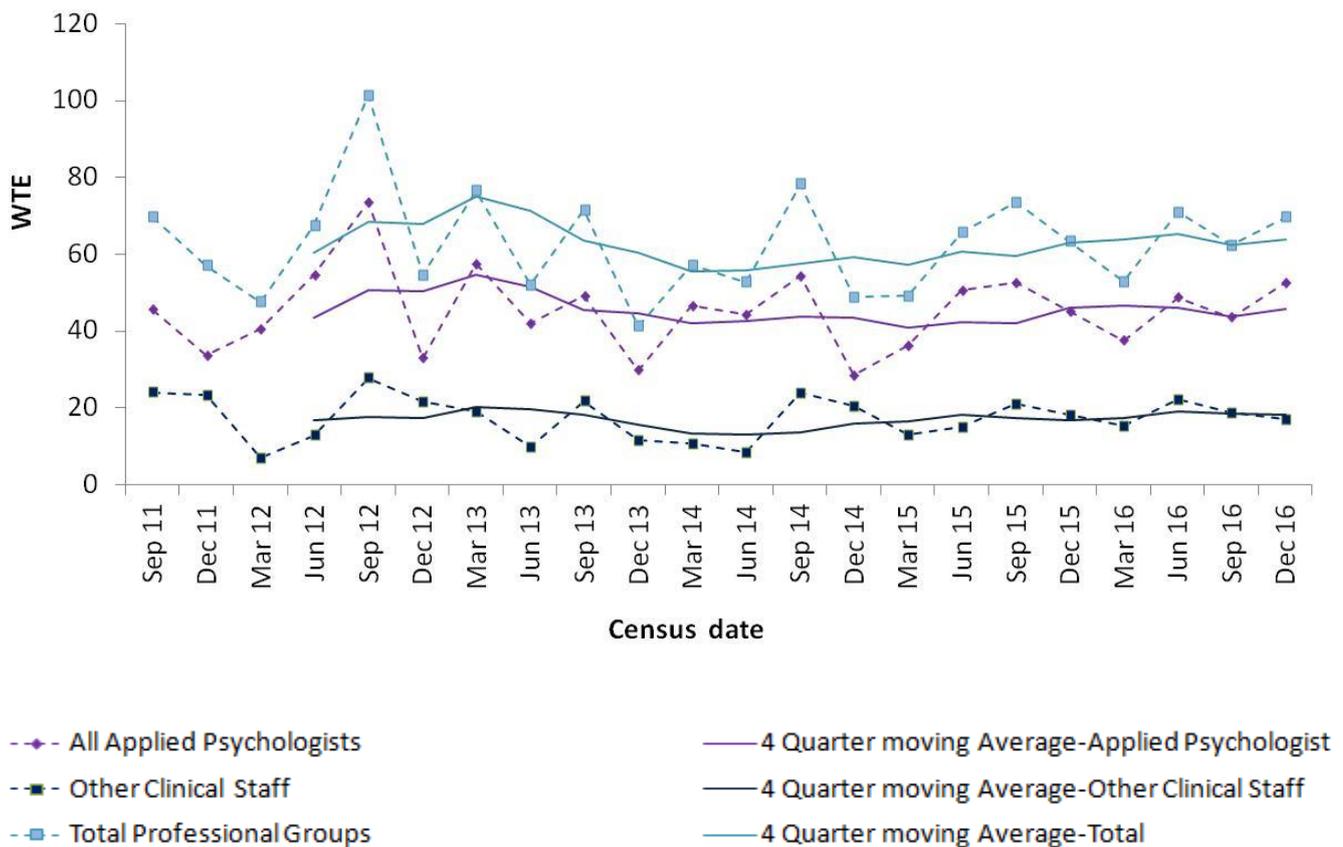
At 31 December 2016, the WTE of vacant posts that were being advertised for recruitment was 69.7. Table 2 shows a breakdown by professional group in Table 2. Note that vacant posts may be a consequence of staff turnover or the creation of new posts.

Table 2: NHSScotland Psychology Services vacancies being advertised by professional group, as at 31 December 2016.

Job Title	NHSScotland WTE
All Applied Psychologists;	52.7
Clinical Psychologist	51.7
Counselling Psychologist	1
Other Clinical Staff;	17
Graduate of MSc PTPC	5.4
Graduate of MSc APCYP	1.3
Psychology Assistant	9.5
Other Therapist	0.8
Total	69.7

Figure 6 shows trends in the WTE of vacancies for the main professional groups. Despite quarter on quarter variation, the total number of vacancies reported at each census for all Applied Psychologists and Other Clinical Staff has remained relatively stable. It is important to note that the Doctorate in Clinical Psychology course commences in October which has an impact on the Other Clinical staff vacancy levels. This means that those in positions such as Assistant Psychologists will leave their current post to take on further education. Trainees from the Doctorate in Clinical Psychology course graduate in September; these graduates subsequently fill vacant Applied Psychologist posts, which is reflected in the drop in vacancies at each December census.

Figure 6: Trend in the vacancies for all clinical staff between 30 September 2011 and 31 December 2016.



3. Staff in training

3.1 Trainees

The latest reported number of individuals training towards the Applied Psychology postgraduate qualifications are shown in Table 2 below. NES has responsibility for the pre-registration training of Clinical Psychologists for NHSScotland i.e. the main source of psychology workforce supply.

However, in addition to the Doctorate in Clinical Psychology, MSc Psychological Therapy in Primary Care and MSc in Applied Psychology for Children and Young People, NES works in

partnership with health boards to provide British Psychological Society’s Stage 2 Training in Health Psychology to Health Psychologists in training while they are simultaneously employed.

Table 3: Number of Trainees in Applied Psychology at 31 December 2016.

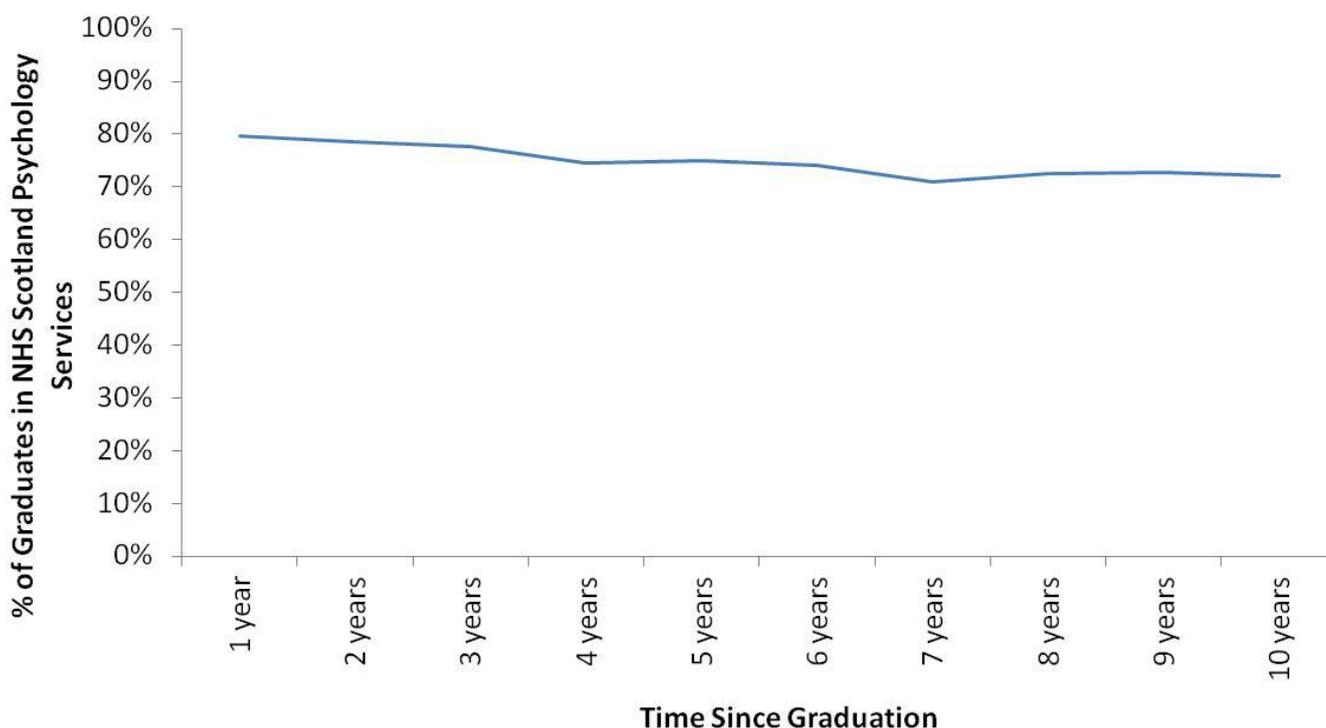
Training Course	Headcount
Doctorate in Clinical Psychology ¹	184
MSc Psychological Therapy in Primary Care	25
MSc in Applied Psychology for Children & Young People	18
BPS Stage 2 Qualification in Health Psychology	18
Total Number in Training	245

1. In order to meet strategic objectives, training is aligned to strategic priorities. Of this total of 184, at 31 December 2016, 27 were forensic aligned posts, 19 were aligned to Older People’s services and 33 were CAMHS aligned posts, funded by the Scottish Government.

3.2 Retention – Doctorate of Clinical Psychology (D Clin Psych)

The impact of the expansion and modernisation of Clinical Psychology training is accruing as successive cohorts join the workforce. ISD has tracked whether graduates of the Doctorate in Clinical Psychology enter the NHSScotland psychology workforce. Since 2001 there have been 499 successful graduates of this course who are currently employed within NHSScotland Psychology Services - this equates to 69.4% of all graduates. Figure 7 shows the percentage of graduates who were employed in psychology services in NHSScotland from one to ten years after graduation. Retention remains high even for those graduating ten years previously.

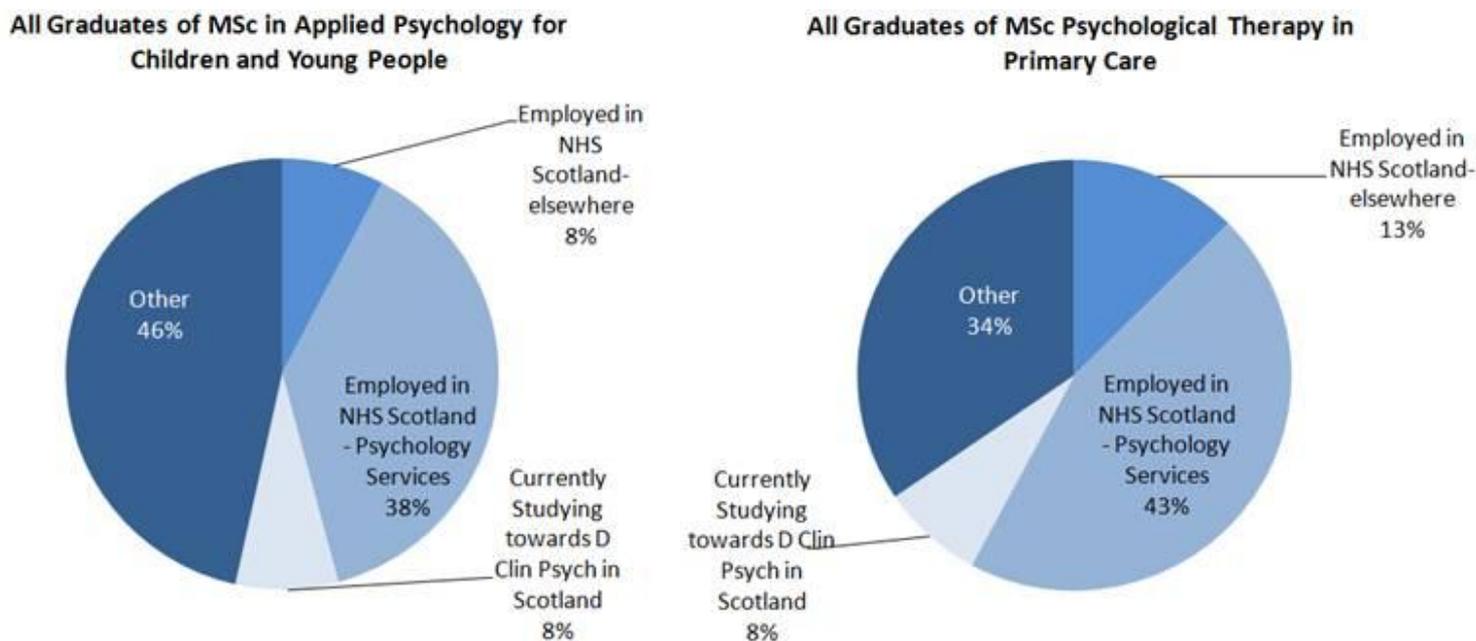
Figure 7: Percentage of D Clin Psych Graduates employed in NHSScotland psychology services from one to ten years following graduation.



3.2 Retention - MSc courses

NES also has responsibility for commissioning two masters level training courses aimed at enhancing the skill mix; MSc Psychological Therapy in Primary Care and MSc Applied Psychology in Children & Young People. ISD collects the figures on the graduates of these courses as to whether they are working within NHSScotland, NHSScotland Psychology Services or training for the D Clin Psych course within Scotland. Figure 8 shows where all graduates of both the MSc courses are as at 31 December 2016. Most of the graduates of the courses are currently employed within NHSScotland across both Psychology Services and elsewhere.

Figure 8: Percentage of all graduates from each MSc Course as at 31 December 2016. **R**



Please note that data for MSc Psychological Therapy in Primary care is for 2007-2015 and the MSc in Applied Psychology for Children & Young people is for 2005-2015.

R - Figure 8 has been revised at 6 June 2017 due to errors identified in the data used in the version published on 7 March 2017.

Glossary

Agenda for Change (AfC): The national pay system for NHS Workforce.

Applied psychologists: Includes clinical, counselling, forensic, health and neuropsychologists.

Area of Work: The specialty area that a clinician works in.

Clinical Psychologists: Psychology staff with a Doctorate in Clinical Psychology and registered with the Health and Care Professions Council.

Clinical Staff: All staff working in psychology services within NHSScotland.

Establishment: Term used in calculating NHSScotland workforce information to describe total filled and vacant posts. Establishment is calculated by adding the number of staff in post to the number of vacant posts.

Headcount: The actual number of individuals working within NHSScotland. The Scotland figures eliminate any double counting that may exist as a result of an employee holding more than one post.

NES: NHS Education for Scotland

Other Applied Psychologists: Includes all applied psychologists with the exception of clinical.

Other Clinical Staff: Includes graduates of the MSc in Psychological Therapy in Primary Care and the MSc Applied Psychology for Children and Young People, counsellors, assistant psychologists, cognitive behavioural therapists, other therapists and other.

Target age: The age group of patients seen by a clinician. For Psychology Services this can be child & adolescent (0-18/19 years), adult (20-64 years), or older adult (65+ years). Age non specific refers to those clinicians who see patients from across the lifespan.

Whole time equivalent (WTE): The WTE is calculated by dividing the number of contracted hours by the number of hours working. WTE is sometimes a more useful measurement than headcount because it adjusts headcount figures to take account of part-time working.

List of Tables

Table No.	Name	Time period	File & size
1-11	2017-03-07-Psychology-Workforce-Tables	2001-2016	Excel [750kb]

Contact

Jade Kavanagh
Senior Information Analyst
0141 282 2133

Lucy Dewhurst
Information Analyst
0131 275 6485

Liz Jamieson
Project Manager
lizjamieson@nhs.net
0131 275 6422

Lynne Jarvis
Principal Information Analyst
0131 275 6424

Email: nss.mentalhealthwf@nhs.net

Further Information

Further information can be found on the [ISD website](#)

Rate this publication

Please [provide feedback](#) on this publication to help us improve our services.

Appendices

A1 – Background Information

Statements provided by NHS Boards

Please note that these statements are now included within the background table. Please see tab “NHS Board Statement” within the [background tables](#). Specifically, information on services to the Islands Boards is held within a separate tab – named “Services to the Islands” within the tables.

Training

NHS Education for Scotland has two major areas of responsibility for psychology in NHSScotland:

- Training of psychologists for NHSScotland.
- Upskilling the existing multi-professional workforce in psychological care.

Training of Psychologists for NHSScotland includes responsibility for the pre-registration training of Clinical Psychologists for NHSScotland i.e. the main source of Psychology Services workforce supply. The impact of expansion and modernisation of psychology training is accruing as successive cohorts of those who have completed the Doctorate in Clinical Psychology, the new Masters programmes in Psychological Therapy in Primary Care, and in Applied Psychology of Children & Young People enter the workforce.

A summary of the training programmes:

Education Level	Training	Competences
Doctoral	Clinical Psychology	Breadth and depth of psychological knowledge and skill. Multiple theoretical models across lifespan in mental and physical health, disability and systemic domains, consultancy, training supervision and independent research.
Masters	Psychological Therapy in Primary Care (MSc PTPC)	Specific theoretical model(s) for specific client group with pre-defined range and severity of problems. Supervised research. MSc Psychological Therapy in Primary Care: Cognitive Behavioural approaches for moderate anxiety and depression in primary care.
Masters	Applied Psychology for Children and Young People (MSc APCYP)	Specific theoretical model(s) for specific client group with pre-defined range and severity of problems. Supervised research. MSc Applied Psychology of Children and Young People: Early intervention approaches for children and young people and families with moderate emotional and behavioural concerns.

Mental Health Policy and Targets

Developments in mental health care have been driven by a series of reports and policy recommendations:

The Mental Health Strategy: 2012-2015 (2012) sets the policy direction for the next four years and includes a commitment to enhancing the delivery of psychological therapies in NHSScotland in NHSScotland. <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0039/00398762.pdf> . The Mental Health Strategy 2016-2026 is currently under consultation.

The Scottish Government has set a standard for the NHS in Scotland to deliver a maximum wait of 18 weeks from a patient's referral to treatment for Psychological Therapies from December 2014

The Psychological Therapies 'Matrix' is a guide to planning and delivering evidence-based Psychological Therapies within NHS Boards in Scotland. It provides a summary of the information on the current evidence base for various therapeutic approaches, a template to aid in the identification of key gaps in service, and advice on important governance issues. [http://www.nes.scot.nhs.uk/education-and-training/by-discipline/psychology/the-matrix-\(2015\)-a-guide-to-delivering-evidence-based-psychological-therapies-in-scotland.aspx](http://www.nes.scot.nhs.uk/education-and-training/by-discipline/psychology/the-matrix-(2015)-a-guide-to-delivering-evidence-based-psychological-therapies-in-scotland.aspx)

Further information on Older People's Psychology Services can be found in the paper: 'The Challenge of Delivering Psychological Therapies for Older People in Scotland' (2011), a report of Older People's Psychological Therapies Working Group <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0039/00392673.pdf>

For more details on psychology forensic services, please refer to the following paper: 'Psychological Care in the Context of Forensic Mental Health Services: New Responsibilities for Health Boards in Scotland (2011), Report by Heads of Psychological Services in NHSScotland.

For more information on Psychology Services in NHSScotland please see the 'Applied Psychologists and Psychology in NHSScotland: Working Group Discussion Paper' available at: http://www.sehd.scot.nhs.uk/mels/CEL2011_10.pdf

Links to Related Publications

There is a differing age range of service provision across the boards in child services, for more details of this please refer to CAMHS publication, available at the following link: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Workforce/CAMHS/>

Data on Psychological Therapies waiting times in NHSScotland are available at: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Waiting-Times/Publications/2016-09-06/2016-09-06-WT-PsychTherapies-Report.pdf>

Further information on Mental Health services in NHSScotland can be found on the website: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Mental-Health/>

For further information on training programmes within applied psychology in NHSScotland please see:

<http://www.nes.scot.nhs.uk/education-and-training/by-discipline/psychology.aspx>

A3 – Publication Metadata (including revisions details)

Metadata Indicator	Description
Publication title	Psychology Services Workforce in NHSScotland.
Description	Describes the characteristics of clinical staff employed in psychology services in NHSScotland as at 30 September 2016.
Theme	Health and Social Care
Topic	Health Care Personnel, Finance and Performance.
Format	Excel format.
Data source(s)	Clinical Psychology Services Workforce Database.
Date that data are acquired	Approximately two weeks after the census date.
Release date	07 March 2017
Frequency	From 2001-2010 publications were produced annually. From March 2011 the publications have been produced quarterly.
Timeframe of data and timeliness	Data up to 31 December 2016
Continuity of data	In December 2009 information was published by the new Agenda for Change (AfC) classifications for the first time. Historically, NHSScotland workforce information had been published in a format based on the pay structure, namely Whitley for the majority of staff.
Revisions statement	N/A
Revisions relevant to this publication	This publication includes a revision of the figures in Figure 8, due to errors identified in the data.
Concepts and definitions	Please see the glossary.
Relevance and key uses of the statistics	See link to known uses of the Psychology Data: Known uses of the Psychology Data Previous years have seen an increase in staffing; these figures have attracted considerable media attention in the past due to modernisation of Clinical Psychology training agenda in NHSScotland.
Accuracy	100% sign off received from Heads of Psychology Services and Heads of Specialities.
Completeness	100% data returned, all used for analysis.
Comparability	Psychologists can be compared to psychologists providing services to children and/or adolescents in the CAMHS Workforce Planning Project http://www.isdscotland.org/Health%2DTopics/Workforce/CAMHS/

Accessibility	It is the policy of ISD Scotland to make its web sites and products accessible according to published guidelines .
Coherence and clarity	All Psychology tables are accessible via the ISD website in a pdf or excel format at http://www.isdscotland.org/Health%2DTopics/Workforce/Psychology/ Data are presented by: Professional group; NHS Board; Area of work; Target Age and A4C band. Trainee Data is not included in the main workforce tables.
Value type and unit of measurement	Headcount and whole time equivalent (WTE). Numeric.
Disclosure	The ISD protocol on Statistical Disclosure Protocol is followed.
Official Statistics designation	National Statistics.
UK Statistics Authority Assessment	Assessed by UK Statistics Authority assessment-report-39---statistics-on-nhs-scotland-workforce.pdf
Last published	06 December 2016
Next published	06 June 2017
Date of first publication	2001
Help email	nss.mentalhealthwf@nhs.net
Date form completed	17/02/2017

A4 – Early Access details (including Pre-Release Access)

Pre-Release Access

Under terms of the "Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008", ISD are obliged to publish information on those receiving Pre-Release Access ("Pre-Release Access" refers to statistics in their final form prior to publication). The standard maximum Pre-Release Access is five working days. Shown below are details of those receiving standard Pre-Release Access.

Standard Pre-Release Access:

Scottish Government Health Department

NHS Board Chief Executives

NHS Board Communication leads

A5 – ISD and Official Statistics

About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up.

Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHSScotland and the Scottish Government and others, responsive to the needs of NHSScotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

Purpose: To deliver effective national and specialist intelligence services to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Scotland.

Mission: Better Information, Better Decisions, Better Health

Vision: To be a valued partner in improving health and wellbeing in Scotland by providing a world class intelligence service.

Official Statistics

Information Services Division (ISD) is the principal and authoritative source of statistics on health and care services in Scotland. ISD is designated by legislation as a producer of 'Official Statistics'. Our official statistics publications are produced to a high professional standard and comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Code of Practice is produced and monitored by the UK Statistics Authority which is independent of Government. Under the Code of Practice, the format, content and timing of statistics publications are the responsibility of professional staff working within ISD.

ISD's statistical publications are currently classified as one of the following:

- National Statistics (ie assessed by the UK Statistics Authority as complying with the Code of Practice)
- National Statistics (ie legacy, still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- Official Statistics (ie still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- other (not Official Statistics)

Further information on ISD's statistics, including compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, and on the UK Statistics Authority, is available on the [ISD website](#).

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- Are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.