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May 1983

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# STATISTICAL NEWS

## Developments in British Official Statistics



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## Government Statistical Service

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May 1983

# Statistical News

Developments in British  
Official Statistics

**No. 61**  
**May 1983**



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# OECD benchmark definition of foreign direct investment

John Walker, Statistician, Department of Trade

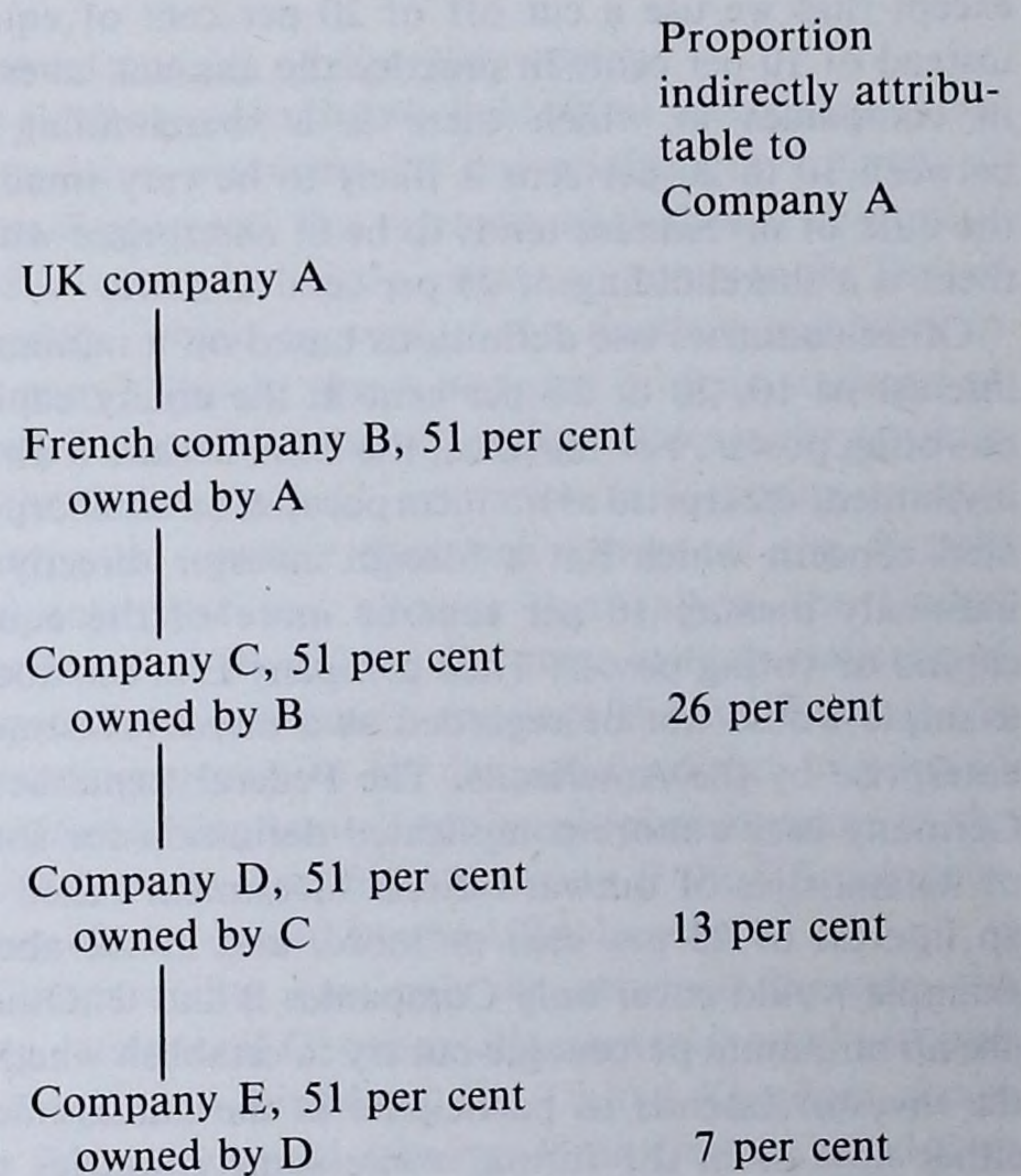
In 1982 the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) prepared a report, *Detailed benchmark definition of foreign direct investment*, in order to improve comparability between countries' statistics of overseas direct investment. This investment is defined in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Balance of Payments Manual* as "investment that is made to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor, the investor's purpose being to have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise". Most developed countries receive this investment from overseas - usually referred to as inward direct investment - and also invest overseas - referred to as outward direct investment. All countries their statistics on the IMF definition but little specific advice is given in the IMF Manual. As a result there is considerable variation between countries in defining what constitutes a direct investment enterprise and what type of funds are to be counted as direct investment.

The OECD report attempts to set a fuller and more precise definition, consistent with the IMF Manual, of what constitutes direct investment. This note briefly outlines the main points in the OECD benchmark definition and how the UK statistics differ from it. The UK direct investment statistics are published in *Business Monitor, MA4, Overseas Transactions*. Copies of the OECD report can be obtained from the Directorate for Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, Financial Statistics Section, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2 rue Andre-Pascal, Paris-16e, France.

## Definition of a direct investment enterprise

OECD recommended that a direct investment enterprise be defined as an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in one country that either has a foreign investor controlling 10 per cent or more of its equity capital or voting power, unless this is insufficient to allow the investor to participate in the enterprise's management, or has a foreign investor with an effective voice in the enterprise's management even if the investor controls less than 10 per cent of the equity or voting power. This definition is in terms of control and thus a direct investment enterprise may be one the direct investor owns directly or one which he owns indirectly through another of his direct investment enterprises. For example, a UK company may have an indirectly owned subsidiary company in France which is held through the UK company's directly owned

subsidiary in the Netherlands. Also the direct investor may control more than 10 per cent of an indirectly held enterprise while indirectly owning less than this. For example:



Here less than seven per cent of Company E is indirectly attributable to Company A in the United Kingdom, but A has complete control of E through its control of Company B. Thus under the OECD definition Company E is a direct investment enterprise.

The United Kingdom in its statistics of outward direct investment includes all overseas incorporated enterprises that are subsidiary or associate companies of UK concerns, plus all overseas unincorporated businesses or branches owned directly by UK concerns. A subsidiary is a company in which the UK concern either directly owns more than half the equity share capital or controls the board of directors, or the company is a subsidiary of another company which is itself a subsidiary of the UK concern. Thus in the example above all four companies would be subsidiaries of the UK concern. An associate is a company in which usually between 20 and 50 per cent of the share capital is held by the UK concern and/or its overseas subsidiaries. There are a few exceptions to this where the UK concern controls less than 20 per cent but is involved in the management of the overseas company, and a

few exclusions where more than 20 per cent is held as a portfolio investment. For inward investment the UK statistics cover all UK companies in which an overseas resident has a direct shareholding of 20 per cent or more, subject to the same exceptions as for outward, plus all subsidiaries and associates of these companies, plus all unincorporated businesses and branches in the United Kingdom owned by overseas residents.

Thus the UK definition of a direct investment enterprise is almost the same as that suggested by OECD except that we use a cut off of 20 per cent of equity instead of 10 per cent. In practice the amount invested in companies in which there is a shareholding of between 10 to 20 per cent is likely to be very small as the bulk of investment tends to be in enterprises where there is a shareholding of 75 per cent or more.

Other countries use definitions based on a minimum interest of 10, 20 or 25 per cent in the equity capital or voting power. For instance, the USA defines a direct investment enterprise as an incorporated or unincorporated concern which has a foreign investor directly or indirectly *owning* 10 per cent or more of the equity capital or voting power. Thus company E in the above example would not be regarded as a direct investment enterprise by the Americans. The Federal Republic of Germany uses a more complicated definition for some of its statistics of outward direct investment based on an interest of 25 per cent or more, and in the above example would cover only Companies B and C. Others use no minimum percentage but try to establish whether the investor intends to participate in the management either now or in the future, while some countries use a combination of the two. Many countries in their direct investment statistics cover only enterprises directly held by the direct investor and this can markedly affect comparability between countries particularly for statistics of retained earnings.

#### **Definition of direct investment earnings**

OECD recommended that the earnings from direct investment be defined as the direct investor's share of the profits or losses of his direct investment enterprises after deducting tax, depreciation and interest, plus any interest paid by the enterprises to the direct investor. It is also recommended that the profits be divided into two parts – dividends and profits paid to the direct investor and earnings retained by the enterprises. Retained earnings are included because in most cases the direct investor has the choice of having all the earnings paid to him or retaining them overseas and reinvesting them in the direct investment enterprise. Thus just to include dividends and profits paid to the direct investor would understate the true level of direct investment earnings.

This treatment means that each country in its balance of payments statistics has to report retained earnings first as being received by the direct investor as part of his direct investment earnings and then second as being paid out by the investor as part of his investment in his direct investment enterprises. Japan, Canada and most European countries do not include retained earnings in their direct investment earnings; their statistics consisting of just dividends, profits and interest paid to the direct investor. The USA, United Kingdom, Australia, Germany and a few other countries use the OECD definition and include the direct investor's share of the combined profits of their directly and indirectly owned direct investment enterprises. The only difference between the countries is in their differing definition of what is a direct investment enterprise.

Some countries cover income only from directly held enterprises in their statistics and ignore that from indirectly held concerns. This can cause large differences between these countries' statistics and those of countries such as the UK, USA and Australia, particularly if the directly owned enterprise is a holding company with many subsidiaries. If the directly held enterprise's earnings consist of only the dividends it receives from its subsidiaries and associates this is likely to be somewhat less than the total profits, including those retained, of the holding company and its subsidiaries and associates combined.

For there to be full symmetry between the inward and outward direct investment statistics produced by a country it is important that the inward earnings, that is to say earnings due abroad on inward direct investment, should include those of any direct investment enterprise in a third country controlled by an inward enterprise. For instance if a USA owned holding company in the United Kingdom has subsidiaries in Europe earning say £20 million, the UK's outward direct investment earnings will include this £20 million. All of this is in turn attributable to the US investor and needs to be included in our inward direct investment earnings as attributable to the USA in order to avoid overstating the UK's net earnings from overseas. Both the United Kingdom and the USA adopt this approach in their statistics.

#### **Flows of direct investment funds**

OECD recommended that the flows of direct investment made in any period should consist of the direct investor's share of the earnings or losses retained by his direct investment enterprise; the direct investor's purchases less sales of incorporated enterprises' shares; plus the increase, net of decreases, in long and short-term loans, trade credit and other amounts given by the direct investor to his incorporated and unincorporated



direct investment enterprises. It can be argued that short-term loans and trade credit should not be included as part of direct investment as they are often associated with trading between the direct investor and the enterprise. In practice there is often no clear distinction between these and long-term finance as many short-term loans are never repaid and there are a few direct investment enterprises which are almost wholly financed by short-term loans and trade credit.

Most countries do not include retained earnings in their statistics of flows of direct investment funds and those for Japan, Canada and many European countries include only the net purchases of shares and long-term loans. The USA, United Kingdom and Australia all use the definition recommended by OECD and include retained earnings and short-term loans etc.

Some direct investment enterprises borrow money in their host country which they re-lend to their direct investor while others make loans to their direct investor from their own resources. OECD recommended that both of these should be treated as disinvestment flows as they reduce the net value of the direct investor's stake in the enterprise. Most countries, including the United Kingdom, already adopt this approach. In 1979 and 1980 UK companies' borrowings from their European subsidiaries reduced UK outward direct investment by £500 million and £370 million respectively, while US outward investment in 1981 was reduced by \$7 billion by borrowing from overseas affiliates in Latin America and, to a lesser extent, Europe. Some of this US borrowing came from the United Kingdom, and in the UK's statistics for 1981 the value of UK inward direct investment was reduced by a large loan given by a UK subsidiary to its American parent.

### **Stock of direct investment**

OECD recommended that each country should produce figures of the cumulative stock of direct investment overseas owned by their direct investors and of the stock in their country owned by overseas investors. This should be measured as the book value of the share capital and reserves of incorporated enterprises directly or indirectly attributable to their direct investors; plus the book value of the net worth of unincorporated enterprises and branches due to their direct investors; plus the long and short-term loans, trade credit and other amounts owed by the enterprises to their direct investors, less any amounts due from the investors to their enterprises.

The book value of investment is the cost of assets when purchased or last revalued. OECD would have preferred to use market values as these are more useful for economic analysis. However, market values are not available now in any country, nor are they likely to appear in the future.

Figures are produced on the basis recommended by OECD, including both directly and indirectly owned enterprises, annually by the USA and Germany and every three years by the United Kingdom. Some countries produce no stock figure while others give the cumulative value of the flows of direct investment; these can be misleading as they take no account of changes arising from exchange rate movements or other revaluations, and usually do not include retained earnings.

### **Country analysis of direct investment**

The existence of indirectly held direct investment enterprises raises problems for any analysis by country of direct investment. For instance what should be done if a USA company directly owns a company in the United Kingdom which in turn owns another company in Germany? Should the Americans in their statistics of outward direct investment earnings allocate the earnings of the indirectly held enterprise in Germany to that country or combine them with those of the directly held enterprise and allocate them all to the United Kingdom and should the Germans in their statistics of inward direct investment earnings allocate those of the German company to the immediate direct investor in the United Kingdom or to the ultimate investor in the USA? Further complications occur if the UK company is not wholly owned by the USA investor.

Comparability can only be achieved between the three countries if Germany allocates its inward earnings to the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom shows this first as outward earnings from Germany and then combines this with those of the directly owned company in the United Kingdom and shows it as inward earnings due to the USA, while the USA treats the combined earnings of its German and UK companies as outward earnings due from the United Kingdom. This was the method recommended by OECD for direct investment flows and earnings. In addition they recommended that outward earnings also be compiled by the country of the indirectly held enterprise so that investing countries can see where their earnings are made. For the stock of direct investment OECD recommended that estimates for outward investment be compiled on both bases and that for inward investment estimates be compiled in respect of both the immediate and ultimate controlling country.

Probably no country uses exactly the system recommended by OECD. The USA allocates its outward flows, earnings and stock of investment to the country of the indirectly owned unit but allocates the inward investment into the USA to the country of the immediate overseas parent. Thus most of the direct investment in the USA by UK oil companies is allocated to the Netherlands in the USA statistics as this is held through

subsidiaries in the Netherlands. The UK statistics of inward direct investment also allocate to the immediate investing country rather than the ultimate controlling country while the outward statistics are a mixture of ultimate and immediate countries. This is because some UK companies do not have full information on each of their indirectly held concerns as they collect only consolidated accounting data from each of their directly owned overseas subsidiary companies covering indistinguishably that company and all its subsidiaries. This means that the importance of a few countries in which the directly owned holding companies reside, such as the Netherlands and Switzerland, are overstated in the United Kingdom statistics. However, the majority of UK companies (and an increasing proportion with the greater use of computers to produce the annual company accounts) collect full accounting data from, and provide separate direct investment statistics for, each of their directly and indirectly held subsidiaries. On the whole the United Kingdom outward country figures are fairly close conceptually to the USA's though neither at the moment use the method recommended by OECD.

### **Conclusion**

This note has highlighted only the main conceptual differences between countries but there are many other minor points dealt with in the OECD report such as the treatment of banking, shipping, construction work overseas, insurance, leased assets, nominee holdings,

and what constitutes a direct investor. OECD hope that all countries will move closer to the benchmark definition as they change and improve their statistics. Any future developments of the UK's statistics will take account of this benchmark, but it would be unrealistic to think that countries will or can move quickly towards this definition. Indeed even if all countries adopt this definition the different methods used by each country's accountants to value fixed assets, stocks and work in progress, etc. will prevent total agreement between countries in their estimates of direct investment earnings, retained earnings, and the stock of direct investment assets.

Probably the main importance of the OECD definition is that for the first time it provides a fairly detailed description of direct investment against which each country can compare its system. Previously there has been no such benchmark and without this it was extremely difficult to establish what each country's figures actually covered. Greater understanding should enable greater use to be made of the various countries' data and OECD is now undertaking a study to establish the differences from the benchmark with a view to publishing this in a couple of years time.

### **References**

- Detailed benchmark definition of foreign direct investment* (OECD 1982) see page 61.1 for availability
- Balance of Payments Manual* 4th edition (International Monetary Fund, Washington DC 1978) available from HMSO
- Business Monitor *MA4 Overseas Transactions* (HMSO annually)

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# Planning statistics: development control and local authority 'performance': recent initiatives

Roger Sellwood, Chief Statistician, and Joe Rooney, Statistician, Departments of the Environment and Transport

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## Introduction

This article describes recent work on development control statistics. Initiatives on other planning statistics—land with planning permission for private housing, land use, the loss of agricultural land, derelict land and minerals surveys, land registers, etc. are excluded.

## Coverage

Development control is a term which embraces various administrative procedures backed by Acts of Parliament (the most important legislation being the 1971 Town and Country Planning Act) whereby central and local government ensure that construction and development work is not undertaken in a haphazard or *ad hoc* manner but occurs within the framework of agreed plans and procedures, to reasonable standards of design, and with proper regard to environmental issues.

In broad terms, central government is responsible for the formulation, development and monitoring of policy at the national level whilst local authorities have devolved responsibility (and a certain amount of discretion) to implement, at the local level, the various regulations stemming from national policy. Planning authorities include all local authorities, together with National Park Planning Boards and the two recently created Development Corporations for Merseyside and the London Docks. The government Enterprise Zones initiatives included waiving certain planning restrictions and procedures for particular areas. However, in general terms all local authorities in England and Wales have staff dealing with planning applications arising under development control regulations. (County Councils are involved in the development control procedures to a lesser extent than the districts.) The Department of the Environment's Regional Controllers (Planning) have responsibility for general oversight of the way in which planning (including development control) policy is implemented within their particular DOE Regions. These regions conform approximately in most cases to standard regions for statistical purposes.

## Background

The inadequacy of the statistical information previously available on the operation of the development control system was highlighted in the Dobry Report (*Review of the Development Control System, Final*

*Report* by George Dobry QC February 1975) and by the Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons in its report on Planning Procedures (*Eighth Report from the Expenditure Committee Session 1976-77*, HC 395). Following these reports, local authorities were advised in April 1978 of the Department's intention to introduce revised planning returns. These took effect from April 1979.

The revised development control returns are in two parts. Form PS1 is in the form of a balance sheet showing for each quarter the numbers of planning applications received, withdrawn, decided, 'on hand', etc. Form PS2 (reproduced in the Annex) gives an analysis of the numbers of decisions by broad class of development, sub-divided into major and minor developments, and for each of these categories the number of decisions made in each of three time bands—i.e. within 8 weeks, between 8 and 13 weeks and more than 13 weeks, from the date of application. Comprehensive notes and definitions are provided to all planning authorities with the data collection forms and are available with the published statistics.

## Impact of the Local Government Planning and Land Act (LGPLA) 1980

The introduction of the 1980 Act and its associated voluntary Codes of Practice on local accountability, heightened the attention given to development control statistics as a means of monitoring the activities of local authorities in implementing their functions and responsibilities in the field of development control. The traditional G.S.S. function of interpreting statistics on national and regional trends was therefore extended to include comparisons between the performance of individual planning authorities. Emphasis was placed on bringing the statistics to the attention of local council members, planning committees, ratepayers, the business sector and the public generally. Concerted efforts were made to improve the speed with which planning authorities reached decisions on applications for planning permission. The object was to reduce possible bureaucratic barriers to the implementation of new developments, particularly in the fields of manufacturing, warehousing, distribution and 'householder developments'. Additionally a fees system was introduced in April 1981 under which planning applications now have to be accompanied by the appropriate fee—ranging from a flat fee for a 'householder develop-

ment' to substantial fees related to the size of the development in the case of larger projects. To simplify procedures and encourage speedier handling of applications, certain of the regulations (contained in the General Development Order) were amended in April 1981 so removing large numbers of small developments and minor works altogether from the system of controls.

### Response rates

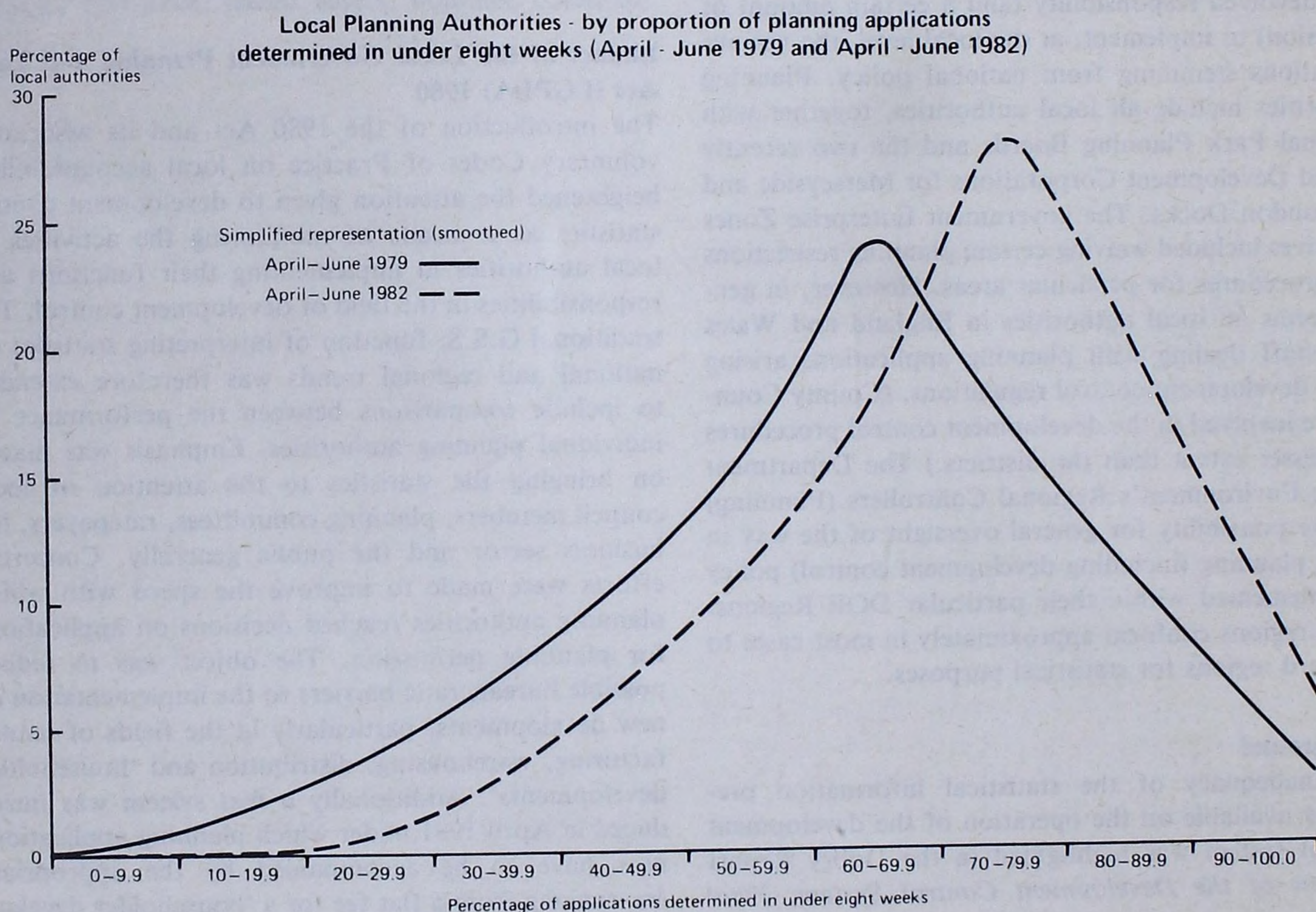
Following regular involvement of the Department's statisticians, administrators and Regional Offices, the response rate for the new statistical returns improved dramatically over the first three years of the new system. All planning authorities in the country now make returns and DOE Ministers are themselves active in promoting 'performance' league tables and in encouraging comprehensive and timely returns of the statistics. Two Press Notices are issued quarterly—one by the Government Statistical Service, and the other by the Department. The latter includes Ministerial comment and a full 'performance' league table of all 370 planning authorities, including a note of any authorities who did not supply figures in time for publication. The time to publication of the results is improving, but is sometimes extended in order to

accommodate key returns (usually from the larger shire counties where the results for some 10 or 12 individual districts are being compiled as a single return to the Department from mainframe computers).

### 'Performance' measures

The percentage of applications on which decisions are made during the statutory 8-week period (after which the applicant can appeal to the Secretary of State to decide the case) is taken as the general measure of performance under the currently available information. It is a controversial statistic and its use has had a catalytic effect in generating new work on the functions, methods and performance of planning authorities. The measure takes no account of the numbers or types of applications, resources available to individual local authorities or other local conditions but simply records the proportion of planning applications decided within the 8-week period.

The Diagram below illustrates in simplified form the significant improvement achieved in speed of decision as the system has evolved. For example nearly 30 per cent of authorities are now deciding 70 to 80 per cent of their applications within the 8-week statutory period, compared with less than 20 per cent deciding that proportion in 1979.



To mirror and match the general availability of local authority performance measures on development control, the Department has also introduced regular publication of its own performance in the handling of planning appeals (for both the Secretary of State and Planning Inspectors). In addition to information about the time taken from application to decision, the Department also publishes similar profiles of undecided appeals and the length of time they have been lodged with the Department.

#### **Associated work and general interest in the statistics**

The National Development Control Forum commissioned the Building Research Establishment in 1981 to conduct two surveys and report on reasons for the differences between local authorities in their performance in the field of development control. The Audit Commission engaged private consultants who have now reported (April 1983) on efficiency generally in the town and country planning departments of local authorities. Many articles have also appeared in associated professional journals and in the national and local press commenting on the impact of these new statistics.

#### **The GSS contribution**

The Department's statisticians provide a fast and flexible information service associated with these initiatives and have contributed extensively to the monitoring and development of the system. The main data base is held currently on PSA's ICL 1906 mainframe computer at Hastings with remote access facilities in London. DOE Regional Offices can also access directly certain computer files held on the Hastings machine. It is planned to extend this facility—on an experimental basis—to local authorities and possibly other users in the near future. Aspects of information technology are being explored with several local authorities with a view to developing procedures for direct transfer of development control information between local authority and DOE computer systems.

Other developments include the imminent use of the Department's pilot VAX 11/780 mini computer which could lead to more flexible retrieval and wider use of the statistics.

Statisticians have contributed to the compilation of information on the associated fees for planning applications, monitoring response profiles, and provision of an up to date monitoring system for the Minister's Offices and policy directorates. Certain associated tasks will be undertaken shortly on a DMS microcomputer-based system with fast communication with the VAX minicomputer, and protocol facilities for interfacing with other micro, mini and mainframe computers, replacing tedious desk operations and allowing new tasks to be undertaken within existing staff resources.

In addition to responding to a wide range of requests for tabulations, response profiles, 'performance' tables, trend analyses, etc. the statisticians have developed a first set of clusters of 'similar' local authorities (based on their planning characteristics) which will contribute further to comparative studies.

There are strong ties between the statisticians and the Department's administrators and planners, the local authorities (through the National and Local Government Statisticians Liaison Committee and its Land Use, Development Control and Related Planning Statistics sub-group and through the Department's Regional Offices) with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (town and country planning Statistical Information System) and the Audit Commission. The GSS provides the Secretariat to the National Development Control Forum's Technical Advisory Group on statistics.

#### **Forecasting**

The number and type of planning applications in given periods can be regarded as 'lead indicators' for the general state of economic activity and, as such, trends in planning applications are of quite wide interest. Operationally forecasts of applications are used in turn by the GSS in providing regular forecasts of planning appeals, which contribute to resource allocation and forward planning in the Department's Inspectorate of Planning Appeals and in Regional Offices. The appeals forecasts use a probability model based on empirical data about the relationships underlying planning appeals as a lagged function of applications and decisions.

#### *New code of practice on local publication of applications outstanding*

A new Code of Practice agreed with the local authority associations on the publication locally by local authorities of information on planning applications outstanding is soon to be published. The Code is associated with Section 2 of the LGPLA 1980 and the GSS have been asked to play a key role in the administrative monitoring of this initiative and, *a fortiori*, on the analysis and interpretation of the new information which will contribute to a fuller picture of activity in development control.

#### **Costs**

Under the Department's MINIS (Management Information Systems for Ministers) it is estimated that some £105,000 total costs (at 82/83 prices) annually are devoted to the statistical work associated with development control. This is divided approximately 9:1 between staff and computing costs respectively. Nearly all planning authorities are believed to use similar information to that collected—for their own internal

management purposes; and the total costs to local authorities are estimated in broad terms at about £200,000 annually (based on the 1982 Bradley Report on information costs).

**Conclusion**

The past three years have seen a remarkable transformation in the uses made of statistics associated with development control. Members of the GSS have responded to many new initiatives and worked closely with administrators in the monitoring and development of new information. Statistical methodology and a range of several computer and other management support services have enabled the statisticians to contribute to, and keep pace with, these developments.

**References**

- Review of the Development Control Systems, Final Report*, George Dobry QC (HMSO 1975)
- Eighth Report from the Expenditure Committee Session 1976-77*, Volume 1, HC 395-I (HMSO 1977)
- Final Report of a Study of the Needs for and Costs of Information for Local Government Finance*, D. R. Bradley. (Department of the Environment 1982)

Department of the Environment

**GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CONTROL RETURN (PS 2)**

Number of Decisions made during the Quarter analysed by time taken from application to decision

**ANNEX**

FOR DOE USE ONLY									
1	2								
P	S	2							
REG		LA CODE			Q		YR		

Name of Authority ..... District/City .....  
 Return Completed By ..... Tel.No. .... Date ..... 19  
 Quarter Ending ..... 19

	TOTAL DECISIONS						TIME FROM APPLICATION TO DECISION													
	Granted			Refused			Not More Than 8 Weeks			More Than 8 Weeks, But Not More Than 13 Weeks			More Than 13 Weeks							
	FULL	OUTLINE	RESERVED MATTERS	FULL	OUTLINE	RESERVED MATTERS	FULL	OUTLINE	RESERVED MATTERS	FULL	OUTLINE	RESERVED MATTERS	FULL	OUTLINE	RESERVED MATTERS					
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS	1. Dwellings	1																		
	2. Offices																			
	3. Manufacturing Storage and Warehousing	2																		
	4. Retail Distribution and Servicing																			
	5. Mineral Working	3																		
	6. All other Major Developments																			
	7. Total																			
MINOR DEVELOPMENTS	1. Dwellings	4																		
	2. Offices																			
	3. Manufacturing Storage and Warehousing	5																		
	4. Retail Distribution and Servicing																			
	5. All other Minor Developments	6																		
	6. Total																			
		Granted			Refused			Not More Than 8 Weeks			More Than 8 Weeks, But Not More Than 13 Weeks			More Than 13 Weeks						
Change of Use		18			19			20			21			22						
Householder Developments		23			24			25			26			27						

Please return completed form to: Department of the Environment, SPPG, Room S14/22, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB

DOE 25625

## Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available during the April—June quarter of 1983. Unless otherwise specified, copies may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. A list of release dates of economic series is published monthly in *Economic Trends*.

### Departments of the Environment and Transport

*Housing and Construction Statistics* fourth quarter 1982 Part 1 No. 12.

*Housing and Construction Statistics* fourth quarter 1982 Part 2 No. 12.

*Local Housing Statistics* Issue 65 figures for the fourth quarter.

*Road Accident Statistics for English Regions 1981.*

*National Travel Survey 1978/9.*

*Local Government Financial Statistics 1981/82.*

In addition the following statistical bulletins are issued on a regular basis:

Monthly Housebuilding, construction new orders, building materials and components, brick and cement production and new orders by type of work.

Quarterly Cost of new construction, output price indices, construction output, road accidents and road traffic.

Statistical bulletins are available from:

DOE/DTP  
STCG3  
Room A1 40  
Romney House  
43 Marsham Street  
LONDON SW1P 3PY

### Department of Health and Social Security

The Department of Health and Social Security produce regular monthly and quarterly statistical series on such topics as Unemployment benefit, Child benefit and Sickness, invalidity and injury benefits. Extracts and summaries from these series are eventually published in *Social Security Statistics*.

Further information can be obtained from:

Mr R. V. Easey,  
Department of Health and Social Security,  
Room A2111  
Newcastle Central Office  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE98 1YX  
Telephone: Newcastle (0632) 797373

### Department of Education and Science

*Statistics of Schools January 1981*

*Statistics of School Leavers, CSE and GCE. England 1981*

*Statistics of Further Education: November 1980*

*Statistics of Teachers in Service in England and Wales 1981*

*Statistics of Finance and Awards 1980*

Further information and copies of the above can be obtained from the Department of Education and Science, Room 337, Mowden Hall, Staindrop Road, Darlington BL3 9DG.

*Statistical Bulletin 9/82: Higher Education in Great Britain: Early figures for 1981—82.*

*Statistical Bulletin 10/82: English School Leavers 1981-82.*

*Statistical Bulletin 11/82: Employment of New Teachers.*

*Statistical Bulletin 12/82: Teachers in Service and Teacher Vacancies 1981-82.*

*Statistical Bulletin 13/82: Pupil/Teacher Ratios for each Local Education Authority in England—January 1982.*

*Statistical Bulletin 1/83: Education Statistics for the United Kingdom.*

*Statistical Bulletin 2/83: Educational and Economic Activity of Young People aged 16—19 Years in England and Wales from 1973-74 to 1981-82.*

*Statistical Bulletin 3/83: Statistics of Schools in England—January 1982.*

*Statistical Bulletin 4/83: Adult Education 1980-81: Courses, Hours of Tuition and Subjects of Study.*

*Statistical Bulletin 5/83: Projections of School Leavers to 1990-91 with an Estimate for 1995-96.*

*Statistical Bulletin 6/83: Student Awards-Figures for 1980-81.*

Statistical Bulletins are available free of charge from the Department of Education and Science, Room 1/29, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH.

### Scottish Education Department

Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:  
*Pupils and Teachers in Education Authority  
Primary and Secondary Schools  
Destinations of Young People Leaving School  
University Students  
School Leavers*

## Home Office

*Fire Statistics United Kingdom, 1981 and Supplement  
Control of immigration statistics, United Kingdom,  
1982*

*Report of the Police Complaints Board, 1982*

*Report of the Gaming Board, 1982*

*Report of the Prison Department, England and Wales,  
1982*

*Statistical Bulletin: Statistics on the prevention of Ter-  
rorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts 1974 and 1976,  
fourth quarter 1982*

*Statistical Bulletin: Drug addicts known to the Home  
Office at 31 December 1982, United Kingdom*

*Statistical Bulletin: Notifiable offences recorded by the  
Police, England and Wales, 1982*

*Statistical Bulletin: Control of immigration statistics,  
United Kingdom, fourth quarter, 1982*

*Statistical Bulletin: Immigration from the Indian Sub-  
continent*

*Statistical Bulletin: Statistics of deaths in Police Cus-  
tody in England and Wales, 1982*

*Statistical Bulletin: Statistics on the prevention of ter-  
rorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts 1974 and 1976,  
first quarter 1983*

*Statistical Bulletin: Summary Probation and after-care  
statistics, England and Wales, 1982*

*Statistical Bulletin: Control of immigration statistics,  
United Kingdom, first quarter 1983*

*Statistical Bulletin: Statistics on the operation of sec-  
tion 62, Criminal Law Act 1977, England and Wales,  
1982*

Copies of Home Office Statistical Bulletins are avail-  
able from the Home Office Statistical Department,  
Room 1813, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey KT6  
7DS

## Department of Employment

*Employment Gazette*, published towards the end of  
each month, regularly contains indicators on employ-  
ment, unemployment, earnings, and prices. In the first  
quarter of 1983, a number of articles on employment  
and the labour force appeared, with updated estimates  
of labour force trends, the numbers of self-employed,  
and the earnings and hours of manual workers. Trade  
Union membership in 1981, international comparisons  
of industrial stoppages, and retail prices in 1982 were  
also among the topics covered.

## Welsh Office

*Road Accidents: Wales 1979 and 1980*

*Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics: Wales  
1981*

*Welsh House Condition Survey 1981*

*Statistics of Road Lengths in Wales: 1981*

*Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics 1981*

*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales  
1981*

*Welsh Housing Statistics 1982*

*Welsh Agricultural Statistics 1982*

*Digest of Welsh Statistics 1982*

The above publications are available only from:

Publications Unit

Economic and Statistical Services Division

Welsh Office

Cathays Park

Cardiff CF1 3NQ

Telephone: Cardiff (0222) 82-5054

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## New surveys assessed by the Survey Control Unit (continued from page 61.11)

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

#### Sponsors

DEM	Department of Employment
DES	Department of Education and Science
DHSS	Department of Health and Social Security
DIT	Departments of Industry and Trade
DTP	Department of Transport
ETB	English Tourist Board
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MSC	Manpower Services Commission
OFT	Office of Fair Trading
OPCS	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
SDD	Scottish Development Department
SED	Scottish Education Department
TRRL	Transport and Road Research Laboratory
WO	Welsh Office

#### Location

E	England
EM	East Midlands
EW	England and Wales
GB	Great Britain
N	Northern England
S	Scotland
SE	South East England
UK	United Kingdom
UKA	United Kingdom and abroad
W	Wales

#### Frequencies

A	annual
AH	ad hoc
Y3	every 3 years
Y5	every 5 years



# New surveys assessed by the Survey Control Unit

## December 1982 to February 1983

For further information on the surveys listed, the appropriate departmental contact may be obtained from Miss Claire Gallagher (01-233 8583), Survey Control Unit, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

*An introductory note was given in Statistical News 36.41*

### New surveys assessed December 1982 to February 1983

Title	Sponsor	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
<b>Business surveys</b>					
Effects of the Young Workers Scheme on employment and wages	DEM	Employers	750	GB	AH
Youth Labour Markets	DEM	Employers	400	GB	AH
Job Generation 1980-1982	DEM	Employers	25	GB	AH
Annual Inquiry into non-ferrous foundries	DIT	Non-ferrous foundries	500	UK	A
Economic assessment of the electronic components industry scheme	DIT	Engineering firms	33	GB	AH
Revenue Account inquiry to private sector pension funds	DIT	Pension funds	240	UK	A
Domestic waterborne freight transport	DTP	Ports and barge operators	70	UK	A
Short break holidays	ETB	Travel agents, adults	4250	SE	AH
Health and Safety aspects of homeworking	HSE	Employers	770	EM	AH
Influence of tenure on farming practice	MAFF	Farmers	50	EW	AH
Survey of pesticide usage—pigs	MAFF	Farmers	300	EW	Y3
Use of anthelmintics in sheep	MAFF	Farmers	255	EW	AH
Evaluation of open display of vacancy cards	MSC	Employers/job seekers	1000	EW	AH
Compliance with advertisements and quotations regulations	OFT	Credit grantors	200	GB	AH
Goods vehicle axle weight survey—Forth Bridge	TRRL	Drivers	1000	S	AH
Survey of Welsh agricultural inputs and outputs	WO	Farmers	6000	W	AH
Survey of minor holdings (Wales)	WO	Farmers	7600	W	Y5
<b>Local authority surveys</b>					
Secondary schools staffing survey—pilot study	DES	Schools	14	EW	AH
National survey of portage-type home teaching services	DHSS	Education departments	17	UK	AH
Community councils research projects	SDD	Local authorities	65	S	AH
Enforcement of planning control	SDD	Planning departments	51	S	AH
Overseas students sponsorship	SED	Education departments	75	S	A
Road safety and the elderly pedestrian	TRRL	Social services departments	90	UK	AH
<b>Other surveys</b>					
Young adults with disabilities: transfers to adult services	DHSS	Young disabled people, careers	300	E	AH
'British business' readership survey 1982	DIT	Subscribers/readers	11000	UKA	AH
Consumer safety and the elderly	DIT	Elderly	200	EW	AH
Schoolchildren's dietary survey	OPCS	Pupils	3300	GB	AH
Scottish Borders swimming study	SED	Adults	1000	S	AH
Survey of wheelchair sizes and uses	TRRL	Disabled people	500	N	AH
Bexley-Maudsley test and accident data correlation	TRRL	Adults	100	SE	AH

For list of abbreviations see page 61.10

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## Notes on current developments

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### POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

#### Census results: latest progress

##### *Great Britain: Summary and review*

This final publication in the *County Monitor* series, which was published by OPCS in December, summarises the Monitor statistics in terms of medians, quartiles and extreme values. It shows the diversity that exists between areas and enables local values to be set in the national context. For five census characteristics – persons of pensionable age, married women's economy activity rates, male unemployment, owner occupied housing, and households with no car – geographical patterns are shown on maps.

Changes between 1971 and 1981 are examined for some characteristics. Population change is analysed using statistics for local authority districts, but analyses of changes in the age composition of the population, in the economic characteristics of the population, and in housing tenure, amenities and availability of car are for counties of England and Wales and regions of Scotland.

Key results of the 1981 Census for local authorities have previously been published in *County Monitors* for each of the 54 counties of England and Wales together with *Regional Bulletins* for the nine regions and Islands Areas of Scotland; the corresponding national and regional aggregates have also been published.

##### *National report: Great Britain*

Part 1 of this report, published by HMSO in February, contains the national versions of tables in the *County reports part 1*. There are also versions of the tables for England and Wales, Wales, and Scotland as a whole, and for the standard regions of England. Statistics for standard regions are sub-divided to show results for metropolitan counties and regional remainders.

Part 2, published in April contains national and regional versions of the tables in the *County reports Part 2*.

##### *Sex, age and marital status: Great Britain*

This report, published in January, gives statistics in five tables for the usually resident (present/absent) population by sex, age and marital status. The statistics are similar to those in *County report*, Table 6 but with more detail on age and marital status. Three of the tables bring together data for standard regions and counties in England, counties in Wales and the regions in Scotland.

##### *Country of birth: Great Britain*

This report, published in March presents eight tables based on the answers to the question on country of birth. All tables provide figures for Great Britain but three of the tables give statistics for England and Wales, Wales, and Scotland as a whole, and for the standard regions of England. Statistics for standard regions are sub-divided to show results for metropolitan counties and regional remainders.

##### *New Towns report*

Statistics for the 23 New Towns in England and Wales and the 5 New Towns in Scotland – as listed in Table 4 of the respective preliminary reports – have been published in County report format (two parts for England and Wales; two parts for Scotland). Part 1 (England and Wales) was published in March; part 2 in May. Scottish reports will be published a little later.

##### *Communal establishments: Great Britain*

When the census was taken, some of the population was enumerated in communal establishments. In general the distinguishing feature of a communal establishment is some form of communal catering as found, for example, in hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, homes for the elderly, boarding schools, prisons, armed forces establishments, ships, hostels and religious communities.

This report published in March provides statistics about the population present in communal establishments on census night. Six tables are provided showing figures for Great Britain and its constituent countries. Five of the tables are also presented for standard regions and metropolitan counties of England, and the central Clydeside conurbation.

##### *Usual residence: Great Britain*

This report has been brought into the publication programme to meet demand for population figures compiled by transferring back to their area of usual residence people who were enumerated as visitors to an area in Britain on census night. It contains an age and sex distribution of the usually resident (transfer base) population for each local authority district in Britain.

The volume, published in March, contains a district level comparison, by age-group, of the usually resident (transfer base) population, the population present on census night and the usually resident (present/absent) population—the latter being the population base used for the majority of tables in the SAS, County reports

and topic volumes. Further tables will show, at district level, visitors to England and Wales from outside England and Wales, and visitors to Scotland from outside Scotland.

### *Persons of pensionable age: Great Britain*

This report, published in April, presents statistics for women who were 60 or over and men who were 65 or over on census night. The volume contains numbers by age and marital status and shows how the size of households containing a person of pensionable age has changed since 1961. Many elderly people are in communal establishments and the report shows whether these persons are usually resident in the establishment and by what type of establishment it is. Household characteristics of those households which have a usually resident person of pensionable age are also examined.

#### References

- OPCS *Great Britain Summary and review: local authorities* OPCS Monitor CEN 81 CM 58 (OPCS 1983) (Available only from Information Branch (Dept OP), OPCS, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP)
- OPCS *Census 1981 National report: Great Britain, Part 1* (HMSO 1983) (Price £11.70 net) *Part 2* (HMSO 1983) (Price to be announced)
- OPCS *Census 1981 Sex, age and marital status: Great Britain* (HMSO 1983) (Price £5.00 net)
- OPCS *Census 1981 Country of birth: Great Britain* (HMSO 1983) (Price £9.10 net)
- OPCS *Census 1981 New Towns report: England and Wales Part 1* (HMSO 1983) (Price £10.80 net) *Part 2* (HMSO 1983) (Price to be announced)
- OPCS *Census 1981 Communal establishments: Great Britain* (HMSO 1983) (Price £7.40 net)
- OPCS *Census 1981 Usual residence: Great Britain* (HMSO 1983) (Price to be announced)
- OPCS *Census 1981 Persons of pensionable age: Great Britain* (HMSO 1983) (Price £11.40)

## Population Trends

### *William Farr centenary*

This year marks the centenary of the death of William Farr (1807-1883), the founder of medical statistics as we know it today. In April the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), which includes the General Register Office (GRO), organised a one-day symposium to commemorate his life and 40 years spent at the GRO, where he developed and analysed new sources of statistical information in the fields of public health and social welfare. A report of the symposium will be published by OPCS later this year but in the meantime three articles in the latest issue of *Population Trends*, the quarterly journal of OPCS illustrate some important aspects of his life and work.

### *William Farr's contribution to present day vital and health statistics*

In this article Michael Alderson, Chief Medical Statistician at OPCS, briefly comments on the life of William Farr, the statistical system existing at the beginning of his career, the contribution that he made to vital

statistics during his work at the GRO, some of the wider issues that he tackled, and assesses the lasting contribution that he made.

### *William Farr and the study of occupational mortality*

The approach adopted by Farr in studying the 'professions and occupations of men' in his analysis of occupational mortality in 1851 has been followed, without appreciable alteration, at every census since. Perhaps as remarkable as the longevity of Farr's methods of analysis was his perception, almost from the start, of the biases that the use of two sources of data (census and death registration) can introduce. In this article Michael McDowall of OPCS Medical Statistics Division, comments that these same biases are still a major problem in the analysis of occupational mortality from vital statistics, and the opportunity to improve on Farr's methods is only just becoming available.

### *William Farr and cholera*

Civil registration of deaths started in July 1837 and within ten years William Farr had outlined all the main persistent features on mortality in England. In this article Fred Lewes of the Department of Social and Economic Statistics, University of Exeter, chronicles how Farr had always recognised the changes caused by epidemics but that how it was only in the late 1840s that the registration system was used to monitor these in a rapid and detailed way, first during the outbreak of influenza in 1847 and then on a larger scale with cholera in 1848 and 1849.

This issue of *Population Trends* also contained two further articles:

### *The electoral register—two surveys*

In 1981 a check was made on the coverage and accuracy of the electoral register using the sample drawn to investigate the quality of the 1981 Census. At the same time a survey of all electoral registration officers (EROs) was carried out to ascertain what electoral registration methods are used in practice, to examine the variation in practice between different areas and to help understand the reasons for incompleteness or inaccuracy in the register. Reports on the survey of EROs and on the electoral register check were published by OPCS last year and this article by Bob Butcher and Patricia Dodd of OPCS Social Survey Division presents the main findings.

### *Children of divorcing couples*

In the first part of this article John Haskey of OPCS Population Statistics Division traces the trends over the last decade in the annual number of children of divorcing couples in England and Wales and the family sizes of those couples. In the second part a life table

method is used to estimate that, if current divorce and marital fertility rates were to continue at their present levels, one in five children would, before reaching their sixteenth birthday, experience the divorce of their parents.

#### References

- Population Trends 31* Spring 1983 (HMSO 1983) (Price £4.50 net)  
*Electoral registration in 1981* SS 1168 by Jean Todd and Bob Butcher (OPCS 1982) (Price £3 net)  
*The electoral registration process in the United Kingdom* SS 1171 by J. E. Todd and P. A. Dodd (OPCS 1982) (Price £3 net)

#### Mid-year population estimates

*Population estimates 1981*, OPCS Series PP1 No 6, published on 22 March 1983, contains provisional estimates of the home population of England and Wales at mid-year 1981. The figures are analysed by marital condition and, by age and sex down to local authority and health district level. The components of home population change mid-1980 to mid-1981 are given by standard and health authority region.

The figures in this volume are the first population estimates to be based on the results of the 1981 Census. They are not directly comparable with the previous series of estimates which were produced by annually up-dating a base population obtained from the 1971 Census, and which used a slightly different definition of resident population.

The estimates are termed provisional because not all the detailed 1981 Census data required were available and so some approximations had to be made. A revised set of mid-1981 estimates, using more detailed census results, will be published early in 1984.

For more information about the series of population estimates and the possibility of obtaining unpublished data enquirers should write to:

Population Estimates Unit  
OPCS  
St Catherines House  
10 Kingsway  
London WC2B 6JP

#### Reference

- Series PP1 No 6. *1981 Population estimates* (HMSO March 1983) (Price £4.70 net)

#### Population projections: mid-1981 based

In an OPCS Monitor published in March the size of the home population of England and Wales is projected to increase at a slow rate over the next few decades. Starting from a figure of 49.6 million in 1981, the number of persons in the population is projected to change very little in the first half of the 1980s then to rise to 51.4 million by the year 2001 and 53.0 million in the year 2021. Over the 40-year period 1981 to 2021 as a whole, the average annual rate of increase in the

size of the population is below 0.2 per cent. In the longer term, these projections lead to the size of the population stabilising at around 54 million by the middle of the next century.

#### Reference

- OPCS *Population projections: mid-1981 based, Key features for England and Wales* OPCS Number PP2 83 (OPCS 1983) (Available only from OPCS Information Branch)

#### Country of birth statistics

Statistics from a number of sources have recently been produced by OPCS and were published in several reports in February.

Figures based on answers given in the 1981 Census were published in a volume which analyses the population of Great Britain by country of birth.

The report contains tables showing statistics of the usually resident population by country of birth, marital status, sex and age. Numbers of persons usually resident in private households are analysed by whether born inside or outside the United Kingdom, by age and sex and by birthplace of the head of the household. Statistics of household type by birthplace of the head of the household and of the population not in private households are included. The report also contains an analysis of numbers of recent immigrants by birthplace, age and sex.

The majority of tables relate to Great Britain but a regional breakdown is included for country of birth by marital status, sex, and age of the total population and for the area of residence of recent immigrants.

An OPCS Monitor based on the tables and commentary published in Chapter 5 of the *Labour Force Survey 1981* with an additional section giving some further information from the LFS concerning the population of mixed ethnic origin was published at the same time as the 1981 Census volume because results from the LFS can be taken as a guide to how far the detailed country of birth analyses from the 1981 Census indicate the numbers and the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population according to their ethnic origin. In addition to a question about the country of birth of respondents, the 1981 LFS contained a question about the ethnic group to which they belonged. Thus the LFS provides information about the relationship between country of birth and ethnic group. The size of the sample of persons interviewed was sufficient to give reasonably reliable results concerning this topic at regional level and for the main urban areas.

The LFS results help to assess the census analyses which classify the population according to the country of birth of the head of the household in which individuals live. The commentary in this Monitor concludes that, although they need careful handling, these analy-

ses should provide for most areas of the country fairly robust measures of the settlement patterns, as well as the characteristics, of the main ethnic minority populations.

Two further OPCS Monitors presented figures for the number of births in 1981 by birthplace of parent(s) for England and Wales, Greater London and certain metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts.

#### References

OPCS, Registrar General, *Scotland Census 1981, Country of birth, Great Britain* CEN 81 CB (HMSO 1983) (Price £9.10 net)

OPCS *Labour Force Survey 1981: country of birth and ethnic origin* OPCS Monitors LFS 83/1 and PP1 83/1 (OPCS 1983) (Available only from OPCS Information Branch (Dept OP), OPCS, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP)

OPCS *Labour Force Survey 1981* (HMSO 1983) (Price £6.20)

OPCS *Births by birthplace of parent 1981* OPCS Monitor FM1 83/2 (OPCS 1983) and *Births by birthplace of mother 1981: local authority areas* OPCS Monitor FM1 83/3 (OPCS 1983) (Both available only from OPCS Information Branch)

### Live births during 1982

The number of live births occurring in England and Wales during 1982 is estimated to have been 626,000 (1.4 per cent) fewer than during 1981. Half of this difference, around 4,000 births, resulted from the relatively large fall in the September quarter of 1982 compared with the same quarter of 1981, and the number of occurrences during the December quarter is estimated to have been almost unchanged between 1981 and 1982. A recent OPCS Monitor shows trends in annual figures over the period 1977-82 and recent quarterly changes in numbers of births, the crude birth rate, the general fertility rate and the total period fertility rate for England and Wales as well as live birth registrations for each county for 1981 and 1982.

#### Reference

OPCS *Live births during 1982* OPCS Monitor FM1 83/1 (OPCS 1983) (Available only from OPCS Information Branch (Dept OP), OPCS, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP)

### Electoral statistics 1982

A report by OPCS published in March contains tables showing, for 1982, numbers of Parliamentary electors, the size of Parliamentary constituencies, those with the largest and smallest numbers of electors, the largest in terms of physical size and Parliamentary constituencies by percentage of electoral quota. These figures relate to the United Kingdom and its constituent countries.

A table on local government is also included which relates to England and Wales only and gives local government electors on the 1982 register.

#### Reference

OPCS *Electoral statistics 1982* Series EL no. 9 (HMSO 1983) (Price £4.70 net)

### 1981 Census—Scotland

Regional report volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4 for all regions and the islands areas, and a Scottish summary volume 1, have been published. Volume 2 for Scotland will be published later in the year.

A Scottish Historic volume, showing comparative figures from the 1801 to 1981 Censuses is also now available. Other national volumes for the following topics will be published during 1983—Country of Birth, Gaelic, Housing and Households, Economic Activity, Workplace and Transport, Migration (100 per cent).

Further details of all these publications may be obtained from:

Census Customer Services  
GRO (S)  
Ladywell House  
Ladywell Road  
EDINBURGH  
EH12 7TF

### Vital statistics (Scotland)

Vital statistics tables relating to the fourth quarter of 1982 appeared in the *Registrar General's Weekly Return* from WR 8/83. Provisional Annual Statistics for 1982 have also been published.

### 1981 Census—Northern Ireland

A detailed summary report containing information for Northern Ireland and for each of the twenty six local government districts was published on 9 March 1983. The subjects covered include age distribution, sex, marital status, birthplace, religion, households, tenure, amenities, occupation density, availability of cars, communal establishments, economically active population and employment status.

#### Reference

*The Northern Ireland Census 1981: Summary Report* (HMSO March 1983) (Price £6.75 net)

## SOCIAL STATISTICS

### Family Expenditure Survey (FES) 1981

Following publication of the FES report 1981 in December 1982 and an article in the December 1982 *Employment Gazette* which highlighted certain areas of interest from the 1981 results, a further article appeared in the January 1983 *Employment Gazette*. This later article presented a number of new features from the survey.

For example, two tables covered topics included for the first time in the 1981 FES report, the variation in the pattern of expenditure and income according to the housing tenure of households and regional patterns

in the distribution of expenditure and income, while a further table gave details of the availability of combinations of durable goods according to region.

The remaining two tables in the article enlarged upon analyses covered in December, namely the variation in the pattern of household expenditure according to household composition and broad income level and the variation of income and expenditure according to employment status of heads of household.

In future, the quarterly FES results and some annual analyses will be published regularly in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. The March 1983 *Employment Gazette* carried the last of the special feature articles giving quarterly FES results 'Household Expenditure in the First Half of 1982.' It also carried the annual article showing the expenditure pattern from the survey for the year ended June 1982 and the weights to be used in 1983 for the General Index of Retail Prices derived from it.

#### References

- Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1981* (HMSO) (Price £13 net)  
*Employment Gazette*, December 1982, January 1983 and March 1983 (HMSO)  
(Price December 1982 £2.25 net; January and March 1983 Price £2.35 net each)

### Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1981

Detailed fire statistics for 1981, compiled from reports submitted by United Kingdom local authority fire brigades, were published on 16 February 1983. Summary 1981 statistics were published on 16 September 1982 as a Home Office Statistical Bulletin.

The volume *Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1981* contains a review of fire statistics covering the period 1971-81 and also detailed tables for 1981. These tables give statistical information on many aspects of fires, including cause, location, spread and method of extinction and also on the circumstances under which people became fire casualties.

A supplementary volume *Supplementary Tables by Country and Fire Brigade Area* gives statistics of fires and casualties in each brigade area and also analyses by countries of the United Kingdom.

Both volumes, and those for earlier years, can be obtained from S3 Division, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT; telephone 01-213 3388. The Statistical Bulletin can be obtained from the same address or from Home Office Statistical Department, Room 1813, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey; telephone 01-399 5191, extension 298.

#### References

- Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1981* (Price £5.25 net)  
*Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1981—Supplementary Tables by Country and Fire Brigade Area* (Price £1.65 net)  
*Summary Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1981* (Price £1.00 net)

### Notifiable offences recorded by the police

Annual figures showing that about 3¼ million notifiable offences were recorded by the police in England and Wales in 1982, were published on 14 March 1983 in Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 3/83. This was 10 per cent more than the number recorded in 1981, the same percentage increase as that recorded in 1981 over 1980, although previous year-on-year increases varied considerably.

The statistics relate to that part of the task of the police concerned with criminal investigation and allied work. They do not necessarily reflect changes in the amount of crime committed because some offences, for a variety of reasons, are not reported to and recorded by the police. Some evidence of an increase during the 1970s in the extent of recording of domestic burglary was provided by the results of the General Household Survey published in June 1982 in Home Office Statistical Bulletin 11/82. New national estimates of the extent of under-recording of a wider range of offences, corresponding to about half of the offences recorded by the police, was provided by the results of *The British Crime Survey* published on 25 February 1983. The survey revealed about five times as many offences of violence than were recorded by the police and about four times as many property offences of theft and damage.

Information on recorded offences is published quarterly in the series of Home Office Statistical Bulletins.

#### Reference

- The British Crime Survey: First report*, Home Office Research Study No. 76 (HMSO March 1983) (Price £4.35 net)

### Drug addicts

The provisional number of addicts in the United Kingdom known to be receiving narcotic drugs from medical practitioners in treatment of their addiction at 31 December 1982 was about 4,700. The large rise of about 900 (about 20 per cent) during 1982 followed a slightly larger increase of about 1,000 (35 per cent) between 1980 and 1981. About 2,800 new addicts were notified to the Home Office in 1982—about 550 (25 per cent) more than the number first notified in 1981, following a larger increase of about 650 (about 40 per cent) between 1980 and 1981. It is planned to publish at the end of June 1983 detailed statistics on the ages of addicts and the drugs prescribed to them, together with information about drugs seizures and drugs offenders.

#### Reference

- Drug addicts known to the Home Office, 1982*, Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 2/83, 22 February 1983 (Price £1.00 net).

## Scottish Housing Statistics

Issues Nos. 18 and 19 of *Scottish Housing Statistics* were published in December 1982 and March 1983 respectively. They contain all the regular tables on housebuilding, improvement work (including, from issue No. 19, details of grants for lead plumbing work) housing finance and sales.

Issue No. 18 also has additional tables on improvement grants to private owners, rates and rateable values, housing revenue account estimates for 1982/83 and local authority and public authority mortgages.

Issue No. 19 has an article 'Mobile Homes and Their Occupants' which gives the results of postal surveys to local authorities and a sample of mobile home residents and site operators during the summer of 1982. Relevant data from the 1981 Census has also been analysed. The article aims to provide up-to-date information on the extent of mobile home usage and the take-up of 1975 Mobile Homes Act agreements in Scotland. A table shows numbers of mobile home sites and tenure of residential vans by district and island authority in Scotland.

Issue No. 19 also has details of progress in housing action areas, housing support grant and recent information on homelessness in Scotland.

### References

- Scottish Housing Statistics* No. 18 (HMSO, December 1982) (Price £7.00 net)  
*Scottish Housing Statistics* No. 19 (HMSO, March 1983) (Price £7.70 net)

## Sports statistics

The Sports Council have recently published the first issue of *A Digest of Sports Statistics*. It is a compendium of facts and figures about organised and casual sports participation in a large number of sports covering the period 1970-1980, with some information about the facilities and the equipment and magazines which are purchased. The Digest covers some 70 sports and in addition to separate entries for each includes a list of common references and two appendices giving key statistics and a list of governing bodies respectively. Most of the data relates to England, but for some sports, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and even overseas membership are included where these are inseparable.

The Digest should help anyone who needs answers to key questions about sports participation including: what are the most popular sports? What kind of people are attracted to the different sports?

In future it is hoped to reissue the Digest every one to three years, with an annual update in the Sports Council journal *Sports and Leisure*. The Digest should be seen as a companion volume to the *Guide to Governing Bodies* which sets out the administrative structure and membership categories of each organisation.

### Reference

- Information Series No. 7 *A Digest of Sports Statistics, 1st Edition* (Sports Council 1983) (Price £6.00). Sports Council publications are obtainable from:  
Sports Council Publications  
70 Brompton Road  
London  
SW3 1EX  
Telephone: 01-589 3411

## Social Trends 13: amendments

The 1983 edition of *Social Trends* was published by HMSO on 7 December 1982. The following errors have since been discovered:

Page 15, Table 1.6

Column Population density (number per square km)  
1981 delete in toto and insert the following:

England	359
North	202
Tyne and Wear MC	2,150
Yorkshire and Humberside	318
South Yorkshire MC	843
West Yorkshire MC	1,103
East Midlands	246
East Anglia	151
South East	626
Greater London	4,339
Outer Metropolitan Area	602
Outer South East	285
South West	183
West Midlands	398
West Midlands MC	2,974
North West	881
Greater Manchester MC	2,039
Merseyside MC	2,338
Wales	135
Scotland	67
Central Clydeside Conurbation	1,011
Northern Ireland	105

Page 87, Table 6.12

Row Central heating,  
column Elderly households – 1978 delete 35 and insert 43,  
column Other households without children – 1978 delete 45 and insert 52,  
column Other households with children – 1978 delete 56 and insert 61,  
column All households – 1978 delete 45 and insert 52.

Page 163, Table 12.5

Row 1981, column Written warnings delete 326 and insert 253.

Any enquiries should be referred to:

John Cresswell  
Central Statistical Office  
Telephone: 01-233 8387

### Reference

- Social Trends 13* (HMSO December 1982) (Price £19.95 net)

## Social Science Research Council Data Archive Visiting Fellowship

The Data Archive now invites applications to its Visiting Fellowship scheme for 1984/85 from social scientists interested in undertaking either substantive or methodological research based on the Archive's holdings. The Data Archive is Britain's largest repository of machine-readable survey data and in particular contains a large number of holdings in the fields of political science, sociology, education, social administration and planning. The majority of surveys available relate to post-war Britain, or to Britain in a comparative context, they include the 'classical' academic studies as well as more recent major academic surveys, and commercial surveys of interest to social scientists (e.g. the regular opinion polls). The Archive contains large holdings of Government-sponsored surveys, including the Family Expenditure Surveys, the General Household Surveys and the 1981, 1971 and 1966 Census ward library data. The most recent catalogue of Archive datasets should be available at your institution's library.

Two types of Fellowships are offered: one-year Visiting Fellowships and 'internships' of any duration from one to three months. Fellows are provided with: (i) office facilities and a personal service of technical advice and data management (but not data analysis) from the Archive's staff, (ii) access to all the Archive's holdings (subject to the normal conditions imposed by depositors), (iii) the storage and processing of the Fellow's own data sets (iv) free access to the University's computing facilities and services.

The Archive is not in a position to provide the Fellow's salary or any secretarial or research assistance and applicants are encouraged to explore the possibilities of obtaining grants to meet such costs from their home institutions.

Fellows may be asked to give one or two seminars based on their research during their visit. Fellows will be required to deposit permanently datasets brought with them for use during the period of their stay.

Applications, with a deadline of October 31st 1983, and a 'curriculum vitae' should be addressed to The Director, SSRC Data Archive, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex. Appointments will be announced by November 15th 1983.

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

### Mortality statistics, 1980

An OPCS report was published in February which completed the 1980 series of volumes dealing with mortality statistics. Some tables, which previously appeared in the annual DH1 volumes will be published in the new quinquennial DH1 volume, while data from other tables are available on application to Medical Statistics Unit (Publications), OPCS, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP.

#### Reference

OPCS *Mortality statistics 1980* Series DH1 no. 9 (HMSO 1983) (Price £4.10 net)

### Infant and perinatal mortality by birthweight: 1980 estimates

An OPCS Monitor published in March continues the series of annual analyses of the relationship of infant and perinatal mortality to birthweight. Similar analyses for 1978 and 1979 have appeared in OPCS Monitors DH3 81/2 and DH3 82/2 respectively. The tables and commentary included consider the interaction of birthweight with the cause of death, whether or not the baby was a singleton and maternal factors such as age, parity and social class.

#### Reference

OPCS *Infant and perinatal mortality by birthweight: 1980 estimates*. OPCS Monitor DH3 83/1 (OPCS 1983) (Available only from Information Branch (Dept OP), OPCS, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP)

### Cancer statistics: registrations

The annual volume of cancer registrations was published in January 1983 describing cancer cases first diagnosed in England and Wales in 1978, particulars of which had been registered by 10 August 1982. Comparable statistics for England and Wales for 1971 to 1977 have been published in the *Cancer Statistics* (Series MB1) reports. For data prior to 1971, statistics have been published in the *Registrar General's Statistical Reviews of England and Wales, Supplement on Cancer*.

The present volume contains tables of the numbers of registrations, registration rates and registration ratios by site of cancer, sex and age, for England and Wales, Metropolitan country, urban and rural aggregates and for Regional Health Authorities. An analysis of registrations by occupation, social class and socio-economic group is also included. Two new tables which will be published periodically are also included. One (table 17) is based on the cancer registrations of five years 1974-1978 combined. This makes possible the presentation of occupation data for a greater array of cancer sites and enables greater confidence to be placed on the value of proportional registration ratios



than is possible with data from a single year. The second (table 18) shows age-standardised rates per 100,000 population of newly diagnosed cases of cancer by sex and site for the period 1968-1978.

#### Reference

*Cancer statistics: registrations: England and Wales*, Series MB1 no. 10 (HMSO 1983) (Price £8.00 net)

### The prevalence of tinnitus 1981

In the 1981 General Household Survey, questions were asked to establish the prevalence of tinnitus among the adult population of Great Britain. In an OPCS Monitor published in February in advance of the 1981 GHS report the main findings of the survey were summarised.

Tinnitus is a subjective sensation of noise in the ears or head occurring without any relevant external auditory stimulus. Excluding those whose symptoms were brought on by external causative factors, 15 per cent of informants reported that they heard noises in the head or ears, although in some of these informants the condition might be considered trivial. Prevalence increased with age, and was higher in the manual than in the non-manual socio-economic groups. At all ages, and in each socio-economic group except the professional group, tinnitus was more common among women than among men. The presence of tinnitus was also related to hearing impairment and other measures of morbidity.

#### Reference

OPCS *The prevalence of tinnitus 1981* OPCS Monitor GHS 83/1 (OPCS 1983) (Available only from OPCS Information Branch)

### Mental health enquiry

The latest in the Department of Health and Social Security Statistical and research series reports was published by HMSO on 14 January and deals with in-patient statistics for 1978.

#### Reference

*In-patient statistics from the mental health enquiry for England 1978*, Statistical and research report No. 24 (HMSO 1983) (Price £5.95 net)

## EDUCATION

### School leavers: Scotland

This issue, the fifth statistical bulletin in a series covering the subject of school leavers, contains information about the number of young people finally leaving school in Scotland in sessions 1976/77 to 1980/81 inclusive. The bulletin gives details of the Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) qualifications held by school leavers, term of leaving and the stage of secondary education reached. For sessions 1977/78-1980/81,

SCE qualifications obtained by school leavers are given for each education authority area.

Copies of statistical bulletins can be obtained from:

Scottish Education Department

Division VII

Room 206

43 Jeffrey Street

Edinburgh EH1 1DN

Telephone: 031-556-9233 Ext 286

### Engineering related education

*Current Trends in Education – a digest for the engineering industry* No 14 Winter 1982/83 was published by the Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB) in February 1983. This publication gives an account of current developments in aspects of education, at all levels, which are of interest to the engineering industry. A statistical appendix brings together the latest information about students taking degree and higher diploma courses in electrical and electronic engineering. Table 1 shows the number of admissions to university and CNAAs first degree courses in electrical and electronic engineering. Table 2 gives an idea of the school leaving qualifications of first year university students on electrical and electronic engineering courses. Tables 3 to 8 give information on the numbers coming out of the higher education system with qualifications in electrical and electronic engineering.

#### Reference

*Current Trends in Education – a digest for the engineering industry* No 14 Winter 1982/83 (Price £6.00 including postage) is available from EITB Publications, PO Box 75, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 1PH.

## MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

### Employment statistics

#### *Employees in employment*

Further results from the September 1981 Census of Employment were published in a special feature in the February 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*. This gives a detailed industry analysis for standard regions. Changes between June 1978 and September 1981 for SIC Order by region are also given.

#### *Self-employed*

The employment statistics presented in the Labour market data section of the February issue of the *Gazette* include new estimates of the numbers of self-employed persons in Great Britain in 1981, and earlier years.

The new estimates indicate that there were 2,057,000 self-employed people in Great Britain in 1981. This is the highest level since the continuous series began in 1959. It represents an increase of 215,000 over the

revised figure of 1,842,000 for mid-1979, the largest recorded biennial increase.

The method by which these estimates were obtained is described in the feature on the self-employed in the same issue of the *Gazette*. Estimates are given by standard region for Great Britain for the years 1971-1981.

#### *Labour market data*

The new self-employed figures lead to changes in the employed labour force and working population series included in table 1.1 of the Labour market data section. Industrial and regional estimates of employees in employment, revised in the light of 1981 Census of Employment results are given in tables 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5. The indices of output per head and output per person hour in table 1.8 have also been revised to take account of the new employment estimates. Tables 1.11, 1.12 and 1.13, giving figures of overtime, short-time and hours of work in manufacturing industries have also been rebased using the 1981 Census results.

The timetable for publication of employment tables was back on a regular basis from the March issue of the *Gazette*, with some modification; fully-updated seasonal adjustments of the series in tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.11 and 1.12 were also included. Table 1.4 is now being published one month earlier than in the past, giving nearly complete industrial coverage for employment within three months of the quarter; the complete quarterly table will appear one month later.

#### Reference

*Employment Gazette*, February 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

#### **Employment in the public and private sectors 1976-82**

February *Economic Trends* contained the latest annual article in the series on public and private sector employment. The article gives mid-year estimates of employment, consistent with the Annual Census of Employment, 1981, in the United Kingdom analysed by sector and broad industry group for 1977 to 1982. Details of changes in the employed labour force between 1976/81, 1980/81 and 1981/82 and preliminary estimates of employment in the main categories of the public sector from 1976 to 1982 are also included. The article uses provisional estimates made by the Department of Employment of the total of self-employed (the analysis by industry of the figures for self-employed was not available at the time of publication) and the industry analysis of employees in employment. More up-to-date estimates were included in *Employment Gazette* for February.

#### References

'Employment in the public and private sectors, 1976 to 1982' by Howard Morrison, *Economic Trends* No. 352, February 1983 (HMSO) (Price £10.75 net)  
*Employment Gazette*, February 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

#### **Employment of graduates**

An article in the February 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette* entitled 'Graduate supply and demand in 1983', by Neil Scott, looked at the supply and demand for graduates from universities and polytechnics in 1983. The figures related to UK institutions but excluded the Open University and graduates in medical, dental and veterinary subjects.

#### Reference

*Employment Gazette*, February 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

#### **New survey of industrial relations**

New evidence on a wide range of industrial relations practices is soon to be published as the result of a major survey carried out in mid 1980. The Survey involved interviews with managers and worker representatives in over 2,000 establishments in virtually all sectors of the economy, both private and public. The topics covered included the structure of worker representation, the extent of specialist personnel management, the scope and levels of collective bargaining, consultative arrangements, formal industrial relations procedures and industrial conflict.

The Survey provides, on a number of topical issues, systematic evidence about workplace practices in Britain that has never before been available. Examples include picketing, industrial action other than strikes, the use of ballots for shop steward elections, disclosure of information to employee representatives, some details of closed shop arrangements and the relationship between pay levels and trade union organisation.

The Survey was funded jointly by the Department of Employment, the Policy Studies Institute (through a grant from the Leverhulme Trust) and the Social Science Research Council and the first major publication from it is jointly authored by researchers from the DE and PSI. Summary articles are to appear in the *Employment Gazette* and a volume of statistical tables, complementing the 150 which appear in the book, is to be published by PSI. The data have been deposited, in a form which preserves the anonymity of respondents, at the SSRC Data Archive for secondary analysis.

#### Reference

*Workplace Industrial Relations in Britain*, by W W Daniel and Neil Millward, Heinemann Educational Books, London, June 1983 (Price to be announced)

#### **Unemployment figures for local authority districts**

Last November the Department of Employment introduced a new method of measuring unemployment, using the records of claimants at Unemployment Benefit Offices. Previously, it was only possible to produce unemployment data for Department of

Employment job centre areas but, as a postcode is included with each claimant record, analyses can now be produced for any area defined by postcodes.

In the next few months the Department of Employment will be making available analyses of unemployment for postcode sectors, and similar data for small specified areas such as local authority wards may follow. In the meantime, the Department of the Environment needed a count of total unemployment in each local authority district, and this has been produced for December 1982. As much interest has been shown in this analysis, the results will be published in *British business* in March. The next month to be analysed will be May 1983.

The county and regional totals produced from the district counts are slightly different from those published in *Employment Gazette*, because of the different methods used to allocate records to an area. The Gazette figures are based on postcode sector approximations to job centre areas, which are then grouped to provide county totals. The district analysis uses the direct relationship between postcodes and local authority districts for the computerised records, but approximates for the 13 per cent remaining.

It should be noted that the analyses consist of numbers of unemployed. They cannot be used to calculate rates of unemployment (i.e. the unemployed as a proportion of those in work and seeking work) comparable with those published by the Department of Employment for Travel to Work Areas.

Further information on the figures for local authority districts may be obtained from the Department of the Environment, Room P2/145, Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB, telephone 01-212 5234: for information on the proposed Department of Employment analyses for small areas, contact the Department of Employment, Room 434, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, telephone 01-213 4135.

#### References

*British business* (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.10 net)

*Employment Gazette* (HMSO monthly) (Price £2.35 net)

## AGRICULTURE

### Annual Review of Agriculture 1983

The White Paper *Annual Review of Agriculture 1983* (Cmnd 8804) published on 22 February sets out the data considered during the Annual Review of the economic conditions and prospects of the United Kingdom agricultural industry. It includes summary tables of agricultural census results for recent years, tables on the supplies of the major agricultural commodities and the economic account for UK agriculture for the period 1978 to 1982.

A more detailed presentation of the economic account is available in the booklet *Departmental Net Income Calculation* which is obtainable from Statistics Division 1, MAFF, Room 583, Great Westminster House, SW1 (01-216-7574). This covers the years 1973 to 1982.

#### Reference

*Annual Review of Agriculture 1983* (Cmnd. 8804) (HMSO) (Price £5.85 net)

### Agriculture statistics

*Agriculture Statistics United Kingdom 1980 and 1981* were published by HMSO on 24 January 1983 for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, price £11.25 net.

### Agricultural censuses and surveys

#### *The June 1982 agricultural census*

- (i) The final results of this census for England were published in Statistical Information Notice STATS No. 35/83 on 4 February 1983.
- (ii) The final results for the United Kingdom were published in Statistical Information Notice STATS No. 86/83 on 29 March 1983.
- (iii) The county and regional results for England and Wales were published in February.

#### *October 1982 vegetable and flower census*

- (i) The results of the 1982 census in England and Wales were published in Statistical Information Notice STATS No. 37/83 on 7 February 1983.
- (ii) The county and regional results for England and Wales were published in February.

#### *The December 1982 agricultural census*

Provisional results for the United Kingdom and final results for England were published in Press Notice STATS No. 59 on 1 March 1983.

### *Production of canned and bottled fruit and canned vegetables in the United Kingdom*

Results of the Third Quarter 1982 Survey were published in Statistical Information Notice STATS 56/83 on 28 February 1983.

#### *Potato crisps and snack foods*

Results of the Fourth Quarter 1982 Survey were published in Statistical Information Notice STATS 62/83 on 4 March 1983.

### Provisional results of the Scottish December 1982 agricultural census

The provisional results of the December 1982 Scottish Agricultural Census were published as a Scottish Office Press Notice on 28 January 1983 (Press Notice number 95/83).

## Revised constant price indices for agricultural production in Northern Ireland

Each year indices of gross output, gross input, gross product and net product (gross product is gross output minus gross input, while net product is gross product minus an allowance for depreciation) in constant (1975) prices are published in the *Statistical Review of Agriculture in Northern Ireland*. Since price effects have been removed, the indices may be regarded as indicators of changes in the *volume* of output, inputs and gross and net product. Care needs to be taken in interpreting constant price indices as they are sensitive to the choice of 'base' year. Prices in the base year are used to 'weight' quantities of outputs and inputs. A different combination of prices (i.e. a different base year) could alter trends in the indices. For the 1983 Annual Review of Agriculture a revision was made to the methodology used in compiling the index of gross output. This involved substituting total carcase weights for livestock numbers in measuring the physical output of cattle, sheep and pigs. The method formerly used meant that the index under-estimated volume changes in years in which carcase weights rose, and over-estimated volume in years in which average carcase weights fell. Also since an *implied* output price index may be derived by dividing gross output at current prices by the constant price estimate for each year, the basis on which the latter was formerly compiled meant that price changes were being over- or under-estimated inversely to the errors in volume change estimation.

A related problem remains with the gross input index as it is not possible, with existing information, to estimate the carcase weight equivalent of imported livestock which form a significant element in the industry's input bill. Livestock numbers thus continue to be used for this index.

The revised index of gross output at constant prices together with the gross input index and the consequently revised gross and net product indices are given in the table below along with the series on the 'old' basis. It can be seen that the change to using carcase weights does not alter the direction in which the gross output index moves in most years, but it does significantly affect the magnitude of these movements. There is a steeper fall in the 'new' index from 1971 to 1975 since dressed carcase weights of cattle dropped significantly in 1974 and 1975 when low returns for beef led farmers to market large numbers of unfinished cattle in the expectation of further price falls. In the period after 1975 the 'new' index reflects not only the relatively depressed volume of output in the base year but also the upward trend in average dressed carcase weights for cattle since 1975.

With only minor, non-methodological, revisions to the gross input index, changes in the 'new' indices of gross and net product, as compared with the 'old', are mostly a consequence of the introduction of the 'new' gross output index. However revisions to the estimates of depreciation at constant prices for the years 1978 to 1981 have affected the net product index.

The 'new' gross product index is now higher in relation to its base for each year of the period 1971-1981 but in only one year (1978) does the direction of the change in the index alter. The main feature of the 'new' series of gross and net product indices is that the estimates for 1980 and 1981 are now significantly above those for the early 1970s. This is simply because the *volume* of gross output in 1980 and 1981 is now estimated to be higher relative to the early 1970s, while the estimates of gross input, which fell steeply in 1980 and 1981, were revised only slightly. In other words,

Indices, at constant 1975 prices, of the gross output, gross input, gross and net product of Northern Ireland agriculture, before and after methodological changes introduced in 1982

Year	'Old' Series (1975 = 100)				'New' Series <sup>1</sup> (1975 = 100)			
	Gross Output	Gross Input	Gross Product	Net Product	Gross Output	Gross Input	Gross Product	Net Product
1971	118	124	104	107	122	124	118	126
1972	109	118	91	89	113	117	104	107
1973	103	111	89	86	107	110	99	101
1974	105	102	110	115	107	102	116	124
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	95	105	75	62	97	105	81	70
1977	105	108	100	94	110	109	113	112
1978	108	117	90	79	118	117	119	120
1979	105	116	84	69	115	118	109	106
1980	110	111	106	97	119	111	135	138
1981	106	105	108	99	118	104	147	154

1. There are some minor revisions apart from the methodological change. These account for the slightly amended Gross Input index.

the differences between the volumes of output and input are greater when the new methodology is used.

In 1983, as part of a general re-basing of the major U.K. economic statistical series, the base year for these indices will change to 1980.

#### Reference

*Statistical Review of Agriculture in Northern Ireland*, available free of charge from the Economics and Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3SB.

### Basic horticultural statistics for the United Kingdom 1973-83

The latest edition of this annual publication became available in April. It contains the usual ten year run of estimates of the area, yield, production and output value of a wide range of horticultural crops grown in the United Kingdom. Included for the first time this year is information on the movement of stocks to intervention. Copies are available free of charge from:

Mr. J. Fewings  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Stats 1B  
Room 500A  
Great Westminster House  
Horseferry Road  
London SW1P 2AE.  
Tel: 01-216-7304.

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

### Business Monitors – Annual Census of Production 1981

Readers of *Statistical News* are made aware of the results of the 1981 Census of Production as the Business Monitors become available. A list of the first of these Monitors to be published is given below.

Business Monitor Number	Description	Standard Industrial Classification 1980 Group Heading
PA 222	Steel tubes	222
PA 224	Non-ferrous metals industry	224
PA 241	Structural clay products	241
PA 242	Cement, lime and plaster	242
PA 247	Glass and glassware	247
PA 248	Refractory and ceramic goods	248
PA 260	Production of man-made fibres	260
PA 324	Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries, process engineering contractors	324
PA 326	Mechanical power transmission equipment	326
PA 329	Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329
PA 347	Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment	347
PA 351	Motor vehicles and their engines	351
PA 353	Motor vehicle parts	353
PA 362	Railway and tramway vehicles	362
PA 420	Sugar and sugar by-products	420

Business Monitor Number	Description	Standard Industrial Classification 1980 Group Heading
PA 426	Wines, cider and perry	426
PA 433	Throwing, texturing, etc., of continuous filament yarn	433
PA 435	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435
PA 439	Miscellaneous textiles	439
PA 466	Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms	466
PA 481	Rubber products	481
PA 492	Musical instruments	492

Copies of these Business Monitors are available on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 276, LONDON SW8 5DT (Telephone 01-622-3316) or through any Government Bookshop. They are not, however, included in the global subscription arrangements of the Business Monitor Series.

Further information on the PA series of Business Monitors and Censuses generally can be obtained from:

Mr. C. Lerway  
Business Statistics Office  
Cardiff Road  
NEWPORT  
Gwent  
NPT 1XG  
Telephone: Newport 56111 (STD Code 0633) Ext 2455

### Business Monitor PA1002.1

Business Monitor *PA1002.1 1979 Census of Production and Purchases Inquiry. Analysis of production industries by Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980* was published by HMSO on 23 March 1983 for the Business Statistics Office, Department of Industry, price £21.00 net.

The monitor shows data at four digit activity heading level of the 1980 classification with additional division, two digit class and three digit group level totals on certain tables. Also included are results of the 1979 purchases inquiry, these results are at four digit activity heading level.

### Annual inquiry into non-ferrous foundries

A new inquiry to obtain statistical information about the non-ferrous foundries industry has been approved. The inquiry will obtain data on the production of castings by type of process and by end use, and is needed to enable the Government to give proper consideration to the industry's problems.

This first inquiry, which covers all non-ferrous foundries including those attached to establishments classified to another industry will approach about 800 foundries, including the small ones. The inquiry is thus intended as a benchmark survey from which infor-

mation about the size structure of the non-ferrous foundries industry will also be obtained.

The inquiry was planned in consultation with the Foundries Economic Development Committee, the Lead and Zinc Development Association, the Association of Bronze and Brass Founders and the Light Metal Founders Association. It is to be conducted by the Business Statistics Office, under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, in respect of the calendar year 1982. The results of the inquiry are expected to be published in *British business* towards the end of 1983.

#### Reference

*British business* (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.10 net)

### Commercial and industrial floorspace statistics

The eleventh issue in the series of booklets by the Department of the Environment on commercial and industrial floorspace statistics was published in March 1983.

Inland Revenue Valuation Offices carried out a census of floorspace in the major commercial and industrial uses as at 1 April 1967 and 1 April 1974. Subsequent updating exercises are also undertaken by them annually. This booklet contains the information about the floorspace changes since 1979. There is a statistical summary; tables showing, by region, county and district, floorspace at 1 April 1982, and by region only floorspace changes 1979-1982 and new and demolished floorspace 1979-1982; a guide to floorspace statistics and three appendices.

Central government office figures are no longer available for inclusion in this publication.

Welsh figures are no longer included in the tables but can be obtained on request from: Economic and Statistical Services Division, Welsh Office, New Crown Building, Cathay's Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ. Telephone: 0222 825051 (5052).

Issues 8 to 10 are still available (see references). Information for earlier years and more detailed tabulations for all years, down to district level can be purchased from: Statistics Planning, Population and General Division, Department of the Environment, Room S14/10, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB. Telephone: 01-212 8473.

#### References

*Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics No. 11-England 1979-1982* (HMSO 1983) (Price £4.40 net)

*Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics No. 8-England and Wales 1976-1979* (HMSO 1980) (Price £4.50 net)

*Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics No. 9-England 1977-1980* (HMSO 1981) (Price £5.60 net)

*Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics No. 10-England 1978-1981* (HMSO 1982) (Price £4.00 net)

### Births and deaths of firms in the United Kingdom, 1980 to 1982

A series of articles published in *British business* during 1982 described the use of information on the numbers of traders registering and deregistering for VAT to derive estimates of the numbers of births and deaths of firms in the United Kingdom.

In the latest article, publication of provisional 1982 figures has been brought forward to meet the continued high level of interest expressed in the estimates of births and deaths of firms. This is by way of an experiment and while it is expected that the figures are a reliable indicator of the true position, only time will tell how successful the Department has been in making available the figures so soon after the period to which they relate.

Contrary to usual practice, provisional 1981 figures have not been revised. This is because of other priorities and, since the overall 1981 position is not expected to alter materially, it was felt best not to let it delay the publication of the provisional 1982 figures.

Estimates will, of course be revised as and when necessary.

Previous articles were covered in *Statistical News* 56.29, 57.26, 58.32 and 59.45.

Inquiries comments and views, but not requests for copies of the article, should be addressed to:

Mr A. Ganguly  
Statistician  
Small Firms Division  
Room 226  
Ashdown House  
123 Victoria Street  
London  
SW1E 6RB

#### Reference

*British business* 8 April 1983 (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.10 net)

## TRANSPORT

### National Travel Survey

The *National Travel Survey 1978/9 report* was published in May. The survey of 15,000 households collected details of journeys over a seven day period for each individual in the household, together with household and individual characteristics. The publication covers:

- trends 1965 to 1978/9 with selected tables for the four National Travel Surveys
- chapters on each journey purpose in 1978/9
- chapters on car use and accessibility of shops and other facilities, in 1978/9

- d. technical appendices describing the methodology of the survey and the coverage and definitions used in the four surveys held so far.

The publication gives a general introduction to those unfamiliar with the travel patterns of private households in Great Britain, and also considerable technical detail for those who wish to use it as a reference document when more detailed analyses of National Travel Survey data are carried out. Further details about the service the Department of Transport can provide to those who wish to run further analyses of the National Travel Survey can be obtained from Room B248, Romney House, 43 Marsham Street, London, SW1, Tel: 01-212 3762.

Detailed planning of the next National Travel Survey, to be held in 1985/6, has now begun.

#### Reference

*National Travel Survey: 1978/9 report* (HMSO May 1983) (Price £13.95 net)

### Road accidents by region

In April, the Department of Transport launched its new publication *Road Accident Statistics for English Regions* (RASER). The book contains seven tables, enabling current trends in each English region to be compared with the national picture, and with Welsh and Scottish totals.

At the local level, traffic engineers and road safety officers are more concerned with the prevention of accidents than with the resultant casualties. They are particularly interested in the location of accident 'black spots' and the comparison of accident rates at different types of site. Casualties are dealt with in much detail in the annual publication *Road Accidents in Great Britain*, though with little local detail.

Much of the data are therefore presented in the form of rates – per length of road, per registered vehicle or per person – as seems appropriate. Within each region summary statistics are given for each county and for certain main roads within each county.

A list of contents follows:

The Tables are:

1. Casualties for 1979, 1980 and 1981 by severity and region with an average for the three years and an average rate per 100,000 population.
2. Accidents by severity, region and per 10,000 vehicles licensed for 1979, 1980 and 1981.
3. Accidents per 100 kilometres of motorway and A(M) and A roads by severity, in each region for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981.
4. Accidents per 100 kilometres of road using an average for the three years: by region and severity for motorway, A(M), A and other roads in built-up and non built-up areas.

5. Accidents: by county within region for each year on motorways and A(M) roads, A roads and other roads by severity.
6. Accidents per 100 kilometres of road, using the three year average: by county within each region, by road class and severity.
7. Accidents on motorways, A(M) and selected A roads for each county: by severity showing percentage involving pedestrians, those occurring at road junctions, in built-up areas, in the dark or in wet road conditions.

Charts show regional comparisons of:

1. Casualties per 100,000 population, using three year average.
2. Child and adult casualties per 100,000 population, using the three year average.
3. Comparisons between regions, in index form, of the trend in casualties and/or accidents from 1976.
4. Accidents per 10,000 vehicles licensed, using three year average.
5. Accidents per 100 kilometres of road for motorways and A(M) roads and A roads, using three year average.

#### Reference

*Road Accident Statistics for English Regions*, available from STCG 4, DOE/DTp, Room B242, Romney House, 43 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3PY (Price £4.00 net)

## PRICES

### Rebasing the wholesale price index

In August this year the wholesale price index will be switched from its current 1974 base, but with 1975 = 100, to a new 1979 base with 1980 = 100. At the same time the title of the index will be amended to Producer Price Index (PPI) and the 1980 version of the Standard Industrial Classification will be adopted.

An article appearing in *British business* on 15 April 1983 explains these changes and gives details of the industry and commodity groups for which it is intended to publish indices after rebasing. It should be emphasized that there will be no changes to the general methodology of the index, which is set out in detail in *Wholesale price index: Principles and procedures*.

#### References

*British business*, 15 April 1983 (HMSO) (Price £1.10 net)

*Wholesale price index: Principles and procedures*, Studies in Official Statistics No 32 (HMSO 1980) (Price £5.60 net).

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

### Rebasing and reclassification of the national accounts and the index of industrial production

The national accounts of the United Kingdom and the index of industrial production will be rebased this year on the year 1980. Early short-cut calculations suggest that the effect of rebasing on the estimated movements in real GDP in recent years will be small.

The rebased estimates will be published in September. At the same time the following changes will be made:

- All analyses by industry will be reclassified according to the 1980 revision of the Standard Industrial Classification instead of the 1968 version.
- The classification used in the national accounts for analysing consumers' expenditure will also be revised.
- The index of industrial production will measure output more closely than the present index, which uses a mix of sales and production indicators.
- The monthly index of industrial production (though not the quarterly) will exclude the construction industry, for which there are no monthly data.

Two articles describing the rebasing and the other changes were published in the March 1983 issue of *Economic Trends*. The revised Standard Industrial Classification was described in an article in the November 1979 issue of *Statistical News*, and there is a further article about it in the March 1983 issue of *Economic Trends*.

#### References

- 'Revision of the Standard Industrial Classification' by R. A. Bowditch. *Statistical News* 47.1, November 1979 (HMSO)
- 'Rebasing and reclassifying the national accounts: the reasons and the likely effects' by M. J. G. Lockyer, 'Index of industrial production—rebasement and reclassification' by John Perry and 'Introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification'. *Economic Trends* No 353, March 1983 (HMSO) (Price £10.75 net)
- Standard Industrial Classification, revised 1980* (HMSO 1979) (Price £2.50 net)

## HOME FINANCE

### The Government's Expenditure Plans 1983-84 to 1985-86

The annual *White Paper on the Government's expenditure plans* (Cmnd 8789) was published on 2 February 1983 in two volumes.

Volume One has tables and charts showing planned expenditure, at aggregate level, by programme, economic category and spending authority. The main changes in planned expenditure since the previous White Paper (Cmnd 8494) are summarised by programme and economic category. Capital expenditure

on construction work and public expenditure in cost terms by programme are also shown.

Volume Two contains Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the White Paper. Part 2 sets out the individual programmes and includes text highlighting the important features in each area.

Part 3 deals with the nationalised industries' capital requirements and financing. Figures are given for each industry and the total external financing limits for each industry in 1983-84 are shown.

Part 4 contains additional analyses commencing with a functional analysis of United Kingdom public expenditure and then going on to capital expenditure in the planning total, debt interest and, public expenditure by main programme and spending authority (distinguishing current and capital expenditure) in 1983-84. There follows a summary of differences from the previous White Paper by programme in 1983-84. Special sales of assets are then itemised for 1980-81 and 1981-82 and Part 4 is then concluded with a list of direct tax allowances and reliefs showing the estimated cost of each item for 1982-83.

Part 5 consists of explanatory and technical notes and includes changes in definition and classification since publication of the previous White Paper.

#### References

- The Government's Expenditure Plans 1982-83 to 1984-85* (Cmnd 8494) (HMSO March 1982) (Vol I Price £4.15 net, Vol II Price £7.45 net)
- The Government's Expenditure Plans 1983-84 to 1985-86* (Cmnd 8789) (HMSO February 1983) (Vol I Price £5.10 net, Vol II Price £9.75 net)

### Financial statement and budget report 1983-84

The *Financial Statement and Budget Report 1983-84* (FSBR) was published on 18 March 1983.

Part 1 'The Budget Proposals' summarises the tax proposals and public expenditure measures in the Budget and includes a table showing the estimated direct effects of the proposed tax changes on public sector transactions.

Part 2 'Medium-term Financial Strategy' commences with a brief account of recent financial conditions and a summary of monetary policy. This part then proceeds to the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) showing it as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) from 1970-71 to 1981-82 and projected up to 1985-86. General government expenditure, receipts and the PSBR are then shown from 1981-82 and are also projected up to 1985-86. A comparison with the 1982 revenue and expenditure projections is also shown.

Part 3 'The Economy: Recent Developments and Prospects to mid-1984' deals with: the world economy; exchange rates, trade, relative prices and costs; inflation; demand and activity; employment, productivity and profitability; forecast and outturn (compared with the main elements of the forecast in the 1982 FSBR);



and the short-term economic prospects of the United Kingdom. A table shows forecasts of expenditure, imports and GDP (at constant 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted) up to the first half of 1984.

Part 4 'The Budget Proposals in Detail' describes the Inland Revenue proposals and those for Customs and Excise, Vehicle Excise Duty, the National Insurance Surcharge and, the expenditure measures in the Budget. The direct effects of the proposed changes in taxation are shown in detail in a table at the end of this part.

Part 5 'Public Sector Transactions' provides further information on transactions of the public sector in 1982-83 and 1983-84. The data shown elaborate the rounded and summary figures for those years shown in Parts 2 and 3. The forecasts incorporate the effects of the Budget measures. The basis of the tables and the relationship between them is outlined.

#### References

- Financial Statement and Budget Report 1982-83* (HMSO March 1982) (Price £4.30 net)  
*Financial Statement and Budget Report 1983-84* (HMSO March 1983) (Price £4.70 net)

#### Financial Statistics

The 1983 edition of *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook* was published in April. An up-to-date *Handbook* is an invaluable aid to interpreting and understanding *Financial Statistics*. The latest edition includes definitions and descriptions of the data series, and methods of compilation. It includes among other items an exposition of the relationship between the current monetary aggregates, and in particular describes M2, the measure of private sector transactions balances introduced in last June's issue of the Bank of England *Quarterly Bulletin* and included in *Financial Statistics* from September.

A feature of *Financial Statistics* over the last few months has been the increasing number of tables produced directly by computer. Currently about half of the publication is produced in this way. The remaining tables will be computerised over the next year. Apart from publication economies this will make it possible to make available a much wider selection of series in computer output form than has previously been possible from the Financial Statistics Data Service. Each series in a computer produced table has been allotted a four letter identifier which can be used to access the series on the CSO Databank. This database service, which is being operated by 'SIA' on behalf of the CSO will replace the Financial Statistics Data Service. For more information see the Supplementary Information section of the latest edition of *Financial Statistics*.

#### References

- Financial Statistics* (HMSO, monthly) (Price £8.25 net)  
*Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook* (HMSO, April 1983) (Price £8.25 net)  
*Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* (June 1982) (Price £5.00)  
CSO Databank (rates on application to SIA see page 61.33)

#### Assets and liabilities of finance houses and other consumer credit granting companies

The Department of Trade quarterly statistics on the assets and liabilities of finance houses and other consumer credit granting companies have now been rebased on the results of the 1976 benchmark inquiry to consumer credit grantors. The rebased statistics cover all assets and liabilities of these companies following the introduction of a new statistical return at the beginning of 1982 but full information is only available annually up to the end of 1981.

The figures from 1976 to the end of 1981 include all finance houses, check traders, moneylenders and other specialist consumer credit grantors which are companies with head offices in Great Britain. They exclude retailers, recognised banks, companies which grant credit to other companies only, building societies and insurance companies. There is a break in the series between 1981 and 1982 when some companies became licensed deposit takers under the Banking Act 1979 and were treated for statistical purposes as part of the monetary sector and therefore were excluded from this inquiry from the beginning of 1982.

The rebased statistics have been published in Business Monitor *SDQ7* and are also shown in table 7.2 of *Financial Statistics*.

#### References

- Business Monitor *M13*, 1976 Consumer Credit Grantors (HMSO 1978) (Price £1.75 net)  
Business Monitor *SDQ7 Assets and liabilities of finance houses and other consumer credit companies* (HMSO Quarterly) (Annual subscription £7.30)  
*Financial Statistics* (HMSO monthly) (Price £8.25 net).

#### HM Customs and Excise annual report

The 73rd Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs and Excise for the year ended March 31, 1982 was published on 25 March 1983. The Report is in two parts. Part I reviews the activities of the department over the year ended 31 March 1982 and also records changes in rates of duty or tax which have occurred since then. Part II contains descriptions and statistics of the revenues collected. There are also appendices containing a brief description of non-revenue functions, details of the legal side of the work, a list of new statutory instruments which affect the department's work, and a bibliography of information available about the department's activities.

#### Reference

- 73rd Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs and Excise for the year ended March 31, 1982 (Cmnd 8826) (HMSO March 1983) (Price £7.30 net)

### Scottish local government financial statistics

*Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics 1979-80*, the third in the series, was published on 24 February 1983. The publication accords with the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 and deals with transactions of local authorities and joint boards and committees as defined in the 1973 Act. Service summaries of net revenue expenditure and of capital expenditure, outstanding debt per head, rates, rate income and rateable values are shown by Scottish Regional and Islands areas.

#### Reference

*Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics 1979-80* (HMSO February 1983)  
(Price £6.25 net)

### Review of banking statistics

An article in the Bank of England's March 1983 *Quarterly Bulletin* describes the review of banking statistics that the Bank has recently concluded following discussions with government departments and the British Bankers' Association. In deciding what information shall be collected, the Bank has sought to strike a careful balance between the needs of users and the burdens on the banks who provide it. The changes that have been made are described in the article. Some have resulted from changes in the system of monetary control, others reflect developments in banking supervision and the need for improved reporting of international business, while others have been stimulated by the growth of new areas of the banks' business.

The Bank's Quarterly Bulletin (at £6.00 per copy) may be obtained from the address given below.

### The composition of company boards in 1982

An article in the Bank of England's March 1983 *Quarterly Bulletin* discusses the role of the non-executive director; the contribution that these directors can make to company management is increasingly being recognised. The article reports the results of a recent survey by the Bank of the 1,000 largest industrial companies, to establish whether the number of non-executive directors has changed since previous surveys in 1976 and 1979. It finds that the proportion of companies with non-executive directors has grown, and particularly the number with three or more on their board. Larger companies, and listed ones, appear to have the highest proportion of non-executive directors.

The Bank's Quarterly Bulletin (at £6.00 per copy) may be obtained from:

Bulletin Group  
Economics Division  
Bank of England  
Threadneedle Street  
London EC2R 8AH

### Company reorganisation

The Bank of England has published an occasional paper *Company reorganisation: a comparison of practice in the United States and the United Kingdom*. The paper, prepared by the Bank's Industrial Finance Division, describes the essential features of the US Chapter 11 procedures for dealing with insolvent companies, and discusses their possible relevance to the United Kingdom. It concludes that there is no *prima facie* reason why Chapter 11 should be more effective than the United Kingdom receivership system in preserving viable business assets. There may be benefits to shareholders and unsecured creditors in the Chapter 11 approach, but these need to be set against the impairment of the interests of secured bank creditors who might therefore be less inclined to lend and perhaps precipitate failure at an earlier stage.

The paper is available from:

Bulletin Group  
Economics Division  
Bank of England  
Threadneedle Street  
London EC2R 8AH

## OVERSEAS TRADE AND FINANCE

### Overseas aid

*British Aid Statistics 1977-1981* was published in March 1983. *British Aid Statistics* is produced annually to show in some detail flows of UK overseas aid for economic and social development. This volume contains information for 1981 together with some comparative data for the preceding four years. The layout of this year's volume is unchanged from last year. However, technical co-operation expenditure has been re-classified into more meaningful headings (Table 13) and there have been further revisions to the figures of private export credits. This year, for the first time, the publication has been produced by Overseas Development Administration (ODA) Office Services from tables prepared directly from ODA Statistics Division's computer database.

These statistics are derived almost entirely from the administration and monitoring of the United Kingdom Aid Programme for which the ODA is responsible. For accounting purposes this Programme uses the financial year ending 31 March but in this volume all figures have been reclassified on a calendar year basis.

#### Reference

*British Aid Statistics 1977-1981* (Price £5.00 net) may be obtained from:  
The Library  
Overseas Development Administration  
Eland House  
Stag Place  
London SW1E 5DH  
Telephone: 01-213 4947

### **International banking**

The Bank of England's March 1983 *Quarterly Bulletin* includes an article describing international banking markets in 1982, the second of an annual series. It outlines the main events forming the backdrop to international banking activity: the world economy remained weak although payments imbalances narrowed somewhat; high interest rates and weak commodity (particularly oil) prices exacerbated the debt service problems of some developing countries, leading to debt rescheduling and a reassessment of risks associated with sovereign borrowers; and there were some failures among large financial and corporate borrowers. All this created a more cautious attitude towards international lending.

In aggregate, bank lending grew at a slower rate in nominal terms and was concentrated increasingly on developed countries. Lending to non-oil developing countries fell in the second half of the year and spreads on lending rose. The United States was the largest provider of new funds to the international banking market while oil exporters continued to draw down their deposits as their surplus was eliminated. The share of business placed in the United States increased rapidly with the establishment of International Banking Facilities, although London remained the largest centre.

The *Bulletin* also reprints two recent speeches on the same theme. The Governor's annual speech to the Overseas Bankers Club, entitled 'International banking in turbulent times: some lessons from recent experience' reviews events over the last six months on the international banking scene. He notes that the most important and heartening aspect of the response to the recent debt problems has been the way borrowers, the IMF, governments, central banks and commercial banks have quickly and informally concerted arrangements for mobilising assistance. After assessing the role of each of these participants the Governor observes that, in responding to these critical situations, changes have occurred in international banking practices: some will prove temporary responses; others offer lessons of lasting value.

In another speech, Mr W. P. Cooke, Head of Banking Supervision at the Bank, addresses the question of reconciling a supervisor's concern for sound banking practice with the wider regard a central bank must have for a strong international financial system. He argues that if the present problems are faced with a sturdy realism no significant erosion of prudential standards need occur. But the banking system must retain the confidence of those who use it, and confidence in itself. Good information flows about markets and risks will help it to make the broadly based judgments that are needed.

The Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* (at £6.00 per copy) may be obtained from:

Bulletin Group  
Economics Division  
Bank of England  
Threadneedle Street  
London  
EC2R 8AH

### **Concentration and foreign trade**

This study by M. A. Utton and A. D. Morgan, analyses the relationships between foreign trade and industrial structure. One aspect covered is the effect of imports and exports on seller concentration in the United Kingdom. The analysis shows that imports have played an increasing part in modifying the level of domestic concentration for many products. In others which do not operate under an import constraint, an examination of a number of official reports from bodies like the Monopolies and Mergers Commission suggests that in a majority of cases the firms nevertheless produce a satisfactory performance.

Another aspect concerns those structural features of the market that may have a special influence on export and import performance. There is evidence, for example, that the coincidence of high concentration and an above average presence of multinational enterprises may have an important effect on trade performance. When the study is broadened to consider trade performance relative to other European Community countries, however, a central conclusion is that there is no general presumption that high concentration and very large firm size will yield an improvement.

The study ends with a discussion of a number of policy issues raised in the course of the analysis and with some suggestions for integrating data on domestic production and foreign trade.

#### **Reference**

*Concentration and Foreign Trade* (Cambridge University Press April 1983) (Price £13.50 net)

## **ENVIRONMENT**

### **Environmental pollution**

This latest edition of the *Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics* was published by HMSO, for the Department of the Environment, on 1 March 1983.

This edition updates the information published in the previous issue on the main trends in environmental pollution. It also includes information on water supply and use and on fish catches. Chapters cover air pollution, freshwater pollution, marine pollution, radio-

activity, noise, waste and derelict land. Separate chapters update the series on water supply and use and on fish catches which were included in previous issues.

Sets of 'additional tables' are available from the Department separately and details of these are given in the Digest. This publication package is intended to provide understandable statistics on broad trends in the main publication, whilst allowing users with an interest in particular areas to purchase sets of more detailed tables.

#### Reference

*Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics No 5 1982* (HMSO March 1983) (Price £6.95 net)

#### Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration

The *16th Annual Report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration* was published on 30 March 1983. The first three Chapters deal with injustices remedied, review the year's work and give a brief account of contacts with other Ombudsmen. Chapter IV 'Statistics' has figures of rejected cases, complaints partly or wholly justified and a summary of main statistics for 1982. Appendix 'A' contains a rather more detailed analysis showing workload, cases rejected and investigations discontinued, cases investigated to conclusion and results, all by department against whom the complaint was made.

#### Reference

*Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Third Report for Session 1982-83. Annual Report for 1982* (HMSO March 1983) (Price £3.10 net)

## PUBLICATIONS

### Scottish Abstract of Statistics

The twelfth issue of the annual *Scottish Abstract*, prepared by the Scottish Office, was published in March. The coverage of the Abstract remains the same as in the eleventh issue.

There are three new or extensively revised tables in this issue - 6.5 Selected combination of crime and offence; 6.7 Persons against whom a charge was proved, by age and sex and 6.8 Persons against whom a charge was proved, by penalty imposed. The following tables have been deleted (table numbers refer to the eleventh issue): 6.16 The number of applications for new licences for the sale of alcoholic drink, by result 1972-1980; 6.17 The number of regular extensions of permitted hours granted to licence holders, by period of extension 1980; 9.12 Unemployed by industry; 12.20 Coke: Production, etc.; 15.13 Inland Revenue taxes.

#### Reference

*Scottish Abstract of Statistics No. 12 1983* (HMSO Edinburgh March 1983) (Price £22.00 net)

### Economic Trends Annual Supplement No. 8

The following amendments should be made to the 1983 edition published in January 1983:

#### Page 122 Measures of UK trade competitiveness

First column *Relative export prices*

Delete years and quarters from 1963 to 1969 and insert

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Y	105.3	105.3	108.2	111.0	109.7	103.3	102.7
1	104.0	104.9	107.1	111.3	110.8	100.7	103.8
2	104.6	105.4	108.3	110.4	111.1	103.4	103.4
3	106.1	105.6	108.4	111.5	111.6	104.7	103.0
4	106.4	105.3	109.0	110.8	105.2	104.4	100.4

#### Reference

*Economic Trends Annual Supplement No. 8-1983 Edition* (HMSO January 1983) (Price £11.50 net)

### Greater London statistics

The 1979 and 80 volume of the *Annual Abstract of Greater London Statistics* is now available. It has been compiled in the Director General's Department of the Greater London Council (GLC).

There are twelve sections in the volume covering Elections, and weather; Population and vital statistics; Economic activities; Land; Transport and communications; Health and social services; Education; Housing; Environmental services; Protective services, and licensing and regulative functions; Cultural and amenity services; and Local government finance. A detailed introduction and notes and a general index is also included.

#### Reference

*1979 and 80 Annual Abstract of Greater London Statistics* (Volume 15) (GLC 1982) (Price £13.00 in UK only)

### National Institute Economic Review

Three articles appeared in the latest issue of the *National Institute Economic Review*. The first of these 'Public Sector Borrowing' by A. J. C. Britton, which is concerned with the appropriate size of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement begins by recognising that governments cannot borrow without limit for an indefinite period, and that the appropriate size of the national debt must depend on taxable capacity. The relation of government borrowing to interest rates, inflation, and to the level of activity is briefly outlined. The article then describes the recent history of the debt. There is also some discussion of the feasibility of financing alternative reflationary measures.

The second article 'Income in work and when unemployed: some problems in calculating replacement ratios' by C. Trinder, examines some of the problems involved in calculating replacement ratios and explores the sensitivity of the results to the assumptions adopted.

It concludes that time series estimates of relative incomes in and out of work give different answers depending on the benefits received, family composition, housing costs and the allowance made for work expenses. Most unemployed people receive much less in social security benefits than employees get in earnings. Substantial numbers of those without work receive £25 a week or less, but only a small minority of earners take home as little as that.

The third article 'Re-estimation of the National Institute model' is by Simon Brooks and Brian Henry. This article outlines the main features of a recent re-estimation exercise on the National Institute model. It provides a short account of the changes made to the linkages between the monetary and real sectors, and describes the new equations used for wages, the exchange rate, employment, stockbuilding, investment, imports and exports, and the monetary sector. Simulation results presented are for changes in government expenditures, in direct and indirect taxes, in short term interest rates and for a devaluation.

#### Reference

*National Institute Economic Review* No. 103 available from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HE (Price £7.50 net)

#### International publications

The following have recently been published and are available from HMSO:

##### United Nations

###### Economic Commission for Europe

*Annual Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe 1981*, price £7.65 net.

*Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe 1981*, price £9.90 net.

*Market trends for chemical products 1975-1980 and prospects to 1990*. Volume II Statistical annex, price £17.10 net.

###### Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Statistical Papers, Series M No. 52, Rev 1, *International Trade Statistics Concepts and Definitions*, price £5.25 net.

*Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 1980 Edition*, Volume 1 *General Industrial Statistics*, price £36.00 net. Volume II *Commodity Production Data 1971-1980*, price £36.00 net.

###### International Narcotics Control Board

*Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1983*, price £10.80 net.

*Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1981*, price £9.60 net.

*Statistics on Psychotropic Substances for 1981* price £8.00 net.

##### Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

*FAO Trade Yearbook*, Volume 35, 1981, price £12.60 net.

##### Statistical Office of the European Communities.

*Earnings in Agriculture 1980*, price £4.30 net.

*The Handicapped and their Employment*, Statistical Study of the situation in the Member States 1983, price £3.70 net.

*National Accounts ESA, Detailed tables by branch 1970-1980*, price £10.40 net.

*Iron and Steel Yearbook 1982*, price £12.50 net.

*Regional Accounts ESA, Detailed tables by branch 1983*, price £6.10 net.

*Industrial Short-Term Trends: Supplement - 1982, Indices of the Number of Employees and Manual Workers, Wages and Salaries and Volume of Work Done (Hours Worked) in the European Community, Methodological notes and retrospective series*, price 95p net.

##### OECD

*The Chemical Industry 1980*, price £4.20 net.

*Computer Technologies and Consumer Information, Interactive Videotex Systems*, price £3.30 net.

*Road Research, Impacts of heavy freight vehicles*, price £8.50 net

##### Department of Economics and Statistics

*Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital 1955-1980*, price £3.00 net.

*Lay-Offs and Short-Time Working in Selected OECD Countries*, price £5.80 net.

*National Accounts, Volume 1, Main Aggregates 1952-1981*, price £5.20 net.

##### World Health Organization

*World Health Statistics Annual 1982. Vital Statistics and Causes of Death*, price £14.40 net.

##### World Fertility Survey

Recent publications by this world-wide survey of possible interest to readers of *Statistical News* include:

*The Estimation and Presentation of Sampling Errors* (World Fertility Survey Technical Bulletin No. 11) by Vijay Verma, is concerned with the estimation and interpretation of sampling errors of survey estimates. Consideration is also given to the question of presentation of sampling errors in survey reports in a way which facilitates their proper use by researchers in the interpretation of substantive results, as well as in sample design and evaluation.

The Bulletin is divided into five Sections. Following the introduction, Section 2 defines sampling error, Section 3 describes practical methods of computing sampling errors, Section 4 explores patterns of vari-

ation in sampling error results and Section 5 provides guidelines on presentation of sampling error results for different types of users.

Finally, a brief outline of the package program CLUSTERS is provided in an Appendix. CLUSTERS, a FORTRAN IV based software package, has been developed by the World Fertility Survey in an attempt to meet the basic requirements for a general and widely usable software package for calculation of sampling errors for descriptive sample surveys.

#### *Scientific report series*

No. 37 *Illustrative Analysis: Breastfeeding in Pakistan* by H. J. Page, R. J. Lesthaeghe and I. H. Shah.

No. 38 *Evaluation of the Indonesian Fertility Survey 1976* by Bondan Supraptilah.

#### *Comparative studies*

No. 21 *Socio-Economic Differentials in Achieved Fertility* by Elise F. Jones.

Further information about these and other WFS publications can be obtained from:

Publications Office  
International Statistical Institute  
428 Prinses Beatrixlaan  
PO Box 950  
2270 AZ Voorburg  
Netherlands

## **CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS**

### **The Library Association – Second International Summer Workshop**

This workshop, consisting of three seminars which may be taken separately or as a whole, will be held at the Central London Headquarters of The Library Association from 31 August to 9 September 1983.

The seminars are:

Seminar 1: The developing working environment – cost £110

Seminar 2: The contribution of manpower planning – cost £80

Seminar 3: Curriculum development, education and training – cost £110.

All three seminars may be taken for £280.

Further details may be obtained from:

Ms Jackie Quarmby  
Continuing Education Officer  
The Library Association  
7 Ridgmount Street  
London WC1E 7AE.

### **International Time Series Meetings (ITSM), 1983**

The following pair of International Time Series Meetings will be held in Toronto:

1. Special Topics ITSM on Hydrological, Geophysical and Spatial Time Series, August 10-14 1983
2. General Interest ITSM, August 18-21 1983

Speakers are expected to include 132 experts from 19 countries.

Further contributed papers can still be considered, and 100-word abstracts (or enquiries concerning attendance) should be sent as soon as possible to the Convenor:

Oliver D. Anderson  
9 Ingham Grove  
Lenton Gardens  
Nottingham  
NG7 2LQ  
England

– from whom details and application forms can also be obtained.

### **On-line access seminar**

CSO's new Databank service (see item below) will be discussed at a seminar on 6 July. The databank contains a wide range of GSS macro-economic data. Taking part in the seminar will be senior staff from CSO's computer branch and from SIA Computer Services, the computer bureau appointed by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) to run the service.

The seminar is being organised by the Committee of Librarians and Statisticians at the invitation of the CSO. It will be held at the

Library Association,  
7 Ridgmount Street,  
London WC1E 7AE

on Wednesday, 6 July at 2 pm.

People wishing to attend must inform

Geoffrey Hamilton,  
Official Publications Library,  
British Library Reference Division,  
Great Russell Street,  
London WC1B 3DG

## **GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE**

### **Government statistics on-line**

The new CSO Databank service was launched in April. The Databank, which was the subject of an article in *Statistical News* 59.5, is a collection of macro-economic time series sold to the public in computer-readable form. The new service, which is run on CSO's behalf by 'SIA Computer Services', offers several improvements over the old Databank. For the first time, the figures are available in computer-readable form at the time

they are released in press notices. In addition, the coverage has been expanded to include data from *Financial Statistics* (see page 61.27), the Cyclical Indicators and the Production Accounts. 'SIA' sell the data directly to end users on magnetic tape, by on-line file transfer, and on other media, and they and other computer bureaux offer on-line access. Further details can be obtained from:

SIA Computer Services  
Ebury Gate  
23 Lower Belgrave Street  
LONDON, SW1W 0NW  
Tel: 01-730 4544

#### References

*Statistical News* No. 59 (HMSO December 1982) (Price £3.50 net)  
*Financial Statistics* (HMSO monthly) (Price £8.25 net)

#### Reviews of regular surveys

Following the Review of the Government's Statistical Services, a new system of controlling statistical surveys directed to businesses and local authorities has been set up. As part of this, all regular surveys will be reviewed at least once every five years. Departments responsible for surveys, in conjunction with the Survey Control Unit (SCU) of the Central Statistical Office, have now prepared a programme of reviews covering all existing regular surveys.

The reviews have been divided into two categories. The first group (Category A) will be the subject of a joint report by the SCU and the department concerned; these will generally be surveys where the burden on respondents is high. The second group (Category B) will be the subject of an internal departmental report monitored by the SCU. *Statistical News* will carry lists of completed reviews and the availability of the results. In addition it will contain summaries of the results for all Category A (and more important Category B) surveys. The first Category A report, on the Department of Transport's Continuing Survey of Road Goods Transport (CSRGT) was completed at the end of December 1982; the results are summarised below. Two further Category A reports will be completed shortly. The reports for the majority of Category B and local authority reviews planned for 1982 have been completed or are in draft stage. It is hoped to publish a full list of these reports in the next *Statistical News*.

#### *Review of the Continuing Survey of Road Goods Transport (CSRGT)*

The CSRGT is the Department of Transport's basic source of data on the activity of heavy goods vehicles. The survey analyses the activity of heavy goods vehicles by weight class and by commodity carried. It is a statutory survey and covers some 19,000 vehicles per year, with a response rate of 95 per cent.

The review examined the uses of the survey by the Department and others, its costs, the burden in respondents, and other options for collecting the data. The main conclusion was that a statutory government inquiry is needed and that the methods now used are sensible and effective.

The data are used both to aid the department in carrying out its executive responsibilities (eg: in establishing vehicle excise duty rates) and to provide background information for reviewing freight transport policies. The review showed a clear departmental need for annual data on freight activity. The freight industry and related industry also make use of the results of the survey for marketing and investment appraisal purposes.

The cost of the survey to government has been halved since 1979, and now stands at about £225,000 per annum. The costs for industry have been estimated to be about £95,000 (9,500 man hours work). The burden on small businesses was found to be slight, and respondents in general found the questionnaire simple to complete.

The review considered some possible changes to the sample design and organisation, but concluded that no major changes are called for. A number of detailed proposals about question design and feedback to users were made and are being actively pursued by the department. In addition, it was found to be possible to make a further reduction in the manpower required to process the survey.

A report on the size of sampling errors in the CSRGT was prepared as part of the review and it is intended that this report will be made available to the public.

Any enquiries regarding this report or the review should be directed to:

Mr F. Johnson,  
Department of Transport,  
Room B2.51,  
Romney House,  
43 Marsham Street,  
London,  
SW1 3PY.

#### Central Statistical Office changes in organisation

Branch 3 (Input-Output and Production Accounts) has now been expanded to include Branch 8 (Publications, Press and Information and the Graphics Design Unit) and the Regional Trends and Regional Accounts Section from Branch 10. *Mr T. J. Griffin* is now head of the Branch. It remains in Division I.

Branch 10, which now includes the International Section, is renumbered 8 and remains in Division III.

Branch 1 (Statistician Group Management Unit) moves to Division III.

### Appointments and changes

Mr C. P. Hogan, Statistician, Department of Health and Social Security, was promoted to Chief Statistician on 1 March 1983.

Mr D. R. Lewis, Statistician, Business Statistics Office, was promoted to Chief Statistician on 5 April 1983.

Mr S. L. Edwards, Chief Statistician, Business Statistics Office, retired on 31 March 1983.

## LATE ITEMS

### Marriage and divorce

*Marriage and divorce statistics 1980* Series FM2 no. 7 was published on 25 January 1983. This, the seventh in a series of annual publications, produced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) relates to marriages solemnised and dissolutions and annulments of marriages granted in England and Wales during 1980. Statistics for years before 1974 were published in the *Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, Part II*.

Separate statistics for Scotland and Northern Ireland are published in the Annual Reports of the Registrars General of those countries. More up-to-date but less detailed statistics for the United Kingdom and the constituent countries are published in *Population Trends*. Statistics for the United Kingdom and for Great Britain are also given in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and in *Social Trends*.

The tables have been divided into three major groups – 'Population', 'Marriages' and 'Divorces' with each group sub-divided. Within the 'Divorce' group for example there are sub-groups of tables covering 'age at divorce' and 'children'.

The 'Population' tables show the marital condition of the population by quinary age-groups, from 1901 to 1980. These show the population 'at risk' of a particular change in marital status; they also show the cumulative effect of past marriage and divorce trends. These scene-setting 'Population' tables are followed by a summary of marriage and divorce showing the trends in total numbers and rates – distinguishing first marriages from remarriages.

Within the 'Marriage' and 'Divorce' tables the variables that can be used to analyse the totals are then arranged systematically although the same variable may appear in several places. For example 'age at marriage' occurs as a sub-group of the marriage tables, and as a variable in the solemnisation of marriage tables, and in some of the divorce tables.

### References

- Marriage and divorce statistics 1980* Series FM2 no. 7 (HMSO January 1983) (Price £8.00 net)  
*Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, Part II* (HMSO 1974)  
*Population Trends* (HMSO quarterly) (Price £4.50 net)  
*Annual Abstract of Statistics* (HMSO January 1983) (Price £17.50 net)  
*Social Trends 13* (HMSO December 1982) (Price £19.95 net)

### Input-output tables 1979

The Central Statistical Office has completed input-output tables for 1979. These are scheduled for publication during the summer. Further details will be carried in our next issue.

### Foreign statistics service withdrawal

*British business* of 15 April 1983 included the following note 'Statistics division of the Departments of Industry and Trade is withdrawing its service of extraction of foreign statistics as part of its contribution to the government's public expenditure economy programme.

The service for individual inquiries will be available up to 30 June but existing contractual arrangements for the supply of statistics on a regular basis will not be renewed in 1983. Inquirers will still be able to visit the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library and use its reference collections to research and extract statistical data. The library is located at the Department of Trade headquarters, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.'

### Reference

- British business* (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.10 net)

### Monthly Digest of Statistics

In the section of the *Digest* dealing with hosiery, Table 11.5, two columns have been dropped. These showed figures for circular knitted and fully fashioned women's stockings. This breakdown of figures is no longer collected so only the 'Total' column is shown.

The *Monthly Digest of Statistics Supplement* was published with the January issue. This issue replaces the one published with the January 1982 issue. The definitions relate to the tables as they appear in issue No. 445 of the *Monthly Digest* for January 1983. If further new series are added or changes made in the content before the next issue of the *Supplement*, additional definitions will be given where necessary in the footnotes to the tables in the *Digest*.

### References

- Monthly Digest of Statistics* (HMSO) (Price £5.75 net)  
*Monthly Digest of Statistics Supplement of Definitions and Explanatory Notes 1983 Edition* (HMSO) (Price £2.50 net)



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# Alphabetical Index

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The index to *Statistical News* covers the last nine issues. Page numbers are prefixed by the issue number, e.g. 57.30 signifies number 57, page 30.

Generally speaking articles relating to the United Kingdom, Great Britain, England and Wales or covering several geographical groups are not indexed under these groups, but topics with a significant regional interest are indicated, e.g. regional earnings. Articles and notes dealing particularly with Scottish statistics are indexed under 'Scotland' as well as the topic, e.g. 'Scotland, population projections', and similarly for Wales and Northern Ireland.

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