ple with poorer health prospects in particular. And further, what light do the indicators shed on the role of different providers—general practitioners, hospitals, community services—in improving health?

In all cases, the answer is little. There is no way of knowing, on the basis of the indicators alone, whether high death rates in some parts of the country are due to poor care. If sanctions are to be applied and incentives offered, these are the things that we need to know. Moreover, if deprived areas are not to be penalised for poor performance then the data must be adjusted to account for socioeconomic factors. The risk, as the Department of Health acknowledges, is that such adjustments mask the true extent of inequalities that the NHS should know about and address.⁵

The Secretary of State for Health recently announced that the NHS is neither a market nor an administrative hierarchy but a system.³ Systems in general, and health care in particular, are complex, hard to understand, and difficult to manage. Performance indi-

cators alone are not enough; unhappily, unless the national plan for the NHS reveals evidence of new thinking, performance indicators seem to be the only game in town.

Jo Mulligan research officer John Appleby director Anthony Harrison fellow

Health Systems Programme, King's Fund, London W1G 0AN

Revel in electronic and paper media

BMJ readers and authors should enjoy the strengths of both media

ome *BMJ* readers are proud of not using the world wide web. Others are scornful of paper media, predicting that one day everything will be purely electronic. Both are wrong, and we urge *BMJ* readers and authors to exploit to the full both paper and electronic media.

The BMJ has two audiences that overlap only a little. Each week we send out about $115\,000$ paper journals, mostly to people in Britain. Yet in any one week only about 5-10% of these people access bmj.com. At the same time we have around $100\,000$ weekly visitors to bmj.com. Most are from outside Britain, and only about 15% of them see the paper version regularly.

Only a small proportion of those who get the paper journal access bmj.com, perhaps because they cannot see any point in doing so. They are wrong. The single biggest reason why they should access bmj.com is to read the rapid responses: the letters to the editor that we post within 24 hours of receipt every day, including at the weekend. We regularly post 20 letters and some days it is 40 or more.

Rapid responses are a form of immediate debate on topics that bother doctors. Look, for instance, at the 50 or so responses that accumulated in the month following publication of the editorial on "Do not resuscitate" decisions and elderly people. ^{1 2} It will take us a few more weeks to publish some of the letters in the paper journal, and we will be able to publish only a small proportion. Readers who are missing these debates are missing something rich and useful.

Readers of the paper *BMJ* might also want to access bmj.com in order to find information on a particular topic. The weekly *BMJ* is a series of slices of information, but bmj.com is an accumulating database that goes back to 1994. It includes nearly 25 000

articles—some 15 million words—and readers will discover that they can find relevant and high quality information on almost any health related topic. Through bmj.com users have direct access to the websites of the BMJ Publishing Group's specialist journals. Together these resources comprise a continuously updated reference shelf.

Those who access bmj.com but do not use the paper journal might want to do so for two simple reasons: readability and portability. It's a hard job to read a full issue of the *BMJ*—as opposed to one or two articles—on the web.

We also urge the *BMJ*'s authors to make greater use of the two media. They should aim to present short, readable articles in the paper journal. These articles will be reproduced on bmj.com, but authors can add additional material including more information, data, explanations, examples, and links. The tension between providing a readable article for generalists and giving more information to those with a greater interest cannot be avoided in a purely paper world, but it can be in a world that is simultaneously paper and electronic.

Tony Delamothe web editor, BMJ Richard Smith editor, BMJ

We ask all editorial writers to sign a declaration of competing interests (bmj.com/guides/confli.shtml#aut). We print the interests only when there are some. When none are shown, the authors have ticked the "None declared" box.

BMJ 2000;321:192

¹ World Health Organization. World health report 2000—Health systems: improving performance. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2000.

² NHS Executive. Quality and performance in the NHS—performance indicators: July 2000. www.doh.gov.uk/nhsperformanceindicators/ index.htm (accessed 14 July 2000).

³ Department of Health. Traffic light status for NHS. Press release 2000/0391, 30 June 2000.

⁴ Appleby J, Mulligan J. How well is the NHS performing? London: King's Fund, (in press).

⁵ NHS Executive. NHS performance indicators: July 2000—how to interpret the graphs. www.doh.gov.uk/nhsperformanceindicators/ hlpi2000/graphs.html (accessed 14 July 2000).

¹ Ebrahim S. Do not resuscitate decisions: flogging dead horses or a dignified death? BMT 2000:320:1155-6.

fied death? BMJ 2000;320:1155-6.
Electronic responses. Do not resuscitate decisions: flogging dead horses or a dignified death. bmj.com/cgi/content/full/320/7243/1155# responses (accessed 17 July 2000).