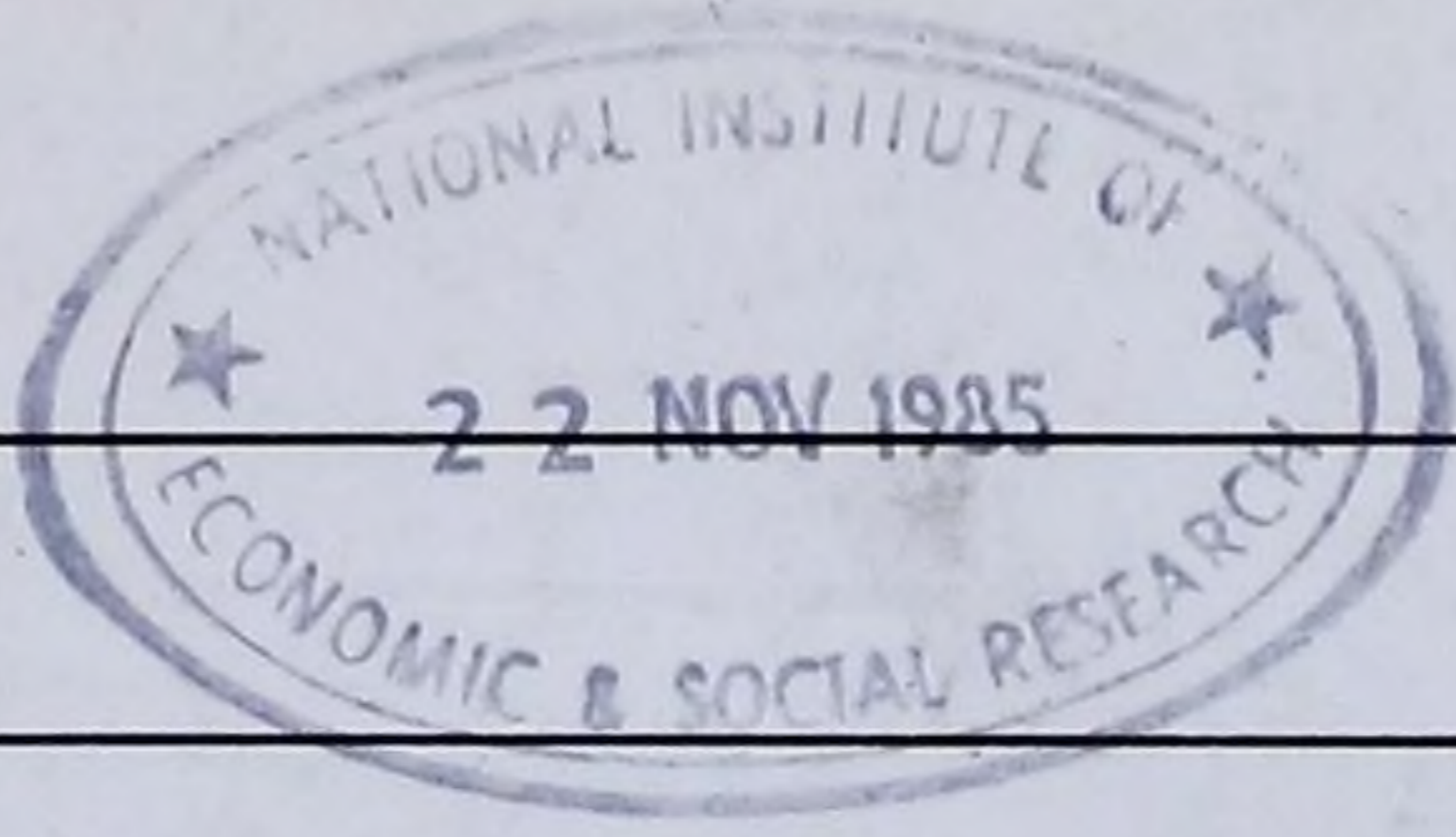


71



CSO

November 1985

HMSO Quarterly

STATISTICAL NEWS



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

~~11~~ | ~~11~~ | ~~11~~ | ~~11~~

© Crown copyright 1985

First published 1985

Brief extracts from this publication may be reproduced provided the source is fully acknowledged. Proposals for reproduction of larger extracts should be addressed to Copyright Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, St. Crispins, Duke Street, Norwich NR3 1PD



Government Statistical Service

It is hoped that *Statistical News* will be of service and interest not only to professional statisticians but to everybody who uses statistics. The Editor would therefore be very glad to receive comments from readers on the adequacy of its scope, coverage or treatment of topics and their suggestions for improvement.

Enquiries about individual items in this issue should be made to the appropriate sources where indicated; otherwise they should be addressed to the Editor of *Statistical News* at Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ:
Telephone: 233 7455/7497

Enquiries about orders and subscriptions for *Statistical News* and other Central Statistical Office publications should be made to

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 276, LONDON SW8 5DT
Telephone: 01-211 8667 for subscriptions; 01-211 0363 for standing orders;
01-622 3316 for orders

ISBN 0 11 620185 1
ISSN 0017-3630



Statistical News

Developments in British
Official Statistics

No. 71
November 1985

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| The Overseas Development Administration by R. M. Allen | 71.4 |
| The seventh in a series on the structure and functions of the Government Statistical Service | |
| The Tenth Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians by Deo Ramprakash | 71.9 |
| A short account of the proceedings | |
| A comparison of the census characteristics of respondents and non-respondents to the 1981 General Household Survey (GHS) by Irene Rauta | 71.12 |
| Investigates the effects of non-response on the representativeness of the GHS achieved sample | |
| The use of statistical publications in the public library by Alec Gallimore | 71.16 |
| Relates how the public libraries help enquirers | |
| Exposing Britain's industrial performance by Tony Buxton | 71.19 |
| Discusses the completely revised edition of this NEDO publication | |
| Statistics at OECD—a view from the Economics and Statistics Department by Derek Blades | 71.21 |
| Some observations on OECD statistics by the Director of their Structural Statistics Section | |
| A 1983/84 survey of house renovation grants in Wales by John Kinder and Susan Stansfield | 71.26 |
| Identifies the characteristics of the recipients, the properties and the effects of changes in grant rates | |

REGULAR FEATURES

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

Page

71.28

Recently available statistical series and publications

71.30

NOTES ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Page

Population and vital statistics

Population Trends

Population projections microfiche, 1983-2023

Statistical summaries of between-area

differences for some 1981 census variables

71.33

71.33

71.33

| | <i>Page</i> | | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| Measuring socio-demographic change | 71.33 | Distribution and other services | |
| Registrar General Scotland: annual report | 71.36 | Distributive and service trades: 1983 | 71.44 |
| Vital statistics (Scotland) | 71.36 | Cinemas 1984 | 71.45 |
| Social statistics | | Energy | |
| <i>Social Trends: 1986 edition</i> | 71.36 | <i>Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1985</i> | 71.45 |
| A 1981 socio-economic classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain | 71.37 | Transport | |
| Family budgets: comparative tables | 71.37 | <i>Transport Statistics GB 1974-84</i> | 71.45 |
| <i>Judicial Statistics 1984</i> | 71.37 | UK shipping industry: international revenue and expenditure 1984 | 71.45 |
| Criminal careers | 71.37 | <i>Port Statistics 1984</i> | 71.46 |
| Criminal convictions, of narcotic drug addicts | 71.38 | Purchases and sales of ships 1984 | 71.46 |
| <i>Scottish Housing Statistics 1984</i> | 71.38 | Sea passenger movements form | 71.46 |
| Sales of public sector houses 1984-Scotland | 71.38 | Provisional results of 1984 survey of international road haulage | 71.46 |
| Public sector rents 1984-85-Scotland | 71.38 | National accounts | |
| Housing trends in Scotland | 71.38 | UK Commodity flow accounts | 71.47 |
| Welsh inter-censal survey, 1986 | 71.39 | Home finance | |
| Housing statistics: Northern Ireland | 71.39 | Income statistics | 71.47 |
| Health | | Regional accounts | 71.47 |
| Hospital in-patient statistics for England | 71.39 | Companies in 1984 | 71.47 |
| Drug-related illness | 71.39 | Insurance business statistics 1981 | 71.47 |
| Infectious diseases during pregnancy | 71.40 | Cash limits | 71.48 |
| Occupational reproductive epidemiology | 71.40 | Overseas finance and trade | |
| Regional drinking patterns | 71.40 | Transactions by film/television companies | 71.48 |
| Smoking among school children | 71.40 | Overseas travel and tourism | 71.48 |
| Scottish health statistics | 71.41 | UK overseas direct investment in 1983 | 71.48 |
| Education | | UK overseas trade analysed by industries | 71.48 |
| Scotland | | International | |
| Excess and deficit of teachers | 71.41 | Industrial data for research purposes | 71.48 |
| School leavers | 71.41 | International publications | 71.49 |
| Students: further education | 71.41 | Publications | |
| Manpower and earnings | | <i>Guide to Official Statistics 1985</i> | 71.50 |
| Labour market quarterly report | 71.41 | <i>Scottish Abstract of Statistics 1985</i> | 71.51 |
| Changing graduate labour market | 71.42 | <i>Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin</i> | 71.51 |
| Unemployment adjustments | 71.42 | <i>National Institute Economic Review</i> | 71.52 |
| Labour costs, recent trends | 71.42 | Greater London statistics | 71.53 |
| Labour force outlook | 71.42 | <i>National Coal Board Report and Accounts</i> | 71.53 |
| Graduate labour market, trends | 71.42 | Conferences and meetings | |
| Young people leaving school | 71.42 | Royal Statistical Society: GSS Study Group | 71.53 |
| Industrial stoppages in 1984 | 71.42 | Government Statistical Service | |
| New Earnings Survey 1985 | 71.42 | Review of regular surveys | 71.53 |
| Top salaries | 71.43 | Appointments and changes | 71.54 |
| Armed forces pay: medical and dental officers | 71.43 | John Walton | 71.54 |
| Agriculture and food | | Peter Stibbard | 71.56 |
| Agricultural censuses and surveys | 71.43 | Julian Calder | 71.56 |
| National Food Survey | 71.43 | Other | 71.55 |
| <i>Agriculture in Scotland 1984</i> | 71.44 | Alphabetical index | 71.57 |
| Industrial statistics | | | 71.3 |
| <i>Housing and Construction Statistics, 1974-1984</i> | 71.44 | | |
| Business stops and starts: UK 1980-84 | 71.44 | | |
| Iron foundries | 71.44 | | |



Left to right: seated-Anne Wolage (Assistant Statistician), Malcolm Walmsley (Statistician); standing-Mike Kirsop (Statistician), Rachel Williams (Sandwich Student), Dick Allen (Chief Statistician) and Phil Rose (Senior Assistant Statistician) (John King (Statistician), is absent on a short overseas assignment)

The Overseas Development Administration

R. M. Allen, Chief Statistician, Overseas Development Administration

The history of the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) is comparatively short. It begins in October 1964 when a Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM) was established to bring together the functions of the Department of Technical Cooperation, established in 1961, and the overseas aid functions of the Foreign, Commonwealth and Colonial Offices. In November 1979 the responsibilities of the Minister of Overseas Development were transferred to the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and today the ODA is a part of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO).

It is responsible, in consultation with other Departments, for the formulation and implementation of British policies to help the economic and social development of less developed countries. To this end it is therefore responsible for the management of the expenditure on aid which at present amounts to a little over £1.3 billion. In broad terms ODA consists of sections with direct responsibility for aid policy and the management of the programme, including relations with those international agencies through which a substantial proportion of the programme is channelled; sections which provide general support such as Establishments and Accounts; and professional and technical advisory groups. ODA Statistics Division, which is a part of the Economic Service, has a dual role partly in the general support area and partly as professional advisers.

In terms of staff numbers ODA has the smallest departmental unit within the Government Statistical Service (GSS) and has an annual budget of a little less than half a million pounds. Geographically, however, it must be by far the largest unit with, at present, its most distant member a Statistician based in the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific. It is organised in two groups which more or less correspond to its two roles. The Aid Statistics Group, which is much the larger in terms of total resources used, provides detailed statistics of the aid programme. The Statistics Support Group provides professional advice to those directly responsible for the management of the aid programme; any advice that may be required on the use of statistical methods within ODA; and statistical information relating to developing countries.

Aid Statistics Group

The group consists of a Statistician, two Senior Assistant Statisticians/Assistant Statisticians plus seven support staff headed by an Higher Executive Officer and located at Abercrombie House, East Kilbride. The prime purpose of the group is to provide statistics of the financial flows between Britain and the developing countries for which ODA has responsibility and numbers of personnel and trainees funded from the aid programme. For some purposes, however, they have to incorporate information relating to other flows to and from developing countries i.e. those of the private sector and any other official flows for which other government departments are responsible. A major influence on the way in which the systems for aid statistics have developed has been the reporting requirements of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which have to a great extent been accepted by other international bodies as a standard. The DAC reporting instructions were developed so that member countries could periodically review together both the amount and nature of their contributions to aid programmes both bilateral and multilateral. The preparation and subsequent maintenance of these instructions has been the work of the DAC Working Party on Statistical Problems of which the first Chairman was Mr C. H. Harvie who was the first Director of ODA Statistics Division.

On his retirement in 1969 he was succeeded by Mr W. L. Kendall, Chief Statistician at ODA who continued as Chairman until 1980 although he retired from the GSS in 1971. As a result of the strong British involvement in the work of the DAC Working Party many of the ODA practices were adopted but despite this it has been found that the DAC reporting system is not always the most appropriate form of aid statistics for use within ODA or describing the overall British aid effort to Parliament and the British public. The Aid Statistics Group have, therefore, developed a system which enables ODA to report on the international basis to DAC, but also to compile its statistics which are more appropriate to our own needs. The system has also been designed so that it can provide most of the

This is the seventh in a series of articles on the structure and functions of the Government Statistical Service. The eighth in the series, on the Department of the Environment, will appear in the February 1986 issue.

special information which may be needed on an *ad hoc* basis. The development of this system is described by Brian Hammond in 'Changing from a manual to a computer system—the lessons from aid statistics' which was published in *Statistical News* earlier this year.¹

The full detail of British Aid Statistics on the basis of DAC reporting directives is not published. Much of it is, however, used by the DAC in the preparation of the Statistical Annex to Development Cooperation² which is the annual report by the Chairman of the DAC on the efforts and policies of member countries. This also contains comparable information on the performance of all member countries together with some information on that of multilateral agencies and non-OECD countries.

The main source of information on the British programme is *British Aid Statistics*³ published by ODA Statistics Division each year, now at about the beginning of July. Each edition contains detail of the performance in the previous calendar year and for most tables comparative information for the previous four years. The most commonly requested information is also included as a Statistical appendix to the annual review *British Overseas Aid*⁴ also prepared by ODA and published at about the middle of the year. Statistics of other donor's aid, British aid on a financial year basis, as well as more detailed information on project aid and technical assistance are prepared and distributed widely for internal use. These statistics could be made available on request to others with a need for them.

Statistics Support Group

Almost all of the bilateral part of the British Aid programme is managed on a country basis and there are, therefore, no funds specifically earmarked for aid to the development of statistical services in developing countries. There are, however, statistical elements in a number of country programmes. Some of these are solely concerned with the development of national statistical services, others are integral parts of projects in other sectors. For example, a rural development project in Zambia includes the collection and analysis of information for monitoring and evaluating it.

Most assistance to statistical development is in the form of technical cooperation (TC) either the provision of British personnel on a short or long-term basis or of awards to nationals from the developing countries for training in the United Kingdom or occasionally in other developing countries. In some cases TC includes some minor items of equipment often referred to as tools of the trade. A recent development is that more TC personnel are being provided with micro-computers which are normally left in the developing country institutions when the need for external TC is over.

There are also a few projects in which assistance goes beyond TC and includes equipment and local costs. For example, at present a major programme of agricultural surveys is being funded in Vanuatu which includes TC, a micro-computer system as well as survey equipment and the costs of local enumeration staff.

The main task of the Statistics Support Group which is made up of three Statisticians and an Assistant Statistician is to provide professional advice to those responsible for the management of country programmes. All requests for assistance in the statistical field are normally referred to the Division for comment and it is important therefore that the members of the Group should have experience of a wide range of the different areas of statistical work as well as experience of developing countries. As well as general advice on requests for assistance these members of the Group often help to identify possible projects in developing countries. They have a major part to play in the recruitment of suitable British personnel to serve overseas and in the placing of national staff from overseas in suitable training institutions in the United Kingdom or in third countries (developing only). Advice on statistical computing, both hardware and software has been provided by the Division for many years but recently the demand for this has greatly increased particularly in relation to micro-computers which are being introduced very rapidly in many developing countries.

A little more than half the aid programme is devoted to bilateral assistance, the balance being channelled through multilateral agencies particularly the United Nations and its agencies, the World Bank Group and the European Communities. All these agencies also provide assistance to statistical development and members of the Division maintain close contacts with their professional colleagues in them. These contacts ensure that the multilateral agencies are aware of British experience and interests in the fields in which they are working and that we are aware of the plans and programmes of these agencies. Members of the Division will often represent the United Kingdom at international meetings concerned with the development of Statistical services of developing countries.

Apart from representing United Kingdom interests attendance at such meetings is also one way for members of the Division to keep abreast of statistical developments in developing countries. Also to this end members of the Division will undertake short-term TC assignments lasting anything up to six weeks and may also lecture to overseas students on courses in the United Kingdom and on occasion elsewhere. There are also opportunities for longer-term overseas service, usually for two or three years, under the Extended Home Base Scheme. This enables the Division to have

a number of permanent GSS members in addition to the home establishment. The number varies from time to time and at present one Statistician is in Zimbabwe and one in the Solomon Islands.

Although ODA attempts to maintain a staff of Statisticians with a wide experience of statistical work in developing countries it is quite impossible for the Division to meet all the demands made on it from its own resources. Often when ODA is unable to provide adequate advice or meet requests for TC personnel, help can be obtained from the rest of the GSS, thanks to the cooperation of other Directors of Statistics. At the present time four Statisticians from other GSS Divisions are on loan to ODA for service overseas.

Although support for the development of overseas statistical services may be the major task of the Support Group it also has an important, if secondary role, in providing support to other parts of ODA. This broadly falls into two areas. Firstly the Division is regarded by many departments as the main source of statistical information relating to developing countries. Secondly, advice is occasionally sought on the appropriate use of statistical methods by other departments for their own work. For example, one statistician is advising Pensions Department on the use of sampling methods to forecast the total value of pension payments. Advice is also increasingly being sought on the use of micro-computers for data processing and analysis. In this connection some simple routines have been developed for the use of the Economic Advisors in their project appraisal work.

Statistical work and GSS staff, however, are not limited to the Statistics Division and any accounts of the work of the GSS in ODA would not be complete without reference to the Health and Population Division, Tropical Development and Research Institute (TDRI) and the Land Resources Development Centre (LRDC).

Health and Population Division

For a number of years one Statistician has been outposted as a member of ODA's population advisory staff. Originally the post was in the Population Bureau which was abolished in 1982. Since that date the Statistician has been based in the Health and Population Division which became responsible for the work previously undertaken by the Bureau. The population advisory group has responsibility for providing professional advice relevant to British assistance in the field of population. Its interests embrace a wide range of population-related activities including population censuses; demographic studies and research; the provision of family planning services and population information; and education and women's development programmes. The identification, appraisal and formulation

of new initiatives for assistance in the population sector, and the subsequent monitoring of these are key elements of the work. In recent years there has been a growing awareness of the importance of population issues in the development process. As a result more attention has been given to the development of national policies and strategies.

In common with his colleagues in the Statistics Division the Statistician in Health and Population Division must keep abreast of developments in his field of interest in developing countries. This is mainly achieved by short visits to developing countries which in total amount to about two to three months annually.

Although the proportion of the Population Adviser's work with an explicit statistical content is not high—and is perhaps decreasing in the face of the changing demands for population assistance from developing countries—the existing arrangement to base a Statistician in the advising group has advantages. For the Statistician it provides an opportunity to gain valuable insights using data in the planning, appraisal and monitoring of population programmes and in policy formulation. For the advisory group the inclusion of a Statistician provides a broader range of skills and background experience.

Tropical Development and Research Institute

TDRI is one of the scientific units of the ODA. It was formed in 1983 when the Tropical Products Institute (TPI) and Centre for Overseas Pest Research (COPR) were amalgamated. Its purpose is to assist the developing countries to obtain greater benefit from their renewable national resources. One ODA Statistician is based in the Marketing and Industrial Economic Department (MIED) of TDRI which is a continuation of the previous arrangement with TPI which started a little more than ten years ago. The Statistician has two main tasks. Firstly to provide support to the economists in MIED who are engaged on market studies for the products of developing countries and in project appraisals. Secondly advice is provided to the Institute's scientific staff in the design and analysis of their experiments.

The rapid growth in the use of micro-computers in developing countries for data management has also had an influence on the work of this Institute and on the advisory services required from the Statistician. For example, she has recently been to Khartoum to train local staff of the Sudanese Livestock and Meat Marketing Corporation as part of a wider TDRI programme of assistance to the corporation. The Statistics Section of TDRI does not publish any statistics as such. However, it houses a comprehensive library of material relating to trade, production and prices of tropical products for its internal use. These can be made available to the public on request.

Land Resources Development Centre

LRDC is also a scientific unit of the ODA providing technical assistance to developing countries normally in the field of rural development. Its professional staff are specialists in a number of disciplines such as agriculture, forestry, livestock production, hydrology and soil science. They spend most of their time working in developing countries on long or short-term projects.

About five years ago it was decided to base a GSS Statistician in LRDC to run the Data Management Unit which is responsible for computing services within LRDC and for providing statistical and related advice to field teams engaged on project planning. The Statistician is involved with projects from the initial planning, in particular advising on the type and amount of data to be collected, the appropriate sampling methodology to be used and the choice of methods of analysis.

In some projects the field teams are undertaking the data processing while overseas using micro-computers or locally accessible mainframes. In these cases the Statistician will advise on appropriate hardware or

software to use. In other cases she is directly involved with home-based scientists, in the analysis of data using the Centre's own micro-computer and mainframe link.

Conclusion

The relatively small number of Statisticians in ODA cover a very wide range of statistical work. There is however, a common thread in as much as they are all concerned with different aspects of economic and social development in developing countries. This concern is exercised either by directly assisting in the development of overseas national statistical organisations or by advising others on professional matters related to development.

References

1. *Statistical News* 69.19: (HMSO May 1985) (Price £3.95 net)
2. *Development Cooperation: 1984 Review* (OECD November 1984) (Available from HMSO) (Price £14.50 net)
3. *British Aid Statistics: 1980-1984* (ODA June 1985) Price £5.50 plus 50p postage and available from: The Librarian, Overseas Development Administration, Abercrombie House, Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 8EA
4. *British Overseas Aid: 1984* (HMSO July 1985) (Price £6.95 net)

**A new edition – completely revised
– First for 17 years –**

'UNITED KINGDOM NATIONAL ACCOUNTS – SOURCES AND METHODS'

Now available at £14.95 (ISBN 0 11 620199 1)

Sources and Methods is the definitive description of GDP and the national accounts. It is the essential reference book for users of official estimates of GDP, consumers' expenditure, capital formation and all other estimates within the national accounting system published annually in the CSO Blue Book, *United Kingdom National Accounts*.

CSO publications are published by HMSO and are obtainable from Government bookshops and through good booksellers.

The Tenth Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians

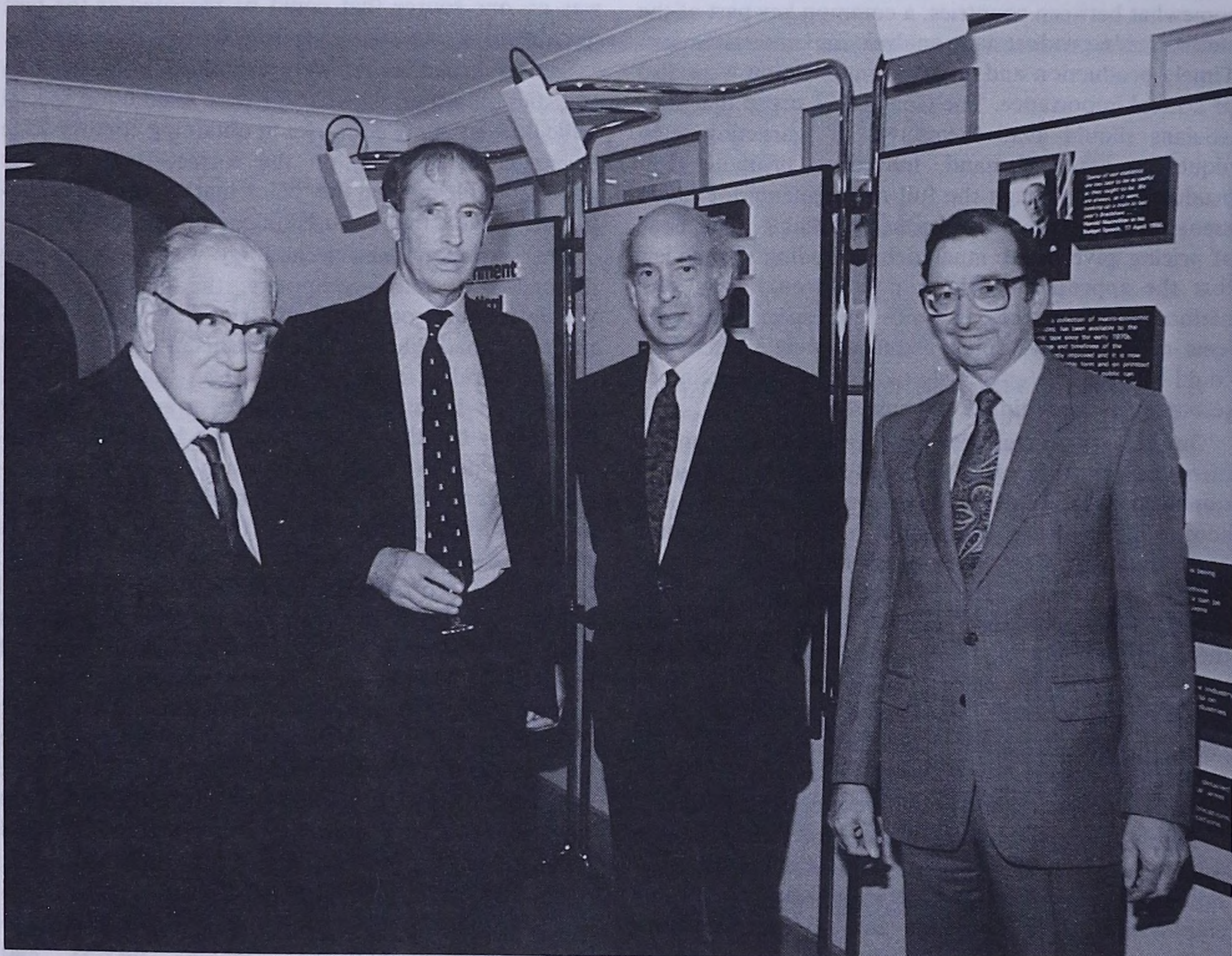
Deo Ramprakash, Chief Statistician, Central Statistical Office

The Tenth Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians, which was held at Nuffield College from 31 July to 9 August 1985, was hosted by the Government of the United Kingdom and organised by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) with the assistance of the Commonwealth Secretariat. It was attended by fifty three delegates, mainly heads of government statistical offices, from thirty nine Commonwealth countries as well as by observers from seven international organisations. This was the largest attendance at one of these conferences since they began in 1920, due in part to the financial assistance given to a number of participants by the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) and by the Commonwealth Foundation.

This short article is intended to impart some idea of the discussions; the full report of the Conference will be published in due course. Information will be given in *Statistical News*.

The opening address was given by Sir Crispin Tickell, Permanent Secretary of the ODA. He emphasised the critical part which statistics played in the work of government generally, and in economic and social development in particular. This usefully set the tone of the Conference which concentrated on issues of practical significance rather than those of purely theoretical interest.

The discussions were organised around six broad topics: the statisticians' market, statistics for develop-



Past and present Directors of the Central Statistical Office at the Conference (left to right) Sir Harry Campion (1941-1967), Sir John Boreham (1978-1985), Sir Claus Moser (1967-1978), Jack Hibbert (Present) at the opening banquet at the Conference

ment, labour market statistics, new technology and statistics, integrated data collection, and technical cooperation. There were in all about fifty papers. The Conference Chairman was Jack Hibbert of the United Kingdom, Head of the Government Statistical Service and Director of the Central Statistical Office, and the Chief Rapporteur was Leo Pujadas, Director of Statistics for Trinidad and Tobago. There was a Chairman also for each of the six sessions and two additional Rapporteurs drawn from the United Kingdom Government Statistical Service.

The standard of the discussions was high and the consensus was that the exchange of experience and ideas should prove of considerable value. On the topic of the **statisticians' market**, the Conference expressed concern that in some countries makers and executors of policies were drifting away from dependence on statistics and therefore ways should be found for wooing them back. Even though the market could vary somewhat between countries, a common key part of the statistician's product was analysis and interpretation. Timely production and good communication were also of critical importance. The Conference urged that statisticians should avail themselves of marketing techniques to assess demand, indeed to promote their products, even though the full requirements for 'crisis management' were not always foreseeable. The issue of pricing gave rise to much debate leading to the view that the appropriate pricing policy would vary with national circumstances. In almost all respects, the problems of small developing countries were special and could generally be effectively tackled by the pooling of resources at the regional and sub-regional levels.

On the topic of **statistics for development**, the major theme was the priority that should be given in national statistical programmes to frameworks, such as social accounting matrices, compared with indicators and basic statistics. Most participants felt that even where descriptive or statistical frameworks did not fully explain underlying causal relationships they were nevertheless useful. The Conference expressed the view that the three approaches should not be seen as alternatives but as complementary to one another in a policy-relevant and pragmatic statistical programme. The notion of a 'critical mass' of statistics was discussed, particularly in relation to small developing societies.

Timely and reliable statistics on the **labour market** were crucial to all countries. The Conference considered the conceptual and statistical issues concerning employment, unemployment and underemployment; wages; and prices. The problems of measuring the employment-unemployment spectrum were particularly acute in developing countries where concepts readily understood in developed countries (for example, the

sharp distinction between time spent at, and away from, work) might not be applicable. The relative merits of data collection through the population census, household sample surveys, business surveys, and administrative records were considered, with particular reference to the availability of reliable sampling frames and the special difficulties confronting small countries. The Conference agreed that more attention should be given to the development of statistics for women. There were specific problems in measuring the informal sector, the extent and implications of illegal activities and the contribution of apprentices. The International Labour Organisation recommendations in this field were subjected to critical scrutiny.

Statistics on wage rates were used in some countries for monitoring statutory minimum wages; and wages and earnings statistics were deployed in examining poverty, though it was accepted that for this purpose statistics on the whole income distribution would be more appropriate. The Conference agreed that there was no one source that could be regarded as the best for obtaining data on wages as well as on total income.

Similar broad issues were examined in relation to statistics on prices, where there were in addition special difficulties in many countries in obtaining country-wide coverage, in deciding on the correct treatment for goods sold illegally on the 'black market' and in updating the weights that are used in compiling price indices.

The session on **new technology** was dominated by discussion of micro-computers, the introduction of which in many countries had resulted in vast improvements and had 'liberated the statistician'. But there was a clear warning from the Conference that statisticians should not be organising themselves around the new technology but that they should first look at the functions they need to perform and then choose the appropriate technology. The relationship between micros and mainframe computers together with related issues about software and support services was discussed. Some countries recommended the use of commercial software packages in preference to general programs developed in-house and tailored to specific internal needs. One country described its unfortunate experience in having to purchase a reconditioned computer once every four years because of obsolescence. One of the biggest practical difficulties identified by the Conference was that of statistical offices trying to keep track of latest developments in what is a complex and rapidly changing field.

The session on **integrated data collection** was intended to explore ways of achieving optimal complementarity between censuses, sample surveys and administrative records, together with exact linkage and statistical matching. Planning an integrated collection package might be best considered in relation to specific

exercises such as agricultural censuses and labour force surveys. The Conference noted that the reliability, coherence and comprehensiveness offered by data integration were badly needed by users and that often it was only when data had been consciously inter-related that statisticians could properly validate their products and vouch for their quality.

The final session on **technical co-operation** was the most critical for the developing Commonwealth countries because it was concerned with action to implement many of the suggestions about improvements that had been made in earlier sessions. The need for closer co-ordination amongst donors, both bilateral and multilateral, was stressed in order to ensure optimal use of ever-diminishing aid funds. There was a plea also for more evaluation exercises both by donors and recipients on the effectiveness of technical co-operation. Such evaluation should make it easier to decide on the right mix of assistance between training, expert services

and the provision of materials and equipment such as computer packages; and also easier to decide on the subject areas that should receive priority in aid programmes. The Conference acknowledge the great importance of technical co-operation amongst the developing countries (TCDC). One important, specific issue which the Conference considered, without reaching firm conclusions, was the role of the United Kingdom Institute of Statisticians in training in developing countries in Africa.

Australia kindly offered to host the Eleventh Conference to be held in 1990, probably in April of that year and in Canberra.

The success of the Conference owes much to the authorities of Nuffield College for so kindly making the College available for this Conference and to the Office and kitchen staff for their hard work, their helpfulness and their friendliness.

CSO PUBLICATIONS

Blue Book

UNITED KINGDOM NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The essential data source for everyone concerned with macro-economic policies and studies.

Prepared by the CSO in collaboration with other government departments and the Bank of England, the *CSO Blue Book* contains estimates of the national product, income and expenditure for the United Kingdom. It covers value added by industry, personal sector, companies, public corporations, central and local government, capital formation and financial accounts. Tables contain up to 22 years' data and there are definitions and detailed notes.

1985 Edition price £12.95 net

ISBN 0 11 620155 X

Pink Book

UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

What are our total transactions with the rest of the European Community? What are the UK's overseas assets and liabilities? Can the North Sea oil and gas contribution to the balance of payments be identified? The answers are all in the *CSO Pink Book*.

The *CSO Pink Book* is the basic reference book for balance of payments statistics with data for the previous eleven years. It provides detailed information on visible trade, invisibles, investment and other capital transactions and official financing as well as sections on specific aspects of the balance of payments.

1985 Edition price £8.95 net

ISBN 0 11 620154 1

CSO publications are available from the addresses given on the back cover

A comparison of the census characteristics of respondents and non-respondents to the 1981 General Household Survey (GHS)

Irene Rauta, Principal Social Survey Officer, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of non-response on the representativeness of the GHS achieved sample by comparing respondents and non-respondents to the 1981 GHS in terms of their characteristics as recorded in the 1981 Census of Population. A similar comparison was made for the 1971 GHS using 1971 census data.¹

As in the 1971 exercise, the analysis was confined to the sample selected for interview on the GHS during the second quarter (April–June 1981), the Census taking place on 5 April.

The aim was to provide a measure of bias in the responding sample as indicated by statistically significant differences in census characteristics between responding and non-responding households or individuals. Census variables are not necessarily defined or measured in the same way as similar GHS variables and the analysis was intended to give a general indication of the nature of any non-response bias rather than to provide correction factors which could be applied to the survey data.

Non-response to the GHS

The measure of response normally used on the GHS is the so-called middle response rate on the proportion of the eligible sample of households from whom complete or almost complete, data are obtained for all adult members. The middle response rate was 83 per cent in 1971 and 84 per cent in 1981 and between 1971 and 1984 it varied between 81 per cent and 84 per cent.

Non-response is made up of three main elements, non-contact with the household, refusal of the household to take part and missing interviews with at least one adult member of household because of refusal or non-contact.* Complete household refusal generally accounts for about 70 per cent of non-response to the GHS; in both 1971 and 1981, 12 per cent of households refused to co-operate. In 1971, 3 per cent of households were not contacted and 3 per cent had missing individual interviews; in 1981, both these proportions were 2 per cent. Non-response of these various kinds has remained fairly stable throughout the lifetime of the

GHS but there has been a slight overall increase in non-response recently. In 1984 both the household refusal rate and the household non-contact rate were rather higher than average, reaching 14 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

Procedure

Census data were obtained for households living at addresses selected for the GHS sample for the second quarter of 1981 with separate tables for:

- a fully responding households,
- b households which were not contacted,
- c households which refused to co-operate,
- d households for which at least one individual interview was missing.

The preliminary analysis, the results of which are described below, concentrated on a comparison of respondents and non-respondents as a whole. A more detailed examination is being made of the characteristics of non-respondents of different kinds.

Exact one-to-one matching of census and GHS households was not possible for a number of reasons. Since the GHS sample for a whole quarter was used for the analysis, some of the households (or individuals) in the sample would have moved into the selected addresses after census night which was at the beginning of the quarter. Responding and partially responding households which had moved since the beginning of April could be identified from information given in the GHS interview and these households were excluded from the analysis. Non-responding households which had moved could not, of course, be identified so they had to be included. Also excluded were households for which no census record could be traced. These included households away on census night, households which did not return a census form and households at addresses which could not be traced in the census records. Finally, households at multi-household addresses could not always be matched by name although interviewers recorded the names of both respondents and non-respondents to the GHS wherever possible during the second quarter. Moreover, at some multi-household addresses the number of census forms returned did not coincide with the number of households identified by the interviewer. If exact matching at multi-household addresses was impossible for these reasons census records were selected and allocated

*Proxy interviews, which omit certain parts of the questionnaire such as the income section and opinion questions, are allowed when individuals cannot be contacted but are not always obtained. When obtained they count as response in calculation of the middle response rate.

randomly in the analysis. Of the 3,509 eligible households in the sample selected for the second quarter of the GHS, 93 per cent were included in the analysis, 91 per cent having been matched by name as well as address. The 7 per cent excluded consisted of respondent households known to have moved (3 per cent), households for which no census form had been returned (2 per cent) and households at addresses not traceable in census records (2 per cent).

Significance testing

The difference between the respondent and non-respondent distributions for each household or individual characteristic was tested for statistical significance using the Chi-square test. Where the distributions as a whole were found to be significantly different at the 5 per cent level and also where significant differences had been found in 1971 but not in 1981, differences between the proportions of respondents and non-respondents at each point on the distribution were tested for significance by means of the Z test.

Results of the tests

Table 1 lists the variables on which the distributions for respondents and non-respondents were found to be significantly different at the 5 per cent level or lower. (In an exercise which involved tests on almost 100 variables, significant differences would of course be found for about five variables by chance alone.)

Table 2 overleaf shows individual components of these variables for which the proportions in the respondent and non-respondent distributions differed significantly. Significant differences were found for a few other variable components but these have been omitted from the table because the overall effect of the bias would be negligible. They are discussed below.

Type of household

Non-response bias on this variable was similar to that found in 1971. As in the earlier study, the analysis showed that family households, large and small, were over-represented. Older small households and small adult households were under-represented. In 1971 it was households consisting of one person aged under 60 which were under-represented. This apparent change may be due, in part at least, to the change in the definition of 'household' in the 1981 Census†. This change meant that some individuals previously classified as one-person households were in 1981 counted as members of larger households which would often be in the 'small adult' or 'older small' categories.

†The change in definition, which was followed in the 1981 GHS, is described in Appendix A of *General Household Survey 1981*. (HMSO 1983)

Table 1

| | <i>X² value</i> | <i>Degrees of freedom</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Household characteristics</i> | | |
| ***Type of household | 39.1 | 6 |
| ***Type of family of HOH | 43.8 | 5 |
| ***Size of household | 29.2 | 5 |
| ***Number of dependent children in h'hld | 29.1 | 3 |
| **Use of bath | 8.7 | 2 |
| *Number of rooms | 14.1 | 6 |
| *Persons per room | 11.2 | 5 |
| <i>Individual characteristics</i> | | |
| ***Age-all males | 51.3 | 16 |
| ***Age-all females | 68.9 | 16 |
| ***Age of HOH-male | 34.6 | 12 |
| *Age of HOH-female | 16.8 | 8 |
| ***Birthplace-all persons | 20.5 | 3 |

*Significant at .05 level

**Significant at .01 level

***Significant at .001 level

Head of household's (HOH) family type.

The bias in favour of family households was apparent in the analysis by this variable which showed over-representation of families with dependent children and under-representation of couples without children.

Size of household.

The analysis showed that two-person households were under-represented and larger households, with four or five members, over-represented. This finding is similar to the 1971 finding that one-person households were under-represented and households with four persons and those with six or more over-represented. The shift in the size of the small households under-represented may again be associated with the change in the household definition which sometimes had the effect of classifying as a single two-person household two people who would previously have been counted as one-person households.

Number of dependent children in the household.

Like previous variables, this shows the bias in favour of households containing dependent children.

Number of persons per room.

Households with a low density of occupation, 0.25 to 0.49 persons per room, were under-represented in the sample. This is probably related to the under-representation of small households without children.

Age-all males and all females.

As might be expected from the analysis of the household variables, children (boys aged 0-14 and girls aged 0-9) were found to be over-represented in the sample, as were women aged 25 to 29 who would often have

Table 2

| | Eligible sample | Responding sample | Response rate† | Total eligible sample |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | Percentage | | | Number |
| <i>Type of household</i> | | | | |
| *Small adult | 12.6 | 12.0 | 82 | 410 |
| ***Small family | 19.5 | 20.5 | 91 | 634 |
| **Large family | 8.8 | 9.3 | 92 | 285 |
| ***Older small | 17.9 | 16.4 | 81 | 582 |
| All households | 100 | 100 | 87 | 3,258 |
| <i>Type of family of HOH</i> | | | | |
| ***Married couple without children | 33.9 | 31.6 | 81 | 833 |
| ***Married couple with dependent children | 42.5 | 44.3 | 90 | 1,044 |
| **Lone mother with dependent children | 6.1 | 6.6 | 93 | 151 |
| All family households | 100 | 100 | 86 | 2,459 |
| <i>Size of household</i> | | | | |
| ***2 persons | 31.6 | 30.0 | 82 | 1,031 |
| *4 persons | 18.6 | 19.1 | 89 | 605 |
| **5 persons | 8.6 | 9.1 | 92 | 280 |
| All households | 100 | 100 | 87 | 3,259 |
| <i>Number of dependent children in household</i> | | | | |
| ***None | 65.7 | 64.0 | 84 | 2,141 |
| **1 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 90 | 451 |
| **2 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 90 | 460 |
| ***3 or more | 6.4 | 6.9 | 94 | 207 |
| All households | 100 | 100 | 87 | 3,259 |
| <i>Number of persons per room</i> | | | | |
| **0.25-0.49 | 28.2 | 27.2 | 84 | 916 |
| All households | 100 | 100 | 87 | 3,253 |
| <i>Age—all males</i> | | | | |
| ***0-4 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 93 | 268 |
| **5-9 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 92 | 343 |
| *10-14 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 91 | 460 |
| *50-54 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 80 | 249 |
| *70-74 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 80 | 153 |
| All males | 100 | 100 | 88 | 4,408 |
| <i>Age—all females</i> | | | | |
| ***0-4 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 95 | 256 |
| ***5-9 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 94 | 301 |
| *25-29 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 92 | 275 |
| **50-54 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 81 | 276 |
| **55-59 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 81 | 289 |
| *65-69 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 83 | 274 |
| All females | 100 | 100 | 88 | 4,668 |
| <i>Age-male HOH</i> | | | | |
| **25-29 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 92 | 171 |
| *30-34 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 90 | 275 |
| *35-39 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 92 | 248 |
| *50-54 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 80 | 235 |
| *70-74 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 79 | 144 |
| All male HOHs | 100 | 100 | 86 | 2,443 |
| <i>Age-female HOH</i> | | | | |
| **16-34 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 95 | 93 |
| ***35-49 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 95 | 100 |
| All female HOHs | 100 | 100 | 88 | 808 |

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

*** Significant at .001 level

† Response rates for individual variables are generally higher than the middle response rate of 84 per cent because data for partially responding households have been included in the analysis.

young children. Men aged 50 to 54 and 70 to 74 and women aged 50 to 69 were under-represented. This generally is similar to the age bias found in the 1971 analysis.

Age-male head of household.

Younger male heads of household, aged 25 to 39, were found to be over-represented and those in the 50-54 and 70-74 age-groups under-represented. This is again related to the bias in favour of family households with dependent children and is similar to the bias found in 1971.

Age-female head of household.

In 1981, though not in 1971, the sample was found to be biased in favour of younger female heads of household, those aged 16 to 49. This group would include a higher proportion of lone mothers with dependent children than in the 1971 sample and the bias is again probably related to the over-representation of households containing young children.

As mentioned above, respondents and non-respondents were found to differ on a few variable components which are not included in Table 2 because the overall effect of the bias would be small. The sample was found to be slightly biased in favour of households with sole use of a bath. But since these comprised 97 per cent of the sample of eligible households the effect would be minimal for most practical purposes. Related to this was a slight under-representation of households with one room only but these accounted for only 1 per cent of the eligible sample. The sample was also found to over-represent single males and single females of all ages but this was clearly an artefact of the over-representation of children as there was no difference in marital status between respondent and non-respondent adults. Finally, the sample was found to include rather

too large a proportion of females born in the new Commonwealth or Pakistan and rather too small a proportion born in Northern Ireland or an unspecified part of the United Kingdom. Again, the overall effect of this bias would be small as the two groups accounted for no more than 3 per cent and 2 per cent respectively of female members of the sample households.

Where the same variables could be examined, the 1981 analysis generally showed a similar though not identical bias to that shown in 1971. On two variables, tenure and socio-economic group of the head of household, bias shown in the 1971 analysis was no longer evident in 1981. The 1971 sample was found to under-represent owner-occupier households but this was not so in 1981, possibly because the rapid increase in owner-occupation during the decade changed the demographic composition of this sector. In 1971, but not in 1981, the sample was also found to under-represent non-professional self-employed heads of household, a small group which also expanded during the 1970s and may have changed its characteristics.

Summary

In the main, the bias in the GHS sample detected by the 1981 exercise was similar to that found in the 1971 sample. In both cases the predominant finding was that households containing dependent children and individuals in age-groups most often found in such households were over-represented in the sample and non-family households and individuals in some of the older age-groups under-represented. The above-average response rates for households containing young children which tend to be more house-bound than non-family households are a well-known phenomenon in survey research.

Reference

1. 'The 1971 Census as an aid in estimating the characteristics of non-response in the GHS', R. Barnes and F. Birch OPCS, *Statistical News* 30.17 (HMSO August 1975)

The use of statistical publications in the public library

Alec Gallimore, City of Manchester Central Library



Among the earliest forms of written works which have survived are clay tablets incised with a cuneiform script, first used by the Sumerians about 5,000 years ago.¹ Many of these tablets, which have been unearthed amid temple ruins in Mesopotamia, are records of commercial transactions, lists of products of an agricultural economy controlled by priests, which closely approach the definition of statistics as 'tabulated numerical facts'².

The first libraries were thus established to store clay tablets under the aegis of the local temples, which were the centres of small independent states. By collecting and organising information in this way about the work carried out on the temple-owned lands and, the amounts produced and traded, authority and control could be exerted over the state and its economy. It is not surprising that the word 'statistics' is derived from the word 'state'.

The state's role in collecting and recording statistics is a feature of all well-ordered societies and has grown in proportion to the increasing complexity of modern life, with the need to monitor the effectiveness of policy and legislation, and with the need to obtain information for future decision-making.

Libraries have continued to act as repositories for statistical publications which, with the introduction of computers for the capture and processing of data, have increased greatly both in number and variety in recent years.

Despite the growth of data collection by private organisations (which, with the facilities now offered by microcomputers with spread-sheets, database and networking capabilities, is certain to increase substantially) and the increase in publication of non-official statistics, the state still retains its parental role as the largest collector and publisher of statistics in the country.

In an age of computerisation, mass marketing, opinion polls and television ratings the use of official statistics, although their precise origins are often disguised by imaginative copy-writing and are rarely acknowledged, has an important influence upon other types of published information, pervading the content of many non-statistical publications. Each new appearance of the latest unemployment figures, the Retail

Price Index, Census results or *Social Trends* gives birth to a hundred and one newspaper and magazine articles, television and radio bulletins, political speeches, wage negotiations, price increases, student essays and saloon bar debates.

It is natural, therefore, that public libraries should wish to collect and make available such important and useful publications.

Little research seems to have been done on the use and users of statistics in public libraries, either on the publications which are consulted or the reasons why statistics are needed. Some general surveys of library users, particularly those concerned with commercial libraries, have mentioned the use of statistics in passing, but without providing many details. For example, a survey of users of business libraries in London³ showed that 17 per cent were making use of statistics, while a slightly earlier survey in Manchester Commercial Library⁴ showed 11 per cent of readers requesting statistical publications. It is known that the use of statistical publications is not as high as others such as directories but experience shows that individual publications, for example, *Business Monitors*, are heavily used. It would be difficult to establish from a general survey the value to users of each consultation.

Manchester Commercial Library, which houses all the current statistical publications taken by the City Libraries, has one of the largest and most comprehensive collections available in a public library and, for this reason, tends to attract a large number of enquiries for statistics of all kinds. Enquiries are received from personal callers, by telephone and by letter.

An attempt was made, over a three month period, to sample enquiries concerning statistics to try and discover who the enquirers were, which publications were consulted and why the statistics were needed. This was done on a purely informal basis and no attempt was made to undertake a quantitative survey, the results of which would have been unlikely to differ from the survey mentioned above.

To give an idea of the range of users noted the following are examples of people who came into the library to study:

- a schoolchildren writing essays about local unemployment;

- b students working on a variety of marketing projects;
- c a journalist collecting background material for an article in a financial periodical;
- d an importer of textiles checking on production and trade statistics;
- e a local councillor requiring comparative levels of unemployment in European Community countries;
- f participants on a course for small businesses using Business Monitors;
- g a consultant working on a business intelligence report on electronics;
- h local authority officers using Chartered Institute and Public Finance and Accountancy statistics;
- i a trade union research organisation comparing wage rates locally and nationally;
- j a marketing manager researching into levels of telephone ownership;
- k a psychologist collecting information on drug abuse.

The range of users is thus quite wide, though this is not unusual in the Commercial Library, where all materials attract a wide range of users beyond the obvious business types. Although most published statistics are aimed at particular groups such as politicians, planners, civil servants, businessmen and the media they have a much wider appeal. They have been used effectively by pressure groups and lobbyists, both by proponents and opponents of government policy, who have been able to turn official statistics to their own advantage. The popularisation of statistics by the media, prompted by the predominant issues of unemployment and the economy, has stimulated an interest in statistics by non-specialists, including schoolchildren and people taking short courses or studying at evening classes.

Although telephone enquiries for statistical information form only a small percentage of all those received by Manchester Commercial Library, many hundreds are answered each year. These enquiries tend to be straightforward requests for simple facts, which can be answered quickly, on the spot, with publications such as the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, *Employment Gazette*, *Business Monitors* and locally produced summaries of census data concerning Manchester. For some, the facts may not be easy to obtain in the form required and may involve a good deal of research by staff, together with the interpretation of data and the conversion of units. Detailed research cannot be undertaken in a busy public library, nor is the telephone a suitable medium for relaying large quantities of tabula-

ted data with accuracy. Most serious users, therefore, tend to visit the library themselves to supplement the specialised publications they collect, or to which they have access at work, with the much wider range available in the Commercial Library.

Among the most popularly consulted statistical series, besides those already mentioned, are Census reports, OPCS Monitors, *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, *Financial Statistics*, *Regional Trends*, Family Expenditure Survey, Census of Production, Overseas Trade Statistics, Nimexe*, United Nations Yearbook, Home Office Bulletins and the updated figures in *British business*. The spread of use, however, requires that a wide range of publications be taken. Also popular are the handbooks and digests which provide simple figures at-a-glance instead of tables, and marketing aids which offer graphical representations of data. The improvements in presentation of several government statistical publications such as *Social Trends*, *Economic Trends* and *Regional Trends* has obviously been a major factor in bringing statistics to a wider range of users.

Accessibility is still not adequate for most users. The trend towards the instant display of information, typified by the election results on television and the use of computer graphics to illustrate statistics on news bulletins, plus the increasing use of microcomputers for data manipulation, fuels a demand for an improvement in the presentation of published statistics. Younger readers especially, who are used to instant answers, are generally impatient with publications which require lengthy interpretation.

Problems in using statistics occur not just with the presentation but with the terminology, the multiplicity of units, the inconsistent use of classification schemes by different publishers, the currency of the data, the quality of the indexing, difficulties in comparing data from different sources and the frequency of publications. It is surprising how often readers complain that the precise statistics they need are either not published, not available in the form required, not recent enough or not given in sufficient detail.

Obviously the expense of printing, correcting and publishing numerical data makes it difficult for collectors of statistics to publish more than a selection. Enquirers are often referred to government departments for the more detailed statistics they require.

Since most data is now held on computer it should be possible to make it more easily accessible in the future. Tentative steps have already been taken in putting statistics online or publishing them on floppy disks. For the specialist who is computer literate, floppy disks may be useful but for the average public library user publications such as *Social Trends*, which provide interpretations of data and present statistics in a more digestible form, with plenty of graphic illustrations,

*Nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between member states.

will continue to be the most suitable medium for publishing statistics. Value-added online services, such as those available for financial data, could have wider applications if they were made more user-friendly.

For many users the librarian or information officer will continue to act as an important intermediary, not only tracking down the information required but interpreting it, helping with the conversion of units or assisting in the analysis of raw data. Regular users of statistics may develop an intimate knowledge of a few relevant publications, but in public libraries in particular there are many occasional users of statistics who have neither the time nor the inclination to develop expertise and rely on library staff for help and guidance with the many publications available.

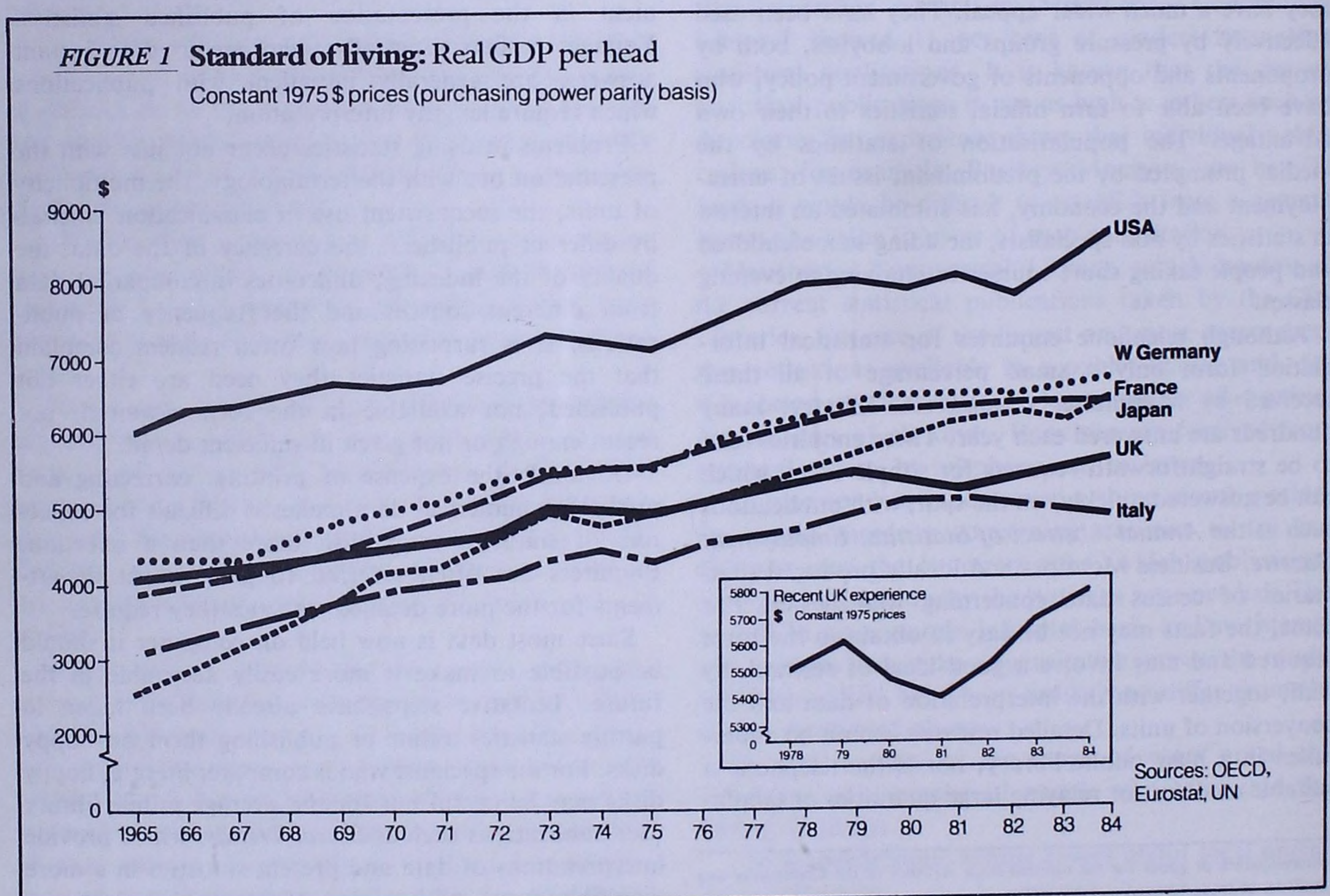
The ancient priests of Sumer were able to restrict access to their collections of data because the cuneiform

in which they were recorded could be understood only by the few initiates who had been taught the meaning of the characters which were used. Librarians can be thankful for the few keys which are available to unlock the mysteries of statistical publications, particularly the *Guide to Official Statistics*. Without such guides the general public could not be helped to gain access to the vast amount of data which is collected about their lives and the society they live in.

References

1. *Semitic writing* by G. R. Driver, (Oxford University Press, 1976)
2. *Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary*
3. *Business Information in London* by J. Spencer Occasional Paper No. 18. Published by the Association for Information Management (Aslib) 1976. Now out of print but available from most large reference libraries.
4. *Public use of business and commercial information* by Averil Osborn and Leslie Smyth which is a report on an unpublished Aslib pilot study in 1973. See *Aslib Proceedings*, July 1973

Exposing Britain's industrial performance
(See page 71.19)



Exposing Britain's industrial performance

Tony Buxton, Economic Adviser, National Economic Development Office

The Economics and Statistics Division of the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) has completed a new and completely revised edition of its publication, *British Industrial Performance*. Like the previous one, its aim is to answer a large number of important statistical questions on the relative performance of British industry over the last ten years or so—questions which come up continuously in discussion, research and forecasting in all areas of industrial life. The aim of the publication is to provide a balanced reference book giving up-to-date information on a broad range of indicators and topics showing good, bad and indifferent aspects of performance. Coming from NEDO though, it has a further aim. In the words of NEDO's Director General in the Foreword, 'It is hoped that by drawing attention to the many components which make up industrial performance, it will help those in education, training, management, trade unions and Government understand and recognise the contribution that they can make in generating a healthy, growing and prosperous economy'.

The basic format is a series of economic indicators displayed in graphs, bar-charts and pie-charts, of the United Kingdom and its major competitors, with the opening chapter on 'Overall Performance' showing trends over twenty years of broad measures of performance. Thus for instance the first one is a graph of what is arguably the fundamental measure of performance; standard of living measured by GDP per head (Figure 1 on page 71.18). The United Kingdom is compared with West Germany, Italy, France, USA and Japan, Britain's major competitors, as it is in most instances throughout the book. The graph also has a small inset showing the experience of the United Kingdom in recent times, a feature of many of the charts in this edition. Thus the graph and its inset give the comparative long run picture as well as a close-up of the recent past. As the discussion in the text puts it:

'Note that the United Kingdom level has risen steadily over the period, although other countries have continued to do better. Recent United Kingdom performance is shown in the inset of the chart. It depicts the relatively large decline in the early 1980s and the relatively strong recovery since then'.

The second section is completely new to this edition and serves two purposes. It goes beneath the broad aggregates to examine the industrial structure of the United Kingdom relative to other countries and to show the changes which have taken place over a ten

year period. In doing so it shows two sectors which have grown rapidly in the United Kingdom in the recent past; services and energy, and which featured very little in previous editions. The economy is divided into ten sectors and the relative importance of each with respect to output, employment, investment, productivity and international trade is portrayed. Clearly this involves a considerable amount of information from various sources and provides a unique compilation in a single publication.

The middle two sections examine the relative effectiveness of the contributions of labour and capital. The makeup of cost competitiveness in manufacturing industry was a key feature of the previous edition and it has been largely retained in the third section. The measure of cost competitiveness which is derived is of United Kingdom unit labour costs in manufacturing relative to those of the major international competitors. While there are many other facets of competitiveness this one is the most important since employment represents about 70 per cent of the cost of final output in the United Kingdom. The section builds up the picture of relative cost by showing the movements of earnings, the basic cost of labour; labour productivity to show the cost of labour in relation to its effectiveness giving unit labour costs in national currency; and then exchange rate changes which provide the means to compare unit labour cost movements with those of other countries giving relative unit labour costs. This appears on a separate chart giving United Kingdom cost competitiveness relative to the other countries (Figure 2 overleaf). The chart shows also the movements of the series which statistically make up relative unit labour costs. No casual claims are made or for that matter are possible, but this breakdown is a vital part of the analysis of cost competitiveness. In particular, the importance of the exchange rate is well illustrated. In the words of the book:

'The determinants of cost competitiveness do not act in isolation, and movements in one may affect the others as discussed earlier. However, in the mid 1970s, labour cost increases and low productivity growth in the United Kingdom, both relative to the other countries, were mitigated by the depreciation of the exchange rate. From 1978 however, the exchange rate appreciated and this, combined with the rapid increase in relative labour costs and lower productivity growth, led to a sharp increase in relative unit labour costs in 1979 and 1980. However the improvement in relative pro-

ductivity since 1980, combined with the reversal of the exchange rate position and the slow growth of relative labour costs, has improved competitiveness in the 1980s'.

A new chart to this section specifies how cost competitiveness in manufacturing has changed with respect to different countries, providing a valuable addition to this fundamental aspect of performance. The chart illustrates the large extent to which the recent improvements in competitiveness against the USA, mainly because of the movements in dollar/sterling exchange rate up to the end of 1984, has contributed to the overall reduction in relative unit labour costs, and is therefore valuable in the evaluation of the effects of the recent rise in the value of sterling relative to the US dollar.

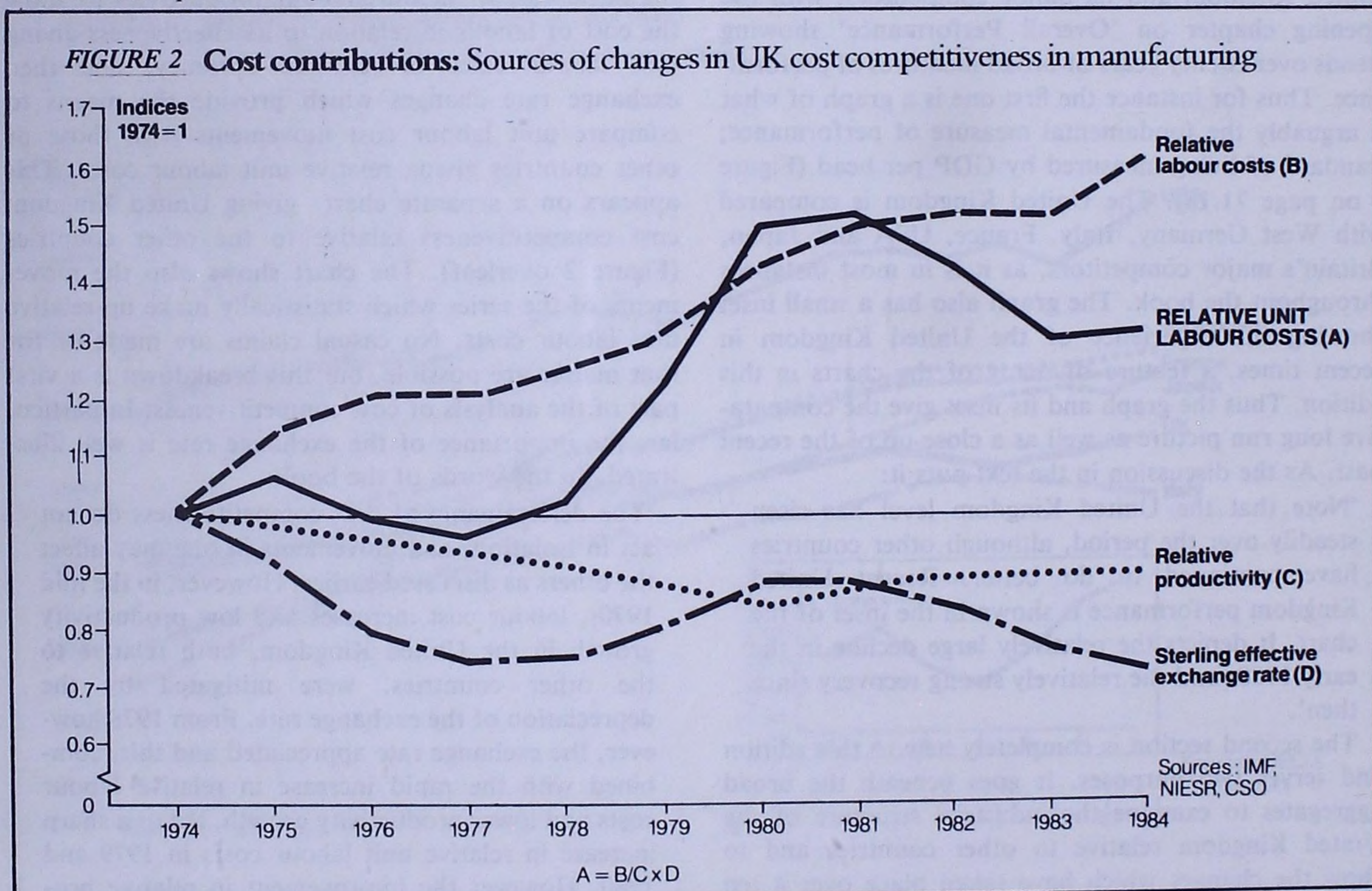
The fourth section, Investment and Capital Productivity, considers three aspects of capital; fixed capital, Research and Development (R&D) capital and human capital. Measurement of the first is difficult but international comparisons of capital productivity are now available. The second and third pose even greater measurement problems. Investment spending in R&D is the only reflection of R&D capital presently available while an attempt at proxying human capital can be made, albeit imperfectly, by charting the qualifications of the labour force in different countries. The section ends with another feature new to this edition; growth of total factor productivity. This is an attempt to bring

together aspects of the third and fourth sections using output per unit of total input, where 'total input' is the weighted sum of labour and fixed capital. The important section on international trade has been retained and updated. More prominence has been given to the main components of United Kingdom imports and exports; in particular, to oil, where the balance has shifted in the United Kingdom's favour in recent years, and to manufactures, where the reverse has taken place. Finally employment and unemployment are, given their topicality, examined in some detail in the last section. The information content is again high here. Participation rates, for instance, for different countries, age groups, and men and women are difficult to set into one chart. In other cases the actual numbers are included in the charts to aid the information content. The inset charts of recent United Kingdom experience are particularly revealing in the employment and unemployment graphs.

The final new feature is the inclusion of a pocket-sized pull-out precis of the main data which makes up the graphs and charts. This provides a rapid reference guide, and may help to solve some irritating, on the spot, statistical arguments, as well as more fundamental analytical problems.

Reference

British Industrial Performance, NEDO, 1985. Copies are available from NEDO Books, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX Price £5.00 net, cheque with order payable to NEDO.



Statistics at OECD – a view from the Economics and Statistics Department*

Derek Blades, Principal Administrator, Statistics Division, OECD

Introduction

The statistics published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) range from the more familiar types of macro-economic data—national accounts, foreign trade, labour force, industrial output, prices, government revenues and expenditure—to rather specialised statistics on iron and steel, pulp and paper, research and development, food and fish. Forty regular statistical reports are published each year dealing with over thirty different subject areas. Apart from printed documents, some very detailed statistics are sold on micro-film and magnetic tape, and in the not too distant future Member governments, and possibly other users, will have direct access to the OECD's data files.

The OECD has a completely non-centralised statistical service. Individual departments are responsible for collecting, processing and publishing the statistics that they need for their own programmes of work. Precisely what statistics these are, is determined by the committees of national representatives which are responsible for directing each department's work programme. As a result, it is difficult for any one statistician to give an overall picture of OECD statistics, and what follows is a personal view of the work of only one of several producers of statistics at the OECD—namely, the Economics and Statistics Department.

Economics and Statistics Department

By the nature of its work, the Economics and Statistics Department (ESD) is a heavy user of statistics, and is responsible for most of the statistics published by the OECD. About four years ago, the Department made a comprehensive review of its data requirements, and set up a central 'Analytic Data Base' for its model-based forecasting work and general economic analysis. This data base draws on the large, specialised subject files—national accounts, foreign trade, labour force, etc.—which are maintained by the ESD's Statistics Division. The Statistics Division is the largest statistical unit within the OECD and consists of eleven professional statisticians and about thirty support staff. The Division is headed by Peter Hill, who was formerly Professor of Economics at the University of East Anglia, and is divided into three sections: Short-term



Derek Blades is presently employed as a Principal Administrator in the Economic and Statistics Department of OECD. His previous appointments include Director of Statistics in Malawi and Principal Statistician at the United Nations Statistical Office in New York

Statistics, headed by Benoît Reynard, Structural Statistics, headed by myself, and a recently-created section which is responsible for calculating Purchasing Power Parities. This is now headed by John Dryden, who joined us from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 1981.

The Division is responsible for collecting and publishing statistics of national accounts, foreign trade, labour force and a wide range of short-term economic indicators. The Division has a heavy regular programme of monthly publications—*Main Economic Indicators* and *Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade*; quarterly publications—*Quarterly Labour Force Statistics* and *Quarterly National Accounts*; and annual publications—*National Accounts*, *Labour Force Statistics* and *Foreign Trade by Commodities*.

The routine business of collecting and processing statistics inevitably occupies a large part of the time of the professional staff, but they are also expected to devote some of their efforts to the development and analysis of the statistics for which they are responsible. Examples of this aspect of the work include the development of cyclical and leading indicators, the revision of the System of National Accounts, the measurement

*The opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the OECD.

of standardized unemployment rates, and the calculation of purchasing power parities.

Cyclical indicators

The Division's work on cyclical and leading indicators has greatly benefitted from the pioneering work of the CSO. Mr Owen Nankivell, a former Assistant Director of the CSO, was Chairman of the Working Party of National Accounts Experts which was set up in 1980 to help the Division to develop a standard system of cyclical and leading indicators, and the present system was mainly established by John Dryden who was previously working at the CSO in this same area. Leading indicators for industrial production are published monthly in *Main Economic Indicators* for twenty-two OECD countries and for various zones such as OECD-Europe, EEC, North America. Leading indicators are used in the Secretariat's regular work of short-term economic forecasting, and recently the Division has calculated a series of leading indicators for predicting changes in employment. These now appear in a new annual OECD publication, *Employment Trends*.

The System of National Accounts

The United Nations' System of National Accounts (SNA) grew out of the early work carried out by the OEEC (forerunner of the OECD) under the direction of Richard Stone. The present version of the SNA was developed during the 1960s and is beginning to show its age. The United Nations Statistical Commission has decided that it needs revising both to take account of the institutional changes that have occurred over the last twenty years—such as the introduction of VAT, the growth of financial leasing, and the introduction of indexed bonds and other new financial instruments—and also to ensure closer links between the SNA and related statistical systems—notably the IMF's Balance of Payments and Government Expenditure statistics.

The revision of the SNA is being co-ordinated by the Inter-Secretariat Group which was set up at the initiative of the Economics and Statistics Department, and which brings together specialists in national accounts and related fields from the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the United Nations Statistical Office, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the OECD. The Inter-Secretariat Group has identified the parts of the SNA that may need revision or clarification, and has allocated the various problem areas among the organisations concerned, which then prepare studies for discussion at specialist working parties. Problem areas assigned to the OECD have included such basic matters as the definition of institutional sectors, the scope of the production boundary, the definition of statistical units and accounting for inflation. These and other topics have been discussed at OECD meetings of national

accounts experts on the basis of studies prepared either by members of the Statistics Division or by outside consultants. These latter have recently included Fred Johnson, Statistician, Department of Transport and Jack Hibbert, Head of the Government Statistical Service and Director of the Central Statistical Office. Fred Johnson did some work for us on input-output and Jack Hibbert produced a study on inflation accounting which has since been published as a joint OECD-Eurostat report, *Measuring the Effects of inflation on Saving, Income and Wealth*.¹

Standardized unemployment statistics

International comparisons of unemployment are virtually impossible using the kinds of data published by national statistical offices. The commonest measures of unemployment—in Europe at least—refer only to persons registering for work at government labour offices, and there are many important differences in the ways that countries treat first-time job-seekers, uninsured persons, those seeking part-time or seasonal work, and students seeking vacation employment. The problem of non-comparability is compounded when it comes to unemployment rates; the denominator may be confined to the civilian labour force or to insured employees, and particular groups such as military conscripts, members of religious orders, family workers and the self-employed may or may not be included. In practice, there are almost no two Member countries of the OECD whose 'official' unemployment rates are remotely comparable.

The 'Standardized Unemployment Rates' published by the Economics and Statistics Department are compiled, as far as possible, according to the International Labour Office's (ILO) guidelines on measuring employment and unemployment. According to these, the unemployed consist essentially of all persons above a specified age who are available for work and who have taken steps to find a job within a recent period. While the ILO definition is vague in some important respects—notably on how recently steps must have been taken to find work—they provide a reasonably firm basis for international comparisons. Since registering at a labour office is only one of many ways of looking for work, it is clear that registration statistics alone cannot be used to measure unemployment strictly in accordance with the ILO guidelines. It is generally accepted that household surveys, in which a random sample of persons of working age are interviewed to establish their labour force status, are needed to obtain standardized unemployment measures. Unfortunately, in the case of the United Kingdom, survey data are available only on an annual basis, and to obtain monthly estimates the Statistics Division uses an estimation procedure which was developed by the United States

Bureau of Labor Statistics. The monthly figures of 'claimant unemployed' are adjusted to approximate the ILO guidelines mainly on the basis of information from the General Household Survey.

Purchasing power parities

The theoretical and practical problems of measuring purchasing power parities (PPPs) were studied in the early 1950s by Milton Gilbert and Irving Kravis at the OEEC. The problem which they were addressing—what are the appropriate currency convertors for inter-country comparisons of national accounts aggregates—has been highlighted by the sharp movements in exchange rates in recent years. Using current exchange rates the dollar value of the *per capita* Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the United Kingdom more than doubled between 1977 and 1980 (from \$4,516 to \$9,475) and then fell in each of the next three years up to 1983 (from \$9,475 to \$8,072). While these figures are not in any sense 'wrong', neither are they of any help in comparing the United Kingdom's GDP with that of the United States. For this purpose, PPPs must be used as currency convertors.

The OECD's work on PPPs has been closely coordinated with that of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. For 1980, Eurostat calculated PPPs for its ten Member countries plus Spain and Portugal. PPPs for Austria and Finland were available from the 'Europe Group II' study organised by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The OECD was able to calculate 1980 PPPs for a further four Member countries—Japan, the United States, Canada and Norway—so that a set of PPPs are now available for eighteen out of the twenty-four Member countries of OECD.

The OECD did not start work on PPPs until the end of 1982 so that the 1980 PPPs for Japan, the United States, Canada and Norway were calculated retrospectively; price data referring to the year 1980 were actually collected in 1983 and 1984. This meant that for the most part we had to make use of price information that these four countries had already collected as part of their regular work on price statistics, and only in a few cases were they able to provide extra price data to strengthen the comparisons with the other fourteen countries. As a result, the links between the original fourteen and the extra four countries—including of course the crucial links between Europe, North America and Japan—are less strong than we would like, although the PPPs now available for these eighteen OECD countries certainly provide a far better basis for GDP comparisons than exchange rates. The Statistics Division is now engaged on the calculation of PPPs for 1985. The project is expected to cover all but one of the Member countries of the OECD.

Requirements for OECD statistics

The OECD's statistical output is designed to meet the needs of three kinds of clients—the Secretariat itself, Member governments and the OECD public at large. The Secretariat carries out analysis and formulates policy recommendations in virtually all areas of economic and social policy. Thus, the Secretariat not only needs a lot of statistics but they must also be comparable between countries. Member governments use OECD statistics to compare their own performance with that of their neighbours or of some OECD average. To serve this purpose most OECD statistics are presented with averages or totals for the OECD as a whole and for sub-groups, such as OECD-Europe, North America or the EEC. The OECD general public—commercial and industrial companies, university teachers and their students, journalists, broadcasters and interested citizens in general—use OECD statistics usually because they want to place developments in their own countries in a broader international context, although there may sometimes be the added attraction that OECD statistics are known to be free of political bias. These various clients expect three things from OECD statistics—they must be timely, they must be reliable and they must be comparable from one country to another.

Timeliness

As regards timeliness, the OECD is very much in the hands of national statistical offices. The Secretariat has established regular schedules both for requesting data from Member countries and for harassing late-reporters. For short-term statistics, such as those contained in the *Main Economic Indicators*, or *Quarterly National Accounts*, extensive use is made of telephone, telex and, increasingly, computer to computer links. This last is a new development, but in the last twelve months several national authorities—including the CSO—have agreed to provide OECD with direct access to their computerized data bases from which key short-term statistics are transferred directly into the Secretariat's own data files.

The speed with which Member governments respond to the Secretariat's requests for data is to some extent a function of the volume of statistics requested. The OECD is but one of several international bodies making demands on the limited resources of national administrations, and in order to reduce the reporting burden, the OECD Secretariat makes continuous efforts to coordinate its data collection at the international level. For example, the OECD and the United Nations have developed joint reporting systems for national accounts and foreign trade statistics, joint OECD-IMF questionnaires are used for collecting tax statistics and balance-of-payments data, and statistics on education and on

research and development are collected in conjunction with the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organisation.

Reliability

As regards reliability, the Secretariat is again very much in the hands of national authorities. Generally speaking, we have more scope for introducing new errors into the data we receive from Member countries than for eliminating any they may have contained in the first place. Having no access to the primary data source—the survey or census return, the customs documents, the expenditure record, etc.—we can only apply broad tests of credibility or simple tests of accounting consistency. In one particular case, however, the Secretariat is in a better position to detect errors than national administrations: this is when the statistics involve international transactions and one country's payment is another's receipt. The Secretariat periodically compares each Member country's reported exports and imports with the same transactions implied by the statistics of its trade partners. For various reasons, including the different valuations used for exports and imports, an export recorded by one country will rarely be identical with its partner country's import, but the differences should be fairly consistent over time in sign and size. When they are not, we ask the national authorities to investigate.

Comparability

There are at least three aspects to comparability—conceptual, statistical and institutional. The data supplied by Member countries are conceptually comparable when they all purport to measure the same aggregate—GDP, net official development assistance, gross household saving, civilian employment and so on. Detailed international standards which define these various aggregates have been established by the OECD and other international organisations, and Member countries have agreed to follow them in reporting these and several other kinds of data. The System of National Accounts, which was developed more than twenty years ago by the OECD and the United Nations, is perhaps the best known set of international standards, but there are several others covering, for example, population and labour force, foreign trade, balance of payments, government revenues, banking and finance, research and development, tourism and development aid.

For many of the statistics published by the OECD there are either no international standards or the relevant standards are generally ignored. Examples here include consumer prices, domestic credit, money supply, time lost in industrial disputes, wage rates and retail sales statistics. There are also problems with statistics of foreign trade—key data for an organisation

like the OECD. There are several important differences between countries in the definition of trade (special versus general), valuation of imports (f.o.b. instead of c.i.f.) and coverage (gold, arms and low-value shipments).

Even when data are conceptually comparable—all countries have set out to measure the same aggregate—there are still problems of statistical comparability. The quality and range of basic statistics vary enormously between OECD countries. If all twenty-four Members suddenly had access to as vast a selection of high quality basic data as is available in, say, the United States, would they wish to revise their estimates of (SNA-defined) Gross Domestic Product? Obviously they would. Statistical comparability in this sense is particularly a problem for complex statistical measures, such as the national accounts, labour force statistics, balance of payments and flow of funds where the basic data may require numerous adjustments before they conform with the specified aggregate. While an international organisation can help to achieve conceptual comparability by developing international standards and encouraging its member countries to follow them, statistical comparability is entirely in the hands of national authorities. All we can do is to hope that the errors arising from inadequate basic statistics are more or less randomly distributed.

A few examples will serve to illustrate the important problem of institutional comparability. Suppose that two countries' measures of unemployment are comparable both conceptually and statistically: they both follow the ILO guidelines in defining unemployment and they both measure it by identically designed household surveys. The problem of institutional comparability may then arise because one of the countries has introduced public employment schemes or arrangements for early retirement, while the other leaves the labour market to find its own balance of supply and demand. Clearly, the unemployment rates for the two countries should not be compared without bearing in mind the different labour market policies pursued by the two governments.

Health expenditures provide another example. According to the standardized data published in OECD National Accounts, only about one per cent of household expenditure in the United Kingdom goes on 'medical care and health expenses' compared to more than thirteen per cent in France. The difference mainly arises because under the National Health Service doctors are paid directly by the government so that most expenditures on health services are recorded in government consumption. In France, on the other hand, patients first pay for visits to a doctor and are later reimbursed by the State, so that most health expenditures are recorded under household consumption with

the subsequent reimbursement appearing as a transfer in the income and outlay accounts. In reality, there is little difference between France and the United Kingdom. In both countries health services are virtually 'free' (i.e. paid from taxes) and are consumed at about the same level on a *per capita* basis.

A third example is provided by measures of household saving. In the absence of conceptual and statistical differences, countries will obtain quite different statistics of household saving depending on the balance between public and private provision for retirement. This is because households' transactions in private pension schemes are treated as household saving, while social security transactions show up in government saving. In countries with generous state pension schemes, households will appear to be less thrifty than in countries where there is greater reliance on private arrangements. But the state and private schemes both serve the same purpose, and there is nothing inherently different between saving for old age through a state scheme as opposed to a private one.

In these three examples, it can be seen that different institutional arrangements have an important impact on the levels and trends of statistics which are identically defined and measured. Of course, institutional changes also affect the interpretation of statistics within a country, but such changes are generally less marked (and users are more likely to be aware of them) than is the case with institutional differences between countries. It is an interesting question whether international statistics should be institutionally neutral.

Some would argue that removing all institutional differences from the data would reduce their value for cross-country comparisons, but it is also clear that their elimination would be helpful for many purposes.

Rating the Government Statistical Service

National statisticians are often curious to know how their own statistical services compare, from an international view-point, with those of other countries. Because of the decentralised nature of OECD statistics it is difficult for any single member of the Secretariat to give a general assessment. In those few areas where I do have first-hand experience however—national accounts, foreign trade and labour force statistics—the United Kingdom's statistics are certainly among the best available as regards their coverage, their quality and (the occasional labour dispute aside) their timeliness. Because they are only a cheap telephone call away from Paris, United Kingdom statisticians are perhaps more frequently pestered for information than those from more distant countries. My colleagues in the Statistics Division would agree that their requests are invariably treated promptly and courteously. I hope you find the Statistics Division equally helpful when you need data from us for comparisons with other OECD countries.

Reference

1. *Measuring the Effects of Inflation on Income, Saving and Wealth* (Report prepared for OECD and SOEC by Jack Hibbert) Published Autumn 1983, available from HMSO, price £7.00 net
OECD publications may be obtained from HMSO.

Economic Trends

Economic Trends brings together all the main economic indicators. The largest section gives time series and graphs over the last five years or so. It is preceded by several pages of the latest information and followed by an analysis of indicators in relation to the business cycle over the last twenty years. Other articles comment on and analyse economic statistics.

Economic Trends is also the primary publication for the quarterly national accounts and balance of payments articles.

Economic Trends Annual Supplement is a unique source for long runs of quarterly and annual data for the key series of economic indicators. About half span 25 years or more.

Prices—*Economic Trends* £9.95 net; annual subscription including supplement and postage £125.00. *Annual Supplement 1986 Edition* will be published mid-January 1986, £12.50 net.

CSO publications are available from the address given on the back cover.

A 1983/84 survey of house renovation grants in Wales

John Kinder, Statistician and Susan Stansfield, SAS, Welsh Office

Introduction

The Welsh Office has recently published the results of a survey of house renovation grants undertaken in Wales in 1983/84. The survey covered the period 1980 to 1983 during which time there were some important changes to the grants system which led to a higher demand for grants resulting in increased public expenditure on home improvements and repairs. Expenditure on grant-related improvements in Wales for 1981/82 was £15 million which rose to almost £40 million the following year and £107 million in 1983/84.

The objectives of the survey were principally to:

- i identify the characteristics of grant recipients
- ii identify the characteristics of grant-aided properties, and the type of work undertaken
- iii assess the effects of the changes in grant rates

The survey included some original methods of collecting and analysing data and an attempt has been made below to highlight these aspects.

Survey methodology

The survey fieldwork was divided into two parts. A survey of local authority grant records was followed by a home interview survey of grant recipients. Both surveys were conducted by Research and Marketing (Wales and West) Ltd., on behalf of Welsh Office.

The surveys were organised to collect data by grant type (see footnote), and to collect a sample sufficiently large to allow an analysis to be made of the effects of the changes in grant rates introduced in 1982. A total of 1,500 grants were selected initially.

The basic sample of 1,500 grants was to be selected when the market researchers visited every Welsh local authority to investigate the grant records. Prior to this the grants systems operated by two local authorities had been examined by the Welsh Office and examples of case files and grant records were made available for training the market research team. This analysis of local authority records conducted by the market research team was remarkably successful: researchers had little difficulty in coming to terms with the numerous grants systems operated by the thirty-seven local authorities in Wales. The questionnaire completed by the research team involved the abstraction of house condition markings from the local authority files as well as identifying aspects such as, the age of the dwelling, the rateable value, the grant processing dates and the cost and details of the works carried out.

Three types of renovation grant are available: *Intermediate grants* for providing basic amenities, *Improvement grants* for the major improvements and *Repairs grants* for pre-1919 houses requiring substantial repairs.

Inevitably this involved studying files in some detail and for this reason the market research company selected well qualified personnel for the survey. Using the market researchers in this way enabled the completion of the questionnaires to be carried out relatively quickly (each grant case took about fifty minutes to complete) and accurately as well as causing only minimal inconvenience to local authorities.

Survey sampling and response rates

The 1,500 grants sampled from local authority records included 750 grants from each of two time periods, representing grants approved before 12 April 1982, when the rate of grant was generally 75 per cent, and during the period 12 April 1982-31 March 1984 in which ninety per cent rates were available for intermediate and repair grants. The selection criteria were thus:

| Time period | Date approved | Date paid |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Pre-April 1982 | On or after 15 December 1980 and before 12 April 1982 | On or before 30 September 1982 |
| Post April 1982 | On or after 12 April 1982 | On or before 30 June 1983 |

Within each time period 250 grants were selected from each of the three grant types in proportion to the grant activity of each local authority. Samples were drawn from the local authority records of grant payments and were selected in reverse date order commencing with grants paid on 30 June 1983 (for the post April sample) and so on. Following on from the local authority survey stage, the market researchers then carried out home interviews with grant recipients. From the 1,500 grants selected 1,055 successful interviews were conducted with owner-occupiers. Over 100 grants related to landlords and tenants (landlords were not interviewed but received a postal questionnaire). 158 interviews related to grants given to make a dwelling fit for a disabled person. The remaining grant cases selected from the local authorities failed to produce successful home interviews for one of a number of reasons (e.g. refusal, unoccupied dwelling, etc.)

Survey analysis

The survey produced a large data base in terms of the record size. Many of the questions required multi-coding and the sections dealing with house condition were very detailed, necessitating a condition marking for each structural element of the dwelling before and after the grant works were completed. The total record

size was about 600 fields for each of the 1,250 completed questionnaires. The data were analysed using the Comshare bureau, making use of both the *Questor* and *Tactics* database packages. The size of the records, however, proved too large for either of these packages and it was necessary for the data to be broken down into three separate databases of about 200 fields each. A further two databases were created for grants to landlords and grants to the disabled in order to analyse this information separately.

The survey included detailed income questions which were put to each household relating to incomes of both the householder and, if appropriate, the spouse. The questions disaggregated household income; basic weekly/monthly pay was recorded in addition to any supplementary benefit, child benefit and pension etc. Of 1,055 household interviews completed in owner-occupied dwellings, 127 refused to provide any information on income. It was impossible to obtain useful, accurate or complete information from a further forty per cent which meant that household income estimates were based on just over 500 interviews. Analysis of the income data provided showed that the higher socio-economic groups had a slightly higher refusal rate than other groups. Making allowance for this there was evidence to suggest that overall average incomes were underestimated by some ten per cent.

The analysis required the use of information obtained from the survey to generate new variables in order to calculate the borrowing capability of householders. This was derived by taking into account the income, savings and the estimated outstanding mortgage of the households. This 'ability to borrow' was then set against the total cost of works (including the grant contribution) to ascertain whether recipients would have been able to undertake improvement works without a grant. Although two thirds of the recipients said that they would have carried out some or all of the work without a grant the calculation indicated that only about half would have been able to finance it.

A repairs cost figure was derived for each dwelling. The repairs cost matrix, created for the Welsh House Condition Survey in 1981, was applied to the condition markings for each dwelling, taken from the grants survey, taking into account the dwelling type. This produced an estimate of the cost of all repairs required, and was used alongside information on unfitness and provision of amenities to give an indication of the overall condition of dwellings in receipt of grant.

Survey results

Grant recipients. Nearly thirty per cent of grants went to the elderly (i.e. male heads of household over sixty-five or female heads of households over sixty), while about 23 per cent went to recipients under thirty-four. Fifty per cent of grant recipients had small households

in which there were two or less persons, (the average household size was 2.62) and the majority of grant recipients were economically active. The average household income of recipients was £5,200 and savings averaged less than £1,000. Almost one-fifth of grant recipients were recent movers who had moved to the property within two years prior to obtaining a grant, while just over one third were first time buyers.

Dwellings.

The majority of grants (eighty per cent) were found to go to substandard properties (defined as either unfit, lacking basic amenities or being in need of repairs in excess of £4,500). Twenty-three per cent of dwellings were found to be unfit while a further twenty-three per cent lacked one or more amenities. There was a broad correspondence with the findings of the Welsh House Condition Survey (1981) with the substandard housing in receipt of grants being typically owner-occupied, old and terraced property.

Grant works and costs.

Apart from intermediate grants, which generally involved provision of basic amenities, grants were most commonly utilised to help improve the condition of walls, chimneys, doors and windows. The most expensive works were carried out with the aid of an improvement grant. Improvement grants are intended for more extensive work, 34 per cent of these had been paid where the work undertaken had cost over £10,000.

The effect of changes in grant rates.

Higher rates of grant in respect of Repair and Intermediate grants resulted not only in a substantially increased take-up of grants but also a change in the types of property and people in receipt of grant. For example, a lower proportion of grants went to substandard properties while a higher proportion went to economically inactive grant recipients (i.e. retired, housewife etc.)

The effectiveness of renovation grants.

The effectiveness of grants can be gauged by the degree to which grants have gone to those dwellings identified in the 1981 Welsh House Condition Survey as being substandard (defined as those dwellings which were either unfit, lacked amenities or required repairs costing over £4,500). The proportions of grants to unfit or otherwise substandard housing suggests that **half** the grant eligible owner-occupied dwellings in this condition (at 1981) received a grant between 1981 and 1984. The picture in the privately rented sector is different, less than fifteen per cent of the substandard, grant eligible dwellings will have been improved with the aid of a renovation grant.

References

Welsh Housing Statistics. No. 4/5 1984: Welsh House Condition Survey 1981: Survey of House Renovation Grants 1983/84: Wales. All published by the Welsh Office, price £3 net each. Available from the address given on page 71.30

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit June to August 1985

For further information on the surveys listed, the appropriate departmental contact may be obtained from Miss C. MacMillan (01-233 5018), Survey Control Unit, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

New surveys notified June to August 1985

| Title | Department | Those approached | Approximate number approached | Location | Frequency |
|---|---------------|---|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Business Surveys | | | | | |
| Use of BRE and other publications by designers | BRE | Architects | 100 | EW | AH |
| Labour shortages in the Crawley area-employers | DEM | Employers | 200 | SE | AH |
| Marketing of waste heat recovery systems | DEN | | 20 | GB | AH |
| General medical practitioners workload enquiry | DHSS/ NGOV | Doctors | 1600 | GB | AH |
| Housing circumstances 1984-non resident landlord survey | DOE | Landlords | 500 | E | AH |
| Monitoring of bodies approved under the assured tenancy scheme | DOE | All approved bodies | 133 | EW | AH |
| Retail planning statistics-pilot project | DOE | Retailers | 1000 | E | AH |
| Employment in enterprise zones | DOE/DEM | Employers | 3000 | GB | A |
| Import of assembled printed circuit boards from outside UK/EC | DTI | Manufacturers | 25 | UK | AH |
| British business index-reader survey | DTI | Readers | 10000 | UK | AH |
| Survey of vehicles in restricted tax classes (under 5 tonnes unladen weight) | DTP | Vehicle owners | 500 | GB | AH |
| Survey of small goods vehicles | DTP | | NK | GB | AH |
| Ardgay, Bonarbridge, Lairg and Edderton business survey | HIDB | | 150 | S | AH |
| Better business service scheme | HIDB | Small companies | 100 | S | AH |
| Opportunities for energy saving in Scotland | SDA | Engineering/energy managers | 300 | S | AH |
| Food industry review | SDA | Food processors | 100 | S | AH |
| Survey of grain fed to livestock | MAFF | Farmers | NK | E | AH |
| Annual survey of must stocks | MAFF | Manufacturers | 35 | UK | A |
| Adult training in Britain-stage one | MSC | Large companies | 645 | GB | AH |
| Adult training in Britain-stage four | MSC | Small companies | 1000 | GB | AH |
| Net costs of training to employers in the youth training scheme | MSC | Employers | 75 | GB | AH |
| Six month follow-up of management extension programme participants | MSC | Small companies | 1600 | UK | C |
| Study of national market for skill training agency mobile training service | MSC | Employers | 2300 | UK | AH |
| Jobcentres' special contributions to employers' recruitment needs | MSC | Employers | 40 | GB | AH |
| Paper and board industry investment survey | NEDO | Manufacturers | 63 | GB | AH |
| Government support schemes-diesel companies | NEDO | Diesel companies | 15 | UK | AH |
| Livingston New Town employment survey | NGOV | Employers | NK | S | A |
| Survey of tour operators and travel agents-monitoring the Association of British Travel Agents code | OFT | Package tour operators and travel agents | NK | GB | AH |
| Local authority surveys | | | | | |
| Comparison of local authority and housing association housing management-pilot | DOE | Housing departments | 30 | E | AH |
| Assessment of noise having tonal character or containing tonal components | DOE | Pollution control/ environmental health departments | 100 | UK | AH |
| Housing benefit-revenue expenditure | DOE | Housing departments | 412 | E | A |
| Development control returns-pilot study | DOE | Planning departments | 25 | E | AH |
| Current state of road safety education in schools-heads of education departments | TRRL | Head teachers | 119 | UK | AH |
| Current state of road safety education in schools-local education authorities | TRRL | Education authorities | 114 | UK | AH |
| Capital receipts summary return | WO | Finance departments | 45 | W | A |
| Other surveys | | | | | |
| Fire prevention campaign-creative development research | HOME/ COI | Adults | 50 | GB | AH |
| Army technician apprenticeships-advertising communication check | MOD/COI | Youths aged 15-16 | 60 | E | AH |
| Job survey 1985-Crawley area | DEM | Unemployed | 3650 | SE | AH |
| Energy breakfast specials-postal questionnaire and analysis | DEN | | 1726 | SE | AH |
| 'Energy matters' pilot evaluation | DEN/COI | Householders | 611 | UK | AH |
| Energy advice centres in fuel board showrooms-effectiveness research | DEN/COI | Adults | 2500 | E | AH |
| Drug abuse target market research (qualitative) | DHSS/ COI | | 240 | E | AH |

| <i>Title</i> | <i>Department</i> | <i>Those approached</i> | <i>Approximate number approached</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
|--|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Other surveys (continued) | | | | | |
| Guildford breast screening project—survey of travel patterns and personal costs | DHSS | Women | NK | SE | AH |
| Hospital food survey—London Hospital Whitechapel | DHSS | Patients | 400 | SE | AH |
| Teenage anti-smoking campaign—concepts and advertising document | DHSS/ COI | Teenagers | 120 | E | AH |
| Attitudes to giving blood | DHSS/ COI | Adults | NK | E | AH |
| Survey of proposed 3rd issue of index linked national savings certificates | DNS | Adults aged 45-65 | 22 | SE | AH |
| The investment account advertising campaign survey | DNS | Adults aged 40-60 | 30 | E | AH |
| The investment account and deposit bond advertising development survey | DNS | Non-taxpayers aged 45-70 | 42 | E | AH |
| Right to buy—attitude survey | DOE | Tenants and recent purchasers of council properties | 40 | E | AH |
| Comparison of local authority and housing association housing management—pilot | DOE | Tenants | 575 | E | AH |
| Lead in paint research—pilot study | DOE/COI | Adults | 50 | GB | AH |
| Lead in paint research—main stage | DOE/COI | Adults | 2000 | GB | AH |
| Appellants' perceptions of the planning appeal system | DOE | Appellants | 2590 | E | AH |
| Evaluation of section 4 assistance to tourism projects | DTI | Users of aided facilities | 3000 | E | AH |
| 1985 pedal cycling safety campaign communication check | DTP/COI | Cyclists and car drivers | 50 | E | AH |
| A406 North circular road improvements | DTP | Road users | 3600 | SE | AH |
| 1984/85 drink and drive communication check | DTP/COI | Drivers and motorcyclists | 400 | E | AH |
| 1985 pedestrian safety communication research | DTP/COI | Children and adults | 32 | E | AH |
| 1985/86 road safety campaign—evaluation study—stage one | DTP/COI | Adults | 2000 | GB | AH |
| Motorcyclists communication check | DTP/COI | Drivers and motorcyclists | NK | GB | AH |
| A46 Leicester western bypass | DTP | Drivers | 13000 | EM | AH |
| M40 Waterstock-Wendlebury traffic survey | DTP | Drivers | 12000 | SE | AH |
| 1985 TV licence anti-evasion—advertising communication check | HOME/ COI | Householders | 60 | E | AH |
| Attitudes towards civil defence | HOME/ COI | Adults | 72 | E | AH |
| Broken glass | HOME/ OPCS | Adults | 5000 | GB | AH |
| Army officer recruitment—strategy of communication research | MOD/COI | Men | 100 | GB | AH |
| Royal Navy officer qualitative research | MOD/COI | Men | 100 | E | AH |
| Survey of youth training scheme providers | MSC | Employers | 1200 | GB | AH |
| Enterprise allowance scheme—test market evaluation study | MSC/COI | Unemployed | 1500 | GB | AH |
| Evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of provisions available under the sheltered employment programme | MSC | Disabled | 196 | GB | AH |
| Community programme participants survey—mini exercise—summer 1985 | MSC | Participants | 1000 | GB | AH |
| Young people who apparently prefer unemployment to the youth training scheme | MSC | Adults | 300 | ES | AH |
| Youth training scheme monitor stage eight | MSC/COI | Adults | 2000 | GB | AH |
| Research on training linked to the community programme | MSC | Participants | 500 | GB | AH |
| Youth training scheme monitor (evaluation research) stage six | MSC/COI | Adults | 4000 | GB | AH |
| Kempston (Bedford) urban cycle route—before study | TRRL | Cyclists | 2500 | SE | AH |
| Sussex police road safety publicity evaluation | TRRL | Adults aged 16-40 | 800 | SE | AH |
| Drink/driving characteristics of accident involved drivers/riders | TRRL | Breathalised drivers | 1000 | EM | AH |
| The consequences of differences in bus service levels—bus catchment survey in Luton and Dunstable | TRRL | Passengers | 3000 | SE | AH |
| Welsh inter censal survey, 1986 | WO | Households | 60000 | W | AH |
| Traffic origin and destination survey | WO | Drivers | NK | W | AH |
| Employment in the public sector in Wales | WO | Employers | 30 | W | A |

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit (continued on page 71.30)

Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available during the October to December quarter of 1985. 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*.

Welsh Office

Welsh Housing Statistics No. 5 1985

Welsh Agricultural Statistics No. 7 1985

Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics: Wales No. 6 1985

Mental Health Statistics for Wales No. 5 1985

Digest of Welsh Statistics No. 31 1985

Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics No. 9 1985

The above publications are available from:

Publications Unit

Economic and Statistical Services Division

Welsh Office

Cathays Park

Cardiff CF1 3NQ

Telephone: 0222-82 5054

Department of the Environment

Local Government Financial Statistics England and Wales 1972/83

Housing and Construction Statistics 1974-1984 Great Britain.

Housing and Construction Statistics, June quarter 1985 Part 1 No. 22 and June quarter 1985 Part 2 No. 22. Local Housing Statistics Issue 75, figures for second quarter 1985

Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics, England 1981-1984 No. 13

Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics No. 7 1984

The following information is issued in statistical bulletins on a regular basis:

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

Quarterly: *Tender price indices, output price indices, construction output and employment planning applications and decision: England, renovations*

Half yearly: *Homeless households*

Annually: *Slum clearance*

Statistical Bulletins are available from:

DOE, SPPG4

Room 513, Kingsgate House

66-74 Victoria Street

London SW1E 6SJ

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Departments

| | |
|------|---|
| BRE | Building Research Establishment |
| COI | Central Office of Information |
| DEM | Department of Employment |
| DEN | Department of Energy |
| DHSS | Department of Health and Social Security |
| DNS | Department for National Savings |
| DOE | Department of the Environment |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry |
| DTP | Department of Transport |
| HIDB | Highlands and Islands Development Board |
| HOME | Home Office |
| MAFF | Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food |
| MOD | Ministry of Defence |
| MSC | Manpower Services Commission |
| NEDO | National Economic Development Office |
| NGOV | Non Government |
| OFT | Office of Fair Trading |
| OPCS | Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys |
| SDA | Scottish Development Agency |
| TRRL | Transport and Road Research Laboratory |
| WO | Welsh Office |

General

| | |
|----|--------------------|
| EC | European Community |
| NK | Not known |

Locations

| | |
|----|----------------------|
| E | England |
| EM | East Midlands |
| ES | England and Scotland |
| EW | England and Wales |
| GB | Great Britain |
| S | Scotland |
| SE | South East |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| W | Wales |

Frequency

| | |
|----|------------|
| A | Annual |
| AH | Ad hoc |
| C | Continuous |

Home Office

Probation statistics, England and Wales 1984

Fire statistics, United Kingdom, 1984

The above publications are available from:

Sales Department

Home Office

50 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings

London SW1H 9AT

The following Statistical Bulletins are announced:

Statistics on the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts, 1974, 1976 and 1984, 3rd quarter 1985

Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, 3rd quarter 1985

Waiting times in magistrates' courts

Drug offenders and crime

Summary probation statistics, England and Wales, 1984

Statistics of mentally disordered offenders, England and Wales, 1984

The prison population in the first six months of 1985, England and Wales

Betting licensing statistics, Great Britain, June 1984-May 1985

Control of immigration statistics, United Kingdom, 3rd quarter 1985

Statistical Bulletins are available from:

Home Office

Statistical Department

Room 1813, Tolworth Tower

Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DS

Scottish Home and Health Department

Statistical Bulletins:

No. 3/1985

Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts 1983

Crimes and offences recorded by the Police in which a firearm was involved, Scotland 1983 No. 4/1985

Copies of these three Bulletins (Price 50p each net) are obtainable from:

Scottish Home and Health Department

Criminal Statistics Unit

Room 324B

St Andrew's House

Edinburgh EH1 3DE

Telephone 031-556 8501 Ext 3144

Department of Transport

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1974-1984 (Annual)

(HMSO price £17.50)

Ports Statistics 1984 (Annual) (Price £21.00)

Available from: British Ports Association

Commonwealth House

1-19 New Oxford Street

London WC1A 1DZ

The following are published by the Department of Transport:

Domestic Waterborne Freight in the UK, 1985 Review of the Annual Survey (85) 28 (Statistical Bulletin price £2.00)

Review of Sea Passenger Movements Statistics—Form PAS 15 (85) 30 (Statistical Bulletin price £2.00)

New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Great Britain (85) 31

United Kingdom Shipping Industry; International Revenue and expenditure 1984 (85) 33 (Statistical Bulletin price £5.00)

The following statistical bulletins are issued on a regular basis:

Quarterly: *Traffic in Great Britain second quarter 1985 (85) 29*

Road goods vehicles on roll-on roll-off ferries to mainland Europe second quarter 1985 (85) 32

Road Accidents and Casualties in Great Britain second quarter 1985 (85) 34

Transport Statistics second quarter 1985 (85)

Department of Transport publications and statistical bulletins are available from:

Publications Sales Unit

Building 1

Victoria Road

South Ruislip

Middlesex HA4 0NZ

Telephone: 01-845 7788 ext 200

Department of Employment

Employment Gazette, published towards the end of each month, regularly contains recent data and time-series on employment, unemployment, earnings, prices, family expenditure, and other indicators. Subjects of recent articles have included: early results of the New Earnings Survey, and comparisons between the unemployment count and survey estimates.

Employment Gazette is published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £2.95 per issue. Annual subscription inclusive of postage is £34.50.

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends 42 Winter 1985

Census 1981

Britain's workforce Census Guide No. 3 (available from OPCS Information Branch, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway WC2B 6JP)

OPCS Monitors (available free from the above address)

General Household Survey: preliminary results for 1984 GHS 85/1

Cigarette smoking 1971-1984 GHS 85/1

Deaths by cause 1984 DH2 85/3

Infant and perinatal mortality 1984 DH3 85/3

Sudden infant death syndrome 1983 and 1984 DH3 85/4

Birthweight statistics 1984 DH3 85/5

Fertility trends in England and Wales 1984 FM1 85/3

Births by birthplace of parent FM1 85/4

Births by birthplace of mother 1984: local authority areas FM1 85/5

Divorces 1984 FM2 85/1.

Marriages 1984 FM2 85/2

Legal abortions 1984 AB 85/3

Legal abortions 1984: residents of regional and district health areas AB 85/4

Congenital malformations 1984 MB3 85/2

Internal migration 1984 MN 85/3

Recorded internal population movements in the UK 1984 MN 85/4

Annual Reference Volumes

Population projections 1983-2023: microfiche PP2 No. 13 (HMSO)

Hospital In-patient Enquiry 1983: main tables (microfiche) MB4 No. 23 (HMSO)

Social Survey Reports

Family planning in Scotland in 1982 by Margaret Bone (SS 1177)

Smoking among secondary school children in 1984 by Joy Dobbs and Alan March (SS 1215)

The West Indian school leaver by Ken Sillitoe and Howard Meltzer. Vol. 1 *Starting work*; Vol. 2 *Five years later* (SS 465)

Women and drinking by Elizabeth Breeze (SS 1185)

Visitors to the National Maritime Museum by Malcolm Smyth and Barbara Ayton (SS 1226)

Studies on Medical and Population Subjects

Occupational reproductive epidemiology by Michael McDowall (SMPS 50)(HMSO)

Occasional papers

Measuring socio-demographic change. The 1985 BPS Conference Papers. (Occasional paper 34) (available from above address)

Scottish Education Department

Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

Pupils and Teachers in Education Primary and Secondary Schools

Placing Requests in Education Authority Schools

University Students

Excess and Deficit of Teachers by Subject

School Leavers

Students in Vocational Non-Advanced Further Education

The Social Work Services Group of the Scottish Education Department have published the following bulletins:

Home Care Services, Day Care Establishments and Day Services 1984

Community Service by Offenders 1983

Children's Hearing Statistics 1983

Residential Accommodation 1984

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased (price 50p post paid) from:

The Library

Official Publication Sales

Scottish Office

Room 2/65, New St Andrew's House

Edinburgh EH1 3TG

Telephone: 031-556 8400 Ext 5901

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 for these series are eventually published in *Social Security Statistics*.

Further Information can be obtained from:

Mr K. A. Fitch

Department of Health and Social Security

Room A2111

Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE98 1YX

Telephone: Tyneside (091) 2797373

Statistical Bulletin:

No. 4/85 Mental illness hospitals and units in England: drug misuse statistics 1979-83, (Price £1.00 net)

This Statistical Bulletin is available from:

DHSS Information Division

PO Box 21

Canons Park

Government Buildings

Honeypot Lane

Stanmore

Middlesex HA7 1AY

Telephone: 01-952 2311

Notes on current developments

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Population Trends

The latest edition of *Population Trends*, the quarterly journal of the Office of Population censuses and surveys (OPCS) was published in October and contains the following articles:

Fertility trends in different social classes: 1970 to 1983

Annual statistics of numbers of births in England and Wales by the social class of the father have been published since 1970, but, in the absence of corresponding population denominators for each class, no fertility rates have until now been available. This article by Barry Werner of OPCS Population Statistics Division, presents new estimates of legitimate fertility rates in the different social classes and concentrates mainly on a discussion of trends over time in fertility rates in each class by mother's age and birth order. Further discussion deals with a comparison between the social classes of median intervals between marriage and first birth; mean ages of all women giving birth and of women having first births; and the proportion of births to women which are conceived inside and outside marriage.

International migration: return migrant and re-migrant flows

About a third of migrants entering the United Kingdom each year were born in this country and are returning to it; a similar proportion of those leaving were born abroad. In this article by Tim Devis of OPCS Population Statistics Division, a detailed account is given of these return migrants; their characteristics and the length of time they spend outside the United Kingdom are analysed. Also, of the immigrants who were born abroad, about a fifth had entered the United Kingdom previously while a quarter of all the emigrants born in the United Kingdom had left the country on a previous occasion. The characteristics of these so-called 're-migrants' are also examined.

Recent demographic developments in the Member States of the Council of Europe

Each year the Council of Europe prepares and publishes tables and a short commentary on recent demographic trends in its Member States. This article by Richard Gisser of the Austrian Central Statistics Office, presents the latest commentary on comparative trends.

Population statistics in the United Kingdom

This article by Frank Whitehead, Deputy Director of OPCS, provides a general account of the sources used in preparing intercensal population estimates at the national and sub-national level in England and Wales and describes some of the problems encountered in doing so and discusses the scope for improvements in the future.

Reference

Population Trends 41 Autumn 1985 (HMSO, 1985) (Price £4.50 net)

Population projections microfiche, 1983-2023

Population projections for England and Wales, Wales, Scotland, Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom were published in July. The projections published in microfiche, are based on estimates of the home population at mid-1983 for the United Kingdom and its constituent countries. The volume accompanying the microfiche includes an introduction and chapters and tables on aspects of population projections. These include the method of projection; base populations; mortality; migration; fertility; results of the principal projections; sensitivity analysis and the microfiche.

The volume contains seven microfiche which give details of the mid-1983 based population projections by age and sex for the United Kingdom and its constituent countries, one microfiche for each country or combination of countries. The projections include summaries of projected populations and annual changes, projected populations in five-year age-groups and by individual ages, fertility rates and mortality rates for individual ages.

The projections were prepared by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrars General.

Reference

Population projections microfiche 1983-2023 (Series PP2 No. 13) (HMSO, 1985) (Price £8.20 net and VAT)

Statistical summaries of between-area differences for some 1981 census variables

In a report published by OPCS in July, some key summary statistics are given for each of over fifty important census variables. For each variable the tables indicate:

- i* the 'shape' of the frequency distributions for enumeration districts, wards and local authorities—as well as giving the information for Great Britain as a whole, statistics are also provided for major subdivisions such as the

regions; metropolitan districts are contrasted with non-metropolitan districts; and so on;

- ii which particular local authorities have the highest and lowest values; again the results are given for the major subdivisions as well as for Great Britain as a whole.

A similar analysis was carried out by OPCS after the 1971 Census.

The complete set of Small Area Statistics tables for the 1981 Census provides over 4,000 counts for every enumeration district, ward and local authority in Great Britain. OPCS Occasional Paper 32 is one of a number of publications giving summary statistics which complement this large and detailed data-base and bring out some aspect of the general pattern.

References

Statistical summaries of between-area differences for some 1981 Census variables by John Craig OPCS Occasional Paper 32 (OPCS, 1985) (price £3.00 net)
Variations between small areas in some 1971 Census variables by John Craig OPCS Occasional paper 17 (OPCS, 1980) (Price £1.00 net)
OPCS Occasional Papers are only available from OPCS Information Branch at the address on page 71.32.

Measuring socio-demographic change

An OPCS report comprising the ten main papers presented at the recent British Society for Population Studies (BSPS) Conference on 'Measuring socio-demographic change' held at Sussex university, 9-11 September 1985 was published in September. The papers are published by OPCS as part of the Office's support of the BSPS, in order to assist the Society's object which is to further the scientific study of biological, economic, historical, medical, social (and other) problems connected with human populations and to contribute to the public awareness of these problems. The ten papers are as follows:

The social change and economic life initiative: a provisional overview

The Social Affairs Committee of the Economic and Social Research Council has recently selected a number of teams to carry out a co-ordinated programme of research under its Social Change and Economic Life Initiative. The initiative will focus on six localities chosen to offer contrasting experiences of economic change: Aberdeen, Kirkcaldy, Rochdale, Coventry, Northampton and Swindon. It will be concerned with four major substantive areas: the nature and determinants of employer labour force strategies, the character and direction of change in worker attitudes to employment and the labour market, the changing dynamics of household relations and their implications for both paid and unpaid work and the impact of changes in the employment structure on social integration and social stratification in the community. This paper by Duncan Gallie of Nuffield College, University of Oxford, is a provisional overview of the initiative,

drawing from the original committee and team documents.

A longitudinal perspective on recent socio-demographic change

Traditional publication of census results allows one to assess net changes in the socio-demographic structure and circumstances of the population by comparing the most recent figures with those published from earlier censuses. Now, for the first time, a data set, representative of the census of population of England and Wales, has been constructed which allows longitudinal analysis of change at an individual level. Examples showing changes in family status during early middle age; changes in social class for children entering the labour market during the 1970s; changes in housing tenure for migrants and non-migrants; and geographic mobility for children leaving their parents' homes are presented in this paper by Professor John Fox and Emily Grundy of the Social Statistics Research Unit, The City University, to illustrate some of the possibilities created by linking information between two censuses. Some of the technical constraints and methodological limitations are also referred to.

Measurement of inter-generational change: a view from developmental psychopathology

Developmental psychopathology studies continuities over the span of human development and behavioural variation. The author of this paper, David Quinton of Medical Research Council Child Psychiatry Unit, Institute of Psychiatry, argues that as change is more probable than continuity, it follows that inter-generational continuity can be of greater interest. If research into changes in populations is to be of use to policy makers and administrators, and not of academic use only, we need to know how variations in circumstances at the societal level are translated into impacts on the individual, as well as how the effects of particular individual experiences are translated into stabilities and changes in wider population groupings. This paper defines and discusses the concepts and nature of continuity, and uses an investigation into parenting problems to illustrate some issues concerning analyses and interpretation and the nature of inter-generational links.

Measuring demographic change and its consequences

In this paper by Professor John Hobcraft of the London School of Economics, London, a broad view is taken of the question of demographic measurement, mainly within the context of population studies in the United Kingdom. For far too long analytic demography was concerned with very narrow issues of measurement, including definitional preoccupations. A major change

in focus has emerged more recently, along with a shift of emphasis from analysis of aggregate vital registration and census data towards more frequent use of individual-level information from surveys and the OPCS one per cent Longitudinal Study. These micro-level data sources have helped to enable a wider range of analyses, including study of the linkages between demographic and other social variables. Some of the issues in classic demographic measurement are also reviewed, such as age, period, and cohort analyses and other recent extensions; also discussed are issues in analyses based upon census and vital registration data; evaluated are the advantages of various types of individual-level information for studying demographic change and relations to other social variables, with illustrations drawn from recent work; and the article finishes by indicating the major consequences of demographic change for many areas of social policy.

Inter-generational differences in child health

Despite considerable improvements in children's health since the NHS began and in factors associated with health, comparison of the health of children born in 1946 with that of their offspring revealed some surprising increases in illness prevalence and in the use of medical care services. These are particularly striking in view of the long-term effects of childhood serious illness found in the 1946 children. In this paper by Michael Wadsworth of the Medical Research Council, National Survey of Health and Development, Department of Epidemiology and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, suggestions are made for future national data collection, on a sample basis, that would monitor changes in children's health and illness.

Social mobility and fertility

This paper by Anthony Heath of the Department of Social and Administrative Studies, University of Oxford, uses data from the 1980 General Household Survey to explore the relation between current social class, social origins and fertility. Firstly, the conventional measures of social class are questioned. The finding of a U-shaped relationship between class and fertility is based on a hierarchical conception of class and on the allocation of women to social classes on the basis of their husbands' occupations rather than their own. Both practices can be questioned. The paper also looks at class origins and fertility. Class origins may be expected to influence fertility in two ways: first as a source of values and expectations and second as a basis of resources. Intergenerationally stable members of the higher social class may have greater access to financial resources and thus be able to 'afford' larger family sizes than the upwardly mobile. Upward social mobility also tends to be associated with geographical

mobility, thus reducing access to kinship social networks and the associated non-financial resources for help with children. In general, therefore, intergenerational stability might be correlated with higher fertility in all social classes.

Immigrants 10 years on: continuities and change

For most people the age between 20 and 30 represents the period of greatest and most rapid change in their lives. During this stage of their life cycle the majority of the population leaves the parental house to set up their own home and to start their families. The twenties and thirties are also the periods of highest rates of economic activity and movement up and down the occupational ladder. The central theme of this paper by Margaret Lane and Jean Thompson of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, is the examination of the differences between people living in this country who were born in those selected areas which account for the major part of our settled immigrant communities: the Irish Republic, South Asia (India, Bangladesh and Pakistan) and the Caribbean Commonwealth. The OPCS Longitudinal Study has been used to examine the changes over the period 1971 to 1981 in the socio-economic and housing characteristics of those who were in their twenties at the time of the 1971 Census. The changes to these groups are further compared with the changes to the total population of people in their twenties in 1971. Finally, the characteristics of the succeeding cohort of people who were in their twenties at the 1981 Census are given, as some early measure of the differences in the later generation.

Motherhood and employment: change and continuity in post-war Britain

An increasing majority of British women combine motherhood and paid work. Their lifetime earnings are reduced by their domestic responsibilities as much by effects on the type of job taken after motherhood as by time taken out of employment. Women's employment has adapted to their domestic role, but the labour market has also affected demographic behaviour, notably birth timing. Postponement of entry into motherhood during the 1970s by the increasing proportion of young women with qualifications has prolonged the phase of the life-cycle when they are free to work full-time, and can be shown to be related to the exceptionally favourable female labour market at the time. Evidence presented on social class differentials in employment and fertility trends has implications for increasing social inequality. This paper by Heather Joshi of the Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, considers these trends and changes in fertility and employment.

Social implications of changes in age structure

Although recognition has often been given to the importance of age and age structure in the formulation of explanations of social phenomena, such treatment has, in the main, been both conventional and partial; for instance, most commonly, age structural analysis has not been accepted as an area of study in its own right. In response, this paper by Alan Gilloran and Frank Bechhofer of the Research Centre for Social Sciences, Edinburgh University, will, in an exploratory sense, attempt to demonstrate the need for a careful and comprehensive examination of changes and stability in age structure. Existing coverage of age is discussed prior to a presentation of some of the authors' initial results relating to both age structure and sex ratio data. Subsequently, potential explanations for change are developed as well as putting forward suggestions as to possible implications.

The demographic consequences of the Second World War for Britain

This paper by Jay Winter of Pembroke College, University of Cambridge, examines the place of the Second World War in Britain's demographic history. It shows the parallelism of demographic developments in Britain and in several European countries in the 1940s, a feature of demographic history vitiating any attempt to provide purely internal explanations of British trends in fertility, nuptiality and mortality. It also examines the cause-structure of mortality decline and some features of the war experience which may help account for the increases in nuptiality and fertility in the aftermath of the conflict.

Reference

British Society for Population Studies Conference: Measuring socio-demographic change Occasional Paper 34 (OPCS, 1985) (£4.50 net)
Occasional Papers can be obtained from Information Branch, OPCS, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP

Registrar General Scotland: annual report

The *Annual Report* for 1984 was published in August 1985. The Report is divided into sections with corresponding tables, covering population and vital statistics; deaths; stillbirths and infant deaths; life tables; population changes, estimates and projections; natural increase and migration; marriages; divorces; and fertility. Also covered are some aspects of the work of the General Register Office (GRO); and Parliamentary and local government electors.

GRO produces a number of detailed additional annual tables to supplement the statistics published in the *Registrar General's Annual Report* and in the four-weekly *Vital Statistics Return*. These tables are listed in the *Annual Report* and are obtainable, on payment of a fee, from the General Register Office for Scotland,

Vital Statistics Branch, Ladywell House, Ladywell Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7TF, Telephone: 031-334 0380 Ext. 243

Reference

Annual Report of the Registrar General Scotland No. 130 1984 (HMSO Edinburgh) (Price £12.50 net) ISBN 0 11 492471 6

Vital Statistics (Scotland)

Vital statistic tables relating to the second quarter of 1985 appeared in the Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 33 to 36/85. (See *Statistical News* 69.37 for availability.)

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Social Trends 16: 1986 edition

January sees the publication of the 16th edition of *Social Trends*. This year *Social Trends* includes twelve chapters, corresponding to the administrative functions of Government. The focus in each chapter is on current policy concerns, within *Social Trends'* general descriptions of trends in social conditions.

The topics covered in *Social Trends 16* are: population; households and families; education; employment; income and wealth; resources and expenditure; health and personal social services; housing; transport, communications, and the environment; leisure; participation; and law enforcement.

This edition includes an article on 'Income after retirement' by Guy Fiegehen of the Department of Health and Social Security, complementing the information in Chapter 5 on Income and Wealth. Another feature is the inclusion of some attitudinal information from Social and Community Planning Research's British Social Attitudes Survey, which was the basis of Roger Jowell and Colin Airey's article in *Social Trends 15*.

The chapters of *Social Trends 16* contain 215 tables, over a third of which are new, and 104 charts, of which over half are new. Latest available data are included wherever possible, in particular from the General Household Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey and the Labour Force Survey.

Further details are available from:

Jackie Morris
Branch 8
Central Statistical Office
Great George Street
London SW1P 3AQ
Telephone: 01-233 8201

Reference

Social Trends 16, 1986 (HMSO) (Price to be announced) ISBN 0 11 6201517

A 1981 socio-economic classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain

The details of the latest OPCS socio-economic classification of local and health authorities was published in a report in September.

The main purpose of this classification is to provide groupings of local and health authorities with similar characteristics, which help highlight some of the broad differences between areas.

The groupings were achieved by applying cluster analysis to selected data from the 1981 Census for each area, and identifying areas between which differences are small. For instance, Hereford, Newport and Warrington are found to be similar when compared over a range of census variables, and are grouped with other like areas in one 'family' of local authorities. They are, however, found to be unlike, say, Stockport, Rugby or Watford, which are classified as members of a different family. A total of ten families is used for the classification, and a more detailed analysis into 28 groups is also given. The report contains an introduction which outlines the objectives and limitations of the study, an explanation of the statistical methods used, a commentary on the results, and a more detailed interpretation of the characteristics of each family.

The appendices provide a classification of each local authority and health area, identifying the 'most typical' area in each group; a table showing, for each area, the four most similar areas to it; and statistical characteristics of each group and each census variable used.

The report relates to the 370 local authority districts in England and Wales, together with the 33 London boroughs, and the 53 regional districts and the three island areas of Scotland; it has also been extended to include the 192 district health authorities in England, the 24 managements units in Wales and the 34 health boards in Scotland to provide a classification of National Health Service administration areas.

This study updates and extends a comparable classification published by OPCS after the 1971 Census.

Reference

A 1981 socio-economic classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain by John Craig OPCS Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No. 48 (HMSO 1985) (Price £8.20 net)

Family budgets: comparative tables

For several years, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) has had a working party looking at Family Budget Surveys in member countries. Plans have been drawn up to harmonise nomenclature and categories of expenditure, including the preparation of a statistical report giving harmonised results in respect of 1979, or a proximate year. The first part of the 1979 report appeared earlier this year and presented results for Germany, France, Italy and the

United Kingdom. The second will follow an identical format for six further countries; Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Ireland, Greece, and Spain and will be published by SOEC early in 1986. The publications analyse average household expenditure by various factors such as household composition, income, region and occupation. Also a wide variety of other data on households and accommodation are given. Eurostat plans to conduct a similar comparison exercise in respect of 1986.

Reference

Family Budgets: comparative tables, Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom (Available from HMSO) (Price £2.70 net)

Judicial statistics 1984

The *Judicial Statistics Annual Report, 1984* was published in August. The publication contains statistics on the criminal and civil business of those courts in England and Wales for whose administration the Lord Chancellor is responsible.

There are ten Chapters in the report covering, for instance, Appeal Courts, the High Court, Family Matters, the Crown Court, County Courts, the Judiciary, and Taxation of Costs and Legal Aid. The information on Criminal Legal Aid has been much extended from earlier volumes to include data previously contained in the annual Home Office publications *Criminal statistics* and volume 4 of its supplementary tables.

Each chapter includes a brief description of the function and jurisdiction of the courts or tribunals concerned. In addition, the commentary highlights the major features of the statistics and any notable trends. There are also several comparative tables and charts showing longer term trends.

Further details can be obtained from:

Statistics Branch
Room 207
Lord Chancellor's Department
Neville House
Page Street
London SW1P 4LS

Reference

Judicial Statistics, Annual Report 1984 Cmnd. 9599 (HMSO) August 1985 (Price £9.10 net) ISBN 0 10 195990 7

Criminal careers of those born in 1953, 1958 and 1963

Results of a series of studies of the convictions for 'standard list' offences (indictable offences and some serious summary offences) in England and Wales of about 25,000 persons born in selected weeks of 1953, 1958 and 1963 were published on 3 April 1985 in Home Office Statistical bulletin 7/85.

Longitudinal studies of birth cohorts can provide much information about the development of criminal careers including information about the age of onset

of criminal activity, the prevalence of convicted persons within the population and the progression of offending through different types of offence.

First results for the three birth cohorts are summarised in this Statistical Bulletin and for each age, details are given of the proportion of persons convicted, the number of convictions recorded and the number of previous convictions recorded. Information is also given on the proportion who were reconvicted and details of the type of offence and type of sentence on reconviction, the time between first and second conviction and the type of offence on reconviction. Further analyses of the results are being carried out and will be the subject of later Bulletins.

Reference

Criminal careers of those born in 1953, 1958 and 1963, Home Office Statistical Bulletin No. 7/85, (Price £2.50 net). See page 71.31 for availability.

Criminal convictions of persons first notified as narcotic drug addicts in 1979-81

Results of a study of the convictions of about 5,000 persons who were first notified to the Home Office as narcotic drug addicts in England and Wales in the period 1979-81 were published on 29 July 1985 in Home Office Statistical Bulletin 19/85.

In recent years there has been evidence of more widespread misuse of controlled drugs. Between 1974 and 1984 the number of persons notified to the Home Office for the first time as addicted to certain controlled drugs rose sixfold and the increase has been particularly marked since 1980. This increase has revived concern about the relationship between such drug misuse and crime and the aim of the study described in the Bulletin was to examine this relationship and to provide an estimate of the total number of offences which this group of persons might be responsible for.

Information is given in the Bulletin about the number of persons convicted and the number of convictions for 'standard list' offences (indictable offences and some serious summary offences) which had been recorded by each age up to 27. Information is also given about the time between first conviction and first notification as an addict, the type of offence and the source of notification as an addict.

Reference

Criminal convictions of persons first notified as narcotic drug addicts in 1979-81, Home Office Statistical Bulletin No. 19/85, (Price £2.50 net). See page 71.31 for availability.

Scottish Housing Statistics 1984

This is the second of the annual series and contains mainly annual information which in previous years was published in the quarterly editions of *Scottish Housing Statistics*.

Prepared by the Scottish Development Department the volume brings together in a convenient form the main series of statistics relating to Scottish housing. It includes—a note on Scottish housing in 1984, notes and definitions, key indicators 1975-1984, and sections on: housebuilding; public sector house sales; improvement; finance; rents; capital payments and allocations for housing; special needs housing, and homelessness in Scotland.

Reference

Scottish Housing Statistics 1984 (HMSO Edinburgh) (Price £8.00 net) ISBN 0 11 492461 9

Sales of public sector houses 1984-Scotland

A Statistical Bulletin (HSIU No. 15) issued by the Scottish Development Department in August 1985 gives details of applications by sitting tenants of local authority, New Town Development Corporation and Scottish Special Housing Association during 1984, to buy their homes. Information is also given on sales to sitting tenants by these agencies.

Comment and tables cover applications to purchase; withdrawals and refusals; time from application to completion of sale; distribution of sales; dwelling type and size; year of construction, sales and discounts.

Statistical Bulletins, price 50p, can be obtained from:

Scottish Office Library

Publications Sales

Room 2/65

New St Andrews House

Edinburgh EH1 3TG

Telephone: 031-556 8400 Ext 5901

Public sector rents 1984-85-Scotland

Statistical Bulletin HSIU No. 14 issued by the Scottish Development Department (SDD) in July shows the average annual rent for public sector dwellings as at 30 September 1984 as reported to the SDD. It examines the movement of rents over past years and considers this in relation to prices and earnings. Dwelling sizes and rent arrears are also covered.

Statistical Bulletins, price 50p, can be obtained from the address given above.

Housing trends in Scotland

Bulletin HSIU No. 16 summarises quarterly housing trends in Scotland, as reported to the Scottish Development Department by the various housing authorities, for the first quarter of 1985. Topics covered include new house building, dwellings demolished or closed, improvements of existing houses, public sector house sales and sales by housing associations.

Statistical Bulletins, price 50p, can be obtained from the address given above.

Welsh inter censal survey, 1986

Following the cancellation of the 1986 Census of Population, the Welsh Office and Department of Environment sought ways to supply their information needs. Both Departments proposed large scale surveys, that for the Welsh Office being combined with the proposed 1986 Welsh House Condition Survey.

The Welsh Inter Censal Survey, 1986, is the name adopted for the large scale household survey in Wales which seeks social data on households and the people living in them together with the date of construction of dwelling and a lay person's view of the condition of certain elements of the dwelling. The sample size is 60,000 addresses which is made up of a minimum local authority district sample size of 1,280 or five per cent of domestic hereditaments, whichever is the greater. The sample addresses are being drawn systematically from the rating lists in the Valuation Offices in Wales: this address source was chosen in preference to the Postcode Address File because of the requirement to collect rateable values for each address.

The survey will be conducted by the Research Consortium 1985 comprising Taylor Nelson and Associates, Gordon Simmonds Research, the Harris Research Centre and MAS Survey Research in association with Research and Marketing (Wales and West). The fieldwork will be undertaken between January and May 1986. Interviews will last approximately twenty minutes and will be conducted with the head of household or spouse.

When the questionnaires are all completed, a sub sample of 20,000 addresses will be selected for inclusion in the 1986 Welsh House Condition Survey. The 60,000 sample will be stratified by date of construction and overall, observed condition of the dwelling. The sampling proportions in each stratum will be such that older and poorer condition dwellings have a greater probability of being selected. The principal effect of this design is to concentrate costly surveyor resources on properties that are more likely to need a higher degree of repair.

Requests for copies of the questionnaire or other inquiries about the survey should be addressed to:

Ed Swires-Hennessy
Survey Statistician
Welsh Office
New Crown Building
Cathays Park
CARDIFF CF1 3NQ
Telephone: Cardiff (0222) 825087 or GTN 2064-5087

Housing statistics-Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Housing Statistics to December 1984 was published in September by HMSO Belfast on behalf of the Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland, Housing Division.

In addition to a table of key indicators there are sections on Output and new orders; House building progress; Public authority housing; Slum clearance, dwelling repair and improvement; Housing Finance; and General notes.

Reference

Northern Ireland Housing Statistics to December 1984 (HMSO Belfast) (Price £3.90 net)

HEALTH

Hospital in-patient statistics for England

The latest results from the Hospital In-patient Enquiry, a continuous survey on a one in ten sample of NHS patients in all hospitals in England excluding psychiatric hospitals and departments published in September. The 'main tables' volume for 1983 consists of a set of tables on microfiche.

This publication amplifies and complements the 'summary tables' published in July 1985 and contains statistics of in-patient spells, discharge rates, waiting times, duration of stay and use of beds analysed by diagnosis, hospital department and region of treatment, source of admission, surgical operations and type of accident by sex, age, marital status and area of residence of the patient.

The Hospital In-patient Enquiry is organised jointly by the Department of Health and Social Security and the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The statistics it provides serve both medical and administrative purposes, being used in, for example, the planning of hospital buildings, organising services and allocating resources, the surveillance of trends in hospital care and as background data for research projects.

Since 1982 these Hospital In-patient data relate to a sample of patients treated in England only and not, as formerly, England and Wales. Information on data available for Wales can be obtained by writing to the Welsh Office, Cathays park, Cardiff, CF1 3NQ.

References

Hospital In-patient Enquiry 1983 main tables (Series MB4 no 23) (HMSO, 1985) (Price £9.50 exclusive of VAT)
Hospital In-patient Enquiry: summary tables 1983 (Series MB4 no 22) (HMSO, 1985) (Price £6.20 net)

Drug-related illness

This DHSS bulletin, published on 22 August 1985 is the first to deal specifically with drug-related illness. It

includes graphs, tables and commentary summarising drug-related admissions to and discharge from mental illness hospitals and units over the period 1979-83, together with some information on activity at drug addiction out-patient clinics over the same period.

Reference

Mental illness hospitals and units in England: drug misuse statistics 1979-83 (Price £1.00 net). See page 71.32 for availability.

Infectious diseases during pregnancy

The report of an investigation into the late effects of antenatal virus exposure, which represents the longest follow-up study of this kind ever undertaken was published in September. Over 2,500 persons born after exposure to virus infection *in utero*, and an equal number of control individuals, were followed up by obtaining death certificates or questionnaires completed by doctors. This volume explains the background to the investigation, discusses difficulties in the recognition and measurement of effects of infections *in utero*, describes the sources and methods used, and presents and discusses in detail the results of the study.

Among the findings of the study is an appreciable deficit of skin and subcutaneous tissue disease, benign neoplasms of the skin and possibly also diseases of the nervous system among individuals exposed to varicella-zoster virus *in utero*. The report suggests a biological mechanism for this association. The results also corroborate published evidence of a high cumulative incidence of deafness among those exposed to rubella during gestation, and an excess of cancer was found among those exposed to Herpes viruses.

Reference

Infectious diseases during pregnancy: A follow-up study of the long term effects of exposure to viral infections in utero by P. E. M. Fine *et al.* OPCS Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No. 49 (HMSO 1985) (Price £6.20 net)

Occupational reproductive epidemiology

Recent years have seen an increasing recognition of the potential of occupational hazards to affect reproduction.

The primary aim of an OPCS study published in September, is to show how routinely collected statistics on reproductive outcome might be used to look for occupational hazards, and perhaps provide background data for other studies. It represents the results of the first major analysis of routinely collected statistics for England and Wales occupational reproductive epidemiology.

Reference

Occupational reproductive epidemiology: the use of routinely collected statistics in England and Wales 1980-82 by M. E. McDowall. OPCS Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No. 50 (HMSO, 1985) (Price £8.90 net)

Regional drinking patterns

The report of a survey conducted by OPCS on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security on the regional differences in drinking patterns was published in October. One purpose of the study was to identify differences in average drinking patterns between two pairs of health regions considered to be at opposite extremes of the consumption/alcohol-risk spectrum. However, as regions encompass people with a variety of living styles it was decided to sub-divide regions into conglomerations of neighbourhoods defined mainly by the types of housing, social class, and employment found there in the 1971 Census. The main purpose of the survey was to see whether regional differences in drinking behaviour could be explained by the different types of residential neighbourhood which the regions contain.

Reference

Differences in drinking patterns between selected regions by Elizabeth Breeze. (HMSO, 1985) (Price £12.00 net)

Smoking among school children

The report of the findings of the second national survey of smoking among secondary school children, will be published soon.

The first was carried out in 1982 when the Department of Health and Social Security and the Scottish Home and Health Department asked Social Survey Division to provide estimates of the number of pupils who smoked and how much they smoked, and to describe the smoking behaviour of those pupils who did smoke. Two national samples were surveyed in order to provide separate estimates for England and Wales and for Scotland.

Official concern about smoking among school children had grown in recent years as a result of increasing concern over the health consequences of smoking among adults. Research had shown that most adult smokers adopted the smoking habit in their teenage years; children and teenagers had therefore become a key target for preventive education and one of the principal goals of the Health Departments' policy on smoking was to discourage children from starting to smoke. However, there was a lack of information about the smoking behaviour of children on a national scale.

In 1984 the Health Departments asked the Social Survey Division to repeat the 1982 survey in order to provide a second set of estimates of smoking prevalence among secondary school children from which they could begin to monitor trends in children's smoking rates. The 1984 survey had three national samples: England and Wales and Scotland, as in 1982, plus a new national sample for Wales to provide the Welsh

Office with their own separate estimates of smoking prevalence among secondary school pupils.

The 1984 survey covered some new ground. As well as providing estimates of smoking prevalence and describing pupils' smoking behaviour, the survey had a third aim: to explore some of the attitudes pupils held towards smoking, in particular towards the health risks of smoking.

References

Smoking among secondary school children in 1984 by Joy Dobbs and Alan Marsh (HMSO, 1985) (Price forthcoming)

Smoking among secondary school children by Joy Dobbs and Alan Marsh (HMSO, 1983) (Price £8.50 net)

Scottish Health

Scottish Hospital Inpatient Statistics 1983, the twenty-third in the series, was published in August 1985. It contains information on patients discharged from Scottish hospitals (except for mental illness, mental deficiency, and maternity hospitals and units). Analyses include discharges, bed days and stay by age, sex and diagnosis; and by area of residence and diagnosis. Cases, mean stay, waiting list cases and mean wait are shown by area of treatment and operation. Detailed analyses are shown on microfiche: these include discharges and mean stay by speciality, age and diagnosis/operation.

Medical and Dental staff in Scotland: hospital and community services at 30 September 1984 was published in August 1985. The statistics, collected by a census, analyse staff by grade, age, sex, speciality and health board area. The booklet contains analyses of units of medical time, domiciliary consultations, and permanent vacancies by grade and speciality. Distinction awards are analysed by speciality.

Hospital utilisation statistics and Hospital bed resources (year ending 31 March 1983) will be published in October 1985. The first gives data on hospital beds, bed use, waiting lists, and outpatient attendances, analysed by speciality. The second contains data on the numbers of available beds by hospital and speciality. *Scottish mental health inpatient statistics*. The 1983 edition of this publication is due to be published in November 1985. It provides detailed statistics on admission to, discharges from, and residents in Scottish Psychiatric Hospitals. Information is provided on diagnosis, age, sex and length of stay.

Copies (prices below) can be obtained from:

Information Services Division
Common Services Agency
Scottish Health Service
Trinity Park House
South Trinity Road
Edinburgh EH5 3SQ
Telephone: 031-552 6255 Ext 2707

References

Scottish Hospital Inpatient Statistics 1983 (Price £10.00 with microfiche, £7.50 without microfiche) ISSN 0265-9034

Medical and Dental Staff in Scotland—Hospital and Community Services 1984 (Price £4.00) ISSN 0265-8917

Hospital Utilisation Statistics 1983 (Price £4.00) ISSN 0265-900X

Hospital Bed Resources 1983 (price £5.00) ISSN 0265-8992

Scottish Mental Health Inpatient Statistics 1983 (Price £7.50) ISSN 0265-9026

EDUCATION

Education Statistics: Scotland

Excess and deficit of teachers by subject

This bulletin gives estimates of the net excess or deficit of teachers in each of the main subjects taught in education secondary schools in Scotland at September 1983 and September 1984. It shows the position for Scotland as a whole, for each Region and Islands authority and for the administrative divisions of Strathclyde.

School leavers

This bulletin gives information about the numbers of pupils leaving school in Scotland in sessions 1976-77 (the first for which the current school leaving arrangements applied) to 1983-84 inclusive. A separate bulletin will be published later giving details of the Scottish Certificate of Education qualifications held by school leavers, term of leaving and the stage of secondary education reached.

Students in vocational non-advanced further education

This bulletin gives details of students on non-advanced level courses of vocational further education in Scotland in sessions 1980-81 to 1983-84 inclusive.

See page 71.32 for availability of bulletins.

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

Labour market quarterly report

The Manpower Services Commission's September Labour Market Quarterly Report contains information about trends in employment, unemployment, vacancies and skill shortages, and an international comparison of the education and training of 16-18 year olds. It also contains two special features on the USA Labour market and on second jobbing.

Enquiries about the Report should be sent to: Alan Robinson, Labour Market Economics and Statistics Branch, Training Division, W814, Manpower Services Commission, Head Office, Moorfoot, Sheffield. Telephone: 0742-704194 or GTN 2023 4194.

Changing graduate labour market

The Employment Market Research Unit (EMRU) recently conducted a brief analysis of areas where graduate employment has been expanding in recent years. An article by Mark Adams and Pamela Meadows (EMRU) in *Employment Gazette* September 1985, analyses the evidence on the first destinations of new university and polytechnic graduates and reports the results of a series of industry case studies involving contacts with employers and professional bodies.

Reference

Employment Gazette September 1985 (HMSO) (Price £2.95 net)

Employment Gazette

The following articles that may be of interest to readers appeared in the *Employment Gazette* for July 1985:

Unemployment adjusted for discontinuities and seasonality

This article introduces a seasonally adjusted series of monthly estimates of unemployment (excluding school leavers), adjusted to allow for discontinuities in coverage. The series provides a better basis for assessing the trend in adult unemployment than the currently published seasonally adjusted series, which it replaces. The new series, like the old, begins in 1971. It is worth noting that the new series is identical to the old from August 1983 onwards, when the provisions of the 1983 Budget were fully introduced. In effect, the new series takes the current coverage and estimates the position as if that coverage had been in force since 1971. The adjustments made to the seasonally adjusted series do not affect the recorded level of total unemployed, which remains unchanged from the figure observed at the time the count was taken.

Recent trends in labour costs 1981 to 1984

Brings up to date the results of the 1981 labour costs survey published in *Employment Gazette* May 1983, page 188. The estimates are provisional and will be revised when the results of the detailed survey being carried out in respect of 1984 are available early 1986.

Labour force outlook

Estimates of the labour force in mid-1984, incorporating information now available from the 1984 Labour Force Survey, are presented together with projections to 1991. Trends in the size of the labour force and the level of activity rates since 1971 are reviewed and present estimates and projections are compared with those previously published.

Trends in the graduate labour market

An article in the May issue of the *Employment Gazette* used the 1983 'first destinations survey' to examine the patterns of new graduates entry to the labour market. This present article links those results with previous surveys to look at trends in the output and deployment of new graduates since the mid-1970s.

Reference

Employment Gazette July 1985 (HMSO) (Price £2.95 net)

Young people leaving school

An article in the August 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette* presents tables and charts showing estimates and projections from 1980-81 to 1990-91 of the numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain, analysed by age and sex, and distinguishing those leaving to become available for employment. The results update and extend those given in a similar article published in June 1983.

References

Employment Gazette, August 1985 (HMSO) (Price £2.95 net)

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

Industrial stoppages in 1984

An article in the August 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette* looks at stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1984, recent trends, and discusses the coverage of the statistics. The tables show numbers of stoppages, workers involved, and lost working days, analysed by industry, region, cause, and size of dispute, and gives details of the prominent disputes of 1984.

Reference

Employment Gazette, August 1985 (HMSO) (Price £2.95 net)

New Earnings Survey 1985

The results of the 1985 Survey giving information on the earnings and hours of work of employees in April 1985 are being published in a series of six booklets from the end of October 1985.

The contents of the booklets will be similar to those published last year: Part A (streamlined analyses and agreements by agreement), Part B (reports, summary analyses and other analyses by agreement), Part C (industry analyses), Part D (occupation analyses), Part E (analyses by region and age group) and Part F (analyses of hours of work, earnings of part-time women employees and in addition new analyses of the number of people affected by different types of collective agreement). This information on collective agreements was last collected in 1978).

Part A was issued on 31 October and the other booklets will be published at regular intervals with Part F appearing at the end of January 1986.

An article containing some summary results of the survey will appear in the October issue of *Employment Gazette*.

References

Employment Gazette (HMSO monthly) (Price £2.95 net)
New Earnings Survey 1985 (HMSO in six parts) (Price £8.50 net each or subscription for the whole set of six £50.00 including postage)

Top salaries

Report No. 22 of the *Review Body on Top Salaries* (Chairman, Lord Plowden) was published in July 1985. The report recommends salaries, summarised in Chapter 6, for the higher judiciary and certain other judicial appointments, senior civil servants and senior officers in the armed forces. (The Government has announced that with a few exceptions, half the increases recommended, with a minimum of five per cent, would be received from 1 July 1985 and the balance from 1 March 1986; that the recommendation that salaries for three permanent secretaries should be higher than those of other permanent secretaries would not be implemented; and that a further statement would be made on the recommendation for discretionary increments (from 1 April 1986) for civil servants in Grades 2 and 3.)

The report is published in two volumes. In addition to the Review Body's report, Volume 1 contains the results of a survey of pay and other benefits, including pensions, at senior levels in leading private sector companies in 1983-84 (Appendices D and E) which was carried out by the Office of Manpower Economics (OME) which provides the Review Body's secretariat; an evaluation of superannuation benefits by the Government Actuary (Appendix F); and a management consultant's report on the pay of senior civil servants and officers in the armed forces (Appendix G). Volume 2 contains the report of a sub-committee of the Review Body on relativities within the judicial salary structure (Appendix H), and the results of a survey of earnings at the Bar carried out by OME (Appendix I).

Reference

Review Body on Top Salaries, Report No. 22, Eighth Report on Top Salaries Volume 1 Cmnd. 9525-1 (HMSO July 1985) (Price £9.15 net) Volume 2 Cmnd. 9525-2 (HMSO July 1985) (Price £6.70 net)

Armed Forces Pay (Service medical and dental officers)

A supplement to the Fourteenth Report of the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, published in July 1985, deals with the pay of Service medical and dental officers. Recommended military salaries for the ranks of Captain to Colonel, appropriate at 1 June 1985 are in Table 1; paragraphs 23-25 include details of recommended salaries for Brigadiers, pre-registration medical practitioners and cadets; and paragraphs 26-29 are concerned with medical additional pay. (The Government has announced acceptance of the rec-

ommendation.) Appendix 2 gives a summary of key manning statistics for the defence medical services from 1982 to 1985; Appendix 3 details salaries introduced at 1 April 1984 and 1 November 1984; and a full list of the Review Body's Reports is in Appendix 1.

Reference

Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Service Medical and Dental Officers, Supplement to Fourteenth Report: Cmnd. 9568 (HMSO June 1985) (Price £2.60 net).

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Agricultural censuses and surveys

April 1985 - pig survey

The results of the first of this year's two pig surveys in England and Wales and the United Kingdom were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 147/85 on 10 June 1985.

Stocks of home grown wheat, barley and oats - England and Wales

Figures for April 1985 were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 155/85 on 19 June 1985.

Annual estimates of crop production

The annual estimates of production with the areas and average yields for the principal agricultural crops in England and Wales and the United Kingdom were published in MAFF Statistical Notice STATS 182/85 on 23 July 1985.

June 1985 - Agricultural and horticultural census

The provisional results for England and the United Kingdom were published in MAFF Press Release No. 238 on 23 August 1985. Copies of the Press Notice can be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Room 500A, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE (Telephone: 01-216 6763).

Copies of the MAFF Statistics Notices can be obtained, free of charge, from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Press Office
Whitehall Place
London SW1A 2HH
Telephone: 01-233 8226

National Food Survey

Results for the second quarter of 1985 have now been published. These, together with more detailed monthly, quarterly and other unpublished data are available on a subscription basis.

For details contact:

National Food Survey Branch
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Room 419
Whitehall Place (West Block)
London SW1A 2HH
Telephone: 01-233 5088

Agriculture in Scotland 1984

The annual Command paper *Agriculture in Scotland* was recently published. The Report contains both commentary and tables on the various aspects of Scottish agriculture. It commences with a brief review of the general agricultural situation in Scotland. Chapter 2 covers output, production and prices. Chapter 3 processing and marketing, and Chapter 4 deals with subsidies. Other chapters cover estate management; land use and tenure; improvement schemes and co-operation; crop improvement and pest control; livestock improvement; animal health; R&D, education and advisory services; agricultural labour; economics and statistics; and Departmental organisation and finance.

Reference

Agriculture in Scotland Report for 1984 Cmnd. 9504 (HMSO) August 1985 (Price £4.90 net) ISBN 0 10 195040 3

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Housing and construction statistics

Housing and Construction Statistics, 1974-1984 is the sixth edition of this annual reference book which illustrates trends over the past decade.

There is detailed value and volume information on construction orders and output, labour, structure, materials and investment. For housing there are tables on housebuilding, renovations, slum clearance, stocks of dwellings, finance and rent regulation.

There are nine new tables covering renovations, energy conservation, local authorities, mortgages and building societies. Ten tables have been deleted – stocks of housing associations dwellings, and all section 12.

Reference

Housing and Construction statistics, Great Britain, 1974-1984 (HMSO 1985) (Price £25 net) ISBN 0 11 751688 0

Business stops and starts: UK 1980-84

An article in *British business* 23 August 1985 brings together information to hand on business starts and stops in the United Kingdom for the period 1980 to 1984. This five-year survey gives reasons why businesses deregister. Based on VAT information, the analysis was written by Pom Ganguly then DTI's, now Department of Employment's Small Firms Division.

Previous articles in *British business* have been covered in *Statistical News* 56.29, 57.26, 58.32, 59.45, 71.44

61.24, 63.36, 64.29, 65.36, 66.53, 67.40, 68.41, 69.42 and 70.36.

Inquiries about, but not requests for, the articles should be addressed to:

Mr Pom Ganguly
Small Firms Division, Department of
Employment
Room 214, Ashdown House
123 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6RB

Reference

British business (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

Iron foundries

British business 19 July 1985 contained results of the 1983 benchmark inquiry into iron foundries.

The survey was carried out by the Business Statistics Office to obtain an up-to-date picture of the size and structure of the industry. It is the first comprehensive survey since the major contraction of the industry began in the early seventies.

There is a commentary and five tables covering historic comparison of iron foundries; production by end use and employment size, and by region; iron foundries stocks and consumption of raw materials; and comparison of benchmark inquiry with quarterly Business Monitor figures.

Any enquiries should be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry
Statistics Division 1B
Room 1902
Millbank Tower
Millbank
London, SW1P 4QU
Telephone: 01-211 4771

Reference

British business (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER SERVICES

Distributive and service trades: results of 1983 inquiries

An article in *British business* 16 August 1985 gave results from Business Statistics Office inquiries into the distributing and services trades, together with comparable figures for recent years. The relevant inquiries are those conducted annually into retailing, wholesaling, catering and the motor trades and biennially into road transport, certain other service trades and property.

The inquiries are taken primarily for national accounts purposes, including the provision of estimates of output, consumers' expenditure, stock changes and capital expenditure.

A description of the methodology used is described in the article.

Reference

British business (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

Cinemas 1984

The full results of the annual film exhibitors inquiry were recently published in Business Monitor *MA2*. The Monitor provides analyses by region, seating capacity, box-office takings and cinemas type.

A summary of the results was also carried in *British business*.

References

Business Monitor *MA2 Cinemas 1984* (HMSO October 1985) (Price £4.70 net)
British business 30 August 1985 (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

ENERGY

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1985

The latest edition of this series, prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy, was published at the end of July. It contains seventy-six tables and four pages of maps and charts.

The first section covers general energy statistics and includes tables showing inland consumption of fuels on a primary fuel input basis (in coal equivalent, in oil equivalent and in terms of the thermal content of fuels). Other tables show the estimated value of purchases of fuels, energy consumption by final users and an analysis of consumption by main industrial groups. The section also contains charts showing trends in the inland consumption of primary fuels and equivalents.

The other sections deal separately with individual fuels, prices and values of fuels and foreign trade in fuels. Fuel production and consumption statistics are derived mainly from the records of fuel producers and suppliers. Foreign trade statistics are derived from returns made to HM Customs and Excise and published in the *Overseas Trade Statistics*.

Reference

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1985 (HMSO July 1985) (Price £12.50 net)

TRANSPORT

Transport Statistics Great Britain

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1974-84 has been prepared by the Statistics Directorate of the Department of Transport in collaboration with the Scottish Development Department, the Welsh Office and other government departments.

The publication is designed to bring together a comprehensive range of statistics relating to transport in order to facilitate informed discussions on transport developments and policies. Using 'camera ready copy' for the tables has resulted in this year's edition being published earlier than any of the previous ones. As in previous editions, most of the tables cover eleven years,

although some span a longer or shorter period. The structure of this year's edition is essentially the same as last year's, but some significant changes have been made, for example, with a second colour being introduced for certain charts and the addition of new tables which give more detailed analysis than before. A new section (part 7) has been added to bring together some key historical series.

Reference

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1974-84 (HMSO September 1985) (Price £17.50)
ISBN 0 11 550713 2

United Kingdom shipping industry: international revenue and expenditure 1984

The United Kingdom shipping industry earned £3.2 billion in 1984 from its international activities. This was a slight increase on the £3.0 billion in 1983 and a change in trend which had been continuously downward from the £3.8 billion earned in 1979. In particular passenger revenue has shown a marked increase in recent years, with £0.6 billion being earned in both 1983 and 1984. In 1984 freight revenue increased to £1.1 billion for United Kingdom imports and exports and to £1.3 billion for cross trade freight, but charter receipts from foreign operators fell to £0.2 billion. A statistical bulletin published by the Department of Transport in October contains tables showing revenue and expenditure figures for the industry between 1974 and 1984. Various components of revenue and expenditure are shown for the industry as a whole and separately for liner and container ships, tankers, and dry bulk vessels. An accompanying article analyses these figures in detail for 1983 and 1984 and compares them with earnings in earlier years. Previously articles were published in *British business* the magazine of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The statistics described were prepared in co-operation with the General Council of British Shipping (GCBS) and through the assistance of its members who contribute to annual and quarterly inquiries conducted by the GCBS.

United Kingdom Shipping Industry: International Revenue and Expenditure 1984. Statistical Bulletin (85) 33 price £5. Obtainable from: Department of Transport, Publication Sales Unit, Building 1, Victoria Road, South Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 0NZ. Telephone: 01-845 7788 Ext. 210.

Inquiries about the survey, but not requests for the Bulletin, should be addressed to:

Mr C. Doran
Room 235A
Department of Transport
Romney House
Marsham Street
Telephone: 01-212 6027

Port Statistics 1984

The latest edition of the annual publication *Port Statistics 1984* has now been published by the Department of Transport and the British Ports Association. This is the fifth such annual publication produced since the closure of the National Ports Council and the third on the 'mode of appearance' basis

Port Statistics 1984 provides details of total foreign and domestic traffic through the principal ports of Great Britain, by mode of appearance (ie broken down into bulk traffic (by commodity), container and roll-on traffic, semi-bulk traffic and conventional traffic), and reveals that 1984 was a record year for overall Great Britain port traffic. The statistics also reflect the effects of the miners' dispute on ports and port traffic.

Port Statistics 1984 has been produced jointly by the Department of Transport and the British Ports Association and is available from the latter at Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DZ (Telephone: 01-242 1200). The price is £21.00 including postage.

Purchases and sales of ships by the UK shipping industry: 1984

An article in *British business* 16 August 1985 shows that the UK private sector shipping industry spent £454 million in 1984, net of disposals, on new and second-hand ships compared with £244 million in 1983. Deliveries of several large and expensive new vessels from abroad accounted for this increase. In addition, £37 million was spent on alterations to existing ships, £5 million more than in 1983. The United Kingdom sector spent £6 million on new ships in 1984, compared with £5 million in 1983.

Accompanying tables include expenditure of UK private sector shipowners on new and second-hand ships based on time of delivery or sale; deliveries of new vessels/and new orders placed for UK private sector shipowners analysed by country/area of build and type; and vessels on order at 31 December 1984 for UK private sector shipowners - analysis by country/area of build and type. Timing and method of payments are shown in separate tables, also the cost of ships purchased and sold by UK leasing companies based on time of delivery or sale.

Reference

British business (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

Review of sea passenger movements statistics - Form PAS 15

The Department of Transport has carried out a quinquennial review of Passenger return form PAS 15. This collects census information on the numbers of passengers entering or leaving the United Kingdom by sea. In summary the review noted that PAS 15 is a

very simple form which collects essential information; changing from a census to a sample return would not be cost effective, but ways should be explored of further aggregation of information before submission to the Department. The review recommended that PAS 15 should be retained in its present form.

The review is published by the Department of Transport as Statistics bulletin (85) 30 price £2, obtainable from: Department of Transport, Publications Sales Unit, Building 1, Victoria Road, South Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 0NZ. Telephone: 01-845 7788. Ext. 200.

Provisional results of 1984 Survey of International Road Haulage

A Statistics Bulletin published recently by the Department of Transport shows that in 1984 there was very little change in traffic levels on international road haulage compared with 1983. Provisional results indicate that United Kingdom registered hauliers transported 2.1 million tonnes outward to foreign countries and 2.3 million tonnes inward. In terms of tonne-kilometres, a measure which takes account of distances as well as loads, there was a two per cent increase in 1984 to 2.1 billion in each direction.

The Bulletin presents 1984 results according to several important variables. Probably of most interest is the country in which goods are loaded or unloaded. This, and an analysis by commodity description, are further broken down by whether the goods were carried on 'own account' or 'for hire or reward'. Other tables examine the regions within the United Kingdom where the movement of goods started and finished.

The statistics are available in Department of Transport Statistics Bulletin (85) 22 - *Provisional results of the 1984 International road Haulage Survey*, price £5, from:

Publications Sales Unit,
Building 1, Victoria Road,
South Ruislip
Middlesex HA4 0NZ
Telephone: 01-845 7788 ext 210

As in previous years, an annual report on statistics of international road haulage will be available later in the year, updating the provisional figures and incorporating analysis of relevant data from other sources. Quarterly statistics of numbers of road haulage vehicles travelling to mainland Europe are also available from the above address. The latest figures were published in Statistics Bulletin (85) 20 (available from address above).

Inquiries to:

Department of Transport
Telephone: 01-212 3229

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Commodity flow accounts for the United Kingdom

A set of commodity flow accounts for the United Kingdom covering the period 1978 Q1 to 1985 Q2 has been produced by the Central Statistical Office. These accounts, which match elements of supply and demand for some 40 commodity groups covering the whole economy, are based on the latest input-output relationships, and linked to the quarterly series of national accounts estimates. A full description of the accounts is to be found in a recent article in *Economic Trends* (see below). The latest accounts are consistent with the national accounts estimates published in November.

The commodity flow accounts are now being produced with the aid of finance from a group of users outside Government. They are not published, but are available for purchase directly from the Central Statistical Office. Enquiries should be addressed to:

Robin Lynch
Input-output Section
Central Statistical Office
Cabinet Office
Great George Street
London SW1P 3AQ
Telephone: 01-233 3553

Reference

Economic Trends No 379, May 1985 (HMSO) (Price £9.95 net).

HOME FINANCE

Income statistics

The 1982-83 edition of the Inland Revenue's periodic publication *Survey of Personal Incomes* was published in November. The survey covers on a sample basis all individuals for whom income tax records are held by the Inland Revenue. The range of tables is much narrower than was included in earlier editions. The *ad hoc* needs for special tabulations of the data can now normally be met much more readily than formerly, by application to Statistics Division, Inland Revenue, Room T10, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB (Telephone: 01-438 7412). A charge is made to cover the cost of producing *ad hoc* tables.

In addition, most of the case by case data from which the tables in the publication were compiled may now be made available, completely anonymised, in computer readable form. The case by case records available number about 53,000 and they provide coverage of all ranges of income within the scope of the survey with the exception of incomes above £100,000. For this range, which includes about .02 per cent of taxpayers, composite records rather than case by case records are included.

The price of the magnetic tape that contains these anonymised records, including explanatory material, is £500. Further information about it and the conditions under which it may be supplied is obtainable from the address given above.

Reference

Survey of Personal Incomes 1982-83 (HMSO October 1985) (Price £4.95 net)

Regional accounts

The November issue of *Economic Trends* will include an article on United Kingdom regional accounts. Provisional estimates will be published by region, of gross domestic product and personal income in 1984. The tables include analysis of regional gross domestic product by industry and by factor income. The income measure of gross domestic product is given at factor cost.

Estimates of regional consumers' expenditure are also included for the years up to and including 1984.

Reference

Economic Trends No 385 (HMSO November 1985) (Price £9.95 net). See the inside back cover for details of how to obtain copies of the article.

Companies in 1984

The latest Department of Trade and Industry Annual Report of matters within the Companies Acts 1948 to 1983, *Companies in 1984*, was published in September. The Report, which reviews developments in 1984, and accompanying statistical tables, include information furnished by the Registrars of Companies for England and Wales, and for Scotland. Data shown include changes in numbers, new registrations, conversions, number on registers, liquidations notified, petitions for compulsory winding-up, companies removed, investigations, prosecutions, etc. Most tables give figures for a run of years.

Reference

Companies in 1984 (HMSO 1985) (Price £4.95 net) ISBN 0 11 513827 7

Insurance business

Business Monitor *MA 16 Insurance business statistics 1981* was published by HMSO in August 1985 for the Business Statistics Office.

The Monitor, the fifth in an annual series, lists all insurance companies authorised under the Insurance Companies Act 1982 to carry on one or more classes of insurance business in the United Kingdom on 31 December 1983. Companies which have had their authorisation revoked during 1981, 1982 and 1983 are also listed. All figures are taken from returns made under the Insurance Companies Act 1974 and relate to accounting years ending during the calendar year 1981. Details given include total net premiums and total

assets, by company, and classes of insurance written by each company.

Reference

Business Monitor *MA 16 Insurance business statistics 1981* (HMSO August 1985) (Price £9.40 net) ISBN 0 11 514127 8

Cash limits

A White Paper giving provisional outturn figures for cash limited expenditure, including external financing limits of nationalised industries, in 1984-85 and revised figures for 1983-84 was published in July 1985.

The cash limits for 1984-85 for central government voted expenditure were published in the Supply Estimates and listed in the Chief Secretary's Memorandum on the Supply Estimates 1984-85. The original cash limits relating to local authorities capital expenditure and certain other expenditure were announced by written Parliamentary Question on 13 March 1984.

References

Cash Limits 1984-85 provisional outturn (and 1983-84 outturn) Cmnd. 9569 (HMSO) (Price £5.15 net) ISBN 0 10 195690 8

Supply Estimates 1984-85 Cmnd. 9161 (HMSO 1984) (Price £7.00 net) ISBN 0 10 191610 8

OVERSEAS FINANCE AND TRADE

Overseas transactions by film and television companies

There was a substantial increase, for the third successive year, in overall overseas net earnings of film and television companies from the production and distribution of cinematographic film and television material. An article in *British business*, 30 August 1985 (the latest in an annual series) shows that net earnings in 1984 were £125 million, compared with £101 million in 1983 and only £41 million in 1981. Virtually the whole of these overseas net earnings were accounted for by the film industry. Overseas receipts and expenditures were affected by movements in the exchange rate for sterling. The decline in the exchange rate, particularly against the dollar, increased the sterling value of foreign currency earnings and overseas production costs.

The article contains tables giving, overseas transactions in respect of film and television material 1973-1984, overseas transactions in respect of film companies by area and by type of transaction and category of company 1979-1984. Overseas transactions of the BBC and IBA programme contractors by area are also given for 1979-1984. Notes and definitions are included. A revised table 2 appeared in *British business* 20 September.

Reference

British business (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

Overseas travel and tourism

British business recently carried the latest article on the annual survey of tourism covering 1984. The estimates and tables in the article were drawn from the results of the International Passenger Survey, which is a sample survey of passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom. A description of the survey with notes and definitions is given at the end of the article. Results are published quarterly and annually in Business Monitors *MQ6* and *MA6*.

References

British business 20 September 1985 (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

Business Monitor *MA6 Overseas travel and tourism 1984* (HMSO) September 1985 (Price £5.25 net) ISBN 0 11 514129 4

United Kingdom overseas direct investment in 1983

Subsequent to our note in *Statistical News* (70.40) *British business* 16 August 1985 gives details of additional information which revises the published figures given in *British business* 17 May 1985. A table lists net changes for three countries over the inclusive years 1980 to 1983. There are also comprehensive tables on net outward direct investment and earnings by United Kingdom companies for the period 1979 to 1983.

Reference

British business (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

UK overseas trade analysed in terms of industries

British business 2 August 1985 contains a note and two tables on UK overseas trade in goods for years 1978 to 1984 and the five quarters up to the end of the first quarter of 1985 analysed in terms of the producing industries, as defined by the 1980 standard industrial classification, in contrast to the overseas trade statistics classification.

Business Monitor *MQ10* for the first quarter 1985 includes as well as the normal span of years and quarters a supplement giving a run of back years 1978 to 1983 showing greater detail in some areas than the *British business* note.

References

British business (HMSO weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

Business Monitor *MQ10 Overseas trade analysed in terms of industry* is published quarterly and is available on subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, Price £8.50 a year

INTERNATIONAL

Industrial data for research purposes

In 1979, the Statistics and Survey Unit in the Division for Industrial Studies, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), embarked upon a programme to develop a data base for world industry. In

order to encourage and to facilitate the study of world industry, UNIDO now proposes to offer these data, in machine-readable form to users outside the United Nations.

Objectives and Purpose

The data base was developed to meet the needs of economists and other researchers—initially in UNIDO and more recently for general use outside the United Nations system. In the development of the data base, first priority was to meet requirements arising in connection with multinational, or cross-country, studies. Thus, much of the work has been to develop a set of data which is comparable and consistent, both between countries and over time. Statisticians gave particular attention to the need to reconcile differences in national statistical practices such as differences in concepts and definitions and variations in the scope and coverage of the data.

Content and Coverage

The United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) was employed throughout the project. The concepts and definitions associated with that classification were also preferred and country data was adjusted to meet those standards to the extent possible. The data pertain to the period 1963-1982 inclusive and are arranged according to the ISIC (at the 3-digit level) which provides for 28 industries to be included within the manufacturing sector. Information is included on each of the following fields: value added, gross output, wages and salaries, employment and production indices and is presented by country, year and by industry. The data base presently contains complete information for 60 countries with partial coverage of another 20 countries. The methods used and the extent to which comparability and consistency have been achieved to date are documented in various UNIDO publications which will be kept up to date and revised as necessary.

Sources of Information

Three major sources have been used in compiling and cleaning the data contained in the UNIDO data base. First, international sources, both published and unpublished, have been used. The second major source of information is national publications—industrial censuses, annual surveys and input-output tables. Over 300 such publications have been collected by UNIDO during the course of the project. In using this information to adjust and clean the available data compiled from international sources, statisticians have exercised care to retain the international concepts/definitions associated with the ISIC. Finally, a third source of data has been national statisticians working in specific

countries and engaged by UNIDO to assist in the compilation of data.

Updating and Maintenance of the Data Base

The Statistics and Survey Unit will maintain and update the data annually as part of its responsibility to service UNIDO users. Future tapes will include data for an additional year as well as revisions, corrections and extensions in coverage which may include observations for earlier years dating back as far as 1963.

Details of price, tape characteristics, etc. may be obtained from:

Statistics and Survey Unit,
Division for Industrial Studies,
UNIDO, PO Box 300, A-1400,
Vienna, Austria

International publications

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

United Nations

Energy balances and electricity profiles 1982, price £41.00 net

National accounts statistics, main aggregates and detailed tables 1982, price £85.00 net

National accounts statistics: analysis of main aggregates, 1982 (Replaces 1982 yearbook of national accounts statistics, Vol 2, international tables), price £45.00 net

National accounts statistics: government accounts and tables, 1982, price £35.00 net

Population bulletin of the United Nations, No. 17, 1984, price £11.00 net

Statistical yearbook, 1982, price £60.00 net

United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Statistical Office

Industrial statistics yearbook 1982

Vol 1: *General industrial statistics*, price £50.00 net

Vol 2: *Commodity production statistics 1973-1982*, price £50.00 net

Population studies

86 *World population prospects: estimations and projections as assumed in 1982*, price £47.00 net

Industrial Development Organisation

Handbook of industrial statistics 1984 (This publication contains detailed statistics for more than seventy countries for a variety of fields including the following: indicators of structural change, wages and salaries per employee, apparent consumption of manufactured commodities and growth performance. Available from HMSO price £50.00 net.)

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Annual bulletin of housing and building statistics for Europe, Vol 27, 1983, price £12.50 net

Annual bulletin of trade in chemical products 1983, price £30.00 net
Annual bulletin of general energy statistics for Europe, price £15.00 net
Bulletin of statistics in world trade in engineering products 1983, price £35.00 net

United Nations International Narcotics Control Board
Comparative statement of estimates and statistics on narcotic drugs for 1983 furnished by governments in accordance with the international treaties, price £6.00 net

Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
 Economic and social development papers
49—the world meat economy in figures, price £8.00 net

Economic and social department. Statistics division
World agricultural statistics: FAO statistical pocketbook, 1984, price £4.00 net

Fisheries series
23: Yearbook of fisheries statistics 1983 (FAO statistics series 58) Vol 56: catches and landings, price £24.00 net
24: Yearbook of fisheries statistics 1983 (FAO statistics series 59) Vol 57: fishery commodities, price £18.00 net

Forestry series
18: Yearbook of forest products, 1972–1983, (FAO statistics series 60), price £22.00 net
Pulp and paper capacities: survey 1983–1988, chiefly tables, price £10.00 net

Statistics series
61: FAO production yearbook 1984, price £15.00 net

International Energy Agency
Quarterly oil and gas statistics, 1985, 1st quarter, price £15.00 net
Coal information report 1985, price £40.00 net

Council of Europe
 Population studies
11: Changes in the composition of households and the cycle of family life by David Eversley, price £3.70 net

Eurostat
ACP basic statistics, 1985, price £5.60 net
Demographic statistics 1985, price £11.20 net
Economic accounts: agriculture, forestry 1978–1983, price £4.50 net
Electricity prices 1978–1984, price £8.40 net
Employment and unemployment 1985
 1. May: *Structure of registered unemployed in the Community, October 1980–October 1984*, price £1.40 net
 2. June: *The labour force in the European Community*, price £1.40 net

National accounts ESA 1970–82, detailed tables, price £16.10 net
National accounts ESA aggregates 1960–1983, price £6.70 net

Studies of national accounts
 8: *Main indicators of economic accounts in the EC, USA and Japan 1970–1983* by Jean Claude Roman, price £1.40 net

Rates of value-added tax in agriculture 1968–1984, price £1.40 net
Review 1974–1983, price £8.40 net
Yearbook of fisheries statistics 1985, price £5.60 net
Yearbook of industrial statistics 1984, price £8.10 net
Yearbook of regional statistics 1985, price £14.00 net

OECD
The footwear, raw hides and skins and leather industry in OECD countries: 1982/1983 statistics (last issue), price £4.50 net
Labour force statistics, 1963–1983, price £18.50 net
National accounts Volume 2 detailed tables, price £29.50 net
Revenue statistics of OECD member countries, 1965–1984, price £13.50 net
Review of fisheries in OECD member countries 1984, price £11.00 net

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

Eurostat yearbook of industrial statistics

This publication, appearing for the first time, provides a comprehensive summary of industry in the Economic Community. It provides comparisons with industry of the USA and Japan and gives a general picture of industry in Spain and Portugal. Reference is also made to specialised and detailed series in various publications and data banks.

Information is given about employment in industry, structure and activity of industry, data by size of enterprises, production of and external trade in industrial products and indices of industrial production, etc. The publication is available from HMSO, price £8.10 net

PUBLICATIONS

Guide to Official Statistics

The fifth edition of the *Guide to Official Statistics* is expected to be published in December. Though the contents of this edition have been condensed, it updates, and in some cases extends the information included in the 1982 edition.

Carefully sub-divided for easy reference the Guide contains vital information about sources of government and important non-government statistics for the United Kingdom over the last five years, making the Guide an invaluable factfinder for libraries, business, industry, education and the media.

As well as published sources of official and non-official statistics, the Guide notes regular and occasional reports and articles as useful sources of information.

At present it is not planned to publish a further edition of the Guide before 1988.

Reference

Guide to Official Statistics No. 5 1985 (HMSO) (Price to be announced)
ISBN 0 11 620200 9

Scottish Abstract of Statistics

The fourteenth edition of the *Scottish Abstract of Statistics* was published in July 1985. It has been substantially revised and the sixteen chapters cover a wide range of topics including housing, health, labour, social security and leisure. It was prepared by the Scottish Office and each section is accompanied by an introduction, a commentary, notes and definitions and a selection of charts.

The publication is priced at £12 net, and cheques should be made payable to the Scottish Office and be submitted with the order to the address below:

The Librarian
Scottish Office
Room 2/65
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG

Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

In addition to regular articles providing commentary on recent developments in the United Kingdom and world economies, and on domestic and international financial markets, the September issue of the Bank's Quarterly Bulletin—the one hundredth issue—contains the following items:

One hundred issues of the Quarterly Bulletin

In this article, Sir Alec Cairncross recalls the part played by the Radcliffe Committee, of which he was a member, in the initial decision to publish the Quarterly Bulletin, and traces the evolution and development of the Bulletin as a source of comment and analysis over the past twenty-five years.

Developments in United Kingdom banking and monetary statistics since the Radcliffe Report

The previous article describes the origins of the Quarterly Bulletin in the recommendations of the Radcliffe Committee. This article surveys the main steps over the past twenty-five years in the provision of banking

and monetary statistics since the Radcliffe Report (which laid great stress on the assembly and dissemination of financial statistics) in response to the recommendations of the Committee, the evolution of the financial system, and the changing needs of policy.

Services in the United Kingdom economy

This article examines some of the main factors which have influenced the share of services in output and employment in the United Kingdom, and recent trends in the contribution of services to the balance of payments. It notes that the share of services in employment and in output in current prices has risen steadily since the 1950s and compares UK experience with that of other major industrial countries. The contribution of services, and of individual service sectors, to the balance of payments is examined in detail. The overall surplus on UK trade and services increased from the early 1960s but then declined—mainly because of a deteriorating performance in travel and sea transport—and still remains below its 1981 peak.

The Bank of England as registrar

This article surveys the principal changes which have taken place over the past twenty-five years or so in the Bank's operations as principal registrar for government stock, in particular the introduction of computer facilities for handling transfers and dividends, with consequent major savings in staff numbers. It also notes the changes which have taken place in the methods of issue and nature of government stocks and looks forward to prospective changes in the gilt-edged settlement system.

The external balance sheet of the United Kingdom, developments to end-1984

This article, which continues an annual series, describes the main changes in external assets and liabilities recorded during 1984. It also examines changes in the pattern of capital flows in the period since the abolition of exchange controls. It notes, in particular, the rise in the non-bank private sector's holdings of portfolio investment abroad over this period. It also offers broad estimates of full returns on overseas investment and compares them with recorded flows of interest, profits and dividends in the current account of the balance of payments.

Performance of large companies

This note presents revised and updated estimates of company profitability derived from the published accounts of large companies, compiled by Datastream Ltd. Overall company profitability continued to improve in 1984, but individual industrial sectors display widely differing performances and trends. The note also analyses the rate of return on trading assets—that

is excluding the profits of associated companies and excluding the return on liquid and other non-trading assets.

The September issue also includes a subject Index of articles, covering all articles (other than the regular commentary article) together with speeches, notices and notes that have appeared in the previous 99 issues of the Bulletin.

The Bank's Quarterly Bulletin (at £7.50 per copy) may be obtained from:

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

National Institute Economic Review

The behaviour of UK imports of manufactured goods.

Keith Cuthbertson states in his paper that it is widely recognised that for the United Kingdom an expansionary policy may be limited by a balance of payments constraint. The severity of this external constraint depends *inter alia* on the composition of demand, possible capacity effects and the impact of any change in the exchange rate on the level of imports. We find that for manufactured imports, capacity effects appear to have only a small transitory influence but the level and composition of demand have powerful effects. Our empirical results also suggest that changes in competitiveness result in relatively large switches in expenditure: the adjustment problems faced by the United Kingdom manufacturing sector after the recent large swings in the exchange rate are therefore likely to be severe. The long-term rise in UK import penetration is more likely to be due to increased specialisation in the production of traded goods rather than to autonomous non-price factors.

The quantification of survey data on expectations

This article written by Simon Wren-Lewis, provides a critical survey of alternative methods of transforming qualitative survey information into quantitative time series for expectations. Some of these methods are then applied to Confederation of British Industries data on expected output growth and inflation. One particularly interesting result is that UK manufacturing firms were persistently over-optimistic about output growth during the 1976-9 period.

Government borrowing and economic policy

A conference on this topic was held at the National Institute on Wednesday, 3 July 1985. The four papers presented, three by visiting speakers and one by members of the Institute staff, are reproduced in this issue of the *Review*.

The measurement of fiscal stance

Budget concepts have been made to serve different purposes—not just to measure the influence of government finances on aggregate demand ('fiscal stance'), but also to measure the influence on money and capital markets, and to judge the long-run 'soundness' of government finances. This paper written by Rajiv Biswas, Christopher Johns and David Savage, reviews some common budget concepts from these differing points of view.

It sets out from statistics calculated directly from the national accounts, and then goes on to describe the derivation of measures of fiscal stance which have been computed for some years at the National Institute. These measures are then used to gauge broad movements in fiscal stance over the past twenty years.

Approaches to the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR)

This paper written by John Odling-Smee and Chris Riley, considers some issues of principle involved in setting the PSBR against the background of the present government's approach to economic policy. It considers among other things the implications of changes in public sector assets and liabilities and the links between fiscal and monetary policy in both the long and the short term. It also considers briefly the merits and defects of various adjusted measures of the PSBR.

The conduct of fiscal policy

This paper written by David Currie, has two broad themes. The first concerns the consequences of consistent forward-looking expectations for the design of policy. The second concerns the global consequences of adopting, generally in many countries, policy rules designed in the single open economy context.

The first section of the paper addresses the problem of policy design under rational expectations; the second deals with the problem of designing a fiscal package to expand the economy from a state of recession; and the final section examines the design of rules for fiscal policy in a stochastic world.

Government borrowing and financial targets

The authors, Alan Budd, Geoffrey Dicks and Giles Keating, suggest that money supply targets can be relaxed to relieve unemployment when domestic factors cause an unexpected recession. But during a recession due to lower world trade, monetary targets should be maintained.

The article examines earlier work by Alan Budd and Terry Burns which influenced the original Medium-Term Financial Strategy. This did not distinguish domestic and external factors, and implied that monetary targets should be maintained during a recession whatever its cause.

On a separate issue the paper shows that to stabilise the debt-income ratio, a permanent rise in public spending, initially paid for by borrowing, must eventually be financed mainly through higher taxes. This is because greater borrowing will raise gilts yields, increasing debt interest payments. These must be financed by higher taxes.

Reference

National Institute Economic Review No. 113 August 1985, available from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HE (Price £8.50 plus 45p postage)

Greater London Statistics

The 1983/84 *Annual Abstract of Greater London Statistics* contains definitive statistics for the years 1983 and 1984 is now available.

There are twelve sections covering—economic activities; population; Health and social services; education; transport and communications; local government finance; land use; elections; housing; environmental services; protective services, licensing, and regulative functions; and cultural and amenity services.

Reference

1983/84 Annual Abstract of Greater London Statistics. Available from Technical Communications, 100 High Avenue, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 3RR, price £18.00 (UK): £20.00 (elsewhere).

National Coal Board

The 1984/5 report and accounts of the National Coal Board contains summary statistics of the industry's performance for the period 1947 to 1984/5. These include consumption, stocks, number of collieries, output per man year, men on colliery books, accidents, disputes tonnage lost and cash earnings per week. Some of the statistics are given by area.

There are reports on the NUM dispute, organisation and relations with public bodies, production performance and a finance summary.

Reference

National Coal Board Report and Accounts 1984/5. Available from National Coal Board, Purchasing and Contracts Office, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7AE, price £3.00 net

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Royal Statistical Society Study Group on the Government Statistical Service

The Study Group began its 1985/86 session of meeting on Thursday 24 October with Mr Peter Kenny of the Central Statistical Office talking about 'Revision to Quarterly Estimates of the Gross Domestic Product'.

The dates and subjects for the rest of this season's meetings are as follows:

- Thurs 21 November 1985: The Labour Force Survey—A M Oliver, Dept. of Employment
- Thurs 23 January 1986: Geographical information and government—Prof D W Rhind, Birkbeck College.
- Thurs 13 February 1986: National population projections—C D Daykin, Government Actuary's Department. R Armitage, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.
- Thurs 10 April 1986: Household projections—Dept. of the Environment
- Thurs 22 May 1986: The form and dissemination of the 1991 Census results—Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

The meetings take place at 5.00pm and are held in the Manson Theatre of the London School of Hygiene and Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Review of regular surveys

The Business Statistics Office and the Survey Control Unit have carried out a joint review of the short period inquiries into the Retailing Trades as part of the programme for reviewing all business inquiries (outlined in *Statistical News* 61.33). The report of the Category A review has been approved by Ministers of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The report contains recommendations that the retail sales inquiry should remain essentially unaltered although the possibility of re-introducing a broad commodity analysis of the sales of certain larger retailers should be considered. The only change recommended for the retailers' credit and debt inquiry is that the smallest credit grantors should be excluded; and for the retailers' stocks inquiry that an attempt should be made to recruit some retailers with an annual turnover between £0.5m and £2m to supplement the existing panel.

Copies of the report giving full details of the review are available for £1.50 (including postage) from the Librarian, Business Statistics Office, Government Building, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG (Telephone: 0633 56111 Ext 2399).

Set out below is a list of recently completed category B reviews of surveys to businesses and local authorities. These surveys are subject to an internal departmental review and a report which is monitored by the Survey Control Unit. Any enquiries concerning a survey or its review should be made to the appropriate departmental contact point given below.

I Surveys to businesses

Sea passenger movement statistics

Mr P J Capell
Department of Transport
Romney House
Room A232
43 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3PY

Domestic waterborne freight statistics

Mr P J Mullock
Department of Transport
Romney House
Room A201
43 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3PY

Investment projects in the petroleum industry

Capital expenditure survey of UK petroleum refining

Imports and exports of crude oil

IEA/EEC oil price information systems

Mr T S Simmons
Department of Energy
Thames House South
Millbank
London
SW1P 4QJ

Scottish Development Agency survey of labour performance of US plants in Scotland

Scottish Development Agency wages and salaries survey

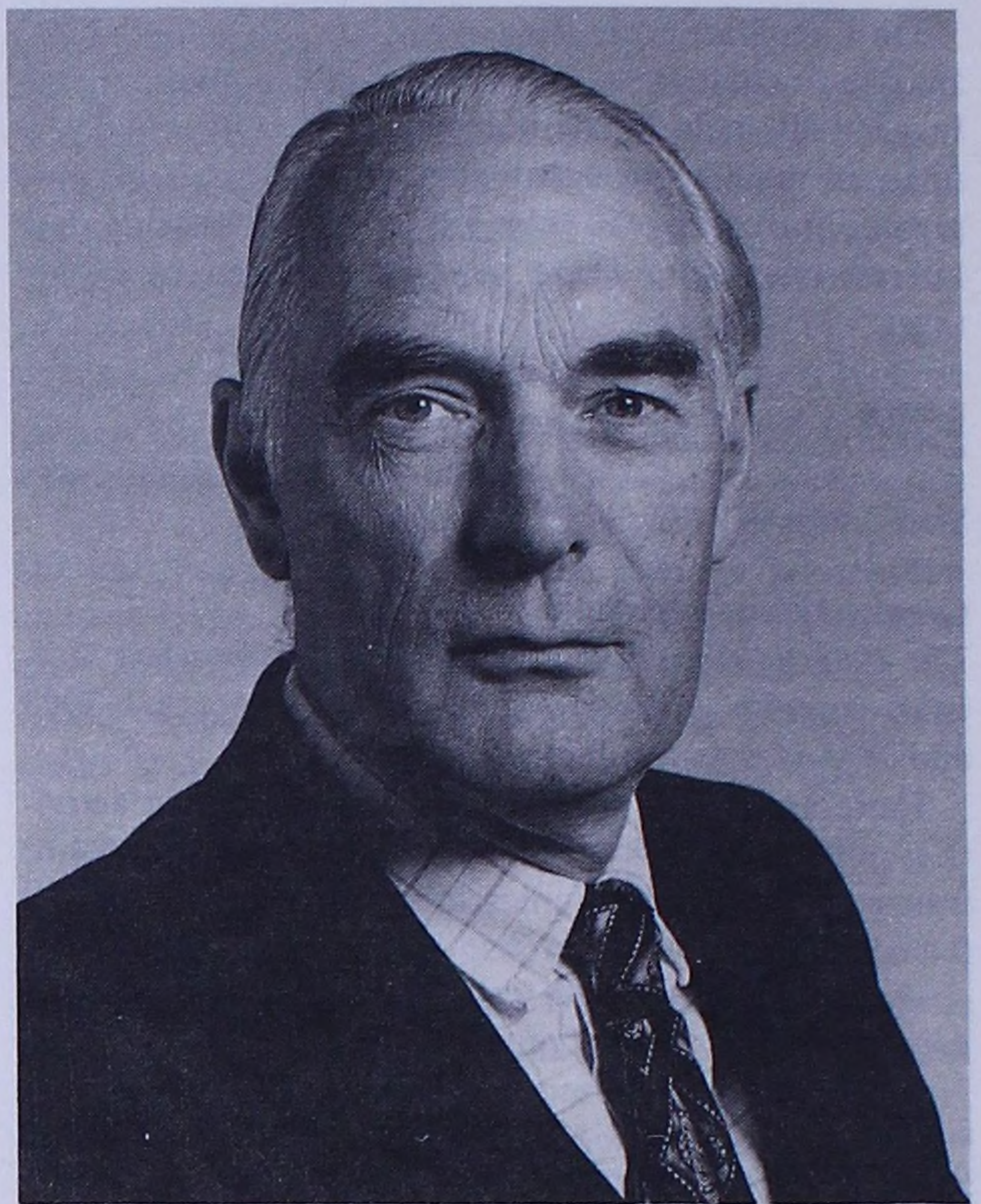
Oil related employment in Scotland

Mr A J Harvey
Industry Department for Scotland
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
EH1 3TA

II Surveys to Local Authorities

Industrial sites register

Mr G R Jones
Planning Services Division
Welsh Office
Cathays Park
Cardiff CF1 3NQ



John Walton retired as Director of Statistics, Inland Revenue on 25 September 1985 after thirty years in the GSS. Before that he worked at the US Government European Headquarters for the Marshall Plan in Paris from 1952 to 1954.

We asked him for his reflections on his GSS career and he has kindly supplied this personal note:

When I arrived at the Inland Revenue in 1954—as the first Assistant Statistician the Department had known—the framework of the national accounts statistics was already established, with preliminary annual estimates before the Budget, followed by the Blue Book in summer. Indeed, most of the groundwork for quarterly figures was already in place; whilst I was not personally involved in the follow up to Mr Macmillan's 'Bradshaw' speech of 1956, my impression is that this provided the impetus needed for the CSO to complete a process which was already well under way. The pioneering work in economic statistics was done by the previous generation.

I feel fortunate to have been associated with two strands in the subsequent elaboration and consolidation of macro economic statistics: first I worked throughout the 1960's with Tom Pilling and Owen Nankivell on the balance of payments estimates and forecasts, at a time when there *was* a clear policy objective, which was—rightly or wrongly—to maintain a fixed parity for sterling. It was an exciting period, certainly in the run-up to the devaluation of 1967! The other strand

was the development of estimates of the flow of funds and the improvement of financial statistics in general. Here I was involved, in the beginning, as secretary of the precursor of the present Sub-committee on Financial Statistics, which in the autumn 1959, following the report of the Radcliffe Committee on the Working of the Monetary System, hammered out the basis of the present framework, in a series of ten or so weekly meetings. Much later, I had something to do with the early stages of the further development of the flow of funds system so as to link up with 'balance sheet' estimates for the major sectors.

There have also been exciting times in the Revenue since 1977, including a series of Green Papers on various aspects of the direct taxation system; in one year a change to the income tax allowances in the middle of the year—something that was virtually unprecedented; in another, almost two Budgets and certainly two Finance Acts. Generally, there has been little sign of any interruption to what appears to have become a well established tendency, for each year's Finance Act to be longer and more complex than that of the previous year.

I have no doubt that the range, comprehensiveness and reliability of the economic statistics framework is now much greater than it was some thirty years ago. And social statistics have been transformed: I regret having had no connection with this. I do wonder, however, whether something has been lost since those early days. Perhaps we have now become too cautious, too reluctant to judge what is really going on, for instance when our survey results are out of date or when we are confronted with a large residual in the estimates. To take two examples. When I arrived in 1954, I (following others) produced annual estimates for the Blue Book of the income distribution of the whole adult population *in the preceding year*. Nowadays such estimates are much more soundly based. But they are produced once every three years and are then at least three years old. In the 1950's we did not have an annual survey of incomes—we just projected from earlier quinquennial surveys and fitted this projection in with partial information which was available annually. We still do much, but not all, of this work for internal purposes and, indeed, we go further in our forecasts. Perhaps we should be more willing to publish up-to-date estimates, based on projections, of the more detailed sectoral or distributional figures; it is work which can usually be done much better inside the GSS than outside. Another example—not so telling perhaps—comes to mind from the field of the balance

of payments. In the days before the discovery of under-recording of exports, the CSO regularly assessed the residual error or balancing item in the balance of payments estimates, and attributed one element, roughly quantified by a very simple process, as a 'recurrent positive element' representing, it was suggested, the balance of unrecorded current account transactions. The judgement was that these were *current* transactions (resource flows or current transfers) rather than capital. In the event, both the attribution, and the quantification, quite neatly matched the export under-recording that was subsequently unearthed. Of course, we might well have been wrong; but the risk was in my view worth taking. The recent article on the effect of revisions in the national accounts is a major step in the right direction.

On a more personal note, I regret that the exchange of ideas between economic statisticians and the accountancy profession has not gone as far, and has not been as productive, as was hoped when the debate on inflation accounting was in train during the 1970's. It is an open secret that the CSO influenced the Sandilands Committee a good deal towards the recommendations it made about methods of allowing for the effects of changing costs and prices on the provisions for capital consumption which a business needs to make, if it is to maintain its physical assets. It was largely left to others, however, to address the problem of allowing for the effect that changes in the general price level have on the *financing patterns* of a business. With the advantage of hindsight, the approaches suggested at the time (which looked to the maintenance of a business's 'operating capability', with the effect of tending to stabilise the antecedent pattern of financing by debt and equity) were too complex. I have become a convert to CCA/CPP: for the benefit of those who know—or think that they know—what that means!

Mrs R J Butler, Chief Statistician, Ministry of Defence was transferred to HM Treasury in 16 September 1985.

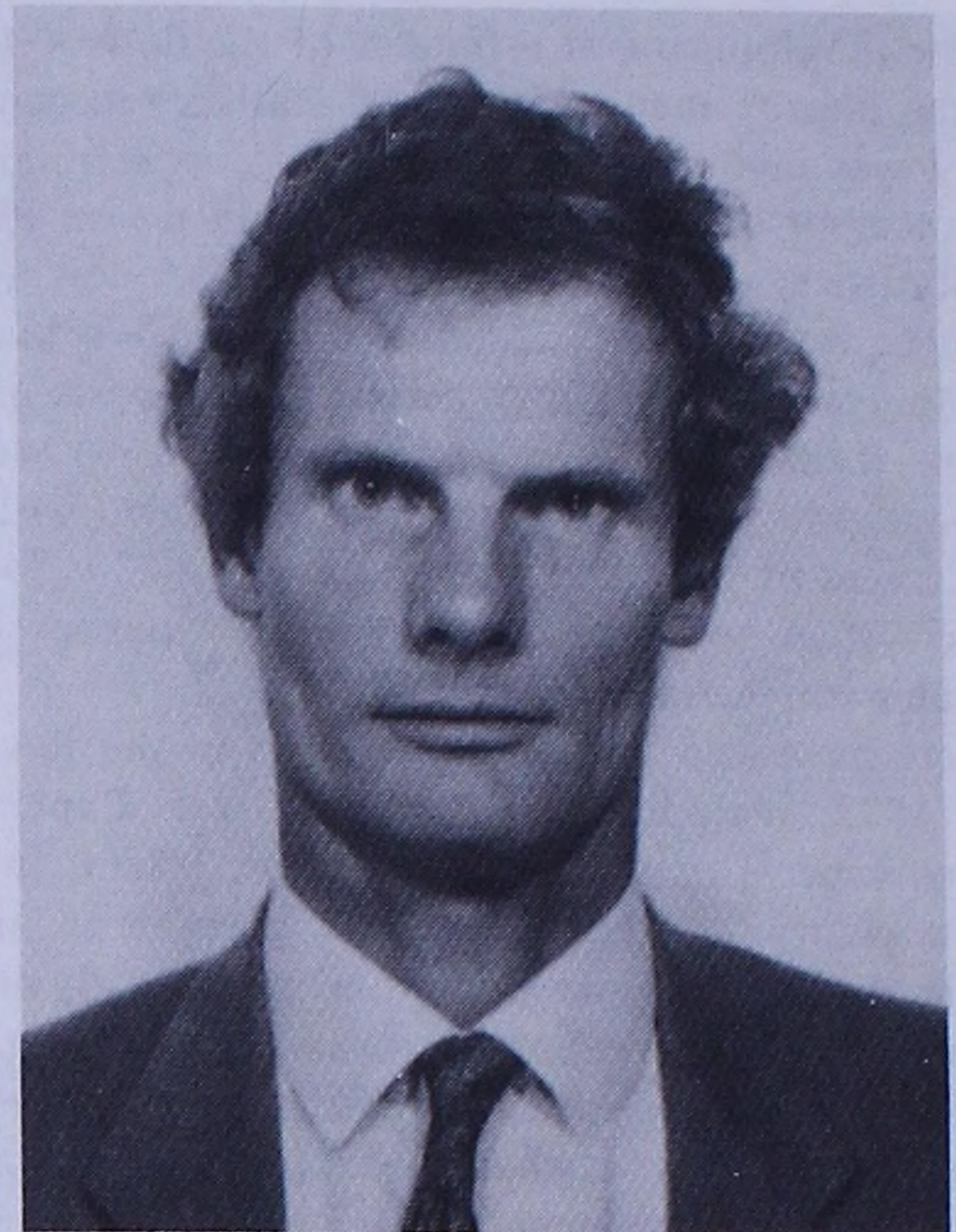
Mr D Wallage, Chief Statistician, Department of Health and Social Security, transferred to Ministry of Defence on 1 October 1985.

Mr J A Astin, Statistician, Central Statistical Office, was promoted to Chief Statistician and transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry on 1 November 1985.

Mr R J Eason, Chief Statistician, returned to Inland Revenue after a period of loan to the Civil Service College on 16 September 1985.



Mr P J Stibbard, HM Treasury, was promoted to Under Secretary (Grade 3) from 1 September 1985 and transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry, where he succeeded *Jack Hibbert* as head of S2 Division. Peter Stibbard began his career in private industry, working for seven years in marketing research and statistics, followed by two years' involvement in economic and social surveys in the then newly-formed Greater London Council. He joined the Civil Service in 1968, and spent the first fourteen years in the Central Statistical Office, initially working on survey control and business statistics, followed by a short spell in the national accounts branch. From 1973, after promotion to Chief Statistician, he was head of the financial statistics branch, developing the presentation and content of *Financial Statistics* and its annual *Explanatory Handbook*. Since 1982 he has worked in the General Expenditure Policy Division of the Treasury on public borrowing and expenditure statistics.



Mr J R Calder was promoted to Under Secretary (Grade 3) on 26 September 1985 and succeeded *John Walton* as Director of Statistics, Inland Revenue.

After leaving University where he read mathematics, Julian Calder worked in a range of management science jobs in production and marketing. He joined the Central Statistical Office in 1973 where he did work connected with the Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury. In 1975, he joined the National Accounts branch to work on the Consumers' Expenditure estimates. He was promoted to Chief Statistician in 1978 with responsibility for GSS policy and the Survey Control Unit; and transferred to Inland Revenue in July 1981 where, for the last four years, he has been in charge of the Budgetary Support and Forecasting Group.

REDUCED PRICES FOR CSO PERIODICALS IN 1986

From January 1985 the prices of periodicals will be:

| | 1986 | (1985) | (1984) |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Economic Trends</i> —single copy | £ 9.50 | (£ 9.95) | (£ 11.25) |
| Annual Subscription including Annual Supplement and postage | £115.00 | (£125.00) | (£149.25) |
| <i>Financial Statistics</i> —single copy | £ 7.50 | (£ 7.95) | (£ 8.25) |
| Annual subscription including Annual Supplement and postage | £ 90.00 | (£100.00) | (£107.25) |
| <i>Monthly Digest of Statistics</i> —single copy | £ 5.75 | (£ 5.95) | (£ 6.30) |
| Annual subscription including Annual Supplement and postage | £ 65.00 | (£ 70.00) | (£ 78.35) |
| <i>Statistical News</i> —single copy | £ 3.75 | (£ 3.95) | (£ 4.20) |
| Annual subscription including postage | £ 14.00 | (£ 15.00) | (£ 16.80) |

Alphabetical Index

The index to *Statistical News* covers the last nine issues. Page numbers are prefixed by the issue number, e.g. 64.18 signifies number 64, page 18.

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 accounts. Articles and notes dealing particularly with Scottish statistics are indexed under 'Scotland' as well as the topic, e.g. 'Scotland, population postcodes' 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, 64.24, 69.36
- accountancy profession, role of, 63.39
- adoptions, 64.21
- adults heights and weights, 68.37
- aerospace
 - and electronics cost indices, 64.28, 69.43
- agency nursing staffs, Scotland, 68.38
- agricultural
 - census and surveys
 - and horticultural census, 67.37, 69.42, 71.43
 - canned and bottled fruit and vegetables, 66.51, 68.41, 69.42, 70.33
 - cereals on farms, 68.40, 69.42, 70.33
 - crop production, annual estimates harvest, 1982, 63.29, 1983, 67.38, 1984, 68.40, 71.43
 - December census, 1983, 67.38, 1984, 69.42, 70.33
 - December, glasshouse census, 67.38
 - irrigation survey, 63.28
 - June agricultural census, 1983, 63.29, 67.37, 1984, 69.42
 - machinery census, 67.38, 70.33
 - orchard fruit survey, 63.28
 - pig inquiry, sample, April 1984, 67.38, August 1984, 68.40, April 1985, 71.43
 - Scotland, 63.29, 64.28, 67.38
 - Scottish agricultural censuses, June, 63.29, 65.35, 67.38, 69.42
 - December, 65.35
 - stocks, wheat, barley, oats, 68.40, 69.42, 70.33, 71.43
 - straw survey, 67.37, 69.42
 - survey, December 1984, 69.42, 70.33
 - vegetable and flower census, 67.37, 70.33
 - wine, English, 70.33
 - Departmental Net Income Calculation*, 67.37, 69.41
 - economic report, Scottish, 64.28
 - price indices, 64.27
 - wages and employment, 63.28
 - workers, hours and earnings, 66.50, 70.33
 - Agricultural Statistics for the United Kingdom*, 63.29, 67.38
 - agriculture, economic accounts, UK, 67.37
 - Agriculture in Scotland*, 63.29, 67.38, 71.44
 - agriculture, Northern Ireland, capital consumption, 66.51
 - all stocks index, 66.51
 - amputation statistics, 67.34
 - animals, living, experiments on, 63.22
 - Annual Abstract of Greater London Statistics*, 71.53
 - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1984*, 64.37, 1985, 68.46
 - Annual Abstract of Statistics 1983, Northern Ireland*, 64.39, 1984 69.47
 - Annual Review of Agriculture 1984*, 65.34, 1985, 69.41
 - Annual Review of Government Funded R&D 1983*, 64.36, 1984, 68.44
 - armed forces pay, 63.28, 66.50, 67.37, 70.31, 71.43
 - arts, funding in Europe, 68.38
 - assisted areas, business mix, 64.29, 65.36
 - automatic collection, road traffic data, 63.9(A)
 - babies, newborn, 63.24
 - balance of payments
 - developments, 71.51
 - gold, treatment of, 65.40
 - overseas earnings, 66.58, 70.41
 - United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1983*, 63.37, 1984, 66.57, 1985, 70.40
 - Bank of England as registrar, 71.51
 - Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*, 63.39, 64.39, 65.41, 66.59, 67.45, 68.47, 69.47, 70.44, 71.51
 - bank lending, 64.39, 65.42
 - banking markets, international, 65.42, 69.47
 - banking statistics, 63.39, 64.39, 71.51
 - banking, competition, innovation and regulation, 63.39
 - bill of entry system review, 64.34, 69.53
 - birth statistics, 65.27, 66.41, 69.36

- Blue Book, 63.33, 64.33, 66.56, 67.42, 70.40
 breath test statistics, 67.33
 broad money and external flows, 64.39
 Britain's workforce, 67.31
British Aid Statistics, 64.35
 British businesses, by turnover size, 65.46, 68.41
 manufacturing units by size, 65.36, 67.39
 British citizenship, 67.33
British Industrial Performance, 71.19(A)
British Overseas Aid 1982, 64.35
British Telecom Statistics, 64.40
 budget report and financial statement, 65.39, 69.45
 Business Expansion Scheme, 68.43
 business finance, 67.45
 Business Monitor series, 63.30, 64.29, 65.35, 66.51,
 67.38, 70.34
 Business Statistics Office, 68.4(A)
 businesses,
 assisted areas, 64.29, 65.36
 lifespan analysis of, 63.36
 manufacturing, classified list, 66.52, 67.39
 new register, 70.13(A)
 regional analysis, 68.41, 69.42
 starts and stops, 63.36, 64.29, 64.29, 65.36, 66.53,
 68.41, 69.42, 70.35, 71.44
- cancer statistics, 63.24, 64.23, 66.45
 cash limits, 63.36, 67.43, 71.48
 catering inquiry, 1982, 63.30, 67.41, 71.44
 Census of Employment, 64.25, 66.47
 Census of Population 1981, 63.17, 64.19, 65.26,
 66.9(A), 66.40, 68.34, 69.35, 70.27
 automatic editing, 68.13(A)
 between-area differences, 71.33
 children, Britain's, 69.35
 economic activity, 63.17, 65.26, 66.40, 67.31
 elderly population, 68.34
 evaluation of, 63.17, 70.27
 housing and households, 63.17
 local authority areas, 63.17, 64.19, 68.35, 71.37
 longitudinal study, 67.31
 migration, 63.17, 64.19, 65.27, 69.36
 Northern Ireland, 64.19, 67.32, 70.27
 place names, 66.40
 post-enumeration survey, 69.35
 Runcorn, 66.42
 Scotland, 63.18, 64.19, 65.26
 shaping the next census, 69.35
 travel to work, 1971-1981, 69.35
 urban areas, 66.40
 Wales, 63.17
 wallcharts, 65.26, 66.40, 68.34
 wards and civil parishes, 63.17, 64.19
 Census of Population, infants under one, 1861-1981,
 68.35
- Census of Population and associated social statistics,
 68.16(A)
 Census of Production
 industry monitors, 1981, 63.30, 64.29, 1982, 65.35,
 66.51, 67.38, 1983, 70.34
 Northern Ireland, 1980, 65.36, 1981, 68.41
 overseas owned firms, Scotland, 67.41
 review of annual survey, 65.45
 Summary volumes, 1982, 70.35
 Census of Woodlands and Trees, 64.28
 censuses, road traffic, 63.9(A)
 central postcode directory, 64.20
 Central Statistical Office, 65.1(A)
 new Director, 69.4
 publications, reduced prices, 68.46, 71.56
 Centre for Statistical Education, 65.31
 changing from a manual to a computer system,
 69.19(A)
Charity Statistics, 1982/83, 63.23
 Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Account-
 ancy, statistical information service, new develop-
 ment, 63.1(A)
 childbirth, 63.24
 children, Britain's, 69.35
 children, dental health, 69.39
 children, in care/supervision, Scotland, 63.21
 pre-school provision, Scotland, 68.38
 Chinese delegation visit, 64.14
 visit by GSS Director, 68.25
 cinemas, 63.30, 67.41, 71.45
 citizenship, United Kingdom, 63.22
Civil Judicial Statistics, Scotland 1981, 63.22, 1982,
 66.44
 Civil Service, ethnic monitoring, 68.28(A)
Civil Service Statistics, 1983, 63.42, 1984, 66.59, 1985,
 70.43
 Classification
 and see Standard Industrial Revised (1980)
 areas, socio-economic, 69.36, 71.37
 consumers' expenditure, 63.33
 diseases, international, 63.19
 heavy goods vehicles, 66.55
 local authorities, 66.41, 71.37
 manufacturing, businesses, list, 66.52, 67.39
 overseas trade, 65.41, 69.47, 70.41
 sector booklet, 64.33, 69.46
 code of practice, GSS, 66.32
 DTI, 69.53
Commercial and industrial floorspace statistics, 66.53,
 70.35
 commodity flow accounts, 63.34, 70.37, 71.47
 Commonwealth Statisticians, tenth conference,
 71.9(A)
 communal establishments, population in, 63.18
 community service and reconvictions, 63.22

- companies, annual report on, 63.36, 71.47
- company
- boards, composition, 70.44
 - finance, and profitability, 66.56, 67.45, 70.38, 70.44, 71.51
 - investment intentions, 63.37, 68.43, 70.39
 - liquidity survey, 70.39
 - performance, 71.51
 - profitability, international comparisons, 63.38, 67.44
 - rates of return, 67.43
 - sector finances, 66.57
- computer assisted retrieval, microfilmed documents, 63.6(A)
- computer services, industry turnover, 70.36
- computer system for aid statistics, 69.19(A)
- computerised purchase of naval spares, 65.18(A)
- conception statistics, 69.36
- condensation, housing, Scotland, 67.33
- conferences and meetings
- Commonwealth Statisticians, tenth, 69.51, 71.9(A)
 - European Statisticians, 64.41, 66.63, 70.48
 - full employment, 67.46
 - job generation, 68.39
 - Kendall Memorial Lecture, 66.63
 - National Statistical Institutes, Directors-General, 66.62, 70.48
 - population conference, 67.31, 67.49
 - Royal Statistical Society, 150th Anniversary, 64.41, 66.16(A)
 - other meetings, 69.51
 - Royal Statistical Society Study Group on the Government Statistical Service, meetings, 63.41, 64.41, 67.48, 71.53
 - SSRC data archive – CSO macro-economic time series workshop, 63.43
 - Statistical data files, 70.49
 - Statistical modelling, 66.63
 - Statistics in Health, Institute of Statisticians International Conference, 63.41
 - Statistics Users' Conference, Transport, 64.10(A), 65.37, Census of Population, 68.16(A), 1985 Financial Statistics, 70.48
 - Survey Methods Centre, 69.52
 - Time Series Meeting, 65.44
 - United Nations Statistical Commission, 69.50
- construction industry, Acop 1981, 64.29, NI 1980, 65.36
- training board statutory return, 66.64
- construction output data, Northern Ireland, 65.15(A)
- consumer durables, stock of, 64.29, 67.50
- consumers' expenditure, new classification, 63.33
- Control of Immigration Statistics, 1983, 66.44, 1984, 70.29*
- costs, labour, 71.42
- counties with Special Development Areas, relative earnings, 63.28
- criminal careers, young males, 71.37
- criminal convictions, drug addicts, 71.38
- Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 1982, 63.21*
- Scotland, 1980-82, 68.37*
- Customs and Excise
- bill of entry review, 64.34, 69.53
 - export values verification, review of survey, 68.50
 - review of statistical office, 69.53
- cyclical indicators of UK economy, 63.35
- calculation and interpretation, 63.30
- cycling, 66.56
- data advisory panel, education, 68.38
- Data Archive Bulletin, 63.43, 65.42, 67.47, 69.49, 70.45*
- data-bank, CSO service, 63.35
- database
- international, industrial, 71.48
 - services, Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, 63.1(A)
 - systems for statistical applications, 65.41
- data analysis and collection, social science, 68.52
- data management, DOE, 66.29(A)
- Data Protection Bill, 64.4(A), 67.24(A), 70.51
- deaths
- by cause, 63.18, 66.41
 - infant, 64.24
 - suicides, 65.27
 - weekly monitoring, 64.20
- defence, progress in medical statistics, 63.6(A)
- Defence Estimates, statement on, 63.31, 1985, 70.36
- demographic, projections, 65.6(A)
- developments, Council of Europe, 71.33
- dentists' remuneration, 66.50, 70.31
- development
- and research, 63.38, 64.36, 66.58, 68.44, 70.42
 - employment, 66.60
- Digest of Education Statistics, England, 63.25*
- Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics No. 6, 64.36, No. 7, 68.43*
- Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics, 63.31, 66.54, 71.45*
- disabled people, public sector, 65.34, 69.40
- disaggregated information system, 66.19(A)
- diseases, communicable, 63.24
- infections, during pregnancy, 69.39, 71.40
 - international classification, 63.19
 - sexually transmitted, 70.30
- distributive and service trades, results of four-year inquiry, 63.30
- results of 1983 inquiries, 71.44
- distributive trades, new trends series, 63.43
- divorce, marriage and, 64.21

- doctors' remuneration, 66.50, 70.31
- DOE, data management, 66.29(A)
- domestic proceedings, in court, 65.29, 70.17(A)
- drinking, regional, 71.40
- drug addicts, convictions, 71.38
- drug-related illness, 71.39
- dwellings, unoccupied, Scotland, 63.42

- earnings – also see pay and salaries
 - and hours, agricultural workers, 66.50, 70.33
 - manual workers, 65.34, 69.41, 70.33
 - basic wage rates, indices, 65.34
 - New Earnings Survey, 1983*, 63.27, 1984, 66.65, 69.41, 1985, 71.42
 - overseas, 66.58, 70.41
 - public services pay in the 1980s, 70.44
 - real wage-employment, UK models, 70.45
 - relative, in counties with Special Development Areas, 63.28
 - UK shipping, 66.54
- economic activity, reports, 63.17, 65.26, 66.40, 67.31
- economic policy, 1979–82, 66.61
- economic recovery, patterns, 69.46
- economic recovery 1930s, 68.49
- Economic Trends Annual Supplement 1984*, 64.38, 1985, 68.46
- education
 - Centre for Statistical Education, 65.31
 - composite classes, primary schools, Scotland, 64.25
 - data advisory panel, 68.38
 - engineering related, 64.25
 - first degree graduates, Scotland, 65.31
 - further education students, 66.47
 - non-advanced, 69.39, Scotland, 71.41
 - graduate diploma in statistics, 66.63
 - higher education in Great Britain, 65.31, 67.35
 - international comparisons, 66.46
 - projections, Scotland, 64.25
 - overseas students, 66.46
 - participation, 16-19 age-group, 63.25
 - pre-school children, provision, Scotland, 68.38
 - schools, pupils and teachers, Scotland, 63.25, 70.31
 - special, 65.31
 - placing requests, Scotland, 70.31
 - SED statistical bulletins, 64.25, 65.31, 66.47, 68.38, 69.39, 70.31, 71.41
 - statistics, Digest of, England, 63.25
 - statistics, United Kingdom, 1983, 64.24, Scottish basic, 66.47
 - university students, 70.31
 - vocational training, 69.41, Scotland, 71.41
- EEC, see European Community
- elderly, residential accommodation, 65.29
 - 1981 Census, 68.34
- election expenses, 1983, 64.23
 - results, 67.46
- electoral statistics, 1983/84, 66.42, 1984, 69.37
- electrical engineering, 67.40
- electricity supply industry, performance, 67.40
- electricity supply statistics, 68.42
- electronics industry, manpower, Scotland, 64.40
 - and aerospace, cost indices, 64.28, 69.43
- employed labour force, 66.47
- employees in employment, 69.39
- employment
 - adjustments for under-estimation, 63.26
 - and real wage, UK models, 70.45
 - and real wages, inter-war period, 68.49
 - and wages, agricultural workers, 63.28
 - Appeal Tribunal, 68.39
 - census, 63.26, 64.25, 66.47
 - disabled persons, 65.34, 69.40
 - earnings and hours, agricultural workers, 66.50, 70.33, manual workers, 65.34, 69.41, 70.33
 - estimates, 69.39
 - ethnic minorities, 63.42, 66.49, 68.28(A)
 - full, conference papers, 67.46
 - graduates, 70.31, 71.42
 - homeworking, 64.26, 66.49
 - hours and holiday entitlements, 70.33
 - job generation conference, 68.39
 - labour costs, 71.42
 - labour force outlook, 65.32, 71.42
 - labour force survey, 63.26, 66.47, 67.36, 68.39, 70.31, 71.42
 - manufacturing change, Scottish regions, 64.40
 - manufacturing, output expectations, 66.61
 - manufacturing units, size, 65.36, 67.39
 - North Sea, 69.41
 - outworkers, 64.26, 66.49
 - part-time women, 67.36
 - public and private sectors, 64.26, 69.40
 - recent trends, Scotland, 69.40
 - research and development, 66.60
 - self-employed, 63.26, 64.26, 68.40, 69.40
 - small firms, 67.40
 - statistics reclassified to SIC(R) 1980, 64.25
 - women in employment, 65.33, 66.48, 67.36
 - in engineering, 65.34
 - working population, 63.26
 - young people first employment of, 66.49, 68.39, 71.42
- energy demand, short-term forecasting, 70.37
- Energy Statistics, Digest of United Kingdom*, 63.31, 66.54, 71.45
- engineering industry
 - manpower and training, 68.39
 - statistics, 65.36

- training board publications, 64.26, 65.34, 65.43, 68.39, 68.41, 70.46
- engineering, mechanical, 66.53, 70.43, electrical, 67.40
- environmental pollution, 64.36, 68.43
- epidemiology
occupational reproductive, 71.40
- ESRC Data Archive Bulletin, 67.47, 69.49, 70.45
- estimates, population, 65.27, 65.28, 66.41, 66.42, 70.27
supply estimates, summary and guide, 1985-86, 69.45
- ethnic
intermarriage in Great Britain, 70.27
minorities, statistics on, 63.42, 66.49
monitoring in the Civil Service, 68.28(A)
- Europe, funding the arts, 68.38
demographic trends, 71.36
- European Community
labour force survey, 63.26, 66.47
tariff protection, 67.46
- European Statisticians Conference, 64.41, 66.63, 70.48
- Eurostat
appointments and changes, 66.63
index, 63.40
life with, 67.14(A)
- exchange rates, variability, 67.46
- expenditure
arts, the, 68.38
autumn statement, 64.33, 68.43
definitions and trends, 64.34, 70.51
government expenditure, 66.61
government's plans,
1984-85 to 1986-87, 65.39
1985-86 to 1987-88, 69.45
public, measuring, 70.51
to 1990s, 65.39
- experiments on living animals, 63.22
- export values verification, review of survey, 68.50
- exports sales ratios, 64.35
- external flows and broad money, 64.39
- family, the
and fertility, 65.27
budgets, international comparison, 71.37
conference on, at Bath University, 63.20
household units, 65.27
size and age at childbirth, 63.18
- Family Expenditure Survey Report, 1982, 63.19, 64.22, 1983, 68.36, 1984, 69.37
- family statistics, 64.21
- farm income, England, 64.27
- farm management survey, 63.29, 66.51
- farms, liabilities and assets survey, 63.29, 66.51
- fertility
and family background, 65.27
trends, 1970-83, 71.33
world survey, 64.41, 65.44, 67.45, 67.48, 68.49, 69.49
- film and television, overseas transactions, 63.38, 67.44, 71.48
- film exhibitors inquiry, 63.30, 67.41, 71.45
- films, registration, 70.36
- finance leasing, 63.39, 67.45
- financial innovation, nature and implications of, 63.39
- financial institutions, international, 68.48
- Financial Statement and Budget Report*, 65.39, 69.45
- financial statistics, local government, 63.37, 64.34, 67.43, 68.43
- Financial Statistics*, 64.38, 68.47
Explanatory handbook, 1984, 64.38, 1985, 68.47
- fire cover standards, 70.30
- fireworks injuries, Scotland, 1984, 68.38
- fiscal policy, 63.39, 67.46, 71.52
- floorspace statistics, 66.53, 70.35
- food, self-sufficiency, 64.27
- food supplies, total, 64.27
- food survey, national, 1981, 63.28, 1982, 66.65, 1983, 70.33, 71.43
- foreign exchange markets, 63.39
- foundries, non-ferrous, 66.53, iron, 71.44
- freight, waterborne, 66.55, 69.44
- FT-actuarial indices, 64.34
- FTSE 100 Share Index, 65.40
- gas and oil resources, 66.54, 70.36
- General Household Survey, 66.43, 70.09(A), 71.12(A)
- gdp
effects of rebasing, 64.32
gold in balance of payments, 65.40
goods vehicle survey, review, 65.45
output measure, series and weights, 63.29, 64.28, 66.53
revisions, 70.37
- Geographic information, Committee of Enquiry, 70.42
- gilt-edged market, future structure, 68.48, 70.44
- graduates, employment, 70.31, 71.42
- government expenditure
autumn statement, 64.33, 68.43
borrowing and economic policy, 71.52
growth, 66.61
plans, 65.39, 69.45
research and development funding, 64.36
supply estimates 1985-86, summary and guide, 69.45
- Government Statistical Service
appointments and changes, 63.41, 64.41, 65.45, 66.63, 67.49, 68.51, 69.54, 70.49, 71.54
Business Statistics Office, 68.4(A)
Central Statistical Office, 65.1(A)
Chinese delegation visit, 64.14
code of practice, 66.32, DTI, 69.53
Department of Health and Social Security, 67.4(A)
Departments of Industry and Trade, 69.53
Director's Chinese visit, 68.25

- Home Office 70.4(A)
- integrity, 68.19(A)
- Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, 66.1(A)
- Overseas Development Administration, 71.4(A)
- retrospect by S. F. James, 68.26(A)
- review of regular surveys, 63.41, 64.42, 65.45, 66.63, 67.49, 68.50, 69.52, 70.50, 71.53
- Scottish Office, 69.5(A)
- State figures, 69.11(A)
- statistics in the 1980s, 68.9(A)
- Guide to Official Statistics*, 71.50
- Health and Safety Commission Report 1983-84*, 67.34
- health and safety, manufacturing and service industries, 67.34
- Health and Safety Statistics 1981-82*, 70.30
- Health and Social Security, Department of, 67.4(A)
 - tax/benefit model tables, 70.28
- health authorities, socio-economic classification, 71.37
- health visitors, pay, 66.50, 70.32
- heavy goods vehicles, 66.55, 68.21(A)
- home and day care, Scotland, 63.21
- homeworking, 64.26, 66.49
- Home Office, 70.4(A)
- horticultural statistics, basic, 66.51, 69.42
- hospital activity statistics, 66.44, 70.30
- hospital in-patients, England and Wales, 63.23, 64.23, 65.30, 66.44, 71.00, Scotland, 65.30, 66.44, 71.39
- hospitals, mental, 66.44, 67.34
- hours and earnings, agricultural workers, 66.50, 70.33, manual workers, 65.34, 69.41, 70.33
- house condition survey, English, 64.22
- house renovation grants in Wales, 71.26(A)
- household estimates, 63.17
 - survey, Welsh 1986, 71.39
- Household Food Consumption and Expenditure 1983*, 70.33
- household formation, 65.27
- household income, effects of taxes and benefits, 64.22, 68.37
- household projections, 69.37
- household survey, continuous, Northern Ireland, 67.50
- household units, minimal, 65.27
- households, moving, 64.22
 - saving, 70.45
- houses, council, applications to buy, Scotland, 69.38, 71.38
- Housing and Construction Statistics 1972-1982*, 63.30, 1973-1983, 67.40, 1974-1984, 71.44
- housing finance market, 69.48
- Housing Statistics, Scottish*, 68.37, 71.38
 - Northern Ireland*, 67.34, 71.39
- housing trends, Scotland, 64.22, 67.33, 71.38
- immigrant mortality, 63.18, 67.32
- immigration control, statistics, 66.44, 70.29
- import penetration, 64.35
- income
 - distribution 1981/82, 66.56
 - farm, England, 64.27
 - Survey of Personal, 1982-83, 71.47
- index-linked bonds, 65.38
- industrial injuries, 63.23
- industrial production index
 - derivation of output estimates, 63.29
 - rebasings and reclassification, Scotland, 65.35, 66.60
 - series and weights, 63.29, 64.28
- industrial research and development, 64.36, 66.58
- industrial stoppages, 64.26, 70.43, 71.42
- industrial tribunals, 68.39
- industry and banks, statistics, 63.29, 64.28
- infant and perinatal statistics, 64.24, 69.39
- infants under one, Census, 1861-1981, 68.35
- inflation effects on, income, saving and wealth, 64.37
 - adjusted saving and sectoral balances, 66.59
- injuries, industrial, 63.23
- Inland Revenue Statistics 1983*, 63.36, 1984, 67.43
- input-output tables
 - disaggregated information system, 66.19(A)
 - Scottish tables, 1979, 66.52, 66.60, 68.48
- insurance business, 65.39, 71.47
- insurance companies, financial assets, 63.37, 67.44
- interest rates, short-term, 64.39
- international
 - Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 69.47
 - bank lending, 64.39
 - banking markets, 65.42, 69.47
 - classification of diseases, 63.19
 - comparison of stoppages, 65.41, 70.43
 - comparisons of profitability, 63.38, 67.44
 - comparisons, taxes and social security contributions, 64.36, 69.47
 - earnings UK shipping, 66.54, 71.45
 - education, higher, comparisons, 66.46
 - external flows and broad money, 64.39
 - family Budgets, 71.37
 - financial institutions, role and future, 68.48
 - floating-rate instruments, 67.45
 - industrial data for research, 71.48
 - inflation effects on income, saving and wealth, 64.37
 - migration, 64.21, 66.42, 71.33
 - Monetary Fund, 64.39
 - population conference, 67.31, 67.49
 - publications, 63.40, 64.40, 65.43, 66.61, 67.47, 68.49, 69.49, 70.47, 71.49
 - road haulage survey, 65.45, 66.55, 68.42, 71.46
 - statistical institute, short book reviews, 63.38
 - travellers, 67.44
- investment
 - intentions survey, 63.37, 68.43, 70.39
 - management in the UK, 70.44

- overseas, 65.41, 66.57, 70.40, 71.48
- rate of return on, 70.40
- iron foundries, 71.44
- irrigation survey, 63.28
- job generation conference, 68.39
- Judicial Statistics 1982*, 63.42, 1983, 67.32, 1984, 71.37
- labour
 - costs, 71.42
 - force outlook, 65.32, 71.42
 - force survey, 63.26, 66.47, 70.31
 - civilian estimates, 67.36, 68.39, 69.39
 - market data, sets, 67.36
 - market for new graduates, 70.31, 71.42
 - market trends, quarterly report on, 63.27, 69.40, 71.41
- land use change, 66.58
- laundry appliances industry, 68.41
- libraries, government department and others, 65.43, 71.16(A)
- life licensees, 69.38
- liquidity aggregates, 70.39
 - survey, company, 70.38
- local authority
 - areas, population estimates, 63.17
 - socio-economic classification, 69.36, 71.37
 - areas, unemployment statistics, 63.27
 - classification, 66.41
 - population centres, 1981 and 1971, 68.35
 - statistics, 64.19, 66.40
 - vital statistics, 63.19
- local government financial statistics, 63.37, 64.34, 67.43, 68.43
- Local Government Trends*, 65.43
 - Comparative Statistics*, 69.54
- Longitudinal study, OPCS, 67.31, 70.27
 - fertility and family background, 65.27
- macroeconomic policy, France and Britain, 68.48
- manpower
 - Civil Service Statistics*, 63.22, 66.59, 70.43
 - electronics, Scotland, 64.40
 - engineering industry, manpower and training, 68.39
 - forecasting for Royal Navy officers, 69.22(A)
 - mechanical lifting and handling equipment industry, 64.26
 - NHS statistics, Scotland, 67.34, 68.38
 - scientific instruments industry, 63.27
 - statisticians, supply and demand, 68.40
- manual workers, earnings and hours of, 65.34, 69.41, 70.33
 - earnings, skill levels, 65.33
- manufactured goods, imports, 71.52
- manufacturers' sales, index of commodities, 64.29
- manufacturing industry
 - business, classified list, 66.52, 67.39
 - employment change, Scottish regions, 64.40
 - health and safety, 67.34
 - import penetration and export sales ratios, 64.35
 - profitability, international comparisons, 63.38
 - sales, review of monthly inquiries, 68.51
 - trends in trade and output, 70.35
- manufacturing units, employment size, 65.36, 67.39
- marriage and divorce, 63.18, 64.21
 - internal migration, early years, 68.35
- mechanical engineering, 66.53
 - research and development, Scotland, 70.43
- mechanical lifting and handling equipment industry, manpower, 64.26
- medical statistics, progress in defence, 63.6(A)
- mental health enquiry, 65.30, 66.44, 69.39, 70.30
- mental hospitals, facilities and services, 66.44, 67.34
- micro-computer
 - manpower forecasting, 69.22(A)
 - purchase of naval spares, 65.18(A)
 - user-friendly analysis package, 67.20(A)
- microfilmed documents, computer assisted retrieval, 63.6(A)
- midwives, pay, 66.50, 70.32
- migrant flows, history, in the Rep. of Ireland, 69.36
- migration
 - international, 64.21, 66.42, 71.33
 - national, 63.17, 64.19, 65.26, 65.27, 66.41, 68.35
- mineral statistics, UK, 66.61, 70.43
- minerals, annual census, 64.29
- model, National Institute, 66.61, 67.46
 - manufacturing employment, 66.61
 - wage-employment, 70.45
- monetary policy, 68.43
- monetary statistics, 71.51
- money supply, 64.39, 65.40, 65.42
- Monthly Digest of Statistics*, 64.38, 66.61
 - Annual Supplement*, 1984, 64.38, 1985, 68.47
- mortality
 - by area, 63.18
 - by cause, 63.18, 66.41
 - cancer, 63.18
 - immigrant, 63.18, 67.32
 - occupational, 64.20
 - perinatal and infant, 64.24, 69.36
 - socio-demographic differentials 1971-1981, 70.27
- Mortality statistics 1982*, 65.27, 1983, 67.31
- motor trades inquiry, 63.30, 67.41
- museums, visiting, 67.33
- national accounts
 - commodity flow accounts, 70.37, 71.47
 - companies, real rates of return, 67.43, 67.44
 - GDP, quarterly revisions, 70.37

- index-linked bonds, 65.38
- personal sector saving ratio, 67.43
- rebasings and reclassification, 63.33, 64.32
- sector classification booklet, 64.33
- United Kingdom*, 66.56, 67.42
- sources and methods, 70.20
- National Coal Board Annual Report 1983/4, 67.48, 1984/5, 71.53
- national debt, distribution of, 64.39, 68.48
- national food survey
 - quarterly results, 71.43
 - Reports for, 1981, 63.28, 1982, 66.65, 1983, 70.33
- National Health Service, OPCS newsletter to, 63.24
- central register, population movements, 66.40
- National Income and Expenditure 1983*, 63.33, 64.33, see *UK National Accounts*
- National Institute Economic Review*, 63.39, 64.40, 65.42, 66.61, 67.46, 68.48, 69.48, 70.44, 71.52
- National report, Great Britain, Census of Population 1981*, 63.17
- National Saving Statistical Handbook 1983-4*, 65.46
- New Earnings Survey, 1983*, 63.27, 1984, 66.65, 69.41, 1985, 71.42
- non-official statistical sources, 67.47, 69.25(A)
- Northern Ireland
 - agricultural, capital consumption, 66.51
 - Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1983*, 64.39, 1984, 69.47
 - Census of Population, 1981, 64.19, 70.27
 - Belfast, 67.32
 - Census of Production, 65.36, 68.41
 - construction output data, revised, 65.15(A)
 - Housing Statistics*, 67.34, 71.39
 - Registrar General, Annual Report, 1981, 68.36
 - Social Security Statistics 1983*, 67.34, 1984, 69.48
- North Sea oil
 - financing of, 64.39, 68.48
 - offshore employment, 69.41
 - oil and gas resources, 66.54, 70.36
- numerical and statistical techniques, 68.45
- nursing staff, pay, 66.50, 70.32
 - agency, Scotland, 68.38
- occupational
 - mortality, 64.20
 - pension schemes, tax relief on, 63.37
 - reproductive epidemiology, 71.40
- OECD statistics, 71.21(A)
- Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, 66.1(A)
 - Handbook for interviews*, 64.23
 - Newsletter to the NHS*, 63.24
- official statistics, 64.1(A)
- oil and gas resources, 66.54, 70.36
- oil exporters' surpluses, 69.48
- other services, starts and stops, 70.35
- output
 - construction data, Northern Ireland, 65.15(A)
 - production industries index, 63.29, 64.28
 - Scottish service sector, 67.41
 - trends in manufacturing, 70.35
- overseas aid, 64.35
- Overseas Development Administration, 71.4(A)
- overseas earnings, 66.58, 70.41
- overseas investment, 65.41, 66.57, 69.46, 70.40, 71.48
- overseas students, 66.46
- overseas trade
 - by industry, 71.48
 - classification, 65.41, 69.47, 70.41
 - foreign currency invoiced, 70.41
 - UK statistics 1982, 64.34
- overseas transactions
 - films and television, 63.38, 67.44, 71.48
- overseas travel and tourism, 63.38, 67.44, 71.48
- parliamentary, election expenses and votes, 64.23
 - election results, 67.46
- pay – and see earnings and salaries
 - armed forces, 63.28, 66.50, 67.37, 70.31
 - doctors' and dentists' remuneration, 66.50, 70.31
 - nursing staff, midwives, health visitors, 66.50, 70.32
 - professions allied to medicine, 66.50, 70.32
 - public and private sector, 65.42
 - public services pay in the 1980s, 70.44
 - real wage-employment debate, UK models, 70.45
 - top salaries, 66.49, 71.43
- PAYE statistics, 67.36
- pension funds, financial assets, 63.37, 67.44
- pensioners, 63.17, 66.43
- pensions provision, 64.39, 66.43
- perinatal and infant mortality, 64.24, 69.36
- personal sector
 - liquidity aggregates, 70.39
 - saving ratio, 67.43
- pollution, environmental, 64.36
- population – and see Census of Population
 - GRO(S), 63.18, 64.21, 66.42, 67.32, 68.35, 69.37, 70.28, 71.36
 - adults heights and weights, 68.37
 - birth statistics, 65.27, 66.41
 - communal establishments, 63.18
 - definitions, 63.18
 - density, better measures of, 69.35
 - estimates, 65.27, 65.28, 66.41, 66.42, 69.37, 70.28, 71.33
 - international conference, 67.31, 67.49
 - local authority areas, 64.19, 66.40, 68.35
 - mortality – see separate item
 - movement, 66.40
 - pensioners, 66.43
 - prison, 66.43, 70.29

- projections, 63.19, 65.6(A), 65.28, 66.41, 66.42, 71.33
- regional migration, 68.35
- review of 1982, 64.19, 1983, 68.34
- small area statistics, 65.26, 66.40, 66.42, 68.35, 71.33
- socio-demographic change, 71.34
- sources used, 71.33
- Trends*, 63.18, 64.19, 65.27, 66.40, 67.31, 68.34, 69.35, 70.27, 71.36
- working, 63.26
- Port Statistics*, 63.33, 64.30, 67.41, 69.44, 71.46
- postcodes
 - central directory, 64.20
 - workplace/transport, Scotland, 65.26
- potato crisps and snack foods, 63.29, 64.27, 66.51, 68.41, 69.42
- pregnancy, 63.24
 - infectious diseases, 69.39, 71.40
- price index numbers for current cost accounting, 63.35
- price indices
 - agricultural, 64.27
 - relative prices, 63.43
 - retail, 66.54
- prison population, projections, 66.43, 70.28
- Prison Population in 1984*, 70.29
- Prison statistics, England and Wales, 1982*, 63.21
- prison service, staff attitudes, 69.38
- prison, young offenders, 65.29, 69.38
- Prisons in Scotland, 1982*, 63.22
- private and public sector employment, 64.26
 - pay, 65.42, 69.40
- production
 - census – see Census of Production
- productivity
 - British and German manufacturing plants, 69.48
- profitability, in companies, 67.45, 70.44, 71.51
 - international comparisons, 63.38, 67.44
- public and private sector employment, 64.26, 69.40
 - pay, 65.42
- public expenditure and taxation to 1990s, 65.39
- public expenditure
 - autumn statement, 64.33, 68.43
 - cash limits, 63.36, 67.43, 71.48
 - definitions and trends, 64.34, 70.51
 - measuring, 70.51
 - White Paper, 65.39, 69.45
- public library, use of statistical publications, 71.16(A)
- public sector
 - borrowing, requirement, 63.35, 63.43, 65.40, 68.48, 71.52
 - disabled employees, 65.34, 69.40
 - employment, 64.26, 69.40
 - financial targets, 71.52
 - government's policy, 71.52
 - housing sales, Scotland, 65.29, 69.38, 71.38
 - pay, 65.42, 70.44
 - rents, Scotland, 67.33, 71.38
- radioactive waste disposals, Scotland, 66.58, 69.46
- reconvictions
 - and recalls of life licensees, 69.38
 - of those given community service orders, 63.22
- redundancy statistics, 64.26, 70.31
- regional
 - accounts 1981, 64.34, 1982, 65.39, 1983, 67.50, 1984, 71.47
 - analysis, businesses starts and stops, 68.41, 69.42
 - drinking, 69.38, 71.40
 - labour force estimates, 1983, 68.39
 - migration, effect on populations, 68.35
 - policy changes, Scotland, 68.48
 - Trends 1984*, 64.21, 1985, 68.36
- register of businesses, 70.13(A)
- registrations, cancer patients, 63.24, 64.23
- research and development statistics, 63.38, 64.36, 66.58, 68.44, 70.42, 70.43
 - employment, 66.60
- Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, 66.54
- retail prices, indices 1914–1983, 66.54
 - weights, 69.37
- retail sales index, rebased, 64.30
- retailing inquiry, 1982, 64.29, 66.65, 69.43
- retirement, inquiry, 66.43
- review of surveys, 63.41, 64.42, 65.45, 66.63, 67.49, 68.50, 69.52, 70.50, 71.53
- Road Accidents: Great Britain*, 63.32, 67.42
 - for English regions, 63.32, 64.32, 69.44
 - Scotland, 64.32, 66.55
 - Wales, 63.32
- road conditions, 65.37
- road goods transport survey, 63.32, 66.55
- road haulage survey, international, 63.32, 65.45, 66.55, 71.46
- road length data, 69.43, Wales, 70.44
- road traffic data, automatic collection, 63.9(A)
- Royal Statistical Society, 150th Anniversary, 64.41, 66.16(A)
 - GSS study group, 63.41, 64.41, 67.48, 71.53
 - other meetings, 69.51
- salaries – and see earnings and pay
 - armed forces pay, 66.50, 70.31, 71.43
 - doctors' and dentists' remuneration, 66.50, 70.31
 - nursing staff, midwives, health visitors, 66.50, 70.32
 - professions allied to medicine, 66.50, 70.32
 - top, 66.49, 71.43
- saving and sectoral balances, 66.59
- saving ratio, personal sector, 67.43

- savings, committed and discretionary, by households, 70.45
- school children, secondary, smoking, 63.23, 71.40
 numbers leaving, 71.42
- schooling standards in England and Germany, 70.45
- schools, applied statistics, prizes, 66.34, 70.21
- Scotland
Advance Tables (NHS), 70.30
 agency nursing staff, 68.38
 agricultural censuses and surveys, see agricultural agriculture in, 63.29, 67.37, 71.44
 census, 1981, 63.18, 64.19, 65.26
 children, in care/supervision, 63.21
Civil Judicial Statistics 1981, 63.22, 1982, 66.44
 community service, 63.21
 composite classes, primary schools, 64.25
 condensation, housing, 67.33
 court proceedings, 65.29
 crime, recorded, 65.29
Criminal Statistics 1980-1982, 68.37
 destinations of young people leaving school, 65.31
 dwellings, unoccupied, 63.42
Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 1982, 64.28
 economic support in rural areas, 70.43
 educational basic statistics, 66.47
 elderly, accommodation, 65.29
 electronics manpower, 64.40
 employment in research and development, 66.60
 employment trends, 69.40
 fine defaulters, 65.29
 foodborne infections and intoxications, 1984, 70.30
 further education, enrolment, 66.47, 71.41
General Medical Services, 70.30
 Gaelic language in, 63.18, 65.26
 health statistics, 65.30, 66.45, 67.34, 68.38, 70.30, 71.41
 home and day care, 63.21
 hospital statistics, 71.41
 housing and households, 63.18
 housing sales, public sector, 65.29, 69.38, 71.38
 housing trends, 64.22, 67.33, 71.38
 index of industrial production, 65.35, 66.60
 input-output tables 1979, 66.52, 66.60, 68.48
 manufacturing employment, 64.40
 medical and dental staff, 71.41
 mental health in-patient statistics, 71.41
 NHS, national manpower statistics, 67.35, 68.38
 new towns, 63.18
 non-advanced further education, 71.41
 overseas owned firms, 67.41
 patterns of work, 70.43
 population and vital statistics – see under population
 postcodes, 64.20, 65.26
 pre-school children, provision, 68.38
 prisons, 63.22
 radioactive waste disposal, 66.58, 69.46
 regional policy changes, 68.48
 regions, 64.40
Registrar General's Annual Report, 1982, 64.21, 1983, 67.32, 1984, 71.36
 rents, 67.33, 71.38
 research and development in mechanical engineering, 70.43
 road accidents, 64.32, 66.55
 school leavers, 65.31, 66.47, 69.39, 71.41
 schools, placing requests, 70.31
 schools, pupils and teachers, 63.25, 70.31
 scientific instruments industry, 63.27
 seat belts, 64.32
 SED statistical bulletins, 64.25, 65.31, 66.47, 68.38, 69.39, 70.31, 71.41
 service sector output, 67.41
 special schools, 65.31
 student awards and bursaries, 69.39
 teachers, excess and deficit, 66.47, 71.41
 transport industry 1979, 68.42
 travel-to-work areas, 68.48
 university first degree graduates, 65.31
 university students, 70.31
Scottish Abstract of Statistics, 66.60, 71.51
Scottish Agricultural Economic Report, 64.28, 70.33
Scottish Economic Bulletin, 64.40, 66.60, 68.48, 70.43
Scottish Health Statistics, 65.30, 67.34
Scottish Housing Statistics, 64.22, 68.37, 71.38
 Scottish Office—Centenary, 69.5(A)
 Scottish social work statistics, 63.21, 65.29
 Scottish transport statistics, 65.37
 sea passenger movements, review of form, 71.46
 sector financing, 65.39, 66.57, 66.59, 70.44
 sector balance sheets, 65.39
 sector classification booklet, 64.33, 69.46
 securities market, future, 66.60
 self-employed, 63.26, 64.26, 69.40
 young workers, 68.40
 self-sufficiency in food, 64.27
 service, and distributive, trades, results of four-year inquiry, 63.30, 1983 inquiries, 71.44
 services sector
 importance, 65.37
 in the UK economy, 71.44
 'other', starts and stops, 70.35
 Scottish output, 67.41
 shipping, 64.31, 66.54, 71.45
 industry, purchases and sales of ships, 63.33, 67.42, 71.46
 Skelmersdale New Town, population and social survey 1983, 65.43, 1984, 69.49
 small area statistics, 65.26, 66.42, 67.36, 68.35, 71.33
 small firms
 definition, 67.40

- job generation, 67.40, 68.39
- starts and stops, 63.39, 64.29, 65.36, 66.53, 68.41, 69.42, 70.35, 71.44
- smoking, attitudes and behaviour, 63.23
 - among secondary school children, 63.23, 71.40
 - habit or choice, 67.31
- snack foods, 63.29, 64.27, 66.51, 68.41, 69.42
- social science, data analysis and collection, 68.52
- Social Security Statistics 1983*, 65.28, 1984, 68.36
 - Northern Ireland, 1983*, 67.34, 1984, 69.48
- Social Trends*, 63.19, 67.32, 71.36
 - amendments to, 64.23, 69.47
- socio-demographic change, 71.34
- softwear, 65.41
- Sources and Methods, National Accounts, 70.20
- SSRC Data Archive Bulletin*, 63.43, 65.42, 67.47
- Standard Industrial Classification Revised (1980),
 - average earnings index, 63.27
 - employment statistics, 64.25
 - import penetration and export sales ratios, 64.35
 - index of industrial production, 64.28
 - Scotland, 65.35, 66.60
 - national accounts, 63.33
 - regional accounts, 64.34
- State figures, 69.11(A)
- statistical and numerical techniques, 68.45
 - sources, non-official, 67.47
- statistical data files, bibliographical control, 70.49
- statistical education centre, 65.31
- Statistical Handbook 1983-4*, DNS, 65.46
- statistical information government guidelines, 66.32
- statistical information service, Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, 63.1(A)
- statistical methodology, 64.41
- statistical modelling conference, 66.63
- statistical publications in the public library, 71.16(A)
- statistical softwear, 65.41
- statisticians
 - academic, directory, 68.50
 - supply and demand, 68.40
- statistics
 - aid, computerisation of, 69.19(A)
 - EITB, 65.36, 70.46
 - government in the 1980s, 68.9(A)
 - guide, 71.50
 - non-official, 69.25(A)
 - OECD, 71.21(A)
 - official, 64.1(A)
 - Trade Association, 69.27(A)
- Statistics Users' Council, 68.17
- steel stocks and consumption inquiry, 66.64
- stocks
 - all stocks index, 66.57
 - of consumer durables, 64.29, 67.50
- stoppages, 65.41, 70.43, 71.42
- students, overseas, 66.46
- suicides, 65.27
- supplementary benefit statistics, 1983, 70.28
- survey data expectations, 71.52
- Survey of Personal Incomes 1982-83*, 71.47
- survey, Welsh inter-censal, 71.39
- surveys, reviews of, 63.41, 64.42, 65.45, 66.63, 67.49, 68.50, 69.52, 70.50, 71.53
- tax/benefit model tables, DHSS, 70.28
- tax reliefs on occupational pension schemes, 63.37
- taxation and expenditure to 1990s, 65.39
- taxes and benefits, effects on household income 1982, 64.22, 1983, 68.37
- taxes and social security changes, 64.40
- taxes and social security contributions, international comparisons, 64.36, 69.47
- teachers, excess and deficit, Scotland, 66.47, 71.41
- television and films, overseas transactions, 63.38, 67.44, 71.48
- time series, meetings, 65.44
- top salaries, 66.49, 71.43
- trade
 - association statistics, 69.27(A)
 - bill of entry system review, 64.34
 - foreign currency invoiced, 70.41
 - import penetration and export sales ratios, 64.35
 - overseas, 71.48, 71.51
 - classification, 65.41, 69.47, 70.41
 - tariff protection, 67.46
 - trends in manufacturing, 70.35
 - union membership, 69.54
 - UK statistics, 64.34
- training, scientific instruments industry, 63.27
 - vocational, 69.41
- transport
 - first statistics, 68.21(A)
 - heavy goods vehicles, classification, 66.55
 - ports, 63.33, 64.30, 67.41, 69.44, 71.46
 - road goods survey, 63.32, 66.55
 - road haulage survey, international, 63.32, 65.45, 66.55, 68.42, 71.46
 - roll on/roll off goods vehicle survey, 65.45, 66.55
 - Scottish industry 1979, 68.42
 - sea, Form PAS 15, 71.46
 - shipping, 63.33, 64.31, 66.54, 67.42, 71.46
 - statistics, Great Britain, 63.31, 68.42, 71.45
 - Scotland, 65.37
 - Wales, 70.43
 - traffic data, automatic collection, 63.9(A)
 - transport statistics, users conference, 64.10(A), 65.37
 - waterways, 66.55, 69.44
- travel, national survey, 1985/86, 67.41
- travel and tourism, overseas, 63.38, 67.44, 71.48

- travel-to-work areas, 67.36, Scotland, 68.48
 changing patterns 1971-81, 69.35
 trees and woodlands, census, 64.28
- unemployment, 63.26, 65.32, 66.48, 67.35
 adjustments, 71.42
 British, causes of, 69.48
 in local authority districts, 63.27
United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1983, 63.37,
 1984, 66.57, 1985, 70.40
- UK exports and imports invoiced in foreign currency:
 1979-83, 70.41
- UK imports of manufactured goods, 71.52
- UK external assets and liabilities, 66.60, 69.46, 71.51
- United Kingdom citizenship, 63.22
United Kingdom Education Statistics 1983 Edition,
 64.24
United Kingdom Mineral Statistics, 1983, 66.61, 1984,
 70.43
United Kingdom National Accounts 1984, 66.56, 67.42,
 1985, 70.37
Sources and Methods, 70.20
United Kingdom Statistical Sources, 70.45
- United Nations
 industrial data for research, 71.48
 Statistical Commission, 69.50
 statistical computing project, 68.45
- university
 first degree graduates, Scotland, 65.31
 Grants Committee, Annual Survey, 66.46
 research, 63.38
 students, 70.31
- urban
 areas, key statistics, 66.40
 Britain, 66.40
- user-friendly analysis package, micro-computer,
 67.20(A)
- vehicle excise duty evasion in GB, 69.43
- venture capital, 66.59
- wage rates, 65.34
- wages and employment, agricultural workers, 63.28
 inter-war period, 68.49
- Wales
 household survey 1986, 71.39
- house renovation grants, 1983/84 survey, 71.26(A)
- local government financial statistics, 63.37, 64.34,
 68.43
 population, 63.17
 road accidents, 63.32
 road length statistics, 1984, 70.44
Transport Statistics, 1985, 70.43
 Welsh language in, 63.17
- water statistics, 64.36, 68.43
Waterfacts, 70.42
- waterway traffic, 66.55, 69.44
- wholesaling, catering and motor trades, inquiries,
 63.30, 67.41, 71.44
- women in employment, 65.33, 66.48, 67.36
 in engineering, 65.34
- women's health care preferences, 68.52
- woodlands and trees census, 64.28
- working population, 63.26
- workplace statistics, 63.17
- world fertility survey, 64.41, 65.44, 67.45, 67.48, 68.49,
 69.49
- young offenders
 prison, 65.29, 69.38
 sentencing, 69.38
- young people
 first employment, 66.49, 68.39
 leaving school, 71.42
Young People in the Eighties, 63.20
- young workers, self-employed, 68.40

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Editor is willing to consider for publication letters of interest but cannot enter into correspondence on the matters raised.

Address: The Editor
 Statistical News
 Room 74A/3rd
 Central Statistical Office
 Great George Street
 London SW1P 3AQ

Articles in recent issues of *Statistical News*

No. 64 February 1984

Official statistics in troubled times: the changing environment for producers and users
The Data Protection Bill: what it will mean for statistical and other data users
Statistics Users' Conference on Transport Statistics

Sir John Boreham

Ashley Tebbutt
A. K. Pepper

No. 65 May 1984

The Central Statistical Office
Demographic projections
Revised Northern Ireland construction output data
An interactive microcomputer approach to the purchase of naval equipment spares

Sir John Boreham

Derek Renn
R Beckett and D Glass

John Parrett and Ray Hurley

No. 66 August 1984

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
1981 Census of Population in England and Wales
150th Anniversary of the Royal Statistical Society
The Disaggregated Information System
Data management: recent developments in statistics in the Department of the Environment

Frank Whitehead

A. R. Thatcher
Peter Armitage
Roger Beedell and Nicholas Coote

Roger Sellwood

No. 67 November 1984

The Department of Health and Social Security

Life with Eurostat – a personal view
User-friendly survey analysis package for micro-computers
Data protection

A. R. Smith, J. A. Rowntree and
Maurice Wilde

George Clarke
M. C. Walmsley
Terry Orchard

No. 68 February 1985

The Business Statistics Office after 15 years
Government statistics in the 1980s—a half term report
The use of automatic editing in the 1981 Census
Statistics Users' Conference on the Census of Population and associated social statistics
Integrity in the GSS
Heavier goods vehicles: first statistics
28 years in the GSS—in retrospect
Ethnic monitoring in the Civil Service—the problems of non-response

Ray Ash

Terry Orchard
J. D. Brant and Miss S. M. Chalk

Ian MacLean
GSS note
Peter Wilding
Stanley James
Frank O'Hara

No. 69 May 1985

The Scottish Office—centenary
State figures

Changing from a manual to a computer system—the lessons from aid statistics
Manpower forecasting for Royal Navy Officers—a microcomputer solution
Non-official statistics—the findings from the Report of a Survey
Trade Association statistics

Andrew Burnside

Sir John Boreham and Sir Claus Moser
in conversation

Brian Hammond
Malcolm Bryant
Dr D Mort
Miss J. M. Hynard

No. 70 August 1985

The Home Office Statistical Department
The General Household Survey: its policy uses by Government
The development of a new register of businesses
Statistics of domestic proceedings in magistrates' courts, England and Wales, 1983

Rita Maurice

Maureen Bennett
John Perry

Lawrence Davidoff

Copies of the above and earlier articles and also of *Economic Trends* articles may be obtained from the Publications Unit, Central Statistical Office, Room 71c/3, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ, on payment of £1.50 per copy to cover postage and handling. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc., should be made payable to HM Treasury Votes Cash Account.

Statistical News – a quarterly publication from CSO

Statistical News provides a comprehensive account of current developments in British official statistics to help all who use or would like to use official statistics.

Every issue contains two or more articles dealing with a subject in depth. Shorter notes give news of the latest developments in many fields, including international statistics. Some reference is made to other work which, though not carried out by government organisations, is closely related to official statistics. Appointments and other changes in the Government Statistical Service are also given. A cumulative index provides a permanent and comprehensive guide to developments in all areas of official statistics.

Central Statistical Office publications are published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and are obtainable from

HMSO Publications Centre

(Mail and telephone orders only)
PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT
Telephone orders (01) 622 3316
General enquiries (01) 211 5656

HMSO Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6HB (01) 211 5656 (Counter service only)
258 Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2HE (021) 643 3757
Southey House, 33 Wine Street, Bristol, BS1 2BQ (0272) 24306/24307
9-21 Princess Street, Manchester, M60 8AS (061) 834 7201
80 Chichester Street, Belfast, BT1 4JY (0232) 234488
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, EH2 3AR (031) 225 6333

HMSO's Accredited Agents

(see Yellow Pages)

And through good booksellers

£3.95 net

(Annual subscription £15.00 including postage)