

62

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STATISTICAL NEWS

Developments

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A publication of the Government Statistical Service



Government Statistical Service

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Statistical News

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No. 62
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Population and vital statistics

Population trends

 Causes of divorce 62.13

 People changing address 62.14

 Marriages and large birth orders 62.15

 Large scale surveys: local authorities 62.16

 Elderly population - growth 62.17

1981 Census - Scotland 62.18

Scotland: population estimates 62.19

Scotland: vital statistics 62.20

Parliamentary constituency boundaries 1983 62.21

 Scotland

 England

 Wales

 Northern Ireland

 London

 London: population estimates 62.22

 London: vital statistics 62.23

 London: housing statistics 62.24

 London: health and social services 62.25

 London: health and safety - manufacturing and service industries 62.26

 London: longitudinal multivariate morbidity 62.27

 London: 1981 census 62.28

 London: 1981 census - inner London 62.29

 London: 1981 census - outer London 62.30

 London: 1981 census - London 62.31

 London: 1981 census - London 62.32

 London: 1981 census - London 62.33

 London: 1981 census - London 62.34

 London: 1981 census - London 62.35

 London: 1981 census - London 62.36

 London: 1981 census - London 62.37

 London: 1981 census - London 62.38

 London: 1981 census - London 62.39

 London: 1981 census - London 62.40

 London: 1981 census - London 62.41

 London: 1981 census - London 62.42

 London: 1981 census - London 62.43

 London: 1981 census - London 62.44

 London: 1981 census - London 62.45

 London: 1981 census - London 62.46

 London: 1981 census - London 62.47

 London: 1981 census - London 62.48

 London: 1981 census - London 62.49

 London: 1981 census - London 62.50

 London: 1981 census - London 62.51

 London: 1981 census - London 62.52

 London: 1981 census - London 62.53

 London: 1981 census - London 62.54

 London: 1981 census - London 62.55

 London: 1981 census - London 62.56

 London: 1981 census - London 62.57

 London: 1981 census - London 62.58

 London: 1981 census - London 62.59

 London: 1981 census - London 62.60

 London: 1981 census - London 62.61

 London: 1981 census - London 62.62

 London: 1981 census - London 62.63

 London: 1981 census - London 62.64

 London: 1981 census - London 62.65

 London: 1981 census - London 62.66

 London: 1981 census - London 62.67

 London: 1981 census - London 62.68

 London: 1981 census - London 62.69

 London: 1981 census - London 62.70

 London: 1981 census - London 62.71

 London: 1981 census - London 62.72

 London: 1981 census - London 62.73

 London: 1981 census - London 62.74

 London: 1981 census - London 62.75

 London: 1981 census - London 62.76

 London: 1981 census - London 62.77

 London: 1981 census - London 62.78

 London: 1981 census - London 62.79

 London: 1981 census - London 62.80

 London: 1981 census - London 62.81

 London: 1981 census - London 62.82

 London: 1981 census - London 62.83

 London: 1981 census - London 62.84

 London: 1981 census - London 62.85

 London: 1981 census - London 62.86

 London: 1981 census - London 62.87

 London: 1981 census - London 62.88

 London: 1981 census - London 62.89

 London: 1981 census - London 62.90

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 London: 1981 census - London 62.92

 London: 1981 census - London 62.93

 London: 1981 census - London 62.94

 London: 1981 census - London 62.95

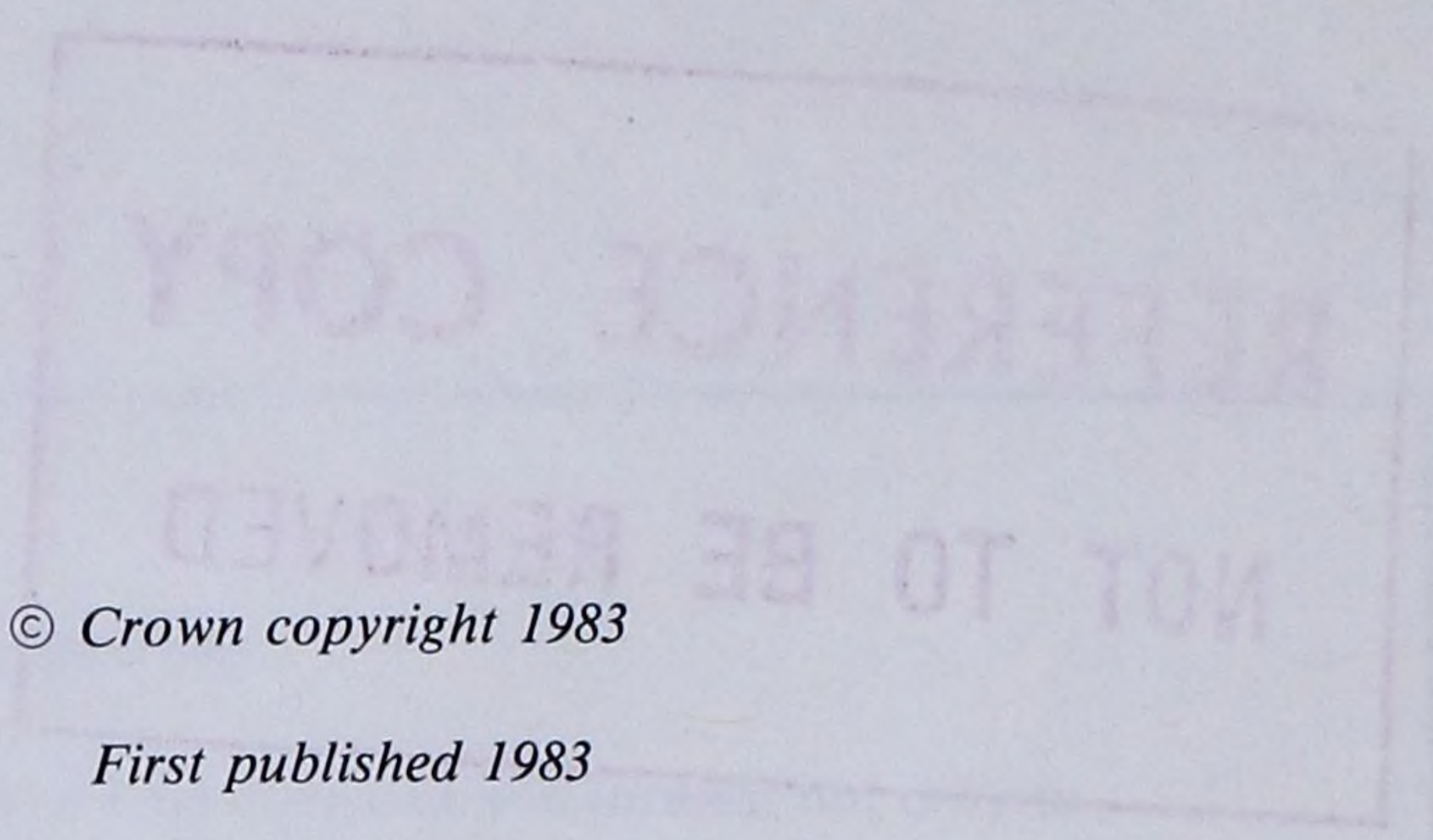
 London: 1981 census - London 62.96

 London: 1981 census - London 62.97

 London: 1981 census - London 62.98

 London: 1981 census - London 62.99

 London: 1981 census - London 63.00



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No. 82

August 1983

ARTICLES

	<i>Page</i>
International conferences	Deo Ramprakash 62.1
International comparisons of public expenditure statistics on social programmes: some questions of definition and measurement	Barbara Roweth 62.5

REGULAR FEATURES

Recently available statistical series and publications	62.10
New surveys assessed by the Survey Control Unit	62.12

NOTES ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Population and vital statistics		Excess and deficit of teachers by subject: Scotland	62.16
<i>Population Trends</i>		Autumn enrolments in vocational further education: Scotland	62.16
Chance of divorce	62.13	Facts about the arts	62.16
People changing address	62.13		
Micro-censuses and large scale surveys	62.13	Manpower and earnings	
Large scale surveys: local authorities	62.13	Self-employment	62.17
Elderly population – growth	62.13	Census of Employment: SIC 1980	62.17
1981 Census – Scotland	62.13	Survey of labour costs 1981	62.17
Scotland: population estimates	62.13	Underlying index of average earnings	62.17
Scotland: vital statistics	62.13	Recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements	62.17
Parliamentary constituency boundaries 1983	62.14	School leavers employment: projections to 1985/1986	62.18
		Young people: pay and employment	62.18
Social statistics		Unemployed: survey estimates 1981 compared with monthly count	62.18
<i>General Household Survey 1981</i>	62.14	Redundancies	62.18
Urban deprivation	62.14	Parliamentary pay and allowances	62.19
Deaths in police custody	62.14	Top salaries	62.19
Northern Ireland – housing statistics	62.14	Armed forces pay	62.20
		Doctors' and dentists' remuneration	62.20
Health and social services		Agricultural workers earnings and hours	62.20
Health and safety – manufacturing and service industries	62.15	Registered disabled people: public sector	62.20
Congenital malformation notifications 1971-1980	62.15		
Registration with GPs – inner London	62.15		
<i>Scottish Health Statistics 1981</i>	62.15		
Education and the arts			
Adult education 1980-81	62.15		
Overseas students	62.16		

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Agriculture and food		Publications	
Agricultural censuses and surveys		<i>Monthly Digest of Statistics</i>	62.27
December 1982 agricultural machinery census	62.21	<i>Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin</i>	
December 1982 glasshouse census	62.21	British economic policy	62.28
April 1983 sample pig inquiry	62.21	Monetary objectives	62.28
Annual estimates of crop production – 1982 harvest	62.21	Building societies future	62.28
Potato crisps and snack food	62.21	International debt problems	62.28
		Property development	62.28
Industrial statistics		Unlisted securities market	62.28
Business Monitors – annual census of production 1981	62.21	Company profitability and finance	62.28
Business Monitor PA1002-1980 on SIC 1980	62.22	UK external assets and liabilities end-1982	62.28
Input – output tables 1979	62.22	Sector financing 1982	62.29
British businesses by turnover size	62.23	Monetary statistics: seasonal adjustment	62.29
Manufacturing plant openings	62.23	Pension arrangements economics	62.29
<i>Commercial and Industrial Floorspace – Wales 1982</i>	62.23	<i>National Institute Economic Review</i>	
Aerospace industry: manpower, training and outlook	62.23	World economy forecasts post-mortems 1978-82	62.29
		Economic effects of North Sea oil	62.29
Transport		British and American retailing productivity compared	62.29
Annual vehicle census: Great Britain	62.23	<i>Scottish Economic Bulletin</i>	62.29
British Rail annual report 1982	62.24	<i>United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1982</i>	62.30
		<i>World Mineral Statistics 1977-81</i>	62.30
National accounts		New ways of getting statistics	62.30
Reconciliation of personal sector transactions and wealth	62.24	<i>Population and Social Survey 1982 – Skelmersdale New Town</i>	62.31
		<i>Economic Trends Annual Supplement No. 8</i>	62.31
Home finance		International publications	62.31
Inland Revenue annual report	62.24	World fertility survey	62.32
Company finance	62.24		
Insurance business	62.25	Government Statistical Service	
Trends in sales of land and buildings 1977-81	62.25	Reviews of regular surveys	
Local government financial statistics 1981/82	62.25	Purchases inquiry	62.32
<i>National Income and Expenditure 1983 Edition</i>	62.25	Other surveys	62.32
Overseas trade and finance		Cricket statistics	62.34
Direct exporters	62.25	Appointments and changes	62.34
Overseas earnings	62.26	Department of Trade and Industry changes	62.35
Overseas direct investment 1981	62.26		
<i>United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1983 Edition</i>	62.26	Late items	
		1986 Census decision	62.35
International		Projections of the costs of occupational pensions	62.35
United Nations Statistical Computing Project	62.26	<i>Scottish Housing Statistics</i>	62.35
		ALPHABETICAL INDEX	62.36

International conferences

Deo. Ramprakash, Chief Statistician and Head of the International Unit, Central Statistical Office

Three major international conferences in six months have brought an appreciable workload, not only to the CSO's International Section but to statisticians throughout the Government Statistical Service (GSS). Hundreds of pages of notes and many discussions, consultations and meetings went into preparing the vitally necessary briefs required by the United Kingdom delegations, which were led by Sir John Boreham. The most important common feature of these conferences is that they provide an opportunity for examining the work programmes and hence the statistical budgets of the international organisations concerned. Few parts of the GSS are not affected in some way by what goes on in New York or Geneva or at the Conference of Directors-General of National Statistical Institutes which this year was held in Kent.

(a) United Nations Statistical Commission

The UN Statistical Commission held its twenty-second session at UN Headquarters in New York on 7-16 March 1983. Sir John Boreham was accompanied by myself and by Dick Allen of the Overseas Development Administration. Twenty two of the twenty four member states of the Commission attended, together with observers from various other countries and from international and inter-governmental organisations, such as the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC). The official report of the session has now been published, ref E/1983/12, E/CN.3/1983/30, Supplement No 2.¹

The UN Statistical Commission was set up in May 1946 charged with the task of advising both the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the statistical activities of the United Nations system, specifically in promoting the development of national statistics and their international comparability; in coordinating the statistical work of the specialised agencies such as ILO, FAO, UNESCO; in advising the United Nations on general statistical questions such as the collection and dissemination of statistics; and in fostering improvements in statistical methods, including standard classifications, concepts and definitions. ECOSOC itself is responsible under the authority of the General Assembly for the economic and social functions of the United Nations.

Starting with the 1981 session, the Commission has examined the broad work programme of the UN

Statistical Office (UNSO) and, taking account of resource requirements, of relevance and technical feasibility, it has identified activities that are of the highest priority and those of lowest priority.

The agenda for the twenty-second session was extensive. Three items, the so-called 'substantive' items, were discussed in depth even though, as the decisions imply, they do not impinge on the UNSO work programme. They were, first, the use of administrative records, on which it was decided that the role of UNSO was limited because of the complex diversity of national institutions and practices in this area; secondly, information technology, on which the main agreement was that UNSO should not expend substantial resources in itself seeking to develop either international communication networks or statistical software for minicomputers and microcomputers, though it could keep track of such developments and assist in their dissemination; and, thirdly, publication policy, on which the Commission decided that a more comprehensive paper should be prepared for discussion at its twenty-third session in 1985.

One subject which particularly impinged on UK interest arose from the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). The HS is a revised and more detailed Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) that is used for tariff purposes. It is being developed in order to reduce the extent to which goods moving in international trade are identified in terms of different classifications for the purposes of customs, statistics, transport and so on. It will be adopted by the United Kingdom. Since trade statistics are derived as a byproduct of customs administration, the development of the HS entails a revision of the UN Standard International Trade Classification, which will result in SITC (Rev. 3).

The United Kingdom uses SITC (Rev. 2) for its published trade statistics, and so any radical revisions that would require a major effort to adapt to the new version or would cause serious discontinuities in the timeseries would be very inconvenient. The United Kingdom expressed this concern at the meeting.

As the HS is not likely to be introduced before 1987, there was no need to adopt SITC (Rev. 3) at the twenty-second session of the Commission. Thus, the Commission requested further work on revision to be undertaken and a further report presented to it at its twenty-third session in 1985.

¹Copies may be obtained from CSO International Section (01 233 7088/7336).

This further report will take account of the desirability of harmonisation in a different dimension, i.e. between trade (SITC) and production data, ISIC, the International Standard Industrial Classification. The United Kingdom would also not like to see any major revision in ISIC before 1990 because it has only just introduced its own SIC (1980).

Another subject on which the United Kingdom expressed special concern was the International Comparisons Project (ICP); a short account of the ICP was published in *CSO Economic Trends* No. 342 April 1982. The United Kingdom reaffirmed its support for the ICP as an integral part of the UN statistical programme but limited to the modest practical objectives of, first, UNSO assembling and publishing up-to-date comparisons for as many countries as practicable based on work done at the regional level; and secondly providing the necessary coordination for the first objective to be achieved, including the promotion of common methods world-wide. Thus, the United Kingdom strongly opposed any suggestion that UNSO should become sidetracked into itself undertaking highly sophisticated and costly methodological research, particularly as the funding arrangements for the ICP have not been quite satis-

factory since World Bank contributions lapsed in 1979.

Finally, there was much discussion of the revision of the United Nations 1968 System of National Accounts (SNA). The United Kingdom agreed with other Commission members that the revision should be completed by 1990, with emphasis given to clarification and harmonisation rather than to the modification and extension of the System. For developed countries the priority areas for further work are the treatment of final government consumption, balance sheets and reconciliation accounts, and pensions and life assurance; and for developing countries the priority areas are non-market imputation and the distribution of income. The United Kingdom will continue to participate in the various working groups concerned.

(b) Conference of Directors-General of National Statistical Institutes (DGINS)

In the Spring of this year, it was the turn of the United Kingdom to host the Conference of Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes of the member countries of the European Communities. The heads of statistical offices who participated in the Conference were: Mr de Geus (Chairman and Head of SOEC), Sir



Mr Pieter de Geus and Sir John Boreham at Leeds Castle

John Boreham (UK), Mr Diels (Belgium), Mr Skak-Nielsen (Denmark), Mr Kroppendstedt (Germany), Mr Kalambokidis (Greece), Mr Linehan (Ireland), Mr Pinto (Italy), Mr Malinvaud (France) and Mr Begeer (Netherlands). Also participating were Mr da Cunha (Portugal), Mrs Arribas (Spain), Mr Haeder (UN), Mr Blades (OECD) and Mr Huggins (International Energy Agency); Luxembourg was not represented.

The main purpose of the Conference is for heads of national statistical offices to advise SOEC on its work programme, specifically the updating of the Fifth Statistical Programme, 1982-84. The programme must be geared to satisfying the data needs of the policy directorates in Brussels and of the European Parliament while taking account of the resource, political and technical constraints on national statistical offices. This collective consultation through the Conference is invaluable in helping to ensure that these objectives of relevance and feasibility are achieved. The broad Conference conclusions are followed up, where appropriate, through Working Parties.

But, as Pieter de Geus said in his speech welcoming guests to SOEC's dinner, wider benefits flow from these meetings:

“Besides, we have the opportunity to present the dele-

gations with our little brochure, commemorating 30 years of statistical work, first in the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), later in the European Community. That work is worthwhile in itself but also brings to memory the early postwar years when ECSC put an end to 1,100 years of enmity between different states in Europe. This important political fact, often overlooked or forgotten, is still the best thing that could have happened.

Working together, as 10/12 member states plus international bodies, is a contribution to mutual understanding. Also to this end we promote co-operation with developing countries in the context of the United Nations. Inis Claude (peace researcher, one of the few deserving to be called a scholar in that field) spoke of “peace through institutionalisation” in which he included all the fora where representatives of nations of the world meet, enhancing mutual understanding and co-operation. It was his belief this will bring about a lessening of tension in the world and eventually, in the long run, world peace. I would hope that our conference, besides dealing with statistics, is a humble contribution to this mutual understanding and appreciation of each others views.”

In addition to the regular discussions on standard



(l. to r.) Sir John Boreham, Mr Kroppendstedt, Mr Haeder, Mr Pinto, Mr Linehan at Leeds Castle

nomenclatures and harmonised surveys, this Conference gave special attention to energy statistics. The policy background was explained by the Commission and possible strategies for meeting the statistical requirements were debated. The United Kingdom emphasised the importance of good information about energy prices; as Sir John Boreham said:

“... that one of the most valuable things the Eurostat, with the help of national statistical offices, could do would be to settle a basis for compiling reliable and timely data on international energy prices.”

The United Kingdom also stressed the need for better statistics on energy conservation and savings. A Working Group will be set up to give more detailed consideration to these and other points.

The Conference was very interested in Mr Kroppendstedt's description of the circumstances that led to the cancellation of the German census early this year and of possible lessons for the future. It seemed that the main point of attack on that census was the absence of a 100 per cent segregation between census material and its uses in administration.

The Conference in Spring 1984 will be held in Germany.

(c) Conference of European Statisticians (CES)

Under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), itself one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations system, the Conference of European Statisticians held its thirty-first plenary session on 13-17 June 1983. The United Kingdom was represented by Sir John Boreham, accompanied by myself. There were thirty-three other countries represented, including USSR, USA and Canada.

The history and the general aims and objectives of the CES were described in the first issue of its *Statistical Journal*², Volume 1, Number 1, June 1982. The CES, supported by formal and informal working groups, seeks to improve international comparability in statistics, to promote the development and application of common classifications and standards, to adapt UNSO recommendations to European circumstances, to stimulate the development of methodology and of national statistics, and to provide a forum in which heads of national statistical offices can discuss certain house-keeping matters, such as confidentiality.

Thus, the broad aims of the CES are, naturally, similar to those of the United Nations Statistical Commission described above. The Conference's unique asset is the opportunity it provides for regionally-oriented statistical cooperation in the context of East-West relations in Europe, hence for the development of

links between the SNA and the balances systems (MPS) and for the introduction of conversion keys between nomenclatures, e.g. between SITC and SFTC.

At its annual session, the CES reviews the regular statistical work programme of the ECE Secretariat, which at the thirty-first session was the programme for 1983/84 to 1984/85. The CES also considered two topics in depth:

- (a) The role, purpose and implications of analytical and parastatistical work in statistical agencies.
- (b) Legal and technical instruments for the protection of data and of privacy, and consequences on the statistical use and the linkage of data banks.

On both topics the exchange of information on national practices, particularly on the most recent developments, was extremely interesting. On the first topic, Sir John Boreham referred, *inter alia*, to the crucial importance of analytical and interpretative work for improving the quality of statistics. He also said that the discussion of this subject showed the Conference at its best in raising very high issues of statistical policy and government policy. On the second subject, he strongly urged that statistical offices should allocate a greater share of their resources to public relations, particularly to explain to the public that information is required for their welfare and that legal and technical safeguards do exist. As a result of the interest these exchanges generated, the Conference decided to extend, experimentally, the substantive discussions to cover three topics. In June 1984, these topics will be:

- (i) Organisation of electronic data processing in national statistical offices.
- (ii) Development of training programmes for the personnel of statistical offices in the light of new technology.
- (iii) International comparisons, for example the International Comparisons Project.

For the thirty-third session of the Conference to be held in June 1985, both USSR and UK argued for one of the substantive topics to be in the area of publication policy, which incidentally is also one of the topics to be discussed in-depth by the UN Statistical Commission in February/March 1985.

On the work programme itself, two important conclusions from the discussion of priorities were, first, that there should be a critical re-appraisal of the benefits and future direction of the ECE/UNDP Statistical Computing Project, described in *Statistical News* 57.26; and, secondly, that there should be a new project, viz on the statistics and indicators of the role and situation of women in the ECE region.

Sir John Boreham was elected to serve as Chairman of the Conference in 1984 and 1985.

²Copies of the *Statistical Journal* are available from North-Holland Publishing Company, PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands, price US \$88.00 for 4 issues.

International comparisons of public expenditure statistics on social programmes: some questions of definition and measurement.

Barbara Roweth, Senior Lecturer in Statistics, Polytechnic of Central London

Since the mid-1970's, the subject of public expenditure has occupied an increasingly important place in economic debate and government policy in the United Kingdom and in other industrialized countries. Interest centres on several different aspects of public expenditure: on the proportion of a country's resources controlled by the State, for example, or on the components in government spending and their rates of growth, or the competing claims of different expenditure programmes. A particular spotlight has been focused on social expenditure, sometimes accompanied by references to 'inexorable growth'.

Clearly, the statistician's role is important, in producing the figures which inform this debate and presenting them in a form suitable for input to the various processes of planning, policy-making and research. Unearthing the 'facts' about public expenditure is not such a straightforward matter however – particularly if one is interested in longer term trends, in the years before the introduction of standardized international classifications.

I have recently been engaged in a comparative study of public expenditure trends since 1950 in industrialised countries, with particular reference to social expenditure programmes, following on a similar analysis of UK public expenditure statistics¹. The attempt to obtain long-term statistical series on a comparable basis for a number of industrialized countries has posed some questions about definition and measurement which may be of general interest, in that they illustrate the kinds of complications which underlie international comparisons, from the standpoint of the user.

During 1982 I was awarded a research expenses grant by the Nuffield Foundation which enabled me to visit several European countries in order to discuss their statistics of public expenditure with people in government departments responsible for their production. I was able to meet a number of representatives of government organisations in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg and of the statistical offices of OECD and the European Community (EC). I also talked to several researchers engaged in studies concerned with social expenditure programmes in different countries and, needless to say, I collected a lot of weighty statistics.

The main topics of discussion were:

– the structural framework for the presentation of

public expenditure and related statistics in each country, the categories and definitions used and the way in which these reflected the traditional division of responsibilities between government departments;

– the availability or otherwise of statistics for the general government sector and separately for the sub-sectors of government; the types of functional breakdown produced and any important discontinuities in the series;

– movement towards standardization of statistical systems for international comparisons and any changes in practice developed in response to requests from the collecting agencies of international organisations – classifications used by the United Nations, OECD and EC *vis-à-vis* statistics produced for national accounting.

Definition of public expenditure

The concept of public expenditure used in my own study is that of general government expenditure. In principle this means all expenditure by government departments which is at some stage financed by taxation (including insurance contributions, etc.). The transactions of public corporations are thereby excluded, apart from any government transfers which they receive. The general government sector includes the sub-sectors of central government, local government and social security, which in some countries is organised separately from the other sectors and in some, as in the United Kingdom, is administered and financed by central government.

This definition rests on the conceptual distinction between government and enterprise – and like most classifications of activities in the public sector, this one gives rise to some minor demarcation problems, but in general it serves as a good guiding principle by which to classify activities financed out of the public purse. The distinction is used by the United Nations, in their system of National Accounts (SNA)² and by OECD and EC whose national accounting frameworks are based on the SNA. It was adopted in the United Kingdom in 1977, as described in an article in *Economic Trends*³, and for the United Kingdom study mentioned above it did prove possible to trace the concept back through earlier editions of *National Income and Expenditure* (Blue Book) as far as 1950, but it has not often featured clearly in the historical series produced by different countries in the presentation of their national accounts.

Differences between historical series of public expenditure statistics.

The framework within which any country presents its statistics of public expenditure will reflect its structure of government. One conclusion which has emerged from my attempts to extract long-term series from the voluminous data supplied by government organisations in these and other industrialized countries is that the greater the degree of direct control of a country's revenue and spending by the central government, the better are its public expenditure statistics for purposes of international comparison.

Movements towards international standardization of national accounts have improved matters considerably from about 1970, but for earlier years the over-riding impression gained from a study of the statistics is one of fascinating variety in the approaches adopted by statisticians in different countries to the organisation of essentially similar information.

Countries have traditionally differed in a number of important respects in the form of aggregation used in their published statistics: in whether a total figure is published for public expenditure or whether it has to be inferred; whether there is a functional breakdown of the total into particular expenditure programmes or whether the breakdown is confined to economic categories; whether there are figures for sub-sectors of government other than the central government and whether these are consolidated to eliminate transactions between sectors; or even whether figures for public expenditure were published at all, in the halcyon days of the fifties and sixties.

In general, statistics of government final consumption expenditure are readily available, since this is an important economic aggregate which has always been clearly defined in national income accounts, but comparable statistics for capital expenditure by governments are not always extracted from the total for all capital spending, and statistics on government transfers are often elusive. The more recent practice of gathering these different types of expenditure together within one framework of presentation reflects to some extent the change in emphasis in national debate – from economic questions about the real resources consumed by the government sector to more pressing political questions about the allocation of resources.

Functional breakdown of expenditure totals

International comparisons of trends in the allocation of public expenditure between different programmes and any investigation of national priorities in such allocation are constrained by the availability of a functional analysis of the total, in published national statistics. For the years from 1970 onwards OECD and EC have produced

tables of general government expenditure by purpose and type of transaction, based on the SNA classification, which greatly facilitate comparisons. But even these contain rather sparse data for some member countries, and none at all for others. For earlier years, the best means of obtaining information about particular programmes of expenditure is through direct correspondence with government statistical offices in the countries concerned.

Most countries can produce historical series in considerable detail, but it is comparatively rare to find a functional breakdown of general government expenditure in total. Statistics are more usually available for the central government sector, but these give an incomplete picture, and their use in comparative studies can give rise to difficulties of interpretation because of the large variations, between countries or over time, in the structure of responsibility for expenditure on particular services as between the central and local government sectors and social security institutions.

Information about public expenditure programmes can be found within several different systems of statistics, with differing degrees of international comparability. Most would-be users will turn first of all to systems of national accounts, but there may be alternative sources of information on public expenditure *per se* and on some kinds of social expenditures – particularly social security benefits.

National income statistics will usually yield a breakdown to programme level for government final consumption expenditure, though a comparable breakdown is not often available for expenditure on capital formation. Expenditure on goods and services in this 'national product' sense represents only a certain proportion of total public expenditure, however, varying over the years in relation to the level of transfer payments, which make up the rest of public expenditure. In the United Kingdom, for example, the national income component in public expenditure has fallen gradually from its highest post-war level of 63 per cent in the early 1950s to only 51 per cent in 1981, as the level of transfer payments (mainly in the form of social security benefits and other personal allowances) has increased proportionately within the total.

Very few countries have traditionally published a complete system of public expenditure statistics which is consistent with their national income accounts. The United Kingdom is a notable exception in this respect, with comprehensive tables on government expenditure presented within an integrated system of sector accounts⁴. More usually, details of public spending programmes are compiled by a ministry or department of finance and presented within a financial accounting or budgeting framework, rather than as a record of government expenditure in relation to policy and

resource allocation. These statistics are less comparable between countries because of differences in financial accounting practices.

Progress towards standardized international classification

These difficulties of comparison are gradually receding as more countries try to adopt the principles underlying the SNA, but it is a slow process which for some countries means a fundamental review of the assumptions and institutional arrangements underlying the collation and presentation of their systems of statistics. The economic climate in the 1970's and the reluctance of governments to devote more resources to the production of statistics have tended to slow down the rate of progress towards standardized international classification.

Membership of international organisations places governments under some obligation to provide statistics on a comparable basis, however—the influence of the EC has been particularly effective in this respect! There is much greater diversity among OECD member states in the stages of development of their statistical systems and less pressure to conform, but OECD has encouraged development towards standardized classification and has recently been able to include a classification of general government expenditure 'by function and type of outlay' for some countries, in its *National Accounts of OECD countries*, published annually⁵.

Amongst the countries I visited there were wide differences in the degree to which international classifications had made any impact on their existing statistical systems and indeed in the relevance of these classifications to the countries concerned, in their approach to the presentation and use of their internal systems of statistics.

In Germany, the National Accounts division at Statistisches Bundesamt had just completed a large scale revision of the accounts, aimed at a form of presentation which complies with EC requirements and which is expected to be useful for internal purposes. In Denmark, also, the Department of National Accounts were engaged on a major exercise, to take their programme expenditure series back to 1947, in a categorization which is compatible with SNA definitions, which at the time of my visit was about half way towards completion.

The picture is rather different in France, where statistics for expenditure programmes on the SNA basis are only available from 1975. The government is now producing an extra tier of statistics to meet the requirements of international organisations, rather than changing its existing system. Some statistics do exist for France for earlier years though—two researchers at the Centre D'études Prospectives D'économie Mathématiques

Appliquées a la Planification (CEPREMAP), have published figures for selected years from 1872 and for one year in three from 1920⁶.

In the Netherlands, the standardized international classifications used by OECD and EC do not seem to correspond very well with their traditional structure of national statistical systems. The information required for the OECD questionnaire entails a good deal of disentangling of statistics aggregated on a different basis, but figures for selected outlays for each year from 1963 are produced for *National Accounts of OECD Countries*. Their system of national accounts is determined primarily by types of economic activity, but they were examining the possibility of developing a more general categorization based on cross-tabulation of economic activities with other types of activity such as the provision of social services.

Similar problems exist for Belgium and Luxembourg, whose national accounts are structured in accordance with the Benelux classification. For Belgium, the functional analysis of public expenditure required by OECD and EC is available only for central government and social security funds. For Luxembourg, no functional analysis is given, in OECD and EC tables, but in their national statistics unconsolidated figures are produced for the sub-sectors of government.

The Public Expenditure Questionnaire, based on the SNA, which OECD members are asked to complete (which also meets the data requirements of the International Monetary Fund, with some adjustments) uses fourteen categories of expenditure, aggregated to nine for publication purposes, as yet. The nine-category classification is as follows:

1. General public services (which includes external affairs)
2. Defence
3. Education
4. Health
5. Social security and welfare services
6. Housing and community amenities
7. Other community and social services
8. Economic services
9. Other purposes.

In the 14-category classification, there is a separate category for Law and order and safety (included in General public services, above) and Economic services is divided into five separate categories as follows:

- Fuel and energy
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
- Mining and mineral resources, manufacturing and construction
- Transportation and communication
- Other economic affairs and services

and there is further clarification and subdivision of the content of some of the main categories.

EC employs a similar classification, also based on SNA concepts, in its tables of 'General government expenditure (uses) by purpose and types of transaction'⁷.

For some countries, particularly the Nordic countries and EC member states, further statistics are published on the detailed content of social welfare programmes – in forms which are broadly compatible with the concepts underlying the SNA, though not precisely compatible with each other because of differences in institutional practices with regard to the provision of social assistance of various kinds.

Definitions of social expenditure

Social expenditures may be defined differently according to whether the main focus of a particular inquiry is on government spending as such, or on the level of a country's social provision (in the social indicators sense) or more generally on economic analysis and management of the economy. Users of published statistics in this field have to consider which series correspond most nearly with the concept they have in mind.

The narrowest definition of social expenditure refers simply to social security benefits, or 'income maintenance' payments⁸. These are largely in the form of transfer payments to individuals such as pensions, child allowances and unemployment and sickness benefits. The SNA category of 'Social security and welfare services' is a wider concept which includes the provision of homes and other services for the aged and the disabled, child care services and other welfare services such as release centres and rehabilitation programmes for alcoholics. Details of these kinds of expenditures are available for the period from 1970 for some, but by no means all, OECD and EC member countries.

The availability and comparability of national statistics also depends to a large extent on departmental structures and the institutional arrangements through which social insurance schemes are administered. In countries with a separate sector of social security institutions, statistics of expenditures on social welfare services and cash benefits such as those mentioned above are usually produced within a total framework showing expenditures financed by employers' and individuals' social insurance contributions as well as by government. In so far as employers' financial contributions and those of insured persons are required by law or collective agreements, these expenditure totals are comparable with the definition of general government expenditure adopted.

The Nordic countries publish comparative statistics of social security (which actually refer to a much wider concept of social welfare) under the auspices of the Nordic Committee on Social Security Statistics (NOSOSKO), formed in 1946. As well as the cash allowances and benefits and other welfare services listed

above, these statistics also cover the provision of health and dental care, employment services and labour market training. They correspond in principle to the two SNA categories of 'Social security and welfare' and 'Health', apart from the employment and labour programmes which in the SNA classification are included in Economic services. Employers' and individuals' contributions to the finance of these social expenditures differ considerably between the five Nordic countries. In Denmark, Iceland and Sweden, most of the costs are paid by the State and municipalities whereas in Finland, 50 per cent of social welfare costs, on 1978 figures, were paid by employers, and in Norway in the same year insured persons' social security contributions amounted to 19 per cent of the total compared with only 1 per cent in Sweden⁹. This statistical framework corresponds very well with the concept of social provision, though it is not always precisely consistent with national accounts statistics. In Denmark, for example, the first five weeks of sickness benefits are paid by employers and whereas for most purposes these would be seen as a social benefit, in national accounting terms they are regarded as part of salaries and get included in the figures for production.

A more general point to be made about the measurement of levels of social provision is that expenditure statistics are an incomplete measure since they do not include social reliefs embodied in the taxation system, some of which represent policy alternatives to the payment of cash benefits. 'Tax expenditures' of this kind are also relevant in studies of public expenditure in the context of management of the economy, since they can affect government borrowing requirements. This presents a measurement problem, since it is difficult firstly to decide which tax expenditures should be included and secondly to cost them. The problem is discussed in the British Government's 1979 Public Expenditure White Paper¹⁰. The Nordic countries do, in fact, include one such item of tax expenditure, namely estimated tax deductions for children, in their tables of cash benefits in Finland, Iceland and Norway.

Another system of detailed statistics on social expenditures is that produced by EC in its regular series of Social Protection Statistics¹¹. These are similar in programme coverage to those of the Nordic countries, but do not include capital transactions as yet. These represent a very small part of the total, however.

In addition to income maintenance and health services, the traditional definition of 'welfare' programmes used in many socio-economic studies usually includes education¹². Again, differences in institutional arrangements are reflected in the statistics, with the boundaries between social welfare services such as child care and nursery facilities and educational provision differing slightly between countries and with potential overlap also between health care and some social welfare

services. Taken together though, the three programmes of social security and welfare, health and education are usually identifiable in published national statistics of public expenditure. Their total is not a complete measure of the concept of social expenditure, however, as most countries would regard the provision of public housing and other community services as part of their policy of social provision.

The broadest definition of social—as distinct from economic—expenditure would certainly include public housing, but even on this very broad definition, some questions arise about borderline cases—notably expenditure on employment programmes which in the past if they existed at all would have been included under trade and industry or some other economic programme, but which have been expanded more recently into a form which suggests their inclusion in social expenditure. Another borderline programme is that of environmental services, the form of which varies somewhat between countries. Should avalanche control in Switzerland and coastal protection in the United Kingdom be counted as social or economic expenditure, for example? And how should refuse collection be classified? Whilst most people would regard these questions as mere technical details, they are illustrative of the more serious question

of the 'grey area' of definition and measurement between economic services and social services. They take on a new significance in the light of present day debate about productive and non-productive sectors in the economy.

References

1. 'Public spending and social policy' by F. Gould and B. Roweth *Journal of Social Policy*, Volume 9, Part 3, July 1980, pages 337-357 (Cambridge University Press)
2. *A system of national accounts*, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3 (New York, United Nations 1968)
3. 'Government income and expenditure in the national income accounts: a change of presentation', *Economic Trends* March 1977 (HMSO)
4. *National Income and Expenditure 1982 Edition* (HMSO September 1982) (Price £13.50 net)
5. *National Accounts of OECD countries 1963-1980*, Volume II, Annex I (OECD October 1982) (available from HMSO, price £11.50 net)
6. *L'évolution des dépenses publiques en longue période et le rôle de l'état en France (1872-1971)* by C. Andre and R. Delorme (CEPREMAP 1974)
7. *General Government Accounts and Statistics 1971-1978*, Table 5 (Eurostat 1981)
8. *Public Expenditure on Income Maintenance Programmes*, Studies in Resource Allocation No. 3 (OECD 1976)
9. *Social Security in the Nordic Countries*, No. 38 (Nordic Social Statistics Committee 1981)
10. *The Government's Expenditure Plans 1979-80 to 1982-83*, Cmnd. 7439 (HMSO 1979) (Price £4.25 net)
11. *Social Protection*, Statistical Bulletin 1-1983 (Eurostat March 1983)
12. *Public Expenditure Trends* Studies in Resource Allocation No. 5 (OECD 1978)

Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available during the July–September 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*.

Department of Employment

Employment Gazette, published towards the end of each month, regularly contains indicators on employment, unemployment earnings, prices and family expenditure. In recent months, articles have appeared on qualifications in the labour force, on cases of equal pay and sex discrimination which have come before industrial tribunals, redundancies, and revisions of the weights in the Retail Prices Index. Results of the 1981 European Community Labour Costs Survey for Great Britain were published in the May issue of the *Gazette*. Results of the 1981 Census of Employment, on the basis of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, were also published in May in a special *Gazette* supplement.

Home Office

Statistics of experiments on living animals, Great Britain, 1982.

Prison Statistics, England and Wales, 1982.

Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1982.

Report of HM Chief Inspector of Fire Services, 1982.

Tables of persons acquiring citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, 1982.

Report of HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, 1982.

Statistical Bulletin: Statistics on the misuse of drugs in the United Kingdom and supplementary tables, 1982.

Statistical Bulletin: Statistics on the prevention of terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts 1974 and 1976, 2nd quarter 1983.

Statistical Bulletin: Reconvictions of those given Community Service Orders in January/February 1979.

Statistical Bulletin: Control of immigration statistics, United Kingdom, 2nd quarter 1983.

Statistical Bulletin: Offences of drunkenness, England and Wales, 1982.

Statistical Bulletin: Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales and supplementary tables, 1982.

Statistical Bulletin: Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, 2nd quarter 1983.

Home Office Statistical Bulletins are available from: Home Office, Statistical Department, Room 1813, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DS.

Department of Education and Science

Statistics of Further Education: November 1981

Further information and copies of the above can be obtained from the Department of Education and Science, Room 337, Mowden Hall, Staindrop Road, Darlington DL3 9DG.

Statistical Bulletin 7/83: Enrolments on Advanced Further Education Courses 1982-83.

Statistical Bulletin 8/83: Pupils under five years in each local education authority in England—January 1982.

Statistical Bulletin 9/83: Overseas students in Great Britain in 1981-82 and provisional information for 1982-83.

Corrections to the DES Statistical Bulletin list published in *Statistical News No 61*.

Statistical Bulletin 4/83 should read *5/83*; *5/83* should read *6/83*; and *6/83* should read *4/83*.

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

Welsh Office

Road Accidents: Wales 1981.

Activities of Social Services Departments: Year ended 31 March 1982.

Staff of Social Services Departments: Year ended 30 September 1982.

Mental Health Statistics for Wales 1982.

Key Statistical Indicators for National Health Service Management in Wales 1982.

Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics 1982.

Statistics of Education in Wales 1982.

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales 1982.

Welsh Economic Trends 1982/83.

Welsh Social Trends 1982.

Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics: Wales 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

Departments of the Environment and Transport

Environment

Housing and Construction Statistics first quarter 1983
Part 1 No 13

Housing and Construction Statistics first quarter 1983
Part 2 No 13

Local Housing Statistics Issue 66, figures for the first quarter

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.

Additional tables are available on environmental and water pollution which complement the *Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics No 5* published recently.

Transport

Statistical Bulletins available:

Ports Statistics Bulletin No 1

Traffic through GB Seaports 1965-1981

A joint publication by the Department of Transport and the British Ports Association, available from the BPA only, price £7.50.

Statistical bulletins are available for both Departments from:

DOE/DTP

SPPG4

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

Scottish Education Department

Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

University Students

School Leavers

Excess and Deficit of Teachers by Subject (1981 and 1982)

Autumn Enrolments of Students in Vocational Further Education (1982)

Copies of these and other bulletins may be obtained from:

Scottish Education Department

Division V11/4

43 Jeffrey Street

Edinburgh EH1 1DN

(Telephone: 031-556 9233 Ext 286)

New surveys assessed by the Survey Control Unit (continued from page 62.12)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Sponsors

COI Central Office of Information

DEm Department of Employment

DEn Department of Energy

DOE Department of the Environment

DTI Department of Trade and Industry

ETB English Tourist Board

MOD Ministry of Defence

MSC Manpower Services Commission

NEDO National Economic Development Office

OFT Office of Fair Trading

SEPD Scottish Economic Planning Department

STB Scottish Tourist Board

TRRL Transport and Road Research Laboratory

WO Welsh Office

Number and location

NK not known

Location

E England

EW England and Wales

GB Great Britain

N Northern England

NW North West England

S Scotland

SE South East England

UK United Kingdom

W Wales

Frequencies

AH ad hoc

Q quarterly

New surveys assessed by the Survey Control Unit

March to May 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 March to May 1983

Title	Sponsor	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Business surveys					
Sepacs attitude research	COI	Wholesalers	275	GB	AH
Quality campaign evaluation	COI	Manufacturing firms	350	GB	AH
Research on health and safety executive films	COI	Film users	150	GB	AH
Graduate shortages in the new technologies	DEm	Employers	100	GB	AH
Job splitting scheme survey	DEm	Employers	2100	GB	AH
Energy management readership study	DEn	Employers	790	UK	AH
Wool textile export promotion levy – 1983 poll	DTI	Textile manufacturers	680	GB	AH
Role of regional incentives in investment decision making process	DTI	Manufacturing firms	140	GB	AH
Factors influencing the location of international offices	DTI	Non-financial companies	120	UK	AH
Computer aided design; computer aided manufacture survey (CAD/CAM)	DTI	CAD/CAM users	120	GB	AH
Evaluation of industrial and commercial improvement areas	DOE	Manufacturing firms	NK	E	AH
Economic survey of the animal rendering industry	DOE	Animal rendering companies	80	GB	AH
Survey of training in the finance sector	MSC	Financial institutions	NK	GB	AH
Research into sandwich education – cost benefit analysis to employers	MSC	Employers	4000	GB	AH
Evaluation and development of the management extension programme (MEP)	MSC	Employers	140	GB	AH
Evaluation of employment rehabilitation through employer attachments	MSC	Engineering firms	45	N	AH
Research and development in the chemical industry	NEDO	Chemical companies	330	UK	AH
Scottish Exhibition Centre – economic spin-off and exhibition support industry	SEPD	Miscellaneous service industries	75	GB	AH
Survey of wholesale distribution	SEPD	Wholesale distributors	120	S	AH
London parking enforcement study: business interview survey	TRRL	Retail businesses	100	E	AH
Local authority surveys					
Distribution of grant enquiry 1983	DOE	Housing departments	2115	E	AH
Voluntary projects programme – quarterly census	MSC	Voluntary orgs, charities, education depts.	350	GB	Q
Pilot survey of participants on the community programme	MSC	Local authorities and voluntary organisations	35	GB	AH
Other surveys					
Nursing recruitment quantitative campaign evaluation	COI	Youths	1250	EW	AH
Winchester visitor survey	ETB	Visitors	1650	SE	AH
Chester visitor survey	ETB	Visitors	2100	NW	AH
Response to 'Lets Go' short break holiday booklet	ETB	Tourists	4000	UK	AH
Armed forces resettlement survey	MOD	Ex members of armed forces	5400	GB	AH
Voluntary registration in job centres on job-seeking	MSC	Unemployed	3000	GB	AH
Cohort survey of disabled job seekers	MSC	Disabled job seekers	2000	NK	AH
Mail order protection schemes: consumer survey (omnibus)	OFT	Adults	13100	UK	AH
Research in Electronics and Computing	SEPD	Universities	12	S	AH
Marketing follow-up survey 1983 – Scottish holiday news	STB	Tourists	1000	UK	AH
Marketing follow-up survey 1983 – brochure response	STB	Tourists	1000	UK	AH
Monitoring of house rehabilitation	WO	Tenants	100	W	AH

For list of abbreviations see page 62.11

Notes on Current developments

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Population Trends

The latest issue of the OPCS quarterly journal *Population Trends* includes the following articles:

Marital status before marriage and age at marriage: their influence on the chance of divorce

This article by John Haskey (Population Statistics Division, OPCS) investigates the association between the likelihood of divorce and age at first marriage as well as the effect of marital status before remarriage. A life table method is used to look at the implications of divorce rates continuing at their present levels for different groups of husbands and wives according to both their age at marriage and previous marital status.

People changing address: 1971 and 1981

The 1981 Census included a question about whether a person's usual residence was the same as, or different from that of one year previously. This article by Tim Devis (Population Statistics Division, OPCS) finds that just over five million people, or 9.6 per cent of the population of Great Britain, had changed their address in 1980-81, a substantial decline from the corresponding figure of 6.25 million (11.8 per cent) in the 1971 Census. The decline from 1971 levels is fairly general, both by age and by area.

Micro-censuses and large scale surveys: the British experience

In several European countries large scale inquiries known as micro-censuses are carried out. This article by Frank Whitehead (Deputy Director, OPCS) reviews the development of the census and large scale household sample surveys in the past 30 years in Great Britain and looks ahead to the next ten years.

Large scale surveys: their value to local authorities

Large scale surveys are undertaken by central government for its own needs. However, these surveys provide a vital source of information for other users, including local authorities. This article by Dr Keith Francis of Hampshire County Council Planning Department, outlines how large scale surveys can help meet the information needs of local authorities, illustrates their uses and short-comings with specific examples and considers

the extent to which local authorities need to undertake their own large scale surveys. The article suggests ways in which the existing approach by local authorities to large scale surveys could be improved.

The growth of the elderly population

The growth in numbers of the elderly is one of the most important aspects of current British demographic trends, and the most recent official population projections show an enhanced growth rate as a result of the lower mortality rates assumed for the future. This article by John Craig (Population Statistics Division, OPCS) explains what is happening by describing how changes in the age-structure of a population occur and then relating these general factors to the elderly population.

In addition to these articles, the issue also contains up-to-date statistics on population, births, marriages, divorces, deaths, migration and abortion.

Reference

OPCS *Population Trends* 32 Summer 1983 (HMSO 1983) (Price £4.50 net)

1981 Census – Scotland

1981 Census Postcode Based 100 per cent Migration tables are now available and the 10 per cent tables are expected by August 1983.

1981 Census Postcode Based 10 per cent and 30 per cent Workplace/Transport tables are now available.

Further details of these publications may be obtained from:

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

Population estimates (Scotland)

Annual Estimates of the Population of Scotland, local government districts for mid-1982 (by sex and age) are expected to be published in August.

Vital statistics (Scotland)

Vital Statistics tables relating to the first quarter of 1983 appeared in the *Registrar General's Weekly Return* from WR21/83.

Parliamentary constituency monitors (1983 boundaries)

Summary results from the 1981 Census for the revised parliamentary constituencies (1983 boundaries) were issued in May by OPCS. Twelve OPCS Monitors together cover parliamentary constituencies throughout Great Britain. Each Monitor contains nine tables, giving statistics on population, housing, and, for the first time in a Census Monitor, higher qualifications, means of travel to work, industry and socio-economic groups. The tables also include comparable figures for Great Britain as a whole.

The monitors are available for:

	Reference
England	
East Anglia	PCM 14
East Midlands	PCM 15
North	PCM 16
North West	PCM 17
South East:	
Greater London	PCM 18
Remainder:	
Counties north of the Thames	PCM 19
Counties south of the Thames	PCM 20
South West	PCM 21
West Midlands	PCM 22
Yorkshire and Humberside	PCM 23
Scotland	PCM 24
Wales	PCM 25
Index (Alphabetical list of constituencies)	PCM 26

In May OPCS also issued the number of parliamentary electors on the 1983 Electoral Register for each of the 650 prospective United Kingdom parliamentary constituencies.

References

OPCS 1981 *Census Constituency Monitors (1983 boundaries)* CEN 81 PCM 14-26 (OPCS 1983) (Available only from Information Branch (Dept PCM), OPCS, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP, price £0.70 each plus postage and packing or £8.00 plus postage and packing for the complete set.)

Electoral statistics - parliamentary OPCS Monitor EL 83/2 (OPCS 1983) (Available only from Information Branch (Dept M) OPCS, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP)

SOCIAL STATISTICS

General Household Survey

In June OPCS published the 1981 report of the *General Household Survey*, an interdepartmental survey sponsored by the Central Statistical Office and carried out by OPCS. The 1981 report includes chapters on population, housing, employment, education, health, the prevalence of tinnitus and voluntary work.

In June OPCS also issued *preliminary results* from the General Household Survey 1982.

References

OPCS *General Household Survey 1981* Series GHS No 11 (HMSO June 1983) (Price £11.70 net)

OPCS Monitor *Preliminary results for 1982* Reference GHS 83/2 (OPCS 1983) (Available only from Information Branch (Dept M), OPCS, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP)

Urban deprivation

Census Information Note No 2, Urban Deprivation describes an analysis of the 1981 Census undertaken by the Inner Cities Directorate and presents the results. The analysis was designed to assess the relative levels of deprivation in individual local authorities in England. Publication of the note was announced by the Secretary of State for the Environment on 15 February 1983.

References

Census Information Note No 2, Urban Deprivation may be obtained from ICD3, Room P2/119, Department of Environment, 2 Marsham Street, LONDON SW1P 3EB

Statistics of deaths in police custody or otherwise with the police in England and Wales 1982

Annual figures showing that there were 55 deaths in police custody or otherwise with the police recorded by the police in 1982 were published on 2 June 1983 in Home Office Statistical Bulletin 9/83. The number of deaths in 1982 was similar to that in 1981 (49) given that the figures for 1982 include 3 deaths which occurred in cases in which police had been substituting for the ambulance service during the National Health dispute.

Two-thirds of the deaths in 1982 occurred in or on the way to hospital, and 16 occurred at a police station. Inquest verdicts were given in 51 of the 55 cases in 1982. Verdicts of death due to natural causes were given in 10 cases, to misadventure or accidental causes in 30 cases and to suicide in a further 8 cases.

From the beginning of 1980, details of all deaths in police custody or otherwise with the police in England and Wales were reported on a regular basis to the Home Office. Information for years prior to 1980 was collected during 1979 and 1980 by means of questionnaires to Chief Officers of Police.

Information on *Statistics of deaths in police custody or otherwise with the police* in England and Wales is published annually in the Home Office Statistical Bulletin series.

Reference

Statistics of deaths in police custody or otherwise with the police in England and Wales - 1982. Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 9/83. 2 June 1983 (Price £1.00 net)

Housing statistics - Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Housing Statistics to December 1982 was published in June 1983 by HMSO on behalf of the Housing and Urban Affairs Division of the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland. Price £3.90 net.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Manufacturing and service industries

Manufacturing and Service Industries; Health and Safety 1981 a report of the work of HM Factory Inspectorate incorporating the annual report of HM Inspector of Explosives was published in April.

The first section of the report deals with the Factory Inspectorate and contains a foreword and nine chapters covering – Accident experience; Safety awareness; Major incidents and incidents attracting publicity; Occupational hygiene; Plant and process hazards; Electronics, mechanical and electrical hazards, diving; Ionising and non-ionising radiations; Field consultant groups and National industry groups.

The second section is the report of the Explosives Inspectorate. There are also two appendices containing statistical tables, and a bibliography.

Reference

Manufacturing and Service Industries: Health and Safety 1981 (HMSO 1983) (Price £6.50 net)

Congenital malformation statistics: notifications, 1971-1980

In June OPCS published a statistical review of notifications of congenital malformations received as part of the monitoring system in England and Wales. Much of the data had not previously been collated or published. The report, covering information collected in the ten years 1971 to 1980, is divided into three chapters. The first chapter introduces the monitoring scheme, run by OPCS since 1964, and provides a guide to the data, and definitions. Chapter 2 contains a brief discussion of the figures for notifications of all babies born with a malformation. Each of the 23 malformations or groups of malformations covered by this report makes a separate section of Chapter 3.

Reference

OPCS *Congenital malformation statistics: notifications, 1971-1980* Series MB3 No 1 (HMSO June 1983) (Price £7.40 net)

Registration with general medical practitioners in inner London

A report published in July presents the findings of a survey carried out in 1981 by the Social Survey Division of OPCS on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security. The survey provides information about the extent to which people in Inner London were not registered with local general practitioners, the reasons for non-registration, and about any difficulties which people may have experienced when they tried to register.

Reference

OPCS *Registration with general medical practitioners in inner London* by Margaret Bone (HMSO July 1983) (Price £9.20 net)

Scottish Health Statistics 1981

The twenty fourth volume in the series is published by the Information Services Division of the Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service. It includes statistics on a comprehensive range of health service topics and is a necessary adjunct to the Scottish Home and Health Department Annual Report – *Health in Scotland 1981*.

This year's edition has been substantially reduced in size. Some tables of peripheral interest have been dropped and the format and content of many of those that remain have been revised. It is hoped that the more consistent style of presentation will be welcomed by readers. Most of the information that has been dropped is still available on request from:

Information Service Division
Room BO17
Common Services Agency
Trinity Park House
South Trinity Road
Edinburgh
EH5 3SQ

References

Scottish Health Statistics 1981 (HMSO Edinburgh) (Price £12.95 net)

Health in Scotland 1981 Scottish Home and Health Department Annual Report (HMSO) (Price £3.95 net)

EDUCATION AND THE ARTS

Adult education 1980-81: courses, hours of tuition and subjects of study

DES Statistical Bulletin 5/83 describes the results of a special survey, mounted in the academic year 1980-81 to collect more information than is obtained from the standard annual count in November, of the provision made for adult education by local education authorities (LEAs) in England and Wales at maintained and assisted adult education centres, including evening institutes and community centres. It compares the results with those from a similar but less detailed survey mounted in 1978-79.

The main results from the survey were as follows:

Twenty per cent of courses were in academic and commercial subjects, 30 per cent in craft and domestic subjects, and 40 per cent in arts or physical education. The remainder were in a variety of subjects.

There was a wide variation in the length of adult education courses in terms of hours of tuition during the year: a fifth of courses lasted less than 20 hours, while a quarter lasted more than 60 hours; the national average was 42.

The average number of enrolments per course was seventeen.

In England and Wales, there were over 5 million hours of tuition during the year. A comparison with 1978-79 indicates that there was a fall of about half a million hours (9 per cent) between the two years.

There was a wide variation in patterns of provision across the country.

Overseas students

Department of Education and Science Statistical Bulletin 9/83 provides information covering Great Britain about the numbers of overseas students in the universities, and on advanced and non-advanced courses in maintained colleges of higher and further education. In general, the time-series span a five year period up to and including 1981-82, plus, in some cases, provisional data for 1982-83.

The principal analyses concern both the numbers of new entrants and the total stock of students: by grouped countries of domicile, such as the European Community, the Commonwealth, etc, and also by those individual countries which are the major 'exporters' of students to Great Britain. Such stock is also analysed by main subject of study.

Featured for the first time, is an examination of university overseas students, defined alternatively by fee-status, domicile, and nationality.

Copies of DES Statistical Bulletins are available from the address given on page 62.10.

Excess and deficit of teachers by subject

This bulletin, the fifth in a series on the topic, gives estimates of the excess or deficit of teachers in each of the main subjects taught in education authority secondary schools in Scotland at September 1981 and September 1982. It shows the position for Scotland as a whole, and for each Region and Islands authority. The excess and deficits in each of the main subjects are compared over the period 1978 to 1982.

Autumn enrolments in vocational further education

Published annually, this bulletin contains a summary of the figures for enrolment of students in vocational further education in Scotland in Autumn 1982 and provides a comparison with the final figures for Autumn 1981. Details of students on advanced and non-advanced level courses by mode of attendance and sector of college are included.

Copies of statistical bulletins can be obtained from:
Scottish Education Department
Division VII/4
Room 206
43 Jeffrey Street
Edinburgh EH1 1DN
(Telephone: 031-556-9233 Extn 286)

Facts about the arts

Facts about the arts is a much needed general background for assessing the state of the arts and making policy decisions about them. Produced by Muriel Nissel at the Policy Studies Institute, it summarises in 135 tables and 45 charts some of the available statistics on the arts. The project has been sponsored by the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, the Office of Arts and Libraries, the Scottish Education Department, the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Scottish Arts Council.

This major enterprise brings together for the first time a wealth of varied statistics about the arts. Among the many facts presented are:

Public expenditure on the arts (including libraries and museums) in 1981/82 amounted to £674 million, or more than £12 per head of population.

Local government spends much more than central government on libraries and nearly as much on galleries, museums and other cultural facilities.

Over the past ten years expenditure by central government on the arts has more than doubled in real terms.

The trade unions and professional associations directly concerned with the arts have a combined membership of some 175,000.

Some 40 million visits each year are made to the theatre and 50 million both to museums and galleries and to historic buildings.

Last year the London theatres sold about 9 million tickets; a quarter were to visitors from overseas.

'Play for Today' on BBC television attracts audiences of around 7 million.

Live performances of music account for about a half of the total hours of output on BBC Radio 3. Radio 3 also broadcasts some 150 operas a year.

Public libraries issue 12 books a year per head of population.

More women than men go to the theatre and listen to or watch music or theatre programmes on radio and television.

The report covers the performing and visual arts, literature, film and broadcasting and ranges from summary tables on finance, employment, the number and variety of artistic events and the characteristics of

audiences to more detailed tables on ticket prices, value added tax, trade union membership, types of jobs and sources of earnings of musicians, actors and artists, attendances at individual theatres, best selling books and audiences for particular radio and television programmes. The extensive material presented helps to identify some of the important gaps in statistics and suggests priorities which a follow-up publication might try to fill.

Reference

Facts about the arts: a summary of available statistics: Price £12.50 (£13.00 including postage). From Policy Studies Institute, 1/2 Castle Lane, London, SW1E 6DR

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

Self-employment

A special feature in the June issue of *Employment Gazette* presented estimates of the industry pattern of self-employment in Great Britain both for 1981 and with a revised series back to 1971.

The February 1983 issue of the *Gazette* included a feature on the 1981 estimates of self-employed in Great Britain, and the methods by which they were obtained. This feature also presented regional estimates of self-employed persons in Great Britain, revised back to 1971.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1983 and June 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net each)

Census of Employment: SIC 1980

Results of the September 1981 Census of Employment based on the 1980 revision of the Standard Industrial Classification have been published in a special *supplement* to the May 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*. These results, in common with those published in the December 1982 *Gazette* (based on the 1968 version of the Standard Industrial Classification) are based on information from all larger employers but only a sample of others.

Information from employers not in the sample is now being processed to produce detailed local results for employment office areas, local authority districts and groups of such areas by the end of the year. Further information about the census of employment can be obtained from:

Department of Employment
Statistics Division C6
Orphanage Road
Watford
Herts WD1 1PJ
Telephone: Watford 28500 ext 320

Survey of labour costs in 1981

The main results of the 1981 survey of labour costs were published in the May 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette* (page 188). Like earlier surveys in 1975 and 1978 (also published in the *Gazette*), the latest survey covered the index of production industries, wholesale and retail distribution, banking, insurance and finance. The full range of labour costs was covered, not just pay. In addition to the analyses published in *Employment Gazette*, a number of supplementary analyses are available on request from Stats A4, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

This survey, and a similar one conducted in Northern Ireland by the Department of Manpower Services, was carried out under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 for the discharge of a Community obligation arising from EC Regulation 4812/81 made by the Council of Ministers in June 1981. Analyses of the survey data for the United Kingdom as a whole have been forwarded to the Statistical Office of the European Communities for publication in the *Eurostat* series.

References

Employment Gazette, September 1980 (HMSO) (Price £1.65 net)

Employment Gazette, January 1981 (HMSO) (Price £2.00 net)

Employment Gazette, May 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

Underlying index of average earnings

A short note in the May 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette* (page 210) describes changes in the underlying index of average earnings, during the second half of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983, updating the previous note in the November 1982 issue (page 491). This series incorporates adjustments for temporary influences which affect the regularly published series, such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of pay settlements, industrial disputes and the incidence of public holidays in relation to the survey period. The basis of the underlying series was fully described in an article in *Employment Gazette* April 1981 (page 193).

References

Employment Gazette April 1981 (HMSO) (Price £2.00 net)

Employment Gazette, May 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

Recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements

An article in the April 1983 issue of the *Employment Gazette* (page 147) summarised changes affecting manual workers featured in national collective agreements or in wages orders by Wages Councils during 1982. The article also gives some indications of changes due to come into force in 1983 and describes how hours and holiday entitlements have been changing in the recent past.

Reference

Employment Gazette, April 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

Projections of school leavers who become available for employment in Great Britain to 1985/1986

Projections to 1985/86 of school leavers in Great Britain, distinguishing those projected to become available for employment (i.e. those not entering full-time education), were published in the June 1983 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

In April 1983 the Department of Education and Science (DES) published a *Statistical Bulletin* presenting projections of school leavers in England. The Department of Employment has now produced GB projections, based on the DES figures combined with projections of school leavers in Scotland published earlier by the Scottish Education Department (SED) and unpublished projections from the Welsh Office.

References

Employment Gazette, June 1983, (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

Statistical Bulletin 6/83 published by Department of Education & Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH: free of charge.

Statistical Bulletin No 8/E3/1982 published by Scottish Education Department Statistics Division/Branch 4, 43 Jeffrey Street, Edinburgh EH1 1DN: free of charge.

Young people: pay and employment

The June *Employment Gazette* carried an article 'Relative pay and employment of young people' by W. Wells of the Department of Employment.

A study of how, and why, the earnings of young people relative to those of adults have moved over time and what effect this might have had on the employment prospects of young people has been carried out by the Economics branch of the Department. The main findings of this study are summarised briefly in three sections. The first of these sections outlines the sources on information on earnings by age and how the differentials between the earnings of young people and adults have moved over the post-war period. The second considers why the level of relative earnings moved and the third whether there was any relationship between these movements and the employment situation faced by young people.

Reference

Employment Gazette June 1983 (HMSO monthly) (Price £2.35 net)

The unemployed: Survey estimates for 1981 compared with the monthly count

An article published in the June 1983 edition of *Employment Gazette* compares the estimates of the unemployed from the Labour Force Survey for 1981 with the monthly registrants count.

Results from the 1981 Labour Force Survey taken in the second quarter of 1981 showed a total of 2.35 million unemployed. This is of a similar order of magnitude to the monthly count of registrants, of 2.49 million, for the same period (the total on the present

claimants basis is estimated at 2.3 million see last paragraph). The count of registrants excluded an estimated 400,000 people who had not registered but who were identified by the survey as unemployed (the unregistered unemployed). However the Labour Force Survey also indicated that the registrant count included some 400,000 people not included in the survey total of unemployed because they were not looking for paid work in the week before they were interviewed.

Estimates of the unregistered unemployed presented in the article show clearly that the level of unregistered unemployment increased more slowly than (rather than in line with) the registered unemployment figures both between 1979 and 1981 and over the decade 1971 to 1981.

Since October 1982, when registration of the unemployed claiming benefit became voluntary, so making the records of registration less complete, the monthly count has been based on the records at unemployment benefit offices and in consequence has related to claimants to unemployment benefit. The Labour Force Survey for 1983, currently taking place, includes questions about claiming benefit which are designed to facilitate a comparison between the present monthly count of claimants and the unemployment total produced by the survey.

Reference

Employment Gazette June 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

Redundancies

The Department of Employment collects and publishes three series of statistics on redundancies. These give a fair indication of the trends and patterns of redundancies, both overall and within or between sectors of industry and parts of the country, though none is comprehensive. The statistics are based on administrative procedures arising from the employment protection and redundancy payments legislation dating from 1965. They have been available on a consistent basis only since 1977, which is consequently the starting point for the analysis in an article 'Statistics of redundancies and recent trends' in the June *Employment Gazette*.

The article presents some previously unpublished statistics on redundancies, giving regional and industrial figures for each year since 1977. It summarises the main trends and patterns in the redundancy series, and discusses how these are related to changes in employment and unemployment. Redundancies are now well below the peak levels reached in 1980 and 1981, though remaining higher than in the late 1970s. The south and east of Great Britain have fared better than the north and the west in relation to their levels of employment. Service industries suffered many fewer redundancies than manufacturing, as might be expected during a period when there has been a continued shift in employ-

ment away from manufacturing and towards the service sector. There has been, however, no simple relationship between redundancies and changes in unemployment or employment; this is because jobs can be lost in many ways other than through redundancy, and also because new jobs have been created.

Reference

Employment Gazette June 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

Parliamentary pay and allowances

Report No. 20 of the Review Body on Top Salaries (Chairman, Lord Plowden) was published in May 1983 in two volumes. Volume 1 contains the findings of the Review Body; Volume 2 contains the results of the studies commissioned by the Review Body.

The first four sections of Volume 2 consist of the results of surveys carried out in October 1982 by the Office of Manpower Economics, which provides the secretariat for the Review Body:

Section 1 contains the results of a postal survey of Members of Parliament. The questionnaire was addressed to all Members and received a 52 per cent response, compared with 53 per cent in 1979. Expenditure on subsistence, secretarial and research support and other items, hours spent on Parliamentary work, hours spent on and income from other paid occupations, and views on the levels of Parliamentary pay, pensions, severance arrangements and other allowances were covered.

Section 2 contains the results of a postal survey of secretaries and research assistants in the House of Commons, the first such survey of Members' staff. Questionnaires for secretaries and research assistants were distributed to all Members of Parliament who were requested to pass them on to their staff. It is impossible to calculate a response rate as the total number employed by Members is not known. The tables include analyses of: working time spent on various activities; number and category of Members worked for; average weekly hours worked; normal starting and finishing times; paid holidays; qualifications; age; length of service; and comments on the allowance for secretarial and research assistance.

Section 3 contains the results of a survey of Members of Parliament defeated at the 1979 General Election. The response was 69 per cent. Tables analyse the time taken to secure full-time employment, earnings from paid employment in the last tax year, and comments by respondents on present severance arrangements.

Section 4 contains the results of two surveys of Members of the House of Lords. The first survey covered all Members of the House of Lords,

excluding Ministers and other paid office holders, who had attended the House for at least one day in the two years up to the end of September 1982. A 67 per cent response was achieved, compared with 65 per cent in the survey of Peers undertaken in 1975. Tables show the relationship between hours spent per week on Parliamentary business and days of attendance, expenses incurred by Members in the pursuance of their Parliamentary duties, and comments on the expenses allowance. The second survey covered the 23 Ministers and other paid office holders in the House of Lords in post on 1 October 1982. 16 replies were received, a response rate of 70 per cent. Information given about days of attendance at the House, hours of work, expenditure on secretarial services and other items connected with Parliamentary business, views on the Ministerial pension arrangements and other comments is analysed in paragraphs 11 to 15.

Section 5 consists of two studies, comparing the position of UK MPs with their counterparts in selected overseas countries. In the first of these studies, by Dr. Michael Rush of Exeter University, pensions, allowances, services and facilities are compared with those of legislators in the other countries of the EC, in the European Parliament and in the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The second study, by Dr. Thomas Stark of the New University of Ulster, compares the salary of the United Kingdom MP with the corresponding salaries in the other countries after adjustment for differences in purchasing power, in terms of ratios to various national averages and in terms of positions in national earnings distributions.

Volume 2 also contains an evaluation of the Parliamentary pension scheme by the Government Actuary (section 10) and four reports by consultants on: the pay of Members of Parliament and Ministers of the Crown (section 6); MPs' secretarial and research allowance (section 7); the pensions and severance arrangements for members of Parliament, Ministers and other paid office holders (section 8); and the pension arrangements for MPs' secretaries and research assistants (section 9).

Reference

Review Body on Top Salaries, Report No. 20: Review of Parliamentary pay and allowances—(Cmnd. 8881) (HMSO May 1983) (Prices Vol 1 £5.55 net; Vol 2 £13.20 net)

Top salaries

Report No. 19 of the Review Body on Top Salaries (Chairman, Lord Plowden) was published in May 1983. The report deals with the salaries of the higher judiciary and certain other judicial appointments, senior civil servants and senior officers in the armed forces. Appendix C contains the results obtained from a survey

carried out by the Office of Manpower Economics (OME), which provides the secretariat for the Review Body. The survey covered salaries and other direct remuneration, such as bonus, commission and profit-sharing, of Board members and senior executives in the private sector relating to the period 1 September 1981 to 1 September 1982. Information was provided by 128 organisations covering 2,304 posts. Table A and Table 1 show the response rate (over 87 per cent of the organisations approached) and coverage of the survey, while Tables B and C compare the results for 1 September 1981 with those obtained for the same date in the previous survey. The remaining tables in Appendix C (Tables 2 to 5) have detailed results on pay.

Reference

Review Body on Top Salaries, Report No. 19, Sixth Report on Top Salaries (Cmnd. 8879) (HMSO May 1983) (Price £3.95 net)

Armed forces pay

The Twelfth Report by the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay (Chairman, Sir David Orr) was published in May 1983 and recommends pay, accommodation and food charges for Services ranks up to and including Brigadier (and equivalent), to apply from 1 April 1983. A full list of the Review Body's reports is in Appendix 1.

Details of the main recommended levels of military salary (in Army terms) are in Tables 1-3, and of accommodation charges in Tables 4 and 5. Equivalent levels of 1 April 1982 military salaries and accommodation charges are in Appendices 2 and 3 respectively. Full details of pay scales, and other related items, for all Services are in a Ministry of Defence Supplement to the Report.

The results of four remuneration surveys—covering officers, corporals, warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers—which are not published, were used by the Review Body as a guide to judgement in determining appropriate levels of military salary.

Reference

Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Twelfth Report 1983 (Cmnd. 8880) (HMSO May 1983) (Price £6.95 net)

Doctors' and dentists' remuneration

The Thirteenth Report by the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration (Chairman, Sir Robert Clark) was published in May 1983: it recommends pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1983, for doctors and dentists in the National Health Service. The Report contains the results of surveys of the work and responsibility of trainees in general practice and community medicine. Also included are further results from a similar survey of junior hospital doctors (the main results being given in Appendix F of the Twelfth Report, Cmnd 8550).

Appendix F has the results of a survey of trainees in general practice. One in four of the trainees in Great Britain were approached and each participant recorded in a diary the hours on duty and type of work carried out for a period of 7 days: the response rate was 94 per cent and 425 diaries were included in the results. The tables show the hours on duty, hours worked and the proportion of working time spent on different work activities.

Appendix G contains the results of a similar study of trainees in community medicine. One in three of trainees in Great Britain were chosen for the sample and 50 doctors were interviewed (a response rate of 94 per cent) about the work done over the previous 2 to 3 months. The tables give the emergency rotas worked for environmental health duties, hours worked and time spent on different work activities.

References

Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration Twelfth Report (Cmnd. 8550) and *Thirteenth Report 1983* (Cmnd. 8878) (HMSO May 1983) (Prices Twelfth Report £6.05 net, Thirteenth Report £7.35 net)

Agricultural workers earnings and hours

The *Employment Gazette* for May 1983 includes the latest in the series of articles on the earnings and hours of agricultural workers in Great Britain. The article gives details, for 1982, of whole-time workers employed on a regular basis. It is based upon results of continuous surveys carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

More detailed information for England and Wales is contained in a booklet *Earnings and hours and numbers of agricultural workers, 1982 including the report of the Wages and Employment Enquiry* published by MAFF, price £3 plus 50 pence postage and packing. Copies can be obtained from:

MAFF Publications

Lion House

Willowburn Estate

Alnwick

Northumberland, NE66 2PF

Separate information for Scotland can be found in the *Economic Report for Scottish Agriculture*.

Reference

Employment Gazette May 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

Registered disabled people in the public sector

An article in *Employment Gazette* for April, continuing the series started in 1976, showed figures at about mid-1982 for a wide cross-section of public sector employers. The figures cover government departments; county, district, Greater London area, and Scottish

regional, islands and district councils; regional and district health authorities; Scottish health boards; other bodies within the national health service; nationalised industries and public authorities; electricity boards and regional health authorities.

Reference

Employment Gazette April 1983 (HMSO) (Price £2.35 net)

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Agricultural censuses and surveys

December 1982 agricultural machinery census

The result of the December sample census for England were published in Statistical Information Notice Stats 85/83 on 28 March 1983.

December 1982 glasshouse census

(i) The results of the December census for England and Wales were published in Statistical Information Notice Stats 132/83 on 10 May 1983.

(ii) The County and Regional results for England and Wales were issued on 12 May 1983.

April 1983 sample pig inquiry

The results of this enquiry conducted under European Community legislation were published in Statistical Information Notice Stats 164/83 on 14 June 1983.

Annual estimates of crop production—1982 harvest

(i) The annual estimates of production (with the area and average yield per hectare) for the principal agricultural crops in England, England and Wales and the United Kingdom will be published in a Statistical Information Notice shortly.

(ii) The County and Regional results for England and Wales will also be issued shortly.

Potato crisps and snack foods

Results of the First Quarter 1983 Survey were published in June.

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. The following table lists the monitors published since notification in the last number of *Statistical News*.

<i>Business Monitor Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification 1980 Group Heading</i>
PA 111	Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels	111
PA 120	Coke ovens	120
PA 130	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	130
PA 140	Mineral oil processing	140
PA 161	Production and distribution of electricity	161
PA 162	Public gas supply	162
PA 170	Water supply industry	170
PA 210	Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	210
PA 221	Iron and steel industry	221
PA 223	Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	223
PA 231	Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	231
PA 239	Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (including salt)	223/239
PA 243	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243
PA 244	Asbestos goods	244
PA 245	Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals	245
PA 246	Abrasive products	246
PA 251	Basic industrial chemicals	251
PA 255	Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255
PA 256	Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes	256
PA 257	Pharmaceutical products	257
PA 258	Soap and toilet preparations	258
PA 259	Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use	259
PA 311	Foundries	311
PA 312	Forging, pressing and stamping	312
PA 313	Bolts, nuts, etc.; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment	313
PA 314	Metal doors, windows, etc.	314
PA 316	Hand tools and finished metal goods	316
PA 320	Industrial plant and steel work	320
PA 321	Agricultural machinery and tractors	321
PA 325	Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	325
PA 327	Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, and related industries: laundry and dry cleaning machinery	327
PA 328	Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment	328
PA 341	Insulated wire and cables	341
PA 342	Basic electrical equipment	342
PA 343	Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators	343
PA 344	Telecommunications equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic capital goods, and passive electronic components	344
PA 345	Miscellaneous electronic equipment	345
PA 346	Domestic-type electric appliances	346
PA 352	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	352
PA 363	Cycles and motor cycles	363
PA 364	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	364
PA 365	Miscellaneous vehicles	365
PA 371	Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus	371
PA 372	Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances	372
PA 373	Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment	373
PA 374	Clocks, watches and other timing devices	374
PA 411	Organic oils and fats	411
PA 412	Processing of bacon, meat and poultry	412
PA 414	Processing of fruit and vegetables	414
PA 415	Fish processing	415

<i>Business Monitor Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification 1980 Group Heading</i>
PA 416	Grain milling	416
PA 419	Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419
PA 421	Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	421
PA 422	Animal feeding stuffs	422
PA 423	Starch and miscellaneous foods	418/423
PA 424	Spirit distilling and compounding	424
PA 428	Soft drinks	428
PA 429	Tobacco industry	429
PA 431	Woollen and worsted industry	431
PA 432	Cotton and silk industries	432
PA 434	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie	434
PA 436	Hosiery and other knitted goods	436
PA 437	Textile finishing	437
PA 438	Carpets and other textile floorcoverings	438
PA 442	Leather goods	442
PA 451	Footwear	451
PA 455	Household textiles and other made-up textiles	455
PA 456	Fur goods	456
PA 461	Sawmilling, planing, etc. of wood	461
PA 462	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood	462
PA 463	Builders' carpentry and joinery	463
PA 464	Wooden containers	464
PA 465	Miscellaneous wooden articles	465
PA 467	Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings	467
PA 471	Pulp, paper and board	471
PA 472	Conversion of paper and board	472
PA 483	Processing of plastics	483
PA 491	Jewellery and coins	491
PA 494	Toys and sports goods	494
PA 495	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	495

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
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport
Gwent NPT1 1XG
Telephone 0633 56111 Ext 2455

Annual census of production 1980

Summary results are now available in Business Monitor PA 1002. This is the first summary volume to be published on the Standard Industrial Classification revised 1980. It includes both establishment tables, which summarise results previously published in

separate industry monitors (PA 111-500), and enterprise analyses. The establishment tables show information for 1979 and 1980 on total sales and work done, cost of purchases, net output, gross value added, employment, wages and salaries, capital expenditure, stocks and work in progress and operating ratios. This information is shown at the three-digit level of the 1980 classification, a separate table shows a limited range of data at the four-digit level of the classification. The enterprise tables include an analysis of public and private enterprises, concentration ratios for the five largest enterprises by employment size at three-digit group level, analyses of private sectors' 100 largest manufacturing enterprises defined by size of employment, net output and turnover.

Reference

Business Monitor PA 1002 1980 Report on the Census of Production: Summary Tables (HMSO April 1983) (Price £14.95 net)

Input-output tables for 1979

Input-output tables for the United Kingdom for the year 1979 were published in July as a Business Monitor. They have been compiled by the Central Statistical Office.

Input-output tables add an extra dimension to the national accounts as normally compiled and presented. The latter are concerned with the composition and value of goods and services entering into final demand, and the factor incomes generated in the economic process, but not with the transactions between industries which form part of the process of supplying final demand. Input-output tables present these intermediate transactions together with the flows of goods and services to final demand and the incomes generated, within a framework which records all transactions among the industry or commodity groups distinguished in the tables. As a result, input-output tables show the detailed input structures of each industry, whereas the mainstream national accounts show only the value added or factor incomes generated in the industry.

The layout of the tables follows the same general pattern as in previous years. However the tables differ in that the industry and commodity groups shown are now based on the 1980 revision of the Standard Industrial Classification instead of on the 1968 revision. 99 such groups are distinguished in the latest tables compared with 102 groups on the previous classification in the 1974 tables.

Reference

Business Monitor PA1004 Input-Output Tables for the United Kingdom 1979 (HMSO July 1983) (Price £9.95 net).

British businesses by turnover size

British business, 29 April, contained an article, 'Analyses of businesses by turnover size: 1982'. The article shows, for Great Britain, the number of records held on the register which the Business Statistics Office maintains largely from information obtained by HM Customs and Excise in the administration of VAT. In addition to overall distributions by size of turnover and by industrial grouping, there are separate turnover size analyses for sole proprietorships, for partnerships and for corporate businesses, general government and non-profit-making bodies. There is also a comparison for all businesses between the 1980 and 1982 counts. The basic information in the tables relates to mid-1982 when the turnover figures held on the register for most records related to a period close to the calendar year 1980.

Reference

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

Manufacturing plant openings

The Department of Trade and Industry keeps information on openings of manufacturing plant across the United Kingdom. Provisional statistics for the 1976-80 period are now available and show that there have been some marked changes in the destination of inter-regional moves from within the United Kingdom. Tom Killick, a research officer in the Department, summarised the figures for transfers and branches in a recent article in *British business*.

Reference

'Manufacturing plant openings 1976-80: analysis of transfers and branches' *British business* 17 June 1983 (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.10 net).

Commercial and industrial floorspace in Wales

The third edition of *Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics: Wales 1982* was published on 10 June 1983. Detailed information is presented by counties, statistical sub-divisions and districts for seven non-domestic use classes for the periods 1974-82 and 1981-82.

Floorspace statistics are widely used in many fields, including investment decisions, property development, marketing management consultancy, etc. as well as in central and local government.

Reference

Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics: Wales 1982 (Price £3.00 including postage) is available from: Publications Unit, Economic and Statistical Services Division, Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ.

Aerospace industry: manpower, training and outlook

Manpower and training in the aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing industry—Reference Paper RP/1/83 was published by the Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB) recently. The Report deals with employment and training data and also examines the economic outlook for the industry. Data are shown on the structure of the industry, employment trends, occupational structure, training, output, investment, overseas trade and, research and development.

Reference

Manpower and training in the aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing industry—EITB Reference Paper RP/1/83 (Price £2.50 including postage) is available from EITB Publications, PO Box 75, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 1PH.

TRANSPORT

Annual vehicle census: Great Britain

Department of Transport Press Notice No. 169, issued on 13 May 1983, summarises the results of the latest census of road motor vehicles, taken at the end of December 1982. The Census shows the stock, by taxation class, of: private cars and vans; motorcycles, scooters and mopeds; public transport vehicles; general goods vehicles; farmers' goods vehicles; agricultural tractors, etc.; other vehicles; and Crown and exempt vehicles. The results are compared with those of the previous year.

As a result of a change in goods vehicle taxation, implemented in October 1982, the counts within the old taxation classes 'Private Cars and Vans' and 'General Goods Vehicles' have been estimated for 1982. The 1983 Census will count vehicles within the new 'Private and Light Goods' and 'Goods Vehicle' taxation classes.

The information contained within the press notice only covers broad aggregates which are designed for the needs of the press, and its readers. More detailed information from the census is sold by the Department on demand. Generally, vehicles classified to taxation classes can be analysed by engine size, weight, seating capacity, and age. All taxation classes can be analysed regionally (by economic planning region, county, or outward post code area), and by type of propellant used. A body type analysis of licensed vehicles is also available. Enquiries, other than press, for further information and prices should be addressed to: Mrs. Christine Haywood, Department of Transport, Room B254, Romney House, Marsham Street, London SW1 3PY, Telephone: 01-212 6463.

British Rail

British Railways Board Annual Report and Accounts 1982 was published on 20 May 1983. The Report reviews group results for the year and includes a statement of accounts, statements supplementary to both profit and loss accounts and balance sheets as well as summaries of the non-rail businesses. Other tables show receipts and traffic (passenger and, freight and parcels) assets, performance indicators, details of staff, etc.

Reference

British Railways Board Annual Report and Accounts 1982 available from HMSO (Price £3.50 net)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The reconciliation of personal sector transactions and wealth

A complete system of national accounts should include data on flows, levels outstanding and an account of the relationship between them for the appropriate types of asset and liability that operate within the system.

Until 1980, the United Kingdom national accounting framework was largely based on flow data and only included sporadic details of outstanding levels of assets and liabilities. During 1980, national and sector balance sheets were introduced into the system, and an introductory article appeared in the November 1980 edition of *Economic Trends*. Further work has concentrated on assessing the problems that are likely to arise in compiling the relevant reconciliations between the flows and outstanding levels. The personal sector of the United Kingdom economy has been taken as the basis for this work, since it exhibits all the major problems that are likely to arise in compiling reconciliation accounts for the whole system. An article appears in the June 1983 edition of *Economic Trends* summarising the progress to date and outlines the many problems and their proposed solutions that have been adopted both for the personal sector and for the accounting framework as a whole.

Reference

Economic Trends June 1983 (HMSO) (Price £10.75 net)

HOME FINANCE

Inland Revenue

The *125th Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue for the period from 31st March 1981 to 31st December 1982* was published on 24 June 1983.

For many years the Report covered the year ended 31 March, but recent editions have also looked at some developments up to the following 31 December. This led to some overlap between one Report and the next, and it was considered that it would be more satisfactory if the Report was for the calendar year. This latest Report therefore covers the period 1 April 1981 to 31 December 1982.

Some changes have also been made to the content and layout of the Report. New features are chapters on the work of tax, collection and valuation offices, on litigation, and on help given to the public.

The Report starts with staff resources and organisational matters, then looks at local office work and reviews collection performance and investigation work during the year. The yield from taxes, costs of collection and the relationship between the two are discussed. The Report then deals with litigation and with relations with the public. Finally, it reviews recent developments, including the Finance Act 1982.

Statistical tables show analyses of: total tax revenue; total Inland Revenue receipts and payments; Inland Revenue duties; collection of principal assessed taxes; criminal proceedings; amounts of tax remitted or written off; and Net Inland Revenue duties and cost of services, and Gross costs.

Reference

Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue for the period from 31st March 1981 to 31st December 1982 (Cmnd. 8947) (HMSO June 1983) (Price £6.50 net).

Company finance

The fourteenth issue of *Business Monitor MA3—Company finance* is now available. This issue sets out the results of a new analysis of the accounts of a fully representative sample of companies. Data for companies in the sample have been grossed up to produce estimates for all companies which are in scope. The results are presented in the form of a balance sheet summary, an income and appropriation account, a sources and uses of funds table and a table of supplementary information, for various groupings of companies. There are also tables of the main accounting ratios and size distributions. The information is presented for the first time in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980. Direct comparison with earlier issues, where industry was defined in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968, is therefore not possible. In addition mining and quarrying—now mineral and ore extraction—is classified to manufacturing (previously defined as non-manufacturing).

Data for 1977, 1978 and 1979 are available for industries, areas of operation, listed or unlisted

companies, UK or overseas controlled companies, and for different sizes of company. A lesser amount of information is presently available for 1980 and 1981. The large number of possible combinations of these items means that not all the results available can be published in the monitor. Special unpublished analyses can be provided, but a charge will have to be made to cover the computer and handling costs involved. Some analyses may not be available if the sample of company accounts analysed is not robust enough to cope with the level of detail required. This applies in particular to data for small and medium companies. Enquiries should be made to:

Statistics Division 1D (2)
Department of Trade and Industry
Business Statistics Office
Government Buildings
Rm 1.425
Cardiff Road
NEWPORT
Gwent NPT 1XG
Telephone: 0633-56111 Ext. 2070

Insurance business

Business Monitor *MA 16 Insurance business statistics 1978 and 1979* was published by HMSO on 11 May 1983 for the Business Statistics Office.

The Monitor, the third in an annual series, lists all insurance companies authorised to carry on one or more classes of insurance business in Great Britain on 31 December 1981. Companies which have had their authorisation revoked during the period 1978-81 are also listed. The figures are taken from returns made under the Insurance Companies Act 1974 and relate to accounting years ending during the calendar years 1978 and 1979 respectively. Details given include total net premiums and total assets, by company, and classes of insurance written by each company.

Other information derived from the returns made by insurance companies under the Insurance Companies Act 1974 is given in the *Insurance Business Annual Report*. Aggregate statistics of income and expenditure, profit and loss, and assets and liabilities derived from these returns are given in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*.

References

Business Monitor *MA 16 Insurance business statistics 1978 and 1979* (HMSO May 1983) (Price £8.45 net)
Insurance Business Annual Report 1981 (HMSO 1982) (Price £4.25 net)
Annual Abstract of Statistics, No 119, 1983 Edition (HMSO 1983) (Price £17.50 net)

Trends in sales of land and buildings, 1977-81

An article by A. T. Dunn and U. M. Rizki, Board of Inland Revenue, in May *Economic Trends*, continues a series of articles on sales of land and buildings, the last

of which appeared in the March 1980 issue. This present article gives detailed estimates of sales of land and buildings in England and Wales in November 1979, November 1980 and November 1981. The estimates are based on surveys during those months, and the article provides a comprehensive analysis of all sales over £100,000 in England and Wales. It also estimates for the years 1977 to 1981, with a quarterly breakdown from 1979, the total value of sales in England and Wales split into broad price ranges. For transactions over £20,000 estimates are provided for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The incidence of Stamp Duty by type of property is also shown.

The basic data, sampling procedure and methods of grossing up and of classifications are the same as those described in the previous articles.

References

Economic Trends No. 317, March 1980 (HMSO)
Economic Trends No. 355, May 1983 (HMSO) (Price £10.75 net)

Local government financial statistics

The 1981/82 edition of *Local Government Financial Statistics in England and Wales* was published by HMSO recently. It gives details of local authority expenditure and income during the financial year 1981/82. The main figures relate to local authorities in England but summary figures are also shown separately for the various types of authority (e.g. counties and districts, metropolitan and non-metropolitan) in both England and Wales. Further tables set the total of local authority expenditure in the context of the whole of the national economy, and relate present levels of expenditure with those recorded in earlier years.

Reference

Local Government Financial Statistics in England and Wales 1981/2 (HMSO July 1983) (Price £4.60 net)

National Income and Expenditure – 1983

The 1983 edition of *National Income and Expenditure* (Blue Book) is expected to be published in mid-September 1983 by HMSO, price to be announced.

OVERSEAS TRADE AND FINANCE

Direct exporters

An article on 'Company analysis of direct exporters in 1981' was included in *British business* 27 May 1983 it shows that half of the United Kingdom's exports were accounted for by seventy two firms. The information in the article was obtained mainly from the Department of Trade and Industry's overseas transactions inquiry for 1981, supplemented by information from the company accounts.

This will be the last such analysis to be undertaken because the Companies Act 1981 no longer requires companies to disclose the information. Rather than ask companies to continue to maintain records of the value of their exports solely for the purpose of this analysis it has been decided to stop collecting this information in the overseas transactions inquiry, bearing in mind that if companies were unwilling to do so it would be impossible to produce estimates of exports from company accounts for those who did not provide the information voluntarily.

Reference

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

Overseas earnings

British business, 27 May 1983, contained an article on overseas earnings from royalties in 1981. The article presents figures obtained for the invisibles account of the United Kingdom balance of payments from the Department of Trade and Industry's overseas transactions inquiry for that year. Transactions covered include royalties, licences, patents, trade marks, designs, copyrights, manufacturing rights and the like. Overseas transactions relating to film and television rights are not included, but figures for 1981 were published in *British business* 17 September 1982.

More detailed figures from the inquiry were published in *Business Monitor MA4 Overseas transactions 1981* (HMSO) (Price £8.95 net).

Reference

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

Overseas direct investment 1981

The main results of the Department of Trade and Industry's detailed inquiry into the annual flows of overseas direct investment and the earnings on it in 1981 were given in a *British business* article 13 May 1983.

Detailed results, giving figures for each main country and industry, were published in *Business Monitor MA4 Overseas transactions 1981* (HMSO) (Price £8.95 net).

Quarterly estimates of overseas direct investment and earnings for 1981 and the most recent quarters are given in the balance of payments accounts published in the March, June, September and December issues of *Economic Trends*.

References

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

Economic Trends (HMSO monthly) (Price £10.75 net)

United Kingdom Balance of Payments – 1983

The 1983 edition of *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* (Pink Book) is expected to be published; on 1 September 1983 by HMSO, price to be announced.

INTERNATIONAL

United Nations Statistical Computing Project

The text below, taken from a report recently produced by the Project Co-ordinator, gives information on the progress achieved during the first quarter of 1983 by the three joint groups (tabulation, data editing, and database management) in which the United Kingdom is participating. Previous reports on Statistical Computing Project meetings appeared in *Statistical News* 57.26, 57.33, 58.28, 59.47 and 60.30.

'An Expert Group meeting took place in Prague (10-14 January) in order to prepare recommendations concerning the organisation of INTERTAB implementation. In addition, the Expert Group worked out the contents of Version 1 of INTERTAB, which was later adopted by the Joint Group. The Group also drafted a time-table for activities to be carried out in 1983 and 1984 in respect of INTERTAB implementation. All these proposals were discussed at the meeting of the Joint Group on Table Generation in Prague (17-20 January) following the Expert Group meeting.

Adopting the recommendation of the Expert Group, the meeting agreed that the implementation of INTERTAB will be undertaken in four development centres (Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Poland, German Democratic Republic together with Finland) and in one test centre (Denmark). In connection with the implementation languages of PASCAL and PL/I, it was agreed that well-documented interface modules should be provided for easy reading and safe modification of the INTERTAB software system. It was also agreed that the same version of PASCAL and PL/I languages should be installed in whatever centre necessary. It was stressed that appropriate control and checking functions as well as standards for design, coding and testing are needed. The meeting was informed on further progress achieved in developing TAU. Its syntax checker was tested in Poland as well, providing correct results in the tables produced. Co-operation on TAU implementation between Poland and the United Kingdom will continue.

At its second meeting in Berlin (21 February – 9 March), the Expert Group on INTERTAB implementation finalized the User Language specification and produced the appropriate documentation. As regards the standards of implementation, a major part of the Handbook containing this information was compiled. The meeting could not complete the functional specifications of all INTERTAB modules, and the relevant interfaces were also not specified. In order to complete this work, and to provide completed documentation for the forthcoming Joint Group meeting (London, 3-6 May), it was agreed that a special meeting of the Expert Group should be held in Bratislava (25-29 April).

The meeting of the Joint Group on Data Editing held in Titchfield, United Kingdom, (5-8 April), discussed the application of generalized data editing systems on the basis of submitted papers. In this respect Spain reported on progress achieved on development of DIA software, while Sweden briefed the meeting on the application of EDIT 78 and CONDUCTOR systems. France reported on the latest development of new generation software in the field of survey processing. It was mentioned that the new version of the LEDA system is designed in a more portable form, implementing the system in machine dependent language as much as possible. In connection with the application of LEDA, it was stressed that experience gained from long periods of system usage should be used for the benefit of getting EDP experts and statisticians together on further development towards generalized survey processing.

The meeting further discussed the generalized survey processing system (GSPS). The LEDA system was mentioned as a generalized software part of the overall system approach for GSPS in recent years. In order to fulfil statisticians needs on better data description, and to provide more portable software packages, the LEDA system will be redesigned to meet new application requirements. The United Kingdom reported on the work of designing the data processing part of survey processing. The meeting considered in detail the report of the system approach implemented in the United Kingdom. In addition, the software system CONDUCTOR, aimed at providing interfaces for linking available software sub-systems for processing survey data, was mentioned as an attempt towards a generalised survey processing system in Sweden. The meeting agreed that a more detailed report on the systems and concepts implemented in statistical offices in respect of GSPS would be useful. In order to prepare a 'state of the art' report, the statistical offices will be invited to report on their experiences and systems applied. The meeting also agreed that the work on the evaluation of generalized editing packages should be continued and an evaluation report will be produced in 1984.

The meeting took note of the progress achieved on the re-compilation of AERO/V.2 with the PL/I(F) compiler. It is now envisaged that the more portable version of AERO/V.2 will be available by the end of 1983, together with its machine-readable documentation. In connection with interactive data editing, Yugoslavia reported on work completed on AERO/V.2, towards making it available interactively.

Experts met in Stockholm (10-28 January) to test the SORT base operator, the first new module of a set of Base Operators which were adopted by the Joint Group on RAPID. Internal documentation of the SORT

operator will be available soon for RAPID users. The successful testing and installation of this operator was considered as the first actual joint software development on the basis of international co-operation within the SCP. Joint effort on planning and testing additional software modules for RAPID will continue. An expert group meeting took place in Rome (7-15 March) on planning additional base operators to provide additional tools for RAPID users. Functional specifications and the internal structure of new base operators were completed by experts. These working papers were discussed at the following Joint Group meeting (16-18 March), also in Rome. It was agreed that experts should start the coding of their respective parts of the modules based on the adopted division of labour. The meeting reconfirmed that the experts will meet for joint testing of this recently designed software in Stockholm during the first half of June. Italy reported on its experience gained in different database applications. In this connection, it was agreed that a comparative evaluation of selected database management systems, in the light of existing and envisaged statistical applications, should be included in the work programme for 1984.

The German Democratic Republic reported on progress achieved in the application of RAPID on EC computers. They also confirmed that expert service will be provided later for countries where RAPID is envisaged to be installed on EC computers. Yugoslavia expressed its wish to install RAPID for the application of foreign trade statistics. A further systems analysis will also be undertaken to decide which specific statistical applications would be the most promising for RAPID installation. Yugoslavia indicated the need of consultancy to promote the early installation of RAPID in 1983.'

For further information on the tabulation and database management groups, contact John Dixie, Computer Division, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, Titchfield, Fareham, Hants, PO15 5RS. Derek Baker, OPCS, Room 336, St. Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6JP is the contact for the group on data editing and generalised survey processing systems.

PUBLICATIONS

Monthly Digest of Statistics

The contents of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* have been reviewed to improve the usefulness of the publication for its main users. These are identified as non-specialists, within government and without, who use it as an initial reference source.

As a result some topics will be covered in greater detail, some tables will be simplified and some deleted. Contributing departments are being consulted.

Changes will be indicated in the *Monthly Digest* as they are introduced.

Reference

Monthly Digest of Statistics (HMSO monthly) (Price £5.75 net)

Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

In addition to regular articles providing commentary on recent developments in the United Kingdom economy, and on domestic and international financial markets, the June issue of the Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* contains the following items:

British economic policy over the last decade

An address by the Governor to the Italian Senate in Rome, in which Lord Richardson reviewed many of the problems with which he was concerned during his period as Governor of the Bank of England.

Setting monetary objectives

J. S. Fforde presented this paper at a conference of central bankers' views on monetary targeting organised by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in May 1982. In it Mr. Fforde reviewed the political economy and history of monetary targeting in the United Kingdom since the early 1970s and considered what conclusions could be drawn from the British experience.

The Bank's operational procedures for meeting monetary objectives

This paper by A. L. Coleby was also presented at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York conference. Mr. Coleby explained how debt management and interest rate policy have been used to pursue economic objectives in the shape of intermediate monetary targets. The structure of the UK gilt-edged market, and recent technical developments in it, are described along with changes in the Bank's means of operations in the money market and of influencing short-term interest rates.

The future of building societies: a central bankers' view

In this speech to the annual conference of the Building Societies Association, the Governor noted the greatly increased competition that building societies have faced and the ways they have successfully responded to it. He considered some implications of these responses, and of various new ideas for further development, particularly as they affect societies' capital and management resources. He suggested that the societies should consider fully the consequences of ideas for change as they might bear on their public image, legal status, fiscal treatment and arrangements for prudential supervision.

International debt problems – a progress report

The Deputy Governor, in a speech to representatives of foreign banks in London, discussed international debt difficulties and measures to deal with them. He considered how banks may ensure they survive and prosper in the difficult environment they face; how by collaboration they may best ensure that this environment is as benign as possible; and what they may expect from the development of the world economy and the policies of governments.

Property development – drawing on the experience of the seventies

In remarks at the annual luncheon of the British Property Federation, the Governor reviewed developments in the property market in the seventies and considered what lessons could be learned from them. With the return of positive real interest rates, a greater degree of rationality has been restored to investment and financing decisions, and against this background the Governor considered the challenge that new technology poses for this industry.

The unlisted securities market

This article traces the development of the unlisted securities market which opened in November 1980. Since then, the number of companies seeking to market their shares for the first time has picked up, although improvements in the general climate for small businesses were probably partly responsible.

Company profitability and finance

This article, the latest in an annual series, updates various estimates of the financial position and profitability of industrial and commercial companies. It notes some recovery in profitability since the middle of 1981, but from a very low base and largely confined to manufacturing; a lower financial surplus in 1982 than in 1981 and a sharp increase in the net borrowing requirement; but a turnaround from overall deficit to surplus and a fall in the borrowing requirement between the two halves of 1982, largely due to destocking.

The external balance sheet of the United Kingdom: developments to end – 1982

This continues the annual series of articles providing an inventory of external assets and liabilities. The article sets the recent sharp rise in net external assets in its historical context and examines the main influences on the value of external assets and liabilities since 1970. These influences include the impact of movements in exchange rates and asset prices, the separate contributions of flows of new investment and reinvested earnings, and the consequences of the development of North Sea oil and gas and of the abolition of exchange controls.

Sector financing: 1982

Some of the main financial transactions between the principal sectors of the economy during 1982 are set out in this note. The full set of the Bank's flow of funds tables which have hitherto accompanied this annual series of articles have been relocated to form part of Table 19 in the statistical annex of the *Bulletin*.

Seasonal adjustment of money and its counterparts

This note describes some of the more significant changes made in this year's annual update of the seasonal adjustments for the monetary statistics.

The economics of pension arrangements

The Bank has recently issued a paper on this subject in the series of papers from its Panel of Academic Consultants; the main issues covered are recounted in a note in the *Bulletin*.

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

National Institute Economic Review

Three articles appear in the latest issue of the *National Institute Economic Review*. The first of these 'World economy forecast post-mortems: 1978-82' by Miss K. M. Barker examines NIESR's recent record in forecasting world economic developments. This is compared with results achieved by OECD contemporaneously and by NIESR in earlier periods. Neither NIESR nor OECD achieved marked superiority; both usually erred in the same direction. NIESR forecast more accurately after the second 'oil-shock' than after the first, although on both occasions the extent of the eventual downturn was only gradually realised.

The second article, by F. J. Atkinson, S. J. Brooks and S. G. F. Hall 'The economic effects of North Sea oil' considers the important role which North Sea oil has played in the development of the United Kingdom economy in recent years. The historical importance of oil to the balance of payments, GDP and the exchange rate is discussed and quantified. A simulation of recent history is then constructed on the assumption that the North Sea had been found not to contain oil. The authors find that without oil both manufacturing output and GDP would have been lower while unemployment and inflation would have been higher. Finally they consider the development of the economy if the government had chosen to use oil tax revenues to

expand the level of aggregate demand and conclude that output and employment could have been higher at only a small cost to inflation.

The third article 'Comparative British and American productivity in retailing' by A. D. Smith and D. M. W. N. Hitchens extends the National Institute's international comparison of labour productivity to Anglo-American retailing. Detailed measurements are made for 32 trades and suggest that the overall American productivity level is about double that of Britain. A number of explanations of the productivity gap are considered including the effects of British and American differences in the size of shop, importance of self-service, the mix of independent and multiple shops, the urban and rural spread of shops, etc.

Reference

National Institute Economic Review No. 104 available from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HE (Price £7.50 net)

Scottish Economic Bulletin

The latest issue contains three articles. The first is 'Sales and purchases patterns in the Scottish manufacturing industries' by Miss M. Lamont and M. Cox, Scottish Council (Development and Industry). The article is a by-product of a survey investigation of the distribution of sales and origin of purchases of manufacturing establishments in Scotland in 1979. The survey was organised by the Scottish Economic Planning Department and carried out by the Scottish Council as part of the 1979 Scottish Input-Output project.

The second article is by P. A. A. Scrimgeour 'Employment in industrial research and development in Scotland'. The then Department of Industry conducted a survey of scientific research and development activity in industry in 1981 directed at private industry, public corporations and industrial research corporations. This article draws on the very rudimentary information which was collected in the survey specifically about the Scottish position, and sets out some basic employment information.

The last article 'Offshore employment in the northern North Sea in 1982' by G. C. Birse presents the results of a survey of employment in companies with offshore production and exploration licences. It highlights the underlying trends and notes any particular adjustments made to 1982 survey results which differ from those made to previous surveys. The 1981 survey results are repeated to permit comparisons and the estimates in the article are an update to the earlier ones for 1980 and 1981 which appeared in a previous article in *Scottish Economic Bulletin* No. 25, Summer 1982.

Reference

Scottish Economic Bulletin No. 27/1983 (HMSO Edinburgh) (Price £6.00 net)

United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1982

This edition is the ninth in the annual series of *United Kingdom Mineral Statistics*, which was first published in 1973. There are five sections with explanatory notes which cover—Minerals in the economy; Mineral production; UK overseas trade in minerals and mineral-based products; Commodity reviews; and Commodity summaries: UK production, consumption and trade 1975-1981. Maps and diagrams are also included. The data is obtained from a wide variety of published and unpublished sources.

Compared with the preceding edition, all the contents have been systematically updated by one year and revisions for earlier years have been made whenever more up-to-date information has become available. In addition, a few new headings have been introduced in the import and export tables and some modifications made to the commodity summaries section. It is regretted that, at the time of going to press, 1981 export data were available only for six months (January and February and September to December).

Reference

United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1982 (HMSO May 1983) (Price £13.00 net)

World mineral statistics

For over sixty years the Institute of Geological Sciences and its predecessors have published statistics on the production of, and trade in, minerals throughout the world for the information of government, industry and the general public. The well-known series of annual publications, the *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry: World Production, Exports and Imports*, began with a volume containing information for the years 1913-18 and concluded with an edition, covering the period 1967-71, published in 1973. This was then succeeded by a new annual series entitled *World Mineral Statistics*, first published in 1978.

The first three editions of *World Mineral Statistics* presented data for 1970-78 inclusive, thus providing continuity with the old series. Each volume contained data for five years and was advanced two years at a time to bring the new series up to date as quickly as possible. The fourth volume, for the years 1975-79, re-established the principle of one-year roll forward for successive editions and this volume presents data for the period 1977-81. In each new volume, account is taken of revisions and information received after publication of the previous issue, so that the data for every year given are as up to date as is practicable. The objective remains to present the latest official information from primary sources, i.e., from the individual producing and trading countries, rather than to reproduce data from compilations made by other organisations working in the field of world mineral statistics. Such sources have, however, been fully consulted.

The scope of the series has been increased with each volume, and data for a wide spectrum of metallic and industrial minerals are now given; new tables are added whenever the need arises. In this volume, coverage has been extended by including new tables for refined metal production of copper and nickel. In addition, some minor changes have been made to existing tables; in particular, the refined lead production table now includes both primary and secondary lead and the alumina production table relates, where possible, to the calcined equivalent weight (i.e. Al_2O_3) of alumina hydrate. It should be noted that the gold and platinum production tables now refer specifically to the metal content of mine output.

With respect to trade information, efforts have continued to fill gaps in the reported data by analyses of world trade statistics, and for this volume estimates have been made of the imports and exports of Albania, Bulgaria and China. It is regretted that, at the time of going to press, 1981 export data for the United Kingdom were available only for six months (January and February and September to December).

Regarding the arrangement of countries in the tables, Greece is now grouped with the EC countries, following its entry into the Community in 1981.

Reference

World Mineral Statistics 1977-81 (HMSO June 1983) (Price £19.50 net)

New ways of getting statistics

Publicly accessible online statistics were the subject of a seminar 'Online access to statistics' held in London on 25 March 1982. The proceedings of the seminar have now been published by the organisers, the Committee of Librarians and Statisticians.

Two papers were presented at the seminar. One by Maria Collins (Librarian of the Department of Trade and Industry's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library), provides a concise account of statistical databases which were already available online in early 1982. The second, by Geoffrey Hamilton (who has undertaken research into the indexing of statistical tables), is a wide ranging review of issues relating to the provision of online access to statistics. His paper refers in some detail to CANSIM, the online access service to Canadian statistics developed by Statistics Canada. A third paper records the main points made by participants in the day's discussion, who included Sir John Boreham, Director of the Central Statistical Office and Head of the Government Statistical Service.

The Committee of Librarians and Statisticians hopes that publication of the proceedings of its seminar will draw attention to the technological developments which unquestionably make it possible to develop effective systems for the online retrieval, display and

manipulation of statistics which have hitherto been available only in printed publications.

For further information contact Geoffrey Hamilton, Official Publications Library, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3DG; Telephone: 01-636 1544, ext. 487.

Reference

Proceedings of the 30th Annual Study Group, Oxford, 16th-18th April 1982; edited by Selwyn Eagle, (Library Association, Reference Special and Information Section). Price £4.50 (£3.60 to LA members). Available (cash with order - cheques payable to LA RSIS) from RSIS Publications, Meadow Close, Sandhoe Road, Oakwood, Hexham, Northumberland NE46 4LJ.

Skelmersdale New Town

Population and Social Survey 1982, Skelmersdale New Town was published recently. This Report presents the results of the nineteenth annual Population and Social Survey to be held in Skelmersdale. The survey provides social and demographic data obtained from a representative cross section of households and covers both factual and attitudinal information. The publication also includes a report of a survey by the Development Corporation of school-leavers in March 1982. This is the sixth annual survey of school-leavers in Skelmersdale.

Reference

Population and Social Survey 1982, Skelmersdale New Town (Price £4.00) is available from: The Librarian, Skelmersdale Development Corporation, Pennylands, Skelmersdale, Lancashire WN8 8AR.

Economic Trends Annual Supplement No. 8

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

Sterling exchange rates and UK official reserves

Column 2 *US dollars*

Page 142 1967 delete 2.828 insert 2.750

Page 144 1967 Q4 delete 2.935 insert 2.621

Reference

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

International publications

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

United Nations

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Demographic indicators of countries: estimates and projections as assessed in 1980, price £32.00 net.

Population Studies No. 79 *World Population Trends and Policies 1981, Monitoring Report*, Volume I, *Population Trends*, price £24.30 net; Volume II *Population Policies*, price £18.90 net.

Population Studies No. 80 *International Migration Policies and Programmes: A World Survey*, price £9.00 net.

Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 29 *Concepts and Methods in Energy Statistics with Special Reference to Energy Accounts and Balances, A Technical Report*, price £14.85 net.

Yearbook of Construction Statistics 1973-1980, price £22.50 net.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe, Volume XXXIII 1981, price £20.70 net.

Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe, Volume XXVIII, 1981, price £11.25 net.

Economic Commission for Latin America

1980 Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, price £26.10 net.

Food and Agriculture Organisation

Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1981, Volume 52 *Catches and landings*, price £18.00 net; Volume 53 *Fishery commodities*, price £14.40 net.

1981 Yearbook of Forest Products 1970-1981, price £17.60 net.

International Narcotics Control Board

Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1981, price £4.50 net.

Statistical Commission

Conference of European Statisticians. *Statistical Standards and Studies Standardized Input-Output Tables of ECE Countries for Years around; No. 33 1970*, price £14.80 net; *No. 34 1975*, price £15.75 net.

UNESCO

Statistical Digest 1982, a statistical summary of data on education, science and technology, culture and communication, by country, price £5.40 net.

OECD

Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, Disbursements, Commitments. External Debt, Economic Indicators 1978/1981, price £11.00 net.

International Energy Agency

Annual Oil and Gas Statistics 1980-1981, price £18.00 net.

Energy Balances of OECD Countries 1971/1981, price £13.00 net.

Energy Statistics 1971/1981, price £30.00 net.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

Balance of Payments, Geographical breakdown 1976-1980, price £8.50 net.

Basic Statistics of the Community. Comparison with some European countries, Canada, USA, Japan and the USSR. Twentieth edition. Reference period 1981-1982 edition, price £2.50 net.

Geonomenclature 1983, price £8.50 net.

National Accounts ESA

Aggregates 1960-1981, price £4.90 net:

Detailed tables by sector: 1970-1980, price £12.50 net:

Input - Output Tables 1975, price £9.10 net.

Readers should note that the publications of international organisations are subject to price changes.

World Fertility Survey

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

Scientific report series

No. 31 *The Fertility of Tamil Estate Workers in Sri Lanka* by C. M. Langford.

No. 33 *Evaluation of the Peru National Fertility Survey 1977-78* by Yolanda Céspedes.

No. 39 *Illustrative Analysis: Family Structure and Fertility* by John C. Caldwell, George Immerwahr and Lado T. Ruzicka.

No. 41 *Collecting Demographic Data in Bangladesh: Evidence from Tape-Recorded Interviews* by L. V. Thompson, M. Nawab Ali and J. B. Casterline.

No. 42 *Evaluation of the Jordan Fertility Survey 1976* by Abdallah Abdel-Aziz.

No. 43 *Evaluation of the Turkish Fertility Survey 1978* by Sunday Üner.

Comparative studies

No. 23 *Breastfeeding Differentials* by Benoît Ferry and David P. Smith.

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

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Review of regular surveys

Purchases Inquiry

The Prime Minister has asked that regular surveys be thoroughly reviewed at least once every five years and reports presented to Ministers. The essential purpose of the reviews is to exert tighter control on the form-filling

burden on industry and to ensure that good value is obtained for the cost to both Government and respondents of statistical inquiries. A programme for reviewing business inquiries has been agreed between Departments and the Survey Control Unit of the Central Statistical Office. As a part of this programme it has been agreed that the Department concerned and the Survey Control Unit should jointly review the inquiries imposing a heavier burden on respondents with the lighter inquiries being reviewed by Departments alone. In either case it is hoped to publish the report prepared as part of the review. (see *Statistical News* 61.33.)

The first Department of Trade and Industry inquiry to be subject to this joint scrutiny is the Purchases Inquiry, which collects information every five years or so about the commodity detail of industry's purchases. In summary, the report accepts that Government needs this information for rebasing the wholesale price index and national accounts as well as for the compilation of input-output tables. It is estimated that a Purchases Inquiry costs both Government and industry around £0.7 million at today's prices. The main recommendations of the report are that the next Purchases Inquiry be taken in respect of 1984 and that this inquiry should be closely modelled on the last inquiry held for 1979.

The case for a 1984 Purchases Inquiry has now been accepted by Ministers and work is in hand at the Business Statistics Office to prepare specimen forms for despatch to industry this Autumn. This warning is intended to give respondents the opportunity to adjust their internal records, if necessary, to facilitate the provision of information in respect of 1984.

Copies of the joint Survey Control Unit/Business Statistics Office *Report of the Review of the Purchases Inquiry* are available (Price £1.25 including postage) from the Librarian, Business Statistics Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG, Telephone: Newport 0633 56111, Ext. 2399.

Other surveys

Statistical News 61.33, as mentioned in the section above, carried a note on the system of reviewing regular surveys to businesses and local authorities and announced that in the future it would publish news of completed reviews. The first list of completed Category B and local authority reviews is set out below. Category B reviews are of those surveys where the burden on respondents is not high and which are the subject of an internal department report monitored by the Survey Control Unit. Any enquiries regarding a survey or its review should be made to the appropriate departmental contact point.

I – *Surveys to businesses*

1. Register proving forms	Business Statistics Office Newport, Gwent	Mrs. M. F. Haworth
2. Quarterly inquiry to superannuation and pension funds	Department of Trade and Industry 16-20 Great Smith Street London SW1	G. Jenkinson
3. Annual inquiry to superannuation and pension funds	„	„
4. Occupational pension scheme survey	Government Actuary's Department 22 Kingsway London WC2	J. L. Field
5. Raw cocoa stocks	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Whitehall Place London SW1	A. J. Barnett
6. Composition of main livestock rations	„	„
7. Imports of bacon, ham	„	„
8. Agricultural labour and machinery (contractors)	„	„
9. Wages and employment inquiry	„	„
10. Condemnation returns	„	„
11. Average grower prices for home grown herbage seeds	„	„
12. Casino financial returns	Home Office 50 Queen Anne's Gate London SW1	P. W. Ward
13. Demand for casino gaming	„	„
14. Hotel occupancy	English Tourist Board 4 Grosvenor Gardens London SW1	T. Marris

II – *Surveys to local authorities*

1. Employment of teachers – September	Department of Education and Science York Road London SE1	J. W. Gardner
2. Employment of teachers – January	„	„
3. Road accidents resulting in injury	Department of Transport 2 Marsham Street London SW1	P. J. Mullock/D. Williams
4. Registration of clubs 1968 Gaming Act	Home Office	P. W. Ward
5. Liquor licensing	„	„
6. Bookmaker and betting permits	„	„

Cricket statistics

At the New Beacon, Sevenoaks, on Friday 3 June, 22 Government Statisticians played the game which statisticians have made almost their own.

The Central Statistical Office team was captained by Deo Ramprakash who, winning the toss, chose to bat. At 108 for 2 it looked as though the Rest of the Government Statistical Service, under Roger Sellwood, were going to have a big total to aim at.

But the later batting added little to what Adams (46) Lee (26) and Durrant (26) had done and the Central Statistical Office were all out for only 132. Roger Sellwood handled his bowlers very positively and most of the wickets were shared between White (3-16), Goodwin (2-22) and Sellwood himself (2-15).

The Rest of the Government Statistical Service batting started splendidly with a 6 by Khan and although

skipper Ramprakash took 4-22 in 7 overs the other Central Statistical Office bowlers made no impression and the Rest of the Government Statistical Service won by 6 wickets. Goodwin (53 no), Khan (35) and Riszki (18) were the main scorers.

Before the match Sir John and Lady Boreham had entertained the players and supporters to lunch at their home in Britains Lane.

Sir John, who is both Director of the Central Statistical Office and Head of the Government Statistical Service could have played for either – or even both – sides but decided it was safer to umpire.

The other umpire was Mr. Devin Stratford and scarcely one decision was disputed – a tribute to their impartiality at least.

Pictured below are the two teams before the start of the game.



Reproduced by kind permission of the *Sevenoaks Chronicle*

Appointments and changes

Mr. L. S. Berman, CB, Director of Statistics, Departments of Industry and Trade, retired on 31 May 1983.

Mr. P. D. Dworkin, Under Secretary, Central Statistical Office, transferred to the Department of Employment on 1 August 1983 to replace *Mr. A. G. Carruthers*, Director of Statistics, who retired on 31 July 1983.

Mr. D. W. Flaxen, Chief Statistician, Central Statistical Office, was promoted to Under Secretary on 1 August 1983 and succeeds *Mr. P. D. Dworkin* as Head of Division I.

Mr. S. C. Boxer, Chief Statistician, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, was regraded to Assistant Secretary on 1 April 1983.

Dr. B. Mitchell, Chief Statistician, Business Statistics Office, was designated Deputy Director on 16 May 1983.

Mrs. R. J. Butler, Statistician, Ministry of Defence, was promoted to Chief Statistician on 18 July 1983.

Mr. R. J. Scott, Chief Statistician, Ministry of Defence, was transferred to the Department of Health and Social Security on 18 July 1983.

Mr. A. T. Dunn, Chief Statistician, Board of Inland Revenue, retired on 22 July 1983.

Mr. J. B. Dearman, Chief Statistician, Department of Health and Social Security, was transferred to the Board of Inland Revenue on 25 July 1983.

Mr. H. P. Lumsden, Principal Information Officer, Head of Publications and Chief Press Officer, Central Statistical Office transferred to the Department of Health and Social Security on 26 July 1983. His successor, on transfer from the Department of Health and Social Security, is *Mr. I. McKinney*, Principal Information Officer.

From September 1983 responsibility for Central Statistical Office press liaison will pass to *Mr. J. Stubbs*, Chief Information Officer, Cabinet Office.

Department of Trade and Industry changes

From June 1983 the post of Director of Statistics at Deputy Secretary level has been abolished. The heads of the two Statistics Divisions in London will report to the Chief Economic Adviser while the Director of the Business Statistics Office in Newport will report to the Permanent Secretaries and, on professional matters, to the Director of the Central Statistical Office.

LATE ITEMS

1986 Census: decision

In reply to a written question from Mr. Jim Lester MP (Broxtowe) Mr. Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said:

“The Government have decided that the case for a mid-term Census in 1986 in England, Wales and Scotland is not sufficiently strong to justify the cost and burden on the public which would be involved. Planning will therefore proceed on the assumption that the next Census will be in 1991. Further consideration will be given in due course to whether

alternative sources might help to provide useful information on population and other matters in the mid-1980s.”

Reference

Hansard Volume 45 No. 21 14 July 1983 (Column 450) (HMSO 1983) (Price £1.00 net)

Projections of the costs of occupational pensions

The latest part of the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries* contains a note by J. L. Field of the Government Actuary's Department giving the results of new projections of the costs of occupational pensions up to the middle of the next century – the earliest date by which the current arrangements could become mature. The projections made for the Wilson Committee on Financial Institutions in 1980 have been extended using economic assumptions made for the Government Actuary's recent National Insurance Fund Long Term Estimates so that possible future expenditure on state and occupational pensions can be considered in the context of the national economy. The occupational scheme projections are based on a new model of employment and pension scheme membership constructed from a variety of statistical sources for the year 1979, including the Government Actuary's survey, the General Household Survey and the New Earnings Survey, and also the 1971 Census

Reference

Journal of the Institute of Actuaries, Volume 110 Part I June 1983, obtainable from The Institute of Actuaries, Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London WC1 (Price £5.00 including postage)

Scottish Housing Statistics

Issue No. 20 is due to be published shortly and contains all the regular tables on housebuilding, improvement work, housing finance and sales. Also in this issue are tables giving details of: public sector rents by size of dwellings; rent rebates and rent allowances; local authority dwellings in tenders accepted by storey height and by size of scheme; and sizes of new public and private sector dwellings.

This is the final quarterly issue of *Scottish Housing Statistics*. Thereafter this publication will be on an annual basis.

Reference

Scottish Housing Statistics No. 20 (HMSO) (Price to be announced)

Alphabetical Index

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.

The following conventions have been observed in printing this index: references to items appearing in articles are shown by (A); italics are used for the titles of published books or papers.

- abortion statistics, 54.33, 58.18
agricultural
 constant price indices of production, Northern Ireland, 61.22
 crop production, annual estimates harvest, 1980, 56.18, 1981, 58.21, 59.37, 1982, 62.21
 December census, 1981, 57.21, 61.21
 December, glasshouse census, 54.38, 55.18, 1981, 58.21, 1982, 62.21
 Departmental Net Income Calculation, 61.21
 egg yields survey, 1980/81, 56.18
 June agricultural census, 1981, 56.18, 57.21, 1982, 59.37, 61.21
 land losses in the United Kingdom, 55.4(A)
 machinery census, 62.21
 pig inquiry, sample, April 1982, 59.37, April 1983, 62.21
 Scotland, 58.22, 60.25
 Scottish agricultural censuses, June, 56.18, 59.38
 December 57.21, 58.21, 61.21
 vegetable and flower census, 61.21
 wages and employment, 59.36
 workers, hours and earnings, 60.25, 62.20
Agricultural Statistics for England and Wales, 55.18
Agricultural Statistics for the United Kingdom, 55.18, 61.21
animals, living, experiments on, 59.35
Annual Abstract of Greater London Statistics, 54.47, 61.30
Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1982 Edition, 56.26, *1983 Edition*, 60.32 amendments to, 56.26
Annual Abstract of Statistics 1982, Northern Ireland, 60.33
Annual Review of Agriculture 1983, 61.21
area population projections 1979-1991, 55.12
aerospace industry, manpower, training and outlook, 62.23
armed forces pay, 54.37, 58.20, 62.20
arts, the, 62.16
Audit, District, current developments in 58.10(A)
bail, estimates of the incidence of offending by persons on, 55.14
balance of payments
 invisibles, transactions with Japan, 54.43
 overseas earnings, 62.26
 services, 56.25
 United Kingdom Balance of payments 1981, 54.44, 55.24, 1982, 59.46
 world payments balances, 54.44
Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, 54.42, 55.22, 56.23, 57.24, 58.26, 59.45, 60.29, 61.28, 62.28
banking markets, international, 57.27, 58.27, 61.29
banking statistics, 55.23, 61.28
banking, supervisory authorities, 54.43, 60.29
banks and industry, 60.29
bills of exchange, 60.29
birth statistics, 56.14, 60.16, 61.12, 61.15
birth of firms, 56.29, 57.26, 57.28, 58.32, 59.45, 61.24
British Aid Statistics, 57.26, 59.46, 61.28
British businesses, by turnover size, 59.45, 62.23
 manufacturing units by size, 54.39, 60.26
British Crime Survey, 61.16
British Rail, annual report, 62.24
budget report and financial statement, 61.26
building and land, sales, 62.25
Business Monitor series, 54.38, 55.19, 57.22, 58.22, 59.38, 60.26, 61.23, 62.21
Business Statistics Office
 quarterly inquiries, classified to SIC(R) 1980, 60.25
calculator, programmable, 59.48
cancer statistics, 55.15, 58.18, 60.21, 61.18
canned and bottled fruit, canned vegetable production, 55.18, 57.21, 58.21, 61.21

- capital expenditure, manufacturing, leasing, 57.26 UK shipping, 60.36
- capital flows, exchange control abolition effects, 55.24
- capital maintenance and the measurement of corporate income, 55.21
- capital transfer tax and settled property, 54.21(A)
- cash, changes in use, 60.29
- Census of Employment, 1981, 60.23, 62.17
- Census of Population 1971
 - fertility report, 60.17
 - variations between small areas, 54.30
- Census of Population 1981, 54.30, 55.12, 56.13, 57.15, 57.16, 58.15, 58.16, 59.31, 60.16, 61.12, 62.13
 - comparison with RG's estimates, 60.16
 - definitions 1981 Census GB, 56.13
 - Historical Tables, 1801-1981*, 60.17
 - local authority areas, 60.17, 61.14
 - Northern Ireland, 58.31, 61.15 Belfast, 60.18
- Census of Population 1986: decision, 62.35
- Census of Production
 - and purchases inquiry 1979 on SIC (80), 61.23
 - industry monitors
 - 1979, 54.38, 55.19, 1980, 57.22, 58.22, 59.38, 1981, 61.23, 62.21
 - Summary volumes
 - 1978, 54.38, 1979, 57.22, 1980, 62.22
 - Northern Ireland 1978, 58.32, 1979, 59.51
- census unit, DOE, 60.11(A)
- censuses, micro-, 62.13
- Central Statistical Office, reorganisation, 54.48, 61.33
 - databank service, 59(A), 61.32
- Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, statistical information service, 54.47, new development, 59.12(A)
- children of divorcing couples, 61.13
- Christmas bonus, 59.34
- Civil Aviation Authority Statistics, 58.30
- Civil Service Pay Research Unit, 54.50
- Civil Service Statistics, 1981*, 54.35, 1982 58.29
- Classification
 - freight transport, 56.1(A)
 - local education authorities, 59.35
 - sector booklet, 58.24
 - Standard Industrial revised (1980), indexes to 54.50
 - BSO quarterly enquiries, 60.25
 - employment statistics, 60.25
 - index of industrial production, 61.26
 - national accounts, 61.26
 - wholesale price index, 61.25
- commercial and industrial floorspace statistics, 54.40, 57.21, 59.39, 61.24, 62.23
- communicable diseases, statistics of, 57.18, 61.13
- commuting in London and the South East, 56.20
- company
 - boards, composition, 61.28
 - direct exporters, 62.25
 - finance, and profitability, 57.25, 58.26, 62.24, 62.28
 - liquidity survey, 60.28
 - reorganisation, 61.28
 - sector, sources and methods, 56.24
 - sources and use of funds, 57.26
- competitiveness, measures of, 59.45
- computer production, criminal statistics, 60.19
- computing, see data processing
- conferences
 - COMPSTAT 1982, 55.25
 - energy statistics, 60.34
 - European Statisticians, 62.1(A)
 - IUSSP, 58.30
 - Directors-General National Statistical Institutes, 62.1(A)
 - Time Series Meeting, 55.25, 56.27, 60.35, 61.32
 - United Nations Statistical Commission, 62.1(A)
- congenital malformations, 62.15
- construction industry
 - Construction Cost and Price Indices*, 54.47
 - output, 54.40
- consumer credit granters, 61.27
- consumer durables, stock of, 56.19, 60.26
- coroners statistics, 54.32
- corporate financial strength, 58.26
- corporation tax, 57.24, 57.24(A), 59.7(A)
- costs, labour 1981, 62.17
- cot deaths, 57.19
- country of birth statistics, 61.12
- cricket statistics, 62.34
- crime survey, 61.16
- Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 1980*, 55.13, 1981, 59.33
 - computer production, 60.19
- current cost accounting, 59.45
- Customs and Excise, HM, annual report, 61.27
- cyclical indicators of UK economy, 57.25

- data, dissemination of, 59.5(A)
- data-bank
 - content and dissemination, 58.28
 - CSO service, 59.5(A), 61.32
 - trade, OECD, 60.29
- database
 - for industrial statistics, 58.3(A)
 - for MSC, 59.20(A)
- Data Editing Group, meeting, 58.28
- data processing
 - computer simulation model, corporation tax, 59.7(A)
 - computing in the Departments of Environment and Transport, new developments, 59.18(A)
 - establishing a quality assurance function for software, 54.47

- deaths, by birthplace, 56.15
 infant, 57.19
 of firms, 56.29, 57.26, 58.32, 59.45, 61.24
 policy custody, 62.14
 debt actions in Scotland, survey of defenders, 56.15
 defence, progress in medical statistics, 55.1(A)
 Defence Estimates, statement on, 54.41, 58.24
 demographic trends, 59.29
 dental health, adult, 56.15
 dentists' remuneration, 54.37, 58.21, 62.20
 development
 assistance, 59.46
 control, 61.5(A)
Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics
 No. 4, 56.27, No. 5, 61.29
Digest of Sports Statistics 1st edition, 61.17
Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics, 54.41,
 59.41
 disabled people, public sector, 62.20
 diseases, communicable, 57.18, 61.13
 dismissal, unfair, statistics, 54.36, 60.25
 District Audit, current developments, 58.10(A)
 district health authorities, 59.29
 divorce, marriage and, 55.12, 57.15, 61.34, 62.13
 doctors remuneration, 54.37, 58.21, 62.20
 drowning, statistics of, 54.32
 drugs, misuse of, 55.15, 59.34, 61.16
 drunkenness, 55.13, 59.34
 Dwelling and Housing Survey, Welsh, 54.32
- earnings – also see pay and salaries
 and hours, agricultural workers, 60.25, 62.20
 overseas, 62.26
New Earnings Survey, 1981, 56.17, 1982, 59.36
 underlying index of average, 58.20, 62.17
 and wage rates, 58.20
ECE Statistical Journal, 60.32
 economic and educational activity, young people, 60.22
 economic and financial developments, reporting of,
 55.23
 economic indicators, industrial, 58.30(A)
Economic Trends Annual Supplement 1982, Edition,
 56.25, 1983 Edition, 60.32, 61.30, 62.31
 education
 adult, 62.15
 authority schools in the 1970's, Scotland, 56.16
 classification of local authorities, 59.35
 engineering related, 61.19
 first degree graduates, Scotland, 56.16
 for 16-18 year olds: Scotland, 54.34
 further education, advanced, 57.20
 further education students, 56.16, 62.16
 higher education in Great Britain, 54.33, 59.35
 overseas students, 56.16, 58.19, 62.16
 pupil projections, 54.34
 pupil/teacher ratios, 57.19
 pupils under five years, 57.20
 schools, pupils and teachers, Scotland, 55.17, 56.16,
 57.20, 60.23
 schools, shared use of, 57.19
 SED statistical bulletins, 57.20, 58.19, 59.35, 60.22,
 61.19, 62.16
 sixth form size, teaching group size and 'A' level
 performance, 55.17
 statistics, 58.19, United Kingdom 1982, 60.21
 student awards, Scotland, 55.17
 teacher training, Scotland, 56.16
 university statistics, 58.32
 university students, Scotland, 60.22
 educational and economic activity, young people, 60.22
 EEC, see European Community
 electoral registration, 60.18, 61.13
 electoral statistics, 1981, 57.16, 1982, 61.15, 1983, 62.14
 electronics industry, 59.37
 employee participation, 54.35
 employees in employment, 59.36, 61.19
 employment
 and structure, service industries, 60.27
 census, 1981, 60.23, 62.17
 disabled persons, 62.20
 earnings and hours, agricultural workers, 60.25,
 62.20
 engineering, Wales, 56.26
 EC labour force survey, 56.17, 58.19, 60.23, 62.18
 GB labour force, 60.24
 graduates, 61.20
 hours and holiday entitlements, 62.17
 labour costs, 1981, 62.17
 manufacturing units, size, 54.39, 60.26
 markets, regional, 59.36
 public and private sectors, 61.20
 school leavers, projections, 62.18
 Scottish school leavers, 1977-81, 60.33
 self-employed, 56.17, 61.19, 62.17
 statistics reclassified to SIC(R) 1980, 60.25, 62.17
 unfair dismissal statistics, 54.36, 60.25
 young people first employment of, 57.20, 60.23
 relative pay and employment, 62.18
 energy, industrial prices, 54.46, 56.6(A)
Energy Statistics, Digest of United Kingdom, 54.41,
 59.41
 energy statistics conference, 60.34
 energy, world statistics, 58.30
 engineering industry, training board publications,
 56.26, 57.28, 61.19, 62.23
 enterprise zones, 54.39
 Environment Department, census unit, 60.11(A)
 environmental pollution, 54.12(A), 56.27, 61.29
 equipment leasing, 59.45

- estimates, population, 55.12, 56.13, 58.16, 59.32, 60.16, 61.14, 62.13
- ethnic minorities, statistics on, 58.15
- Eurobanks and the inter-bank market, 55.24
- European Community
- labour force survey, 56.17, 58.19, 60.23, 62.17
 - milk production, 54.38
 - pay inequalities, 56.27
- European Statisticians Conference, 62.1(A)
- Eurostat index, 55.26
- exchange rate movements, 56.24
- expenditure,
- arts, the, 62.16
 - government's plans, 1982-83 to 1984-85, 57.22
 - 1983-84 to 1985-86, 61.26
 - territorial analysis, 56.21
- exporters, direct, 62.25
- Family Expenditure Survey Report, 1980, 57.16, 1981, 59.33, 60.18, 61.15*
- and food survey feasibility study, 57.1(A)
 - Preliminary annual results, 56.15
- farm produce in the United Kingdom, output and utilisation of, 59.38
- Farr centenary, 61.13
- fertility
- census 1971, report, 60.17
 - estimates, 59.29, 60.1(A), 61.15
 - world survey, 55.26, 57.30, 59.50, 60.34, 61.31, 62.32
- film and television, overseas transactions, 59.40
- finance houses, assets and liabilities, 61.27
- financial centres, offshore, 58.28
- Financial Statement and Budget Report, 61.26*
- financial statistics, local government, 58.24, 59.46, 61.28, 62.25
- Financial Statistics, 54.43, 56.24, 58.26, 59.44, 61.27*
- Explanatory handbook, 54.43, 61.27*
- Financial Times Statistics, A Guide, 60.33*
- Fire Statistics, 57.17, 59.33, 61.16*
- firms, births and deaths, 56.29, 57.26, 57.28, 58.32, 59.45, 61.24
- floorspace statistics, 54.40, 57.21, 59.39, 61.24, 62.23
- flower, and vegetable, census, 61.21
- food, self-sufficiency, 56.18
- food survey feasibility study, 57.1(A)
- foreign currency exposure, 54.44
- foreign statistics service, withdrawal, 61.34
- foundries, non-ferrous, 61.23
- freight transport statistics, a new classification, 56.1(A)
- General Household Survey, 54.31, 56.28, 58.16, 59.33, 62.14
- gdp, international comparisons, 57.32
- graduates, supply and demand, 61.20
- GRO (Scotland) publications, 54.31, 55.12, 56.14, 57.16
- government expenditure plans, 57.22, 61.26
- Government Statistical Service,
- appointments and changes, 54.48, 55.26, 56.28, 57.31, 58.31, 59.51, 60.35, 61.34, 62.34
 - in Department of Employment, 54.48
 - Departments of Industry and Trade, 61.34, 62.35
 - disseminating statistics, 58.1(A), 59.5(A), 61.32
 - District Audit, 58.10(A)
 - review of regular surveys, 61.33
 - the role of, 58.30
- GPs, registration with, 62.15
- Greater London Council, *Annual Abstract of Statistics, 54.47, 61.30*
- Guide to Official Statistics No. 4, 57.27, 58.29*
- Guide to Financial Times Statistics, 60.33*
- Health and Personal Social Services Statistics 1982, 60.20*
- health authorities, district, 59.29, 61.14
- health care, 54.33
- health services information, 60.6(A)
- Health and Safety Statistics 1978 and 1979, 54.33, 1980, 60.20*
- health and safety, manufacturing and service industries, 62.15
- heavy goods vehicles, survey, 61.33
- homeworking, 59.37, 60.25
- horticultural statistics, basic, 55.18, 57.21, 61.23
- hospital in-patient figures for England and Wales, 55.16, 58.17
- hospital statistics, 57.18
- hours and earnings agricultural workers, 60.25, 62.20
- house condition survey 1981, Welsh, 57.17
- house prices, index of, 59.44
- household accounts, 55.22
- household estimates, 56.14, 57.16, 61.15
- Housing and Construction Statistics: 1970-80, 56.19 1971-1981, 59.40*
- housing, Welsh housing and dwelling survey, 54.32
- Housing Statistics, Scottish, 55.14, 57.17, 58.17, 59.34, 61.17, 62.35*
- Northern Ireland, 58.32, 62.14*
- immigration from Indian sub-continent, 58.17
- Immigration Statistics, 55.13*
- income, work/unemployed, 61.30
- industrial economic indicators, 58.30(A)
- industrial energy prices, 54.46, 56.6(A)
- industrial performance, 54.40
- industrial production index, rebasing and reclassification, 61.26
- industrial relations, 61.20

- industrial trends and prospects, 54.46
- industrial trends: the regional dimension, 54.46
- industry
 - and banks, 60.29
 - financing Japanese, 56.24
- infant and perinatal statistics, 57.28, 61.18
- infant deaths, sudden, 57.19
- infant feeding, 57.19
- inflation and sterling, 55.23
- information technology, policy, 59.1(A)
- Inland Revenue, annual report, 62.24
- Inland Revenue Statistics 1981*, 57.23
- input-output tables for 1974, 54.40, 1979, 61.34, 62.22
- insurance broking, British, 57.29
- insurance business, 62.25
- international
 - banking, flexibility, 58.27
 - banking markets, 57.27, 61.29
 - comparisons, industrial energy prices, 56.6(A)
 - comparisons, public expenditure on social programmes, 62.5(A)
 - comparisons of real GDP, 57.32
 - comparisons, taxes and social security contributions, 56.25, 60.30
 - debt problems, 62.28
 - forecasting conference, 55.25, 57.31
 - industrial productivity, 59.38
 - migration, 56.14
 - passenger survey, 59.42
 - publications, 59.50, 60.33, 61.30, 62.31
 - road haulage survey, 57.22, 59.41
 - small firms, 60.27
 - time series meetings, 55.25, 56.27, 60.35, 61.32
- investment
 - OECD benchmark definition, 61.1(A)
 - overseas, 57.34, 62.26
- iron castings, 58.23, 60.26
- IUSSP conference, 58.30

- Japanese industry, financing of, 56.25
- job vacancies, 59.36
- Judicial Statistics 1981*, 60.19

- Körner report on health services information, 60.6(A)

- labour
 - costs, survey of, 54.34, 1981, 62.17
 - force outlook, 54.34, 56.17
 - force survey, EC, 56.17, 58.19, 60.23, 62.17
 - market and population, 59.29
 - market data, 61.20
 - market trends, quarterly report on, 57.20
 - productivity, output per person, 56.18
- land and building, sales, 62.25
- leasing, equipment, 59.45
- leasing, manufacturing, capital expenditure, 57.26
- Library Association seminars, 1983, 61.32, 1982, 62.30
- local authority
 - areas, unemployment statistics, 61.20
 - areas, population estimates, 55.12, 61.14
 - Census 1981, summary and review, 60.17
 - planning statistics, 61.5(A)
 - statistics, 54.24(A), 57.28
 - surveys, 62.13
- local government financial statistics, 58.24, 59.46, 61.28, 62.25
- London
 - registration with GPs, 62.15
 - weighting, indices changes, 58.27, 59.51
- Longitudinal study, mortality, 58.16

- manpower
 - aerospace industry, 62.23
 - Civil Service Statistics, 1981*, 54.35, 1982, 58.29
 - data base for MSC, 59.20(A)
- manufacturing capital expenditure – leasing, 57.26
- manufacturing industry
 - health and safety, 62.15
 - output per person hour, 56.18
 - plant openings, 62.23
- manufacturing units, employment size, 54.39, 60.26
- marriage and divorce, 55.12, 57.15, 61.34, 62.13
- medical statistics, progress in defence, 55.1(A)
- mental health enquiry, 61.19
- methodology fertility rate estimates, 59.29, 60.1(A)
- micro-censuses, 62.13
- migrants, visitors and commuters, 59.29
- migration
 - between labour markets, 59.29
 - international, 56.14
- milk production in EC, 54.38
- mineral statistics, UK, 58.31, 62.30, world, 59.50, 62.30
- mobile homes (Scotland)
- mobility allowance, 54.31
- model, National Institute, 61.31
- monetary and liquidity aggregates, 60.29
- monetary control, provisions, 55.23, 56.23
- monetary objectives, 62.28
- monetary statistics, seasonal adjustment, 54.43, 62.29
- money market, 57.25
- money supply, 58.26
- Monthly Digest of Statistics*, 58.30, 61.34, 62.27
- Annual Supplement*, 61.34
- morbidity statistics, 58.18
- mortality
 - cancer, 55.15, 58.18, 60.21
 - longitudinal study, 58.16
 - long-term trends, 56.13
 - occupational, 61.13

- perinatal and infant, 57.28, 58.19, 61.18
- socio-demographic differences in, 57.15
- statistics: accidents and violence, 1979, 55.17, 58.19
- statistics: area, 1979, 54.33, 58.18
- statistics 1980, on microfiche, 59.32
- statistics: cause 1980, 56.15, 58.19
- statistics: childhood and maternity, 1979, 55.16, 58.19
- statistics: respiratory disease, 55.17
- Mortality statistics 1980*, 61.18
- mortgage lending, 59.46
- motor vehicles, offences relating to, 55.20, 59.33

- national accounts
 - movements in costs and prices, 54.50
 - rebasings and reclassification, 61.26
- National Accounts: a short guide*, 54.42, 55.22
- national debt distribution of, 56.23, 60.29
- National Food Survey*
 - Reports for 1980, 59.37
 - FES/NFS feasibility study, 57.1(A)
- National Income and Expenditure 1981*, 54.42, 55.21, 1982, 59.43
- National Institute Economic Review*, 54.46, 55.25, 57.28, 59.49, 61.30, 62.29
- national saving (real) and its sectoral composition, 54.43, 58.26
- NEDC, industrial trends, 54.46
 - report on industrial energy prices, 54.46, 56.6(A)
 - interdependence of the public and private sectors, 54.46
- New Earnings Survey*
 - 1981, 56.17, 1982, 59.36
- Northern Ireland
 - agricultural production, constant price indices, 61.22
 - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1982 Edition*, 60.33
 - Census of Population, 1981, 58.32, 61.15
 - Belfast, 60.18
 - Census of Production, 1978, 58.32
 - Housing Statistics 1981*, 58.32, 1982, 62.14
- North Sea oil
 - economic effects, 62.29
 - financing of, 56.23
 - gas-costs and benefits, 57.24
 - offshore employment, 62.29
 - royalties and licence fees, 59.43
- notifiable offences recorded by the police, 61.16
- nurses working in community, 58.17

- occupational mortality, 61.13
- occupational pension schemes, 54.36, 58.26, 62.35
- OECD
 - benchmark definition of overseas direct investment, 61.1(A)
 - trade databank, 60.29
- official development assistance, 59.46
- offshore financial centres, 58.28
- on-line access to statistics, 57.31, 58.1(A), 59.5(A), 61.32, 62.30
- output measures: index numbers of turnover and net new orders, 55.20
- output measures, royalties and licence fees, 59.43
- output per person hour, manufacturing, 56.18, 61.20
- overseas aid, 54.45, 59.46, 61.28
- overseas earnings, 62.26
- overseas students, 56.16, 58.19, 62.16
- overseas trade
 - through UK ports, 54.45
 - measurement, 54.45
 - mode of transport, 56.21
 - trade databank, 60.29
- overseas transactions 1980, 57.34, 1981, 62.26
- films and television, 59.40

- Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration,
 - annual report, 61.30
- parliamentary, constituency boundaries, 62.14
 - pay and allowances, 62.19
- passenger survey, international, 59.42
- pay – and see earnings and salaries
 - and employment, young people, 62.18
 - armed forces, 54.37, 58.20, 62.20
 - doctor's and dentists' remuneration, 54.37, 58.21, 62.20
 - parliamentary, and allowances, 62.19
 - top salaries, 54.37, 58.20, 62.19
- pay inequalities in the European Communities*, 56.27
- Pay Research Unit, 54.50
- pension arrangements, economics, 62.29
- pension funds, private sector, 56.22, 60.28
- pension schemes, occupational, 54.36, 58.26, 62.35
- pensioners, 61.13
- perinatal and infant mortality: 57.28, 58.15, 58.19, 61.18
- personal saving, 56.23
- personal sector, transactions and wealth, 62.24
- planning statistics, 61.5(A)
- plant openings, manufacturing, 62.23
- police custody, deaths, 62.14
- pollution, environmental, 54.12(A), 56.27, 61.29
- population – and see Census of Population
 - GRO(S), 54.32, 56.14, 57.16, 58.16, 59.32, 60.18, 61.15, 62.13
 - birth statistics, 56.14, 57.15, 60.16, 61.15
 - county changes, 59.29, 61.12
 - elderly, 62.13
 - estimates, 55.12, 56.13/14, 58.16, 59.32, 60.16, 61.14, 62.13
 - household estimates, 56.14
 - local authority areas, 54.30, 61.14

- movement, 62.13
- new towns, 61.12
- population projections, 55.12, 61.14
- review of 1981, 60.16
- small area statistics, 54.30, 56.13, 57.15, 57.16, 57.32, 58.15, 59.32, 60.11(A), 60.17
- Trends*, 54.30, 55.11, 56.13, 57.15, 58.15, 59.29, 60.16, 61.13, 62.13
- port choice and routing of UK trade, 60.27
- Port Statistics*, 55.20, 56.21, 59.42
- potato crisps and snack foods, 55.19, 57.21, 58.21, 61.21, 62.21
- postcodes
 - based vital statistics, 59.30
 - sector line prints, 59.30
 - unemployment statistics, 61.20
 - unit vital event count, 59.30
 - use and development, 57.32
- price index number for current cost accounting, 58.27
- price indices
 - all stocks index, 54.5(A)
 - agricultural production, Northern Ireland, 61.22
 - wholesale, rebasing, 61.26
- prices, industrial energy, 54.46, 56.6(A)
- prison statistics, England and Wales 1980, 55.14
- private rented sector, 59.34
- private and public sector employment, 61.20
- private sector, financial wealth of the non-bank, 55.23
- private sector pension funds, 56.22, 60.28
- production
 - accounts, 56.21
 - canned and bottled, 55.18, 57.21, 58.21, 61.21
 - canned vegetable, 55.18, 57.21, 58.21, 61.21
 - census – see Census of Production
- productivity, 56.18, UK/USA retailing, 62.29
- profitability, in companies, 54.42, 57.25, 58.26, 62.28
- public and private sector
 - employment, 61.20
 - interdependence of, 54.46
- public disorder, incidents of, 59.34
- public expenditure
 - social programmes, international comparisons, 62.5(A)
 - White Paper, 57.22, 61.26
 - territorial analysis of, 56.21
- public money, 55.22
- public records: possible amendment to the Statistics of Trade Act, 60.35
- public sector, borrowing, 61.30
 - disabled employees, 62.20
- pupil/teacher ratios, 57.19
- pupils under five years, 57.20
- purchases inquiry and census of production 1979 on SIC(80), 61.23
- purchases inquiry, review, 62.32
- redundancy statistics, 54.35, 62.18
- regional accounts 1980, 56.22, 1981, 60.28
- regional labour force, 56.17
- Regional Trends 1982 Edition*, 57.16, *1983 Edition*, 60.18
- research and development statistics, 59.47, 62.29
- retail sales inquiry, monthly, 56.20
- retailers credit business, 56.22
- review of surveys, 61.33, 62.32
- retailing, productivity, 62.29
- Road Accidents: Great Britain*, 54.42, 55.20, 59.42
 - for English regions, 61.25
- road goods transport survey, 61.33
- road haulage survey, international, 57.22, 59.41
- RUC Chief Constable's report, 54.46
- salaries – and see earnings and pay
 - armed forces pay, 54.37, 58.20, 62.20
 - doctors' and dentists' remuneration, 54.37, 58.21, 62.20
 - parliamentary pay and allowances, 62.19
 - top, 54.37, 58.20, 62.19
- saving, personal, 56.23
- school meals, free, 55.18
- schools, shared use of, 57.19
- Scotland
 - age distribution of teaching force, 55.17
 - agricultural censuses and surveys, see agricultural census, 1981, 54.30, 55.12, 57.16, 58.16, 59.32, 60.17, 61.15, 62.13
 - debt actions, survey of defenders, 56.15
 - destinations of young people leaving school, 60.23
 - education authority schools in the 1970s, 56.16
 - education, 16-18 year olds, 54.34
 - family property in, 55.14
 - further education, enrolment, 57.20, 62.16
 - GRO publications, 55.12, 56.14, 57.16
 - microelectronics application project, 60.32
 - mobile homes, 61.17
 - population and vital statistics – see under population
 - postcodes, use and development, 57.32, 59.30
 - regions, 57.16
 - school leaver, projections, 59.35
 - school leavers, 61.19
 - labour market, 1977-81, 60.33
 - schools, pupils and teachers, 55.17, 56.16, 57.20, 60.23
 - SED statistical bulletins, 57.20, 58.19, 59.35, 60.22, 61.19, 62.16
 - students awards, 55.17, 59.35
 - teacher training, 56.16
 - teachers, excess and deficit, 58.19, 62.16
 - university first degree graduates, 56.16
 - university students, 60.22
- Scottish Abstract of Statistics*, 58.31, 61.30

- Scottish Agricultural Economic Report, 1981, 58.22
Scottish Economic Bulletin, 57.27, 59.48, 60.32, 62.29
Scottish Health Statistics, 1981, 57.34, 1982 62.15
Scottish Housing Statistics, 55.14, 57.17, 58.17, 59.34, 61.17, 62.35
 Scottish local government financial statistics, 59.46, 61.28
 Scottish transport statistics, 56.20, 59.42
 sea fisheries, 59.38
 seasonal adjustment of money, 54.43, 62.29
 sector financing, 54.43, 58.26, 62.29
 sector balance sheets, 58.26, 62.24
 sector classification booklet, 58.24
 self-employed people 56.17, 61.19, 62.17
 self-sufficiency in food, 56.18
 services sector, 54.41, structure and employment, 60.27
 health and safety, 62.15
 shipping, 56.21, 59.42, 60.36
 Skelmersdale New Town, population and social survey 1981, 57.30, 1982, 62.31
 small area statistics, 54.30, 56.13, 57.15, 57.16, 57.32, 58.15, 59.32, 60.11(A), 60.17
 small firms, international scene, 60.27
 snack foods, 55.19, 57.21, 58.21, 61.21, 62.21
 SOEC working party, statistical data banks, 58.28
 social programmes, public expenditure, international comparisons, 62.5(A)
 social security quinquennial reviews, 58.25
Social Security Statistics 1982 Edition, 60.20
 social services and health, 60.20
Social Trends, 55.15, 59.32
 amendments to, 57.17, 61.17
 sports statistics, 61.17
 Standard Industrial Classification Revised (1980),
 analysis of production industries, 61.26
 BSO quarterly inquiries, 60.25
 employment statistics, 60.25, 62.17
 index of industrial production, 61.26
 Indexes to, 54.50
 national accounts, 61.26
 wholesale price index, 61.25
Statistical Journal, UNECE, 60.32
Statistics of Education, 58.19
 Statistics of Trade Act, possible amendment, 60.35
 statistics, on-line access, 57.31, 58.1(A), 59.5(A), 61.32, 62.30
 sterling and inflation, 55.23
 stocks, all stocks index (A), 54.5
 gilt-edged, 58.26
 of consumer durables, 56.19, 60.26
 surveys, large scale, 62.13
 students, overseas, 56.16, 58.19, 62.16
 Survey Control Unit, CSO,
 review of surveys, 61.33, 62.32
 work of, in 1980, 53.4(A), 1981, 57.6(A)
 tax, corporation, 57.24, 59.7(A)
 taxes and social security contributions, international comparisons, 56.25, 60.30
 taxes and benefits, effects on household income 1980, 56.25, 1981, 60.19
 teachers, excess and deficit, Scotland, 58.19, 62.16
 time series meetings, 55.25, 56.27, 60.35, 61.32
 tinnitus, 61.19
 top salaries, 54.37, 58.20, 62.19
 trade
 concentration, 61.29
 databank, OECD, 60.29
 foreign statistics service, withdrawn, 61.34
 measured, overseas, 54.45
 mode of transport, 56.20
 routing of UK, and port choice, 60.27
 transport
 freight classification, 56.1(A)
 ports, 55.20, 56.21, 59.42, 60.27
 rail, 62.24
 road goods survey, 61.33
 road haulage survey, international, 57.22
 shipping, 56.21, 59.42, 60.36
 statistics, Great Britain, 59.42, Scotland, 56.20, 59.42
 trends in commuting to central London by British Rail, 56.20
 vehicle census, 62.23
 travel, national survey, 1978/9, 61.24
 unemployed men 1978, DHSS cohort study, 60.24
 unemployment
 possible changes in compilation of statistics, 54.34
 statistics, 59.36, 60.24, 61.20, 62.18
 unfair dismissal statistics, 54.36, 60.25
United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1981, 54.44, 55.24, 1982, 59.46
 UK economy, cyclical indicators of, 57.25
 UK external assets and liabilities: end-1980, 54.44, 1981, 58.27, 1982, 62.28
 unit wage costs, 58.19
United Kingdom Education Statistics 1982 Edition, 60.21
United Kingdom Mineral Statistics, 58.31, 62.30
 United Kingdom trade by mode of transport, 56.20
 United Nations
 Statistical Commission, 62.1(A)
 Statistical computing project, 57.26, 57.33, 58.28, 59.47, 60.30, 62.26
 ECE Statistical Journal, 60.32
 university
 first degree graduates, Scotland, 56.16
 pay, 53.20
 statistics, 58.32
 students, Scotland, 60.22

unlisted securities market, 62.28
 urban deprivation, 62.14

 vegetable and flower census, 61.21
 vehicle census, 62.23
 venture capital, 60.29

 wage costs, 58.19
 wage rates, 58.20
 wages council industries, homeworking, 59.37, 60.25
 Wales,
 commercial and industrial floorspace, 57.21, 59.39,
 62.23
 engineering industry, employment and training,
 56.26
 house condition survey, 1981, 57.17
 housing and dwelling survey, 54.32

 washing machine market, 54.41
 water statistics, 56.27, 61.29
 waterway traffic, 59.41
 Welsh Office publications, 57.28
 wholesale price index, rebasing, 61.25
 wholesaling, catering and motor trades, inquiries, 59.40
 widowhood, widowerhood, trends, 60.16
 world economic stagnation and recovery, 60.30
 world economy, a review, 54.44, forecasts, 62.29
 world energy statistics, 58.30
 world fertility survey, 55.26, 57.30, 59.50, 60.34, 61.31,
 62.32
 world mineral statistics, 59.50, 62.30
 world payments balances, 54.44

 yield curve – gilt-edged stock, 58.26

Articles in recent issues of *Statistical News*

- No. 53 May 1981**
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