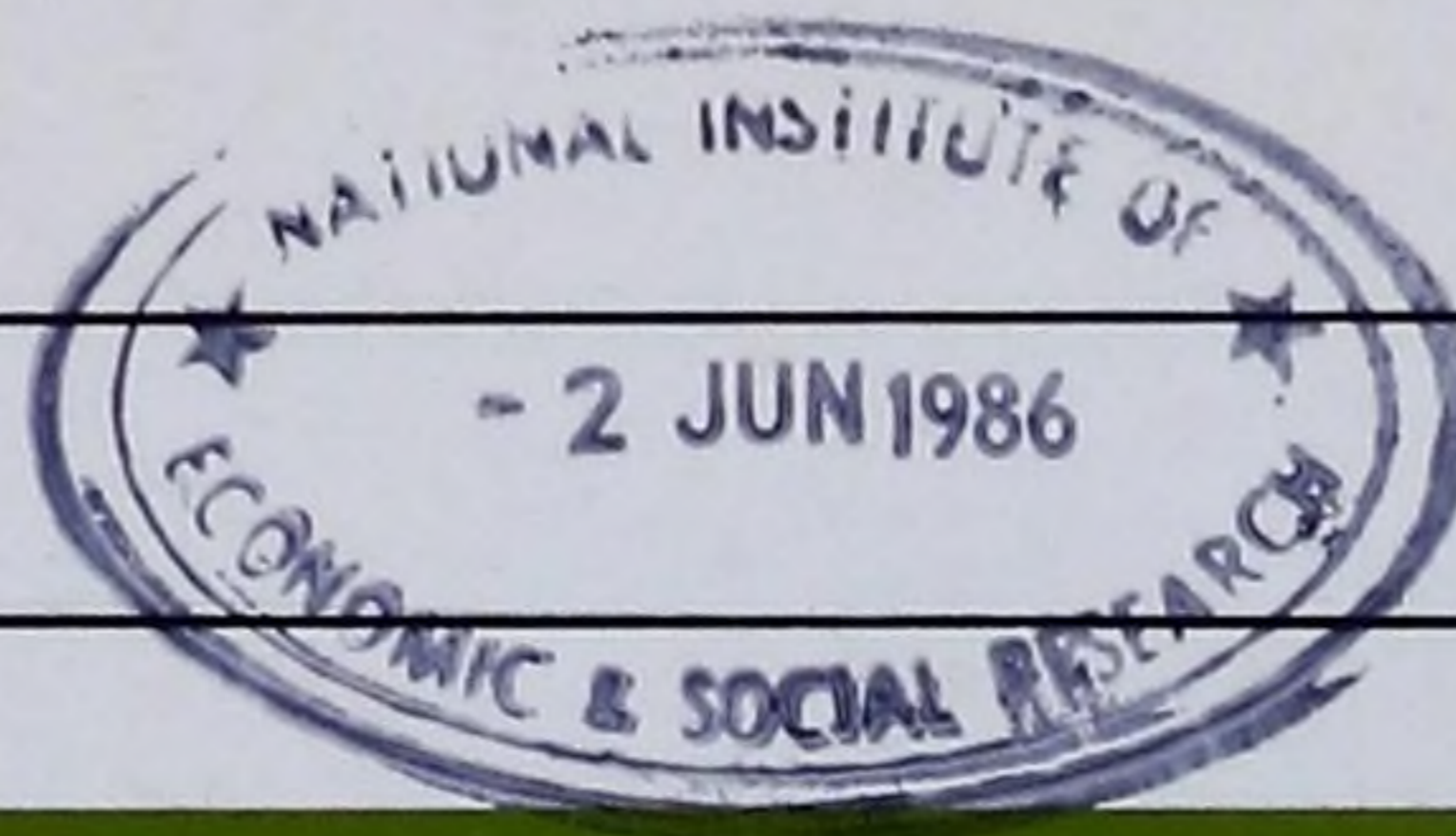


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May 1986



HMSO Quarterly

STATISTICAL NEWS

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One hundred years ago
Seat belt statistics
Welsh historical statistics



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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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.

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The Department of Employment — labour market statistics 100 years on

Paul Dworkin, Director of Statistics, Department of Employment

The collection of statistics relating to the labour market has a long history. The publication *British Labour Statistics — Historical Abstract 1886 - 1968*¹ gives examples of series of wages for particular trades going back to 1780, although monitoring wage levels goes back well into the Middle Ages. Information on employment was first collected in the Census of Population for 1841. But 1886 is a year of special significance since it can be thought of as the starting point for the systematic collection and publication by government of a wide range of statistics relating to the labour market.

On 2 March 1886 a Resolution was adopted by the House of Commons:

‘That, in the opinion of this House, immediate steps should be taken to ensure in this Country the full and accurate collection and publication of Labour Statistics.’

The role of putting this Resolution into effect was given to the Board of Trade. A separate Labour Department within

the Board was set up in 1893, but it was not until 1917 that responsibility for labour statistics was transferred to the newly-created Ministry of Labour. Thus, the Statistics Division of the Department of Employment can be said to pre-date the Department (and its predecessors under various descriptions) by three decades! More recently, some activities previously dealt with directly by the Department in the areas of public employment and training, and health and safety at work, have been carried out by separate Commissions (the Manpower Services Commission and the Health and Safety Commission). Although the statistical activities of these bodies are no longer the direct responsibility of Statistics Division, there remain strong professional ties.

In the early days, labour statistics were regarded primarily as concerning the ‘wages-receiving classes’, i.e. manual employees. Wages were the focus of attention and the first general survey of the earnings and hours of manual workers (the Census of Wages) was held in 1886.



Left to right, standing: Anne Wheatcroft, Bruce Buckingham, Don Sellwood and Denis Allnut; sitting Paul Dworkin

However, the Board of Trade set itself an ambitious programme of work which included:

- a the savings and general conditions of the same class, the prices of commodities and other matters in which the masses of the country are vitally interested (which led in time to the Retail Prices Index and the Family Expenditure Survey)
- b a fuller record of wages, with special reference to hours of labour, slackness or abundance of employment (which led to the current estimates of employment, unemployment, overtime and short-time working, etc.)
- c to make arrangements for the regular publication of such statistics (which led to the publication of *Labour Gazette* in 1893, the forerunner of *Employment Gazette*).

Although much of the current scope and coverage of labour market statistics can be glimpsed in embryo in the early plans, they have been considerably extended and modified over the past century in response to changing social attitudes and policy interests. The early concern about the 'wages-receiving classes' has been widened to recognise the labour market as a whole, in which distinctions between occupations, between employed and self-employed, between full-time and part-time employment and between paid work and leisure are constantly changing. The early emphasis on periodical Censuses (for example, of wages) and on pay rates in collective agreements has been widened to provide continuous monitoring of labour market developments through monthly and quarterly sample surveys, both of firms and individuals.

The growth in the scope of labour market statistics has been mirrored in the number of staff involved. One Labour Correspondent and two Lower Division Clerks were added to the Department 'on account of Labour Statistics' in 1886. By 1900 the number of staff involved had grown to around forty. Currently there are just under 300 staff.

The remainder of this article provides a brief description of the current work of Statistics Division. This was expanded last year by the transfer of responsibility for small firms and tourism from the Department of Trade and Industry to the Department of Employment with the associated statistical activities. Before doing so, it is appropriate to refer to the Annex. This comprises a fascinating but previously unpublished historical description of those involved in the development of official labour statistics since 1886. It was prepared by A R Thatcher, currently the Registrar-General, who was then the Director of Statistics in the Department, and I am grateful for his permission to include it on the present occasion.

The general aim of Statistics Division is to produce, publish, interpret and advise upon the United Kingdom system of labour statistics and related Departmental concerns such as small firms and tourism. This means ensuring that the statistics are:

- a relevant to the identified needs of Government, and adapted to changes in those needs;
- b brought to bear on policy and other issues by clear presentation and proper interpretation;
- c produced regularly, to a given timetable, and to acceptable levels of quality and reliability;
- d professionally up to date and sound;
- e produced as economically and efficiently as is consistent with the above.

The organisation of Statistics Division is shown at the end of this article. There is a Director of Statistics with overall control of statistical activities and four Chief Statisticians, each responsible for a particular range of labour market statistics, although with close links where particular surveys infringe on more than one subject. The following paragraphs describe some of the major blocks of work in each branch, concentrating on those of particular historical or current interest.

Branch A

As mentioned earlier, the Census of Wages in 1886 was one of the first events to follow the Resolution on labour statistics, and the *October survey of manual employees' earnings and hours* is a direct descendant of the 1886 Census with its restriction to manual employees and emphasis on production industries. Although the October survey remains a valuable source of information on earnings and hours at detailed industry level, relatively greater attention is now given to the *New Earnings Survey* (NES) which is carried out each April and covers a one per cent sample of employees who are members of pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) schemes. Despite its title, the NES dates from 1968 when a half per cent sample survey was carried out before moving to an annual one per cent survey in 1970. The main advantages of the NES over earlier earnings surveys were that it covered all sections of the economy and all occupations, both manual and non-manual; that it enabled earnings to be analysed into their principal components (overtime, bonuses, basic and other pay) and that, as a survey of individuals rather than firms, the information could be analysed more readily by occupation, by negotiating groups, by age, etc. As well as forming the basis of a detailed published report, the results of the NES are widely used within government in assessing pay developments. The survey is also used periodically to obtain information on conditions of employment, etc., other than earnings e.g. annual leave entitlements, collective bargaining arrangements and training.

The average earnings index provides a broad monthly indicator of changes in total pay, covering all forms of remuneration, including overtime, bonus and shift premia payments as well as basic pay for normal hours. Currently based on a sample of 8000 firms in all sectors of the economy, it began in 1963 with a more limited coverage of production and a few related sectors before being extended to the whole economy in 1976. It is used primarily as a macro-economic indicator and cannot provide the degree of industry and other detail of the annual earnings surveys.

Surveys of labour costs, covering as well as wages and salaries the various statutory and voluntary costs involved in employing labour (such as national insurance, pension contributions and subsidised services), were first carried out in the United Kingdom in 1964. These are only carried out periodically as they are both time-consuming for employers and cover items, many of which, either change relatively slowly or can be estimated in other ways. For the past decade or so, triennial labour cost surveys have been required under European Community regulations, although after the 1984 survey (the results of which have just been published in *Employment Gazette* ²) a four year gap will occur.

One activity of the branch which spans the past century concerns the publication of details on *wage rates and hours of work*. Although the index of wage rates was discontinued in 1983 (following the Rayner Review ³ which also proposed the discontinuation of two other earnings surveys on non-manual employees and manual employees in selected occupations), details of rates, hours and other conditions of service taken from national collective agreements affecting manual workers are still published in *Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work* ⁴. This moved to a loose-leaf, more expensive (but self-financing) format in 1984.

The branch is also responsible for the Department's role in respect of the *Family Expenditure Survey*. Concern about the expenditure patterns of families goes back nearly a century as by 1889 information on expenditure by working men was being published. As explained in an article in the February 1986 issue of *Statistical News* (page 72.8), the original impetus to develop a family expenditure survey to provide expenditure weights for a retail prices index remains, but the survey now serves a variety of purposes, particularly on the effect of taxes and benefits on households. The branch shares with other user departments the responsibility for developing the survey and for liaising with the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).

Recently the branch has acquired responsibility for tourism statistics (transferred from the Department of Trade). The major part of this responsibility concerns the *International Passenger Survey* which provides estimates of the number and expenditure of foreign visitors to the United Kingdom (a major and growing part of the demand for tourist facilities in the United Kingdom and consequently for jobs). As with the Family Expenditure Survey, OPCS is responsible for the field-work on the survey which currently covers a stratified random sample of around 175,000 passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom on the principal air and sea routes. Other departments have an interest in its results, although the branch is responsible for the computer analyses.

A special feature on tourism statistics appeared in the January 1986 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pages 19-20).

Branch B

Regular *unemployment statistics* go back to 1888, when the Board of Trade started to collect returns from some trade unions on their members unemployed at the end of each month, together with their total membership. Although the

coverage was very limited, these early data were independent of the unemployment insurance system.

Unemployment insurance was first introduced in 1910 and extended to be fairly comprehensive in 1920, since when it has been used as the main source of unemployment statistics. Changes in the coverage of the administrative system naturally make comparisons over time very difficult. In addition, comparisons between countries are influenced by differences between the various administrative systems.

In the United Kingdom the major changes in the monthly statistics since 1920 came in 1948 with the introduction of the National Insurance Scheme, and in 1982. This latter change was itself a result of legislation in 1973, which established the Jobcentre networks of the Manpower Services Commission (then the Employment Services Agency). Responsibility for the unemployment benefit system fell to new Unemployment Benefit Offices. From October 1982, adult claimants no longer needed to register at Jobcentres as well as at Benefit Offices. The count at Jobcentres, with its origins in the work-finding function of the pre-war Employment Exchanges, has therefore been transferred to Benefit Offices. The new system excludes people seeking work who are not claiming benefit but includes one group previously excluded from the register, the severely disabled unemployed.

This major change to the main system of counting unemployment in the United Kingdom has highlighted the problems of using an administrative system as a proxy for an economic and social concept such as unemployment. There is no single definition of unemployment best suited in all contexts. However, data collected via household surveys on the numbers without work and seeking a job are an internationally accepted approach to measuring unemployment. In the United Kingdom such data are now regularly produced from the Labour Force Survey, described in more detail below under Branch C. The availability of reliable household estimates has had major implications for the work of monitoring unemployment, not only in comparing the results with the claimant count, but in studying characteristics of the unemployed which could not be provided by the administrative system. For instance, data on the ethnic origin of the labour force has enabled us, for the first time, to calculate unemployment rates for different ethnic groups.

During the next year or so we will continue to seek how best to integrate the two approaches to measuring unemployment. The Labour Force Survey based on a sample of households will never provide detailed local information of the type which arises naturally from the claimant count and which can be processed and published at little extra cost. However, at the national level, and for international comparisons, the LFS definitions come much closer to the public perception of unemployment, and are likely to form a more prominent role in public debate in future.

Statistics on *industrial disputes* also go back to 1888, with a consistent series on strikes and lock-outs being established in 1893. For this series we have always been dependent on

the voluntary provision of data. In 1888 the reporters were described as local correspondents. Now we get some information through the Unemployment Benefit Offices but most data still come direct from the firms, employers organisations and trade unions as 100 years ago.

Until last year the record keeping on the industrial statistics was little changed from the original enquiry. However, we have now introduced a micro-computer data-base, which has resulted in staff savings and allows us to produce a wider range of tabulations more quickly.

Branch C

The Branch is concerned with all aspects of employment (although the operation of the Census of Employment is the responsibility of Branch D) and the labour force, and statistics on small firms.

Comprehensive employment statistics have been available since 1841 from the decennial *Census of Population*. From 1923, statistics of the number of employees were also derived annually from the administrative records of the various national unemployment insurance schemes. These estimates did not cover the self-employed and reflected, of necessity, the changing coverage of the insurance provisions. A major discontinuity in the estimates arose in 1948 when the present national insurance scheme was introduced.

Since 1950, a *monthly sample survey of the number of employees in manufacturing industry* has been conducted. This enabled more detailed employment figures analysed by industry to be compiled and published each month, instead of annually. The same returns also collect information on engagements and discharges, and on overtime and short-time working. The latter estimates, as well as being published in their own right, have been used since 1962 to compile an index of total weekly hours worked in manufacturing industry, and an index of average weekly hours per operative, by combining them with data collected by Branch A on normal weekly hours of work.

In 1971, a direct survey of employers, the annual *Census of Employment*, was introduced to replace the national insurance card count as the principal source of employment data, although the latter continued to be used for quarterly estimates of non-manufacturing employment up to 1974. When the use of national insurance cards was discontinued in 1974, the Department introduced a quarterly survey of employers in non-manufacturing to replace this data source. Together with the existing survey of manufacturing industry, and some data available centrally on, for example, nationalised industries, this formed the basis of the present *quarterly series of employment estimates* analysed by industry.

With the introduction of less frequent Censuses of Employment after 1978 the quarterly employment surveys have shown a tendency to underestimate the change in employment between the full censuses because they do not fully reflect the effect of the creation of new establishments. Since 1983, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) has been used to make a preliminary estimate of the extent of this undercounting until the next Census results are available, and the current

employment figures are adjusted to take account of this. The LFS is also used to give estimates of the change in self-employment between Censuses of Population.

The Branch is responsible for the Department's role in respect of the *Labour Force Survey*, which is sponsored by the Department although the fieldwork and processing is carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS). The LFS was first conducted in 1973, in the first instance for the Statistical Office of the European Communities. It now serves a wide range of departmental needs, particularly in this Department but also in the Home Office and the Population Statistics Division of OPCS. It was conducted biennially from 1973 to 1983, but since 1984 has been continuous. Results are currently published annually while the quality of the quarterly results is being assessed. Currently some 100,000 interviews of private households are conducted each year in Great Britain. The survey also provides information on a number of topics of interest: the labour market experience of ethnic minorities, persons with marginal attachment to the labour market, comparisons of survey-based and claimant unemployment to give just a few recent examples.

The LFS is the major source for the mid-year estimate of the civilian labour force (those either in, or seeking paid work). On both of these estimates, and using population projections produced by the Government Actuary's Department, future projections of the labour force are compiled, both for Great Britain and its constituent countries and regions.

The Branch also has a coordinating role in the provision of statistics on *training*. This is currently an area of great interest, but the available data are fragmentary and come from a wide variety of sources. By developing the use of existing sources, such as the Labour Force Survey, and, where appropriate, new ones such as the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Cohort Survey, a more coherent picture should emerge.

Branch D

Interest in retail prices closely followed that in wages and the first official index of retail prices was published in 1904. This index which was prepared back to 1877 related to the prices in London of nine articles of food. Although during the following decade, various indices were published covering prices of some items other than food, it was not until July 1914 that a regular monthly inquiry into the retail prices of the principal items of working class family expenditure was begun, and the *Cost of Living Index* was published each month. Until June 1916 the published figures related only to food, but were then extended to cover the other main items and continued on this basis until 1947. This index was replaced by the Interim Index of Retail Prices in 1947 which used the results of the 1937-38 survey of household budgets, and in 1956 by a new *index of retail prices* using the 1953-4 household budget survey results. Since 1962 the index of retail prices has used the results of the Family Expenditure Survey, carried out annually since 1957, to revise the weighting basis each year.

The uses of the index have expanded greatly from the initial concern at the turn of the century with the effect of changing food prices on the living standards of manual employees. The general index of retail prices is now very broadly based, covering the expenditure of all private households (other than those in the top three to four per cent of the income distribution and one or two-person pensioner households of limited means). It is extensively used within government as a key economic indicator of the level of inflation, and now occupies a crucial role in the index-linking of many government payments, including social security benefits, public sector occupational pensions, some national savings and gilt-edged securities and personal tax allowances. It is also widely used outside government in the context of pay negotiations, private sector pension schemes and private contractual arrangements for which a widely accepted measure of general inflation is required.

To ensure that the index retains its reputation, its basis is under continuous review. The 'basket' of goods and services which the index measures includes the full range of consumers' expenditure. A selection of about 350 representative items is made for pricing so as to provide an indicator of price movements within specific expenditure categories. These items are kept under review as consumer fashions and habits change and new items become available. About 150,000 price quotations are collected each month from shops of different types in 200 areas spread throughout the United Kingdom to reflect the actual buying habits of households. Also, periodically, the method of construction of the index is reassessed in the light of changing circumstances and requirements by an Advisory Committee of representatives from employers' organisations, trade unions and academic bodies. The Committee which last reported in 1975 was reconvened in 1984 to re-examine the treatment of housing costs, to consider the possibility of rebasing the index and to consider certain points on the index's coverage and construction. Among the latter are those associated with the growth of leisure expenditure outside the home, including package holidays and other forms of expenditure associated with tourism. The Advisory Committee is expected to report later this year.

The Branch cooperates with various international bodies, including the European Community in international surveys of consumer prices in order to produce estimates of *purchasing power parities (PPPs)* between various national currencies. These surveys have been carried out in London and other European capitals in 1975, 1980 and 1985, and also cover a number of other developed and developing countries. PPPs can be regarded as retail price indices which measure differences in purchasing power between countries rather than changes over time in a single country. Their use is appropriate when equivalent values in national currencies of various economic aggregates are required e.g. by international organisations comparing national accounts aggregates and companies comparing earnings levels in different countries.

The Branch is also responsible for the *Census of Employment* operation which has undergone major changes in processing arrangements over the past five years. Following

the Rayner Review in 1981 it was decided to move from annual to triennial censuses. This is now considered to be too long an interval and, following the 1984 Census (the results of which will appear shortly), there will be only a two year gap, with Censuses now being planned for 1986 and 1988.

The move to less frequent Censuses, combined with processing problems with the annual Censuses up to 1978, led to consideration being given to developing a radically new computer system for future Censuses, the *Employment Statistics System (ESS)*. Work on the ESS began in 1981 and was largely operational for the 1984 Census. The new system, which is a data-base system, is more efficient through the centralisation and automation of despatch, receipt, follow-up and reminder activities, and the streamlining of some clerical operations and the automation of others. The new system provides for a continuous register update linked to about 1 million pay offices in the United Kingdom, although greater use of sampling now occurs in the Census itself. Although geared to the Census, ESS has been designed as a generalised facility for conducting large-scale simple postal surveys of employers, and for processing, storing and using the data which are held in an IDMS data-base. There are a number of central services around this data-base which, in combination, will meet any likely statistical or operational requirement, including online access, batch update, extraction, printing and tabulation. Specialised features include the postcoding of records to support a variety of area analyses (e.g. travel to work areas) and automatic coding to industries on the basis of standardised business descriptions.

Conclusion

Over the past century, there has been continuity in some areas of labour market statistics, accompanied by a considerable widening in others as the spotlight has moved in response to policy needs. Now more than ever it is vital to view the labour market as a whole and to ensure that all relevant data can be readily integrated to illustrate how patterns of work are changing.

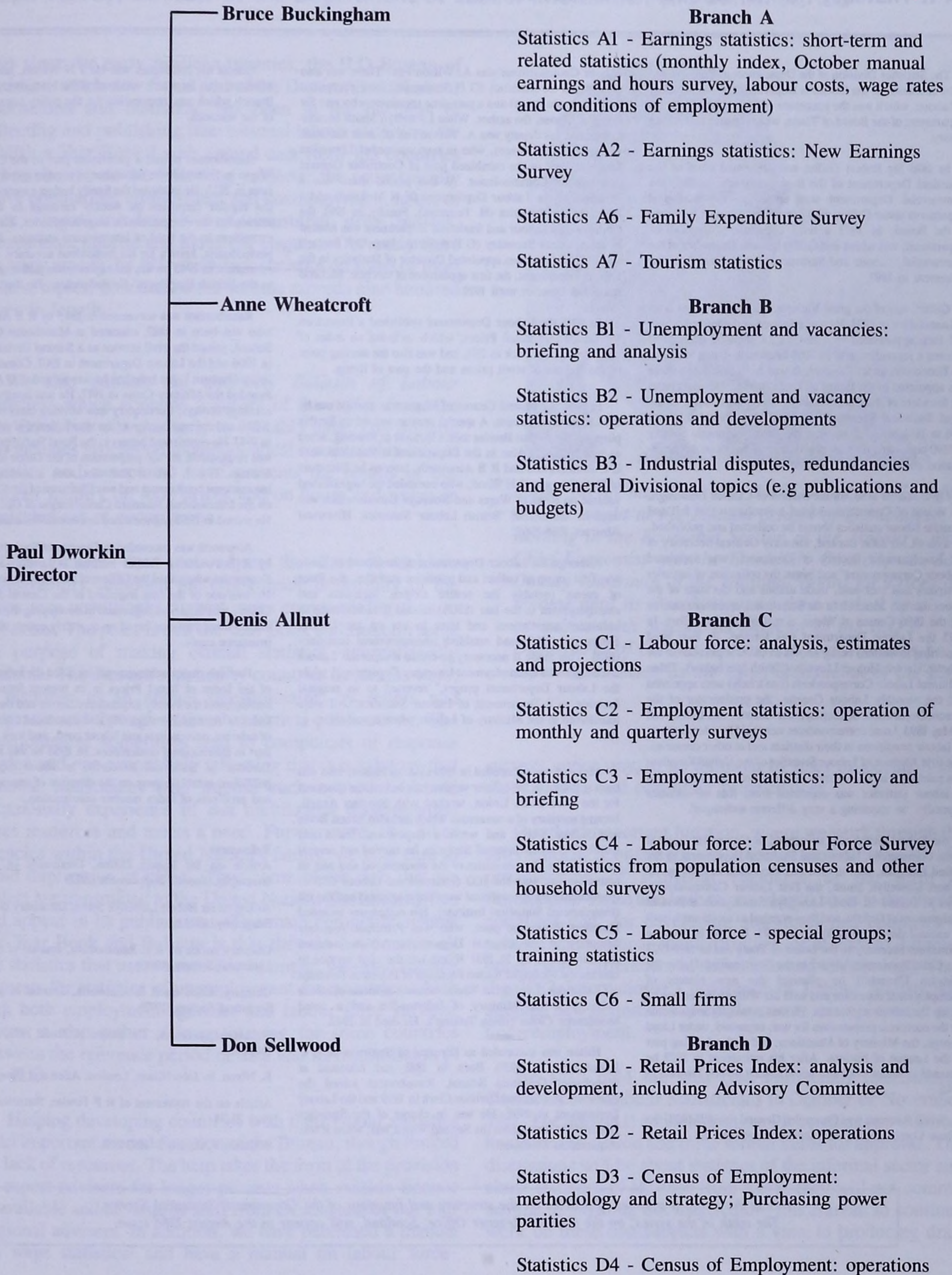
Interest in some subjects waxes and wanes. In the light of the reference to profit sharing schemes in the recent Budget Statement, it is of interest that even in 1894 when the first Abstract of Labour Statistics was issued, there was a section on profit sharing going back to 1829! No doubt during the next century, new emphases in labour market statistics will emerge and present a continuing challenge to labour market statisticians.

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STATISTICS DIVISION: DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

April 1986



ANNEX: Historical note

A R Thatcher (former Director of Statistics, now Registrar General for England and Wales)

The Statistics Division of the Department of Employment is the successor of the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour, which was the successor of the Labour Statistics Department of the Board of Trade, which in turn had a long history.

In 1876 Sir Robert Giffen was appointed chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. In 1882 the Commercial Department was united to the Statistical Department under Giffen, who became an Assistant Secretary to the Board. In 1893 a third department, the Labour Department, was added and Giffen became Controller of the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Departments until his retirement in 1897.

Giffen, one of the great Victorian statisticians, was born in Lanarkshire in 1837. He was educated at the village school and then apprenticed to a lawyer. In 1860 he decided to become a journalist, and in 1868 became assistant editor of the *Economist* under Bagehot. It was from this post that he was appointed to the Board of Trade in 1876. He was one of the founders of the *Statist* in 1878, edited the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* (of which he was President) from 1876 to 1891, was a founder of the *Royal Economic Society* in 1890 and wrote numerous articles and books on statistics, finance and economics. He died in 1910.

On 2 March 1886, on the motion of Charles Bradlaugh, the House of Commons adopted a resolution that full and accurate labour statistics should be collected and published. As a result Mr John Burnett, formerly General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, was appointed 'Labour Correspondent' and began the collection of statistics of strikes and lock-outs, trade unions and the state of the labour market. Meanwhile the Statistical Department carried out the 1886 Census of Wages, a real pioneering effort. In 1893 the Labour Department was formed, its first head (reporting to Giffen) being known as the Commissioner for Labour. He was Hubert Llewellyn Smith (see below). Three additional Labour Correspondents (one a lady) were appointed and the monthly *Labour Gazette*, the predecessor of the present *Department of Employment Gazette*, was first issued in May 1893. Local correspondents were paid by a fee to report on labour conditions in their districts and in other countries. The first *Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom* was published in 1894. From 1893 onwards the compilation of labour statistics was separated from that of statistics generally, 'as requiring a very different technique'.

Sir Robert Giffen was succeeded as Controller General of the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department by Sir Alfred Bateman, who in turn was succeeded in 1903 by Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, the first Labour Commissioner. Born at Bristol in 1864, Llewellyn Smith took a first in mathematics at Oxford, and then engaged in social work until he entered the Board of Trade in 1893. In 1907 he became Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade and in 1919-1927 was Chief Economic Adviser to the Government. Under Sir Winston Churchill he planned the new system of unemployment insurance and with Sir William Beveridge he set up the labour exchanges. He was primarily responsible for the economic preparations for war; organised, under Lloyd George, the Ministry of Munitions; and took a leading part in the League of Nations. After his retirement in 1927 he returned to social work and wrote several books. He died in 1945.

While Bateman was Controller General, in 1897-1903, the Labour Commissioner was Llewellyn Smith and the Assistant

Labour Commissioner was A. Wilson Fox. There was also a Principal for Statistics (G H Simmonds, later succeeded by H R Bence Jones) and a part-time translator who was Sir Edmund Goose, the author. When Llewellyn Smith became Controller, his deputy was A. Wilson Fox (former Assistant Labour Commissioner), who in turn succeeded Llewellyn Smith in 1907 in the combined post of Controller General and Labour Commissioner. At this period there was a Principal of the Labour Department (F H McLeod) and a Principal for Statistics (H. Fountain). Finally, in 1910, the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department was headed by an Assistant Secretary (G R Askwith, later G S Barnes) and F H McLeod was appointed Director of Statistics in the Labour Department, the first appearance of this title. McLeod remained Director until 1919.

In 1903 the Labour Department published a Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices, which included an index of wholesale prices back to 1871, and was also the starting point of the indices of retail prices and the cost of living.

In 1906 the second Census of Wages was carried out by the Labour Department. A special section was set up for this purpose. Sir Arthur Bowles then a lecturer at Reading, acted as a consultant. Also in the Department at this time were E C Ramsbottom and R B Ainsworth, later to be Directors of Statistics; and G H Wood, who compiled the unpublished volume on Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour which was used in Table 1 of 'British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968.'

Although the Labour Department of the Board of Trade was first set up to collect and publicise statistics, the force of events (notably the severe strikes, lock-outs and unemployment in the late 1890's) caused it to intervene in industrial negotiations and later to set up the Labour Exchanges (1909) and establish unemployment insurance (1911). This made it necessary to create a separate 'Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Department', while the Labour Department proper, 'reverted to its original function as a Department of Labour Statistics.' All were transferred to the Ministry of Labour when it was set up in 1917.

McLeod was succeeded in 1919 by John Hilton, who was born at Bolton in 1880. After various jobs he became a lecturer for the Free Trade Union, worked with Norman Angell, became secretary of a committee which included Ernest Bevin and Sidney Webb, and wrote a Report on Trusts and Combines. As Director of Statistics he carried out several studies of the characteristics of the unemployed and was an active worker with the ILO (International Labour Office) (particularly on international wage comparisons) and the ISI (International Statistical Institute). His colleagues included Humbert Wolfe the poet, who was Principal Assistant Secretary of the General Department, which included Statistics Division. In 1931 Hilton left the civil service to become the Montague Burton Professor of Industrial Relations at Cambridge. During the War he became Director of Home Publicity at the Ministry of Information and a noted broadcaster ('John Hilton Talking'). He died in 1943.

Hilton was succeeded as Director of Statistics by E C Ramsbottom in 1930. Born in 1881 and educated at Manchester Grammar School, Ramsbottom joined the Admiralty as a Second Division Clerk in 1899 and the Labour Department in 1905. He was in charge of the Statistics Department throughout the Second World War, when it was dispersed to Southport.

One of his colleagues was Mr J H Wilson, later Prime Minister, who for a time was head of the Manpower Statistics Branch which was responsible for the policy interpretation of the statistics.

Ramsbottom played a prominent part in the Census of Wages in 1906 and was the author of a major paper on wage rates in 1935. He instituted the family budget enquiry of 1938, the regular enquiries on weekly earnings in 1940 and introduced the comprehensive wage rates index. He was also prominent in the field of international statistics. He was a perfectionist, known for his meticulous accuracy. After his retirement in 1945 he was for twelve years statistical adviser to the British Employers' Confederation. He died in 1959.

Ramsbottom was succeeded in 1945 by R B Ainsworth, who was born in 1887, educated at Manchester Grammar School, joined the civil service as a Second Division Clerk in 1906 and the Labour Department in 1907. Commissioned in the Durham Light Infantry, he was wounded at Arras and awarded the Military Cross in 1917. He was involved in the earnings surveys, the enquiry into working class budgets in 1937-8 and the introduction of the interim index of retail prices in 1947. He contributed papers to the *Royal Statistical Society*, was responsible for the preparation of the *Guide to Official Sources*, No. 1, *Labour Statistics*, took a leading part in international conferences and was Chairman of the Committee on the International Standard Classification of Occupations. He retired in 1950 and remained active until his death in 1971.

Ainsworth was succeeded as Director of Statistics in 1950 by R F Fowler, a former lecturer at London School of Economics who joined the Offices of the War Cabinet in 1940. He was one of the first members of the Central Statistical Office, where he was influential in developing the system of employment statistics based on quarterly counts of national insurance cards.

Fowler's major achievements included the establishment of the Index of Retail Prices in its present form and the institution of the Family Expenditure Survey and the monthly Index of Average Earnings. He also introduced other surveys of salaries, occupations and labour costs, and took an active part in international conferences. In 1968 he was appointed Director of Statistical Research, in which capacity he published notable papers on the duration of unemployment and problems of index number construction.

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This is the ninth in a series of articles on the structure and functions of the Government Statistical Service. The tenth in the series, on the General Register Office, Scotland, will appear in the August 1986 issue.

The International Labour Office (ILO), Bureau of Statistics

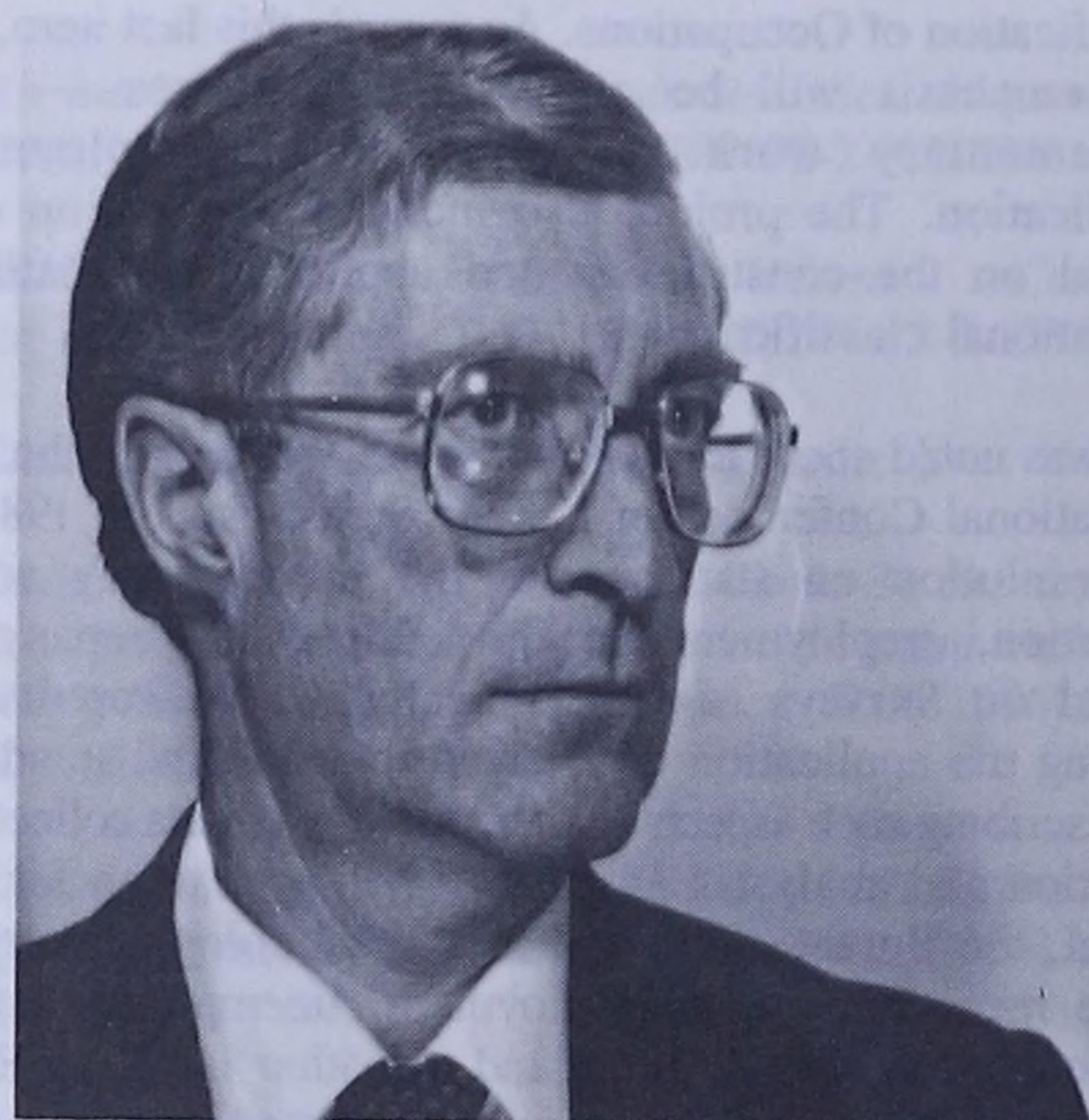
Ralph Turvey, Director of the Department of Labour Information and Statistics, ILO

Ever since the early nineteen-twenties, the ILO Bureau of Statistics, which now forms part of the Department of Labour Information and Statistics, has been in the business of collecting and publishing international labour statistics. We publish a Year Book,¹ with annual data from 183 countries and territories on the following subjects: the economically active population, employment and unemployment, hours of work, wages and labour cost, consumer price indices, occupational injuries and industrial disputes. Obviously there are many among the 183 which lack statistics on some or most of these topics; nonetheless the volume exceeds nine hundred pages in length.

We also publish the quarterly *Bulletin of Labour Statistics*² which contains a subset of the series from the Year Book but with quarterly or monthly data. The Bulletin also includes articles on methodological issues within labour statistics and a separate issue presents the results of our October Inquiry on food prices and on hours and wages in a selected set of occupations.

The Bureau does not adjust the data to achieve comparability, although the typographic uniformity of the tables may unwittingly suggest more comparability than in fact exists. The point is that the Year Book and Bulletin serve the purpose of making official statistics internationally available. The data are supplied by countries in various ways: in response to an annual questionnaire, by letters and telegrams and through national statistical publications. The questionnaires sometimes lead to complaints of response burden and one cannot help reflecting that it is salutary that national statisticians who impose such a burden should occasionally experience it! But multilateral dissemination saves resources and meets a need. Furthermore, like other agencies within the United Nation's family, we take care to avoid duplication of effort. Thus some of the data that we collect are transmitted to the United Nations Statistical Office and appear in its publications. The main complaint against our Year Book and Bulletin is that they do not contain all the statistics that users want. For example, we often receive requests for statistics of unemployment for countries which lack both employment agencies and labour force surveys. There is also rather a long time-lag for some countries between the reference period of data and its transmission to the ILO.

Helping developing countries with their labour statistics is an important second function of the Bureau, though limited by lack of resources. The help takes the form of the provision of expert advisers for longer periods when outside finance is available and of visits by staff from Geneva and by our four regional advisers. In addition, we have published a manual on wage statistics³ and have a manual on labour force



Ralph Turvey has been with the ILO since 1975. Before that he taught at the London School of Economics, working in the Economic Section of the Treasury, was Chief Economist with the Electricity Council, was Joint Deputy Chairman of the National Board for Prices and Income until its dissolution and then worked as a consultant with Scicon. As Director of the ILO's Department of Labour Information and Statistics he supervises himself as the Chief Statistician of the ILO.

surveys under way, to be followed by ones on occupational classification and consumer price indices.

Our third important function, where we work through the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, is the promulgation of statistical standards in the form of Resolutions. These aim both to provide guidance to developing countries and, for developing and developed countries to achieve international standardisation, or at least to diminish unnecessary differences in definitions and terminology. Thus the 1982 International Conference of Labour Statisticians adopted new definitions of employment, unemployment and underemployment.

We shall hold the next (the fourteenth) International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October or November 1987. The agenda is an important one. It contains two informal items for discussion and three formal items for approval. The discussions will be about statistics of the informal sector and about statistics of absence from work; they will not commit anyone to anything but may require this Bureau to continue work on these two subjects with a view to producing draft

international resolutions for formal consideration at a later Conference. The formal subjects, where this Bureau will present Reports and draft revised Resolutions are as follows: (1) A revision of the 1926 Resolution on Industrial Disputes; (2) A revision of the 1947 and 1966 Resolutions on Consumer Price Indices; (3) Revision of the 1968 International Standard Classification of Occupations. As regards this last item, the main emphasis will be on its statistical uses — with supplementary work on the status-in-employment classification. The project also includes preparation of a Manual on the construction and application of national occupational classifications.

It was noted above that following the adoption by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1982 of the Resolution on statistics on the economically active population, employment etc., the Bureau is preparing a Manual on Surveys of Economically Active Population, detailing the application of the new international standards and describing such aspects as methodology of data collection, tabulation and analysis. As part of the preparation for this manual, the Bureau organised two methodological surveys on the measurement of employment, unemployment and income: one in Kerala, India and the other in Costa Rica. The first of these, in Kerala, was conducted during a one-year period starting in February 1983 and involved 4608 household interviews. The Costa Rican survey was conducted during a six-month period starting in June 1983 and involved about 2000 household interviews. A separate small-scale pilot study was conducted in Costa Rica early in 1984 on the measurement of the employment-income relationship in household enterprises.

The main objectives of the surveys have been:

- a To test differences between two alternative formats for recording survey data — a schedule versus a structured questionnaire.
- b To test a questionnaire on usual and current activity, including
 - the effect of probing questions and activity lists for improved identification of the economic activity of persons who may not consider their activity as 'economic', such as many women and children in agricultural and unpaid work;
 - ways of measuring current availability for work of individuals who are without work but not necessarily seeking it;
 - use of a labour time disposition account for measuring the quantum of visible underemployment and deriving a composite rate of unemployment and visible underemployment;
 - feasibility in a household survey of distinguishing between formal and informal sector employment of currently active individuals.

- c To test measurement of employment-income relationships, using variable reference periods and distinguishing between paid employment, self-employment in non-household enterprises and self-employment in household enterprises.

The results of the first Costa Rica survey are now available. They consist of tables providing information on usual activity vs current activity, employment and activities of marginal workers, unemployment, underemployment and labour-time disposition; and a separate report on the relationship between employment and income from employment. The results of the Kerala survey are also available, providing information on the schedule vs the questionnaire approach, as well as other basic tabulations.

The results of the two methodological surveys will be used not only for drafting the manual but also to test the feasibility of identifying and measuring employment in the informal sector as an integral part of labour force statistics in developing countries.

A further step in the Bureau's standard setting activities culminated in the adoption last year by the International Labour Conference of the Labour Statistics Convention 1985 (No. 160) supplemented by a Recommendation (No. 170). Ratification of this Convention will supersede the old Convention No. 63 on Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, whose obsolescence had become a nuisance to various countries including the United Kingdom. The two new instruments deal not only with the core components of labour statistics but also with necessary infrastructure. The Convention can be ratified in stages by statistically developing countries.

The Year Book and Bulletin of Labour Statistics mentioned earlier are supplemented by another set of publications which provide fairly detailed descriptions of the sources and methods of the series that are common to both. Volume 1, *Consumer Price Indices*⁴ contains descriptions of 158 indices from 146 countries organised under thirteen standard headings. Volume 2, *Employment, Wages and Hours of work from Establishment Surveys*⁵ has also appeared as has Volume 3, *Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Hours of work (Household Surveys)*⁶ and there will be a fourth volume on administrative statistics. Updates to these descriptions (which are written with the aid of the national statistical offices) are published in the Bulletin.

Lastly, there is one field in which we produce 'ILO Estimates' which do entail our making adjustment to provide comparable data. The new edition of *Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population*⁷ is now completed. Like the previous two editions it is in six parts. The first five give data on economically active population and activity rates, by sex and age group, for the period 1950-2025 and on total economically active population, by sex, in agriculture, industry and services for the period 1950-1980. The five volumes deal respectively with (I) Asia, (II) Africa, (III) Latin America, (IV) N. America, Europe, Oceania and USSR and (V) World Summary. These data, as

well as the relevant programmes in SAS Macro Language, are kept in a data base and will be made available on tape as well as in printed form. The sixth part discusses the methodology of the estimates and projections. In particular it explains how we made benchmark estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 of activity rates by sex and age groups and of the sectoral distribution of the economically active population. National data sources and definitions are examined and the adjustment made is discussed, along with a description of the way estimates were made for countries with deficient data. The models used for projecting the activity rates are also described.

The objective of this work is to provide a comprehensive and consistent set of data on the economically active population based on uniform concepts, methods and classification schemes for all countries, territories, regions and major geographical subdivisions of the world, including summary data for the developed and less developed regions. Our provision of these data forms part of the combined programme of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies of demographic estimates and projections concerning total population, urban and rural populations, households and families, economically active population, school population, agricultural population and agricultural labour force.

Keeping in touch with so many countries, not only to collect the statistics that they can provide, but also to extend their range and learn about new topics (as in the case of labour cost, which is a recent addition) would ideally demand more than the 24 staff (ten Professionals among them) in the Bureau. But I am not the only Director of a statistical office to make such a remark.

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 3. *An Integrated System of Wages Statistics: A manual on methods* (Geneva, ILO, 1979); ISBN 92-2-102019-3.
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 7. *Economically Active Population 1950-2025: Estimates and Projections*, Vols. I-V (Geneva, ILO, 3rd ed., 1986) Vol. VI forthcoming.
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- 'Convention and Recommendation concerning labour statistics', in *Bulletin of Labour Statistics*, 1985:3.
- 'October Inquiry Results, 1983 and 1984', in *Bulletin of Labour Statistics*, 1985 (Annual special issue).

HOW TO FIND THE FIGURES

Government Statistics - a brief guide to sources is a free booklet listing the most important regular publications containing official statistics. It also gives departmental contact points for statistical information including addresses and telephone numbers of the enquiry points at the Central Statistical Office, the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library and the Business Statistics Office.

For the 1986 Edition write to the Information Services Division, Cabinet Office, Room 58/G, Government Offices, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

Monitoring the effects of compulsory seat belt wearing

Philip Hathaway, Statistician, Department of Transport

On 31 January 1983, the wearing of seat belts became compulsory for the front seat occupants of cars and light vans. The regulations would lapse after a three year trial period unless both Houses of Parliament had resolved that the regulations should continue in force. Therefore monitoring the effect of this road safety legislation was particularly important because Parliament's decision would be based — in large part — upon measures of its success.

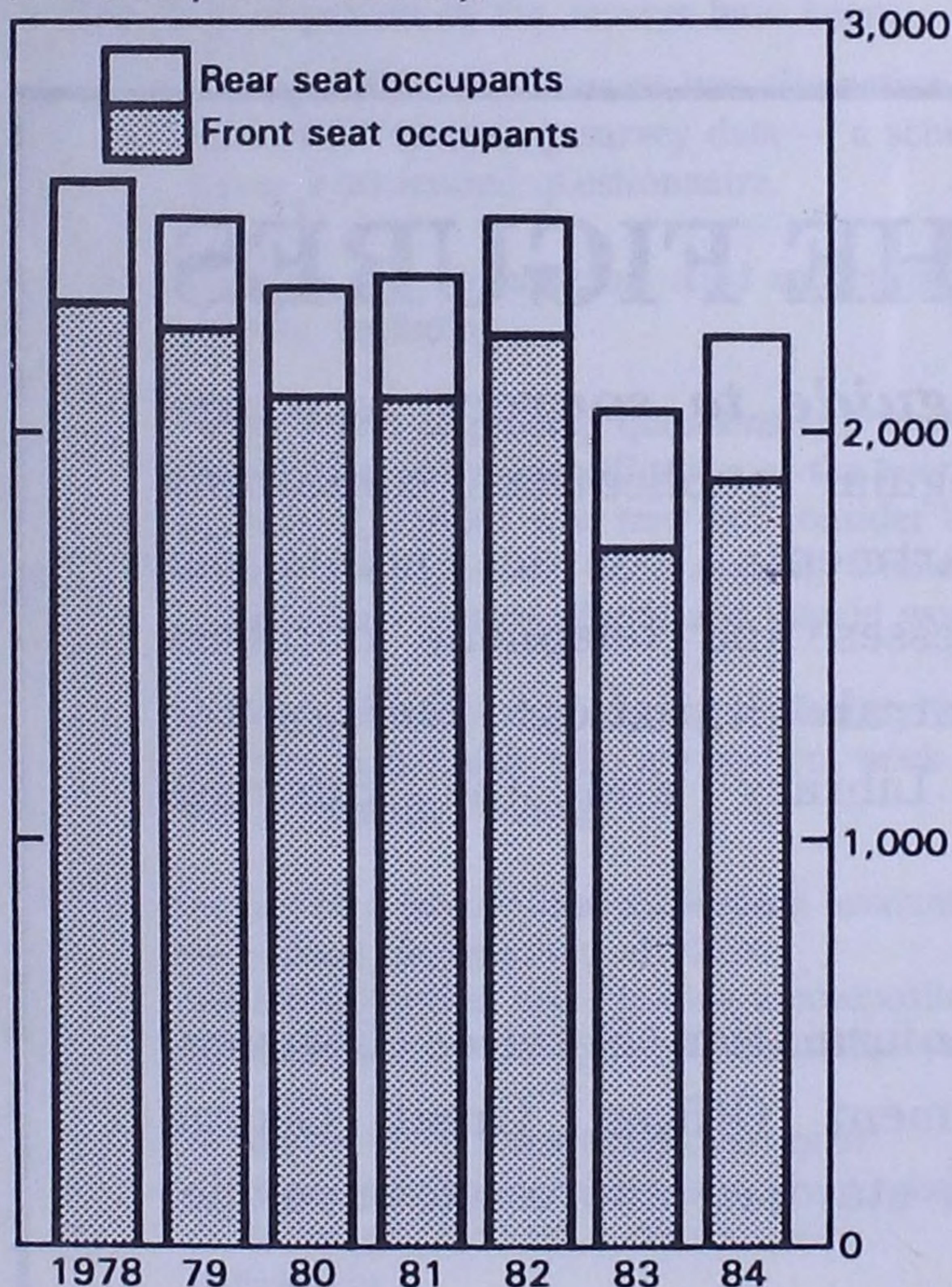
Monitoring was carried out in a number of ways. First, it was important to monitor the seat belt wearing rate. However efficacious seat belts might be, in saving life and in preventing serious injury, the legislation would be unlikely to be deemed a success if relatively few people complied with the law. Observations were therefore made for the Department of Transport by local authorities at 55 of the national traffic census sites, where additional enumerators counted the number of drivers and front seat passengers who were or were not wearing a seat belt. The seat belt wearing surveys began in February 1982 and between 100,000 and 130,000 vehicles

were observed in each monthly survey thereafter; the wearing rates in 1982 were nearly 40 per cent. The rate rose to over 50 per cent in January 1983, possibly in anticipation of the legislation, and in the three years following the introduction of compulsion, the wearing rates for both drivers and passengers have been consistently around 95 per cent which is much greater than in other countries that have similar legislation.

Monitoring the effect which this much improved wearing rate had on the number and severity of road accident casualties did not require a special survey because the Department receives details from the Police of every road accident which involves personal injury. Injuries are classified by the police as 'fatal' (dying within 30 days of the accident) 'serious' (fractures, concussion, severe cuts and lacerations, internal injuries) and 'slight' (sprain, bruise or cut or laceration not judged to be severe). The change in the number of fatal and serious injuries to front and rear seat passengers of cars and light vans is given in charts 1 and 2 below.

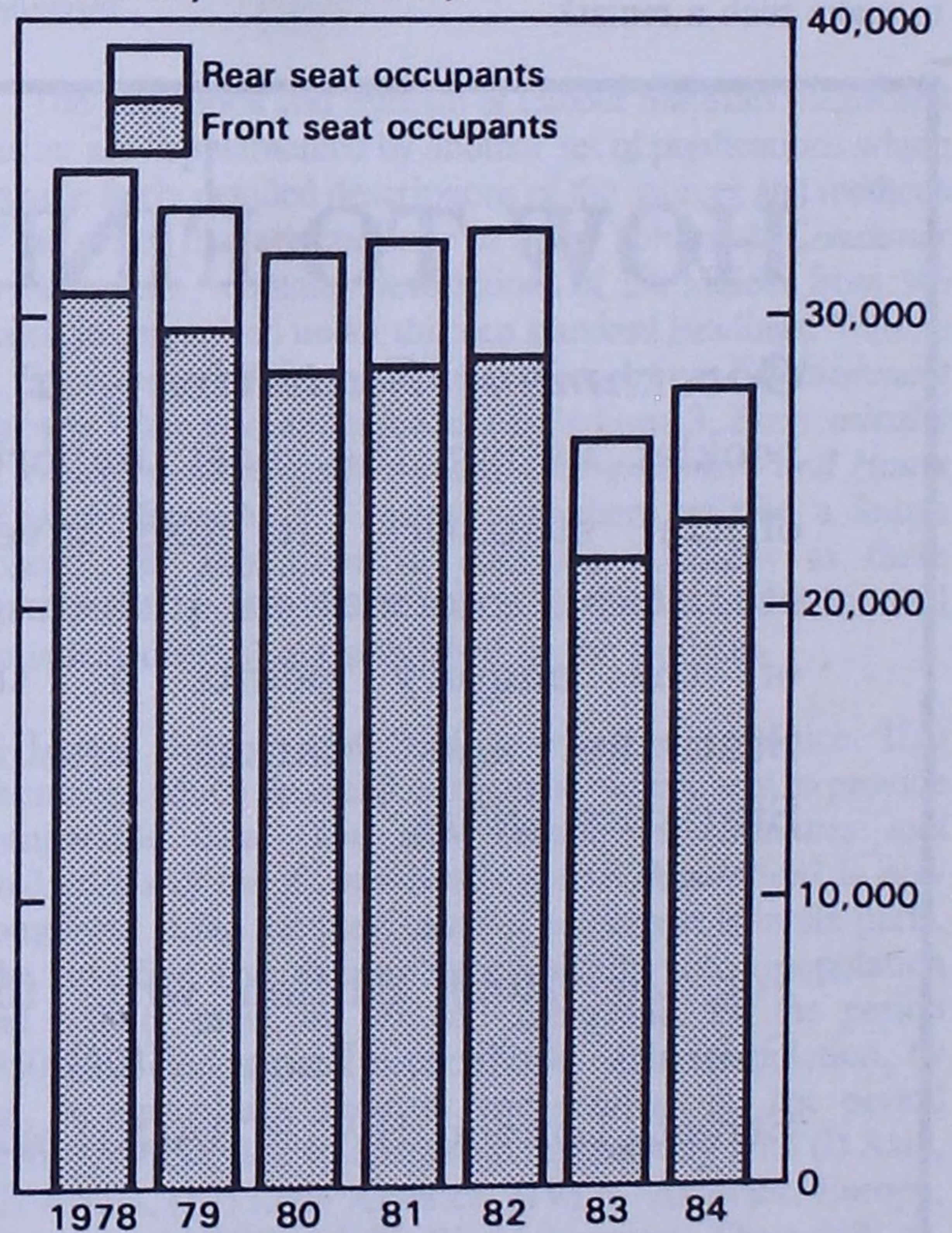
Deaths to front and rear seat occupants of cars and light vans: GB

(1 February to 31 January)



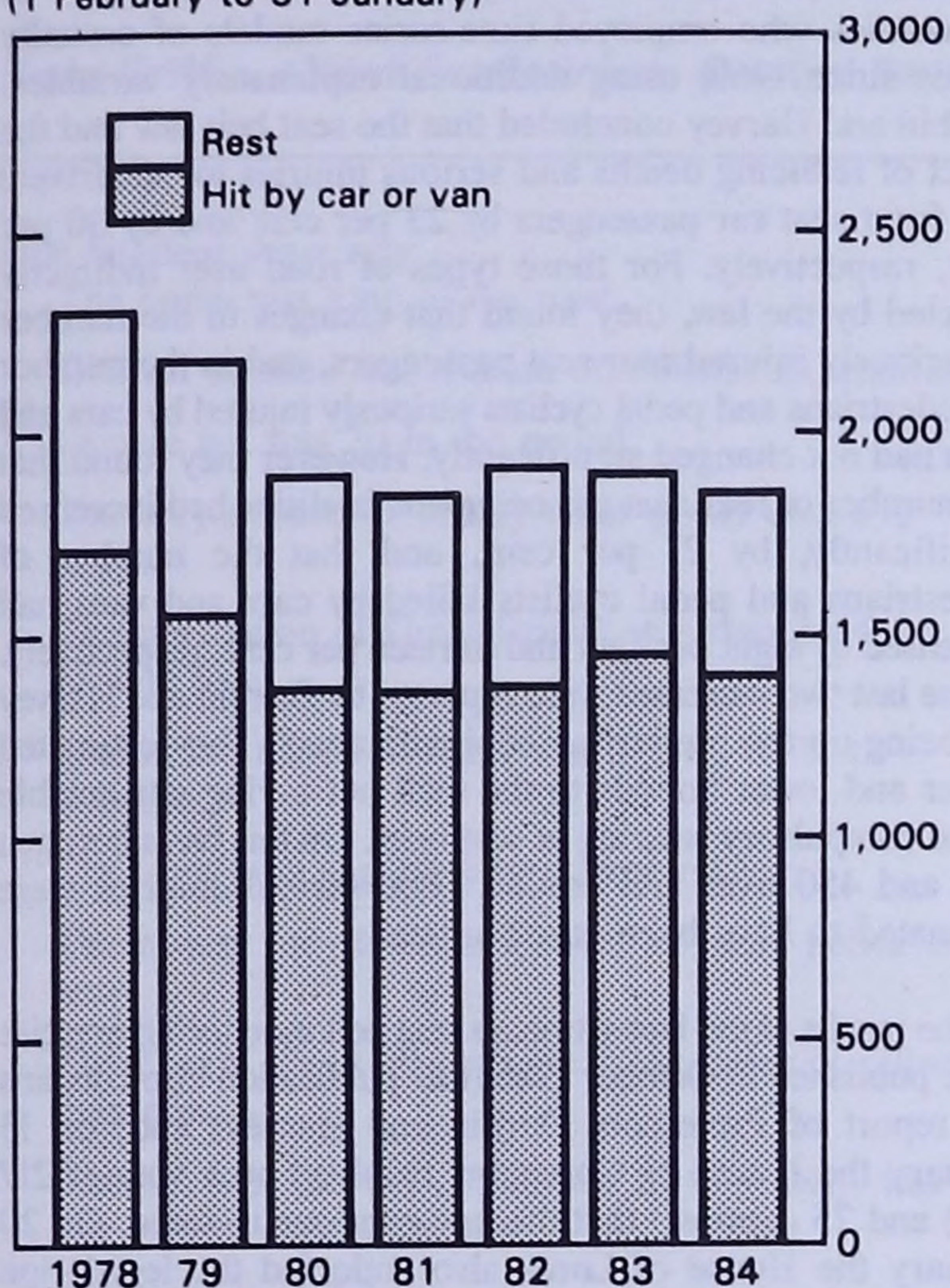
Serious injuries to front and rear seat occupants of cars and light vans: GB

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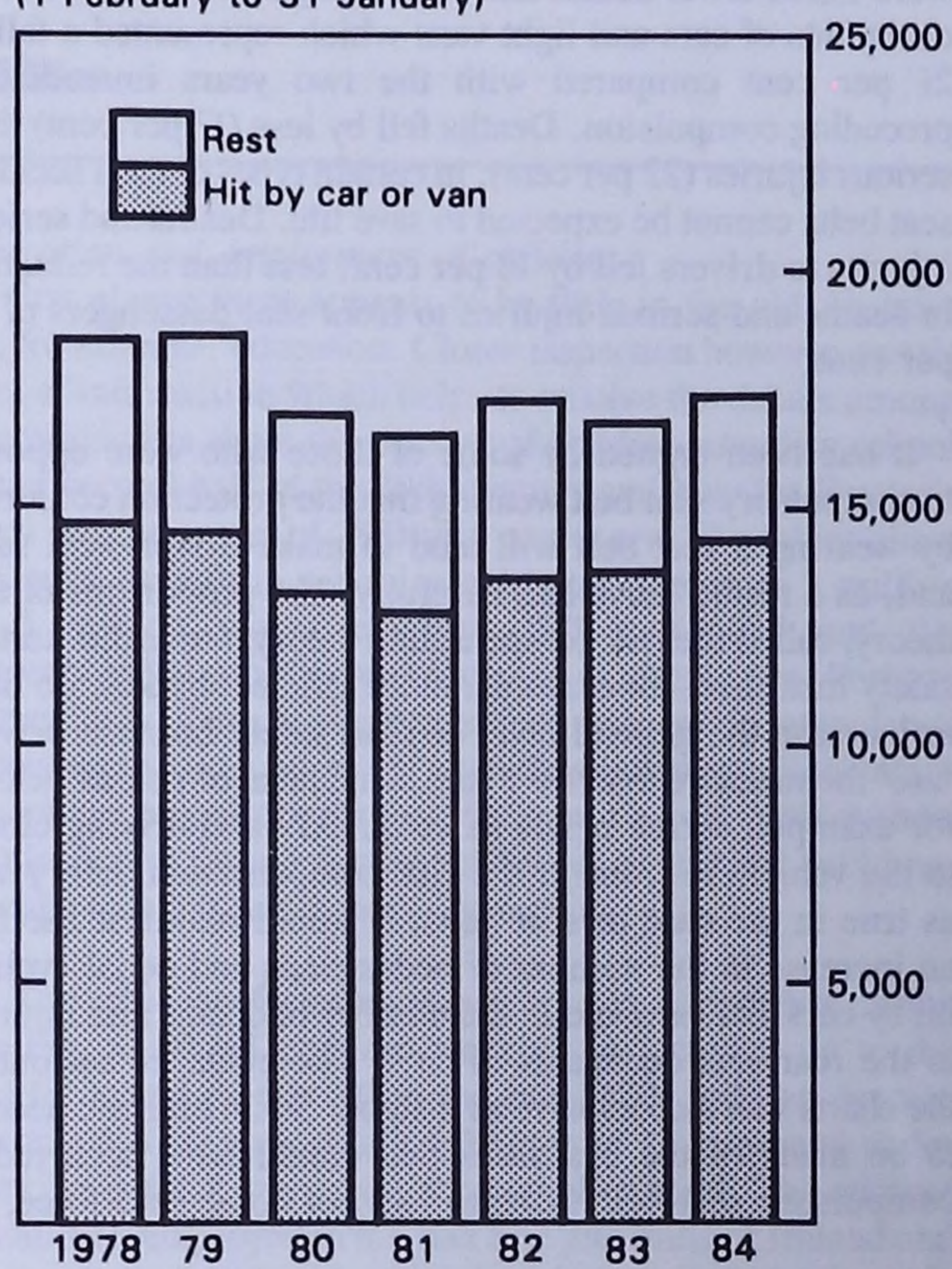
Pedestrian deaths: GB

(1 February to 31 January)



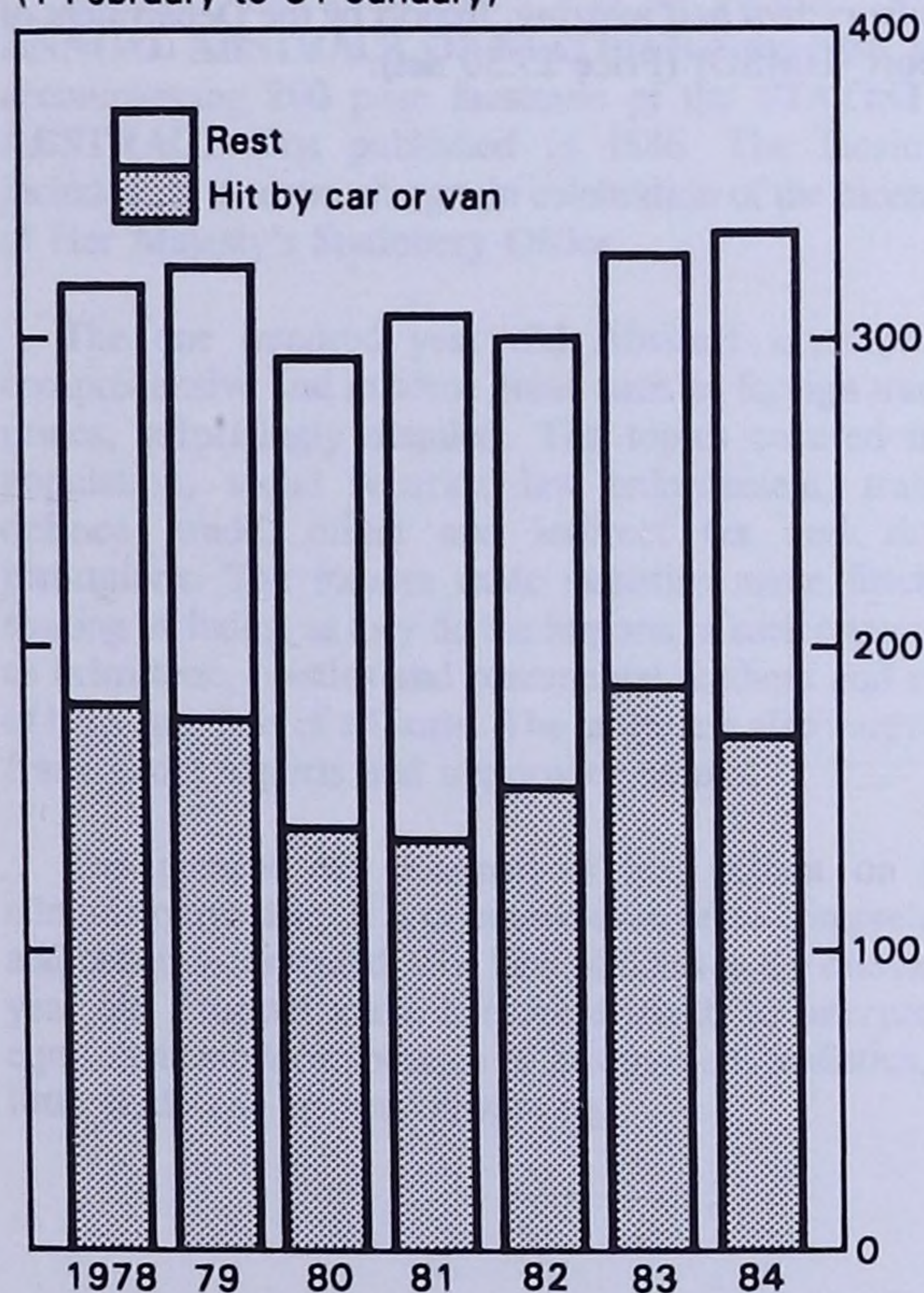
Pedestrians seriously injured: GB

(1 February to 31 January)



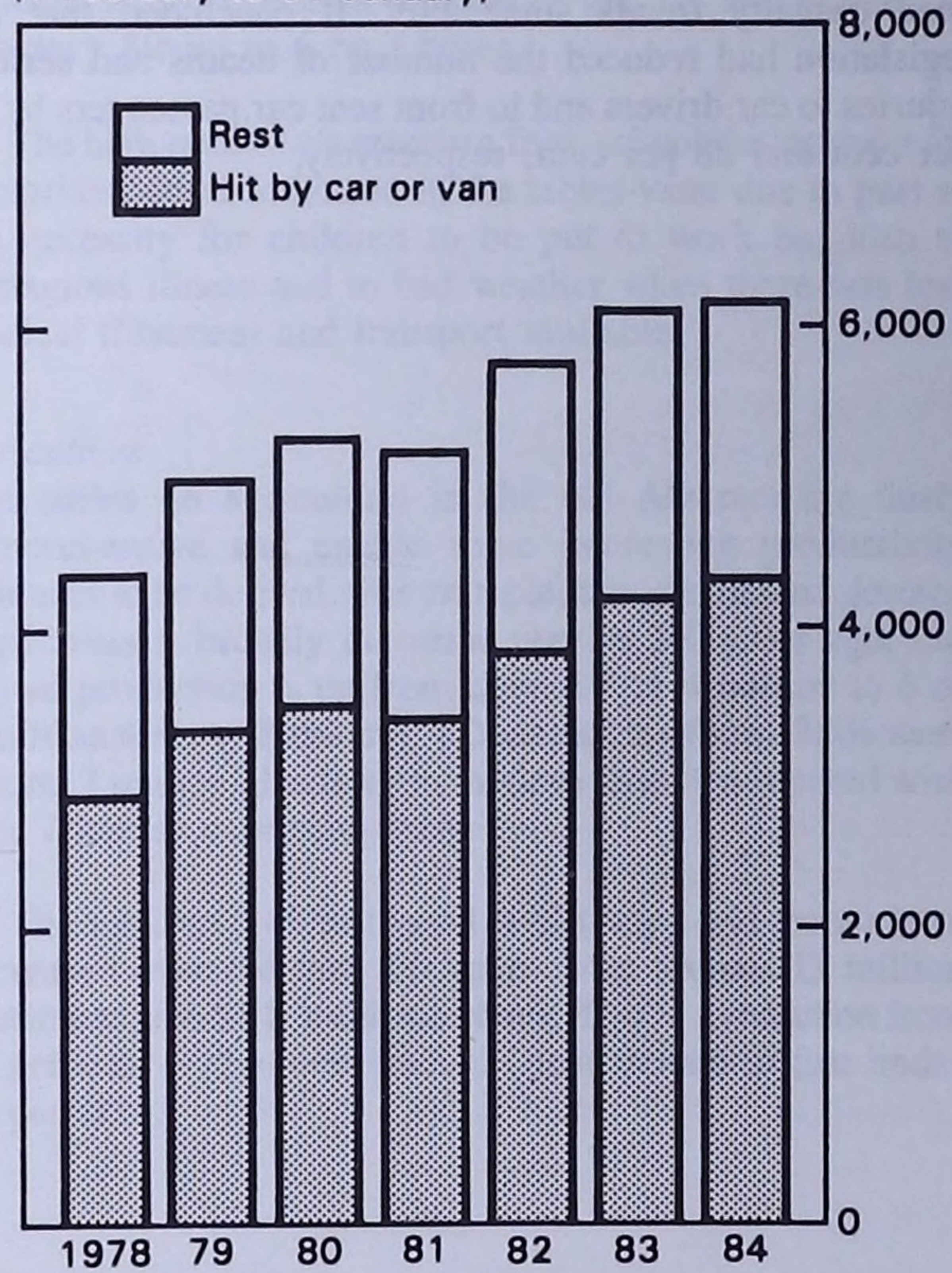
Pedal cyclist deaths: GB

(1 February to 31 January)



Pedal cyclists seriously injured: GB

(1 February to 31 January)



In the first two years of compulsory seat belt wearing there were 13,031 fewer deaths and serious injuries to the front seat occupants of cars and light vans which represented a fall of 21 per cent compared with the two years immediately preceding compulsion. Deaths fell by less (17 per cent) than serious injuries (22 per cent); in certain types of road accident seat belts cannot be expected to save life. Deaths and serious injuries to drivers fell by 18 per cent, less than the reduction in deaths and serious injuries to front seat passengers of 28 per cent.

It had been argued by some of those who were opposed to compulsory seat belt wearing that the protection conferred by wearing a seat belt will tend to make drivers feel safer and, as a result, drive less carefully. The proponents of this theory, called the risk compensation theory, argue that certain safety measures, for example, more efficient brakes, do little to increase the general level of road safety because drivers 'use' the measure to drive to the same level of risk as before, for example, taking bends more quickly and driving closer to the vehicle in front. If the risk compensation theory was as true in the case of seat belts, it would manifest itself in an increase in the number of pedestrians and pedal cyclists hit by cars and vans and in the number of deaths and injuries to the rear seat occupants of cars. The evidence set out in the charts was inconclusive as it stood. Some estimate needed to be made of the casualties that would have occurred if compulsory seat belt wearing had not come into force.

Two special studies were undertaken and produced broadly comparable results. The first, developed by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, used regression models based on road casualty trends since 1979. It concluded that the legislation had reduced the number of deaths and serious injuries to car drivers and to front seat car passengers by 20 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively.

The second study was an independent assessment by Professors Durbin and Harvey of The London School of Economics who employed time-series models of casualty trends since 1969, using additional explanatory variables. Durbin and Harvey concluded that the seat belt law had the effect of reducing deaths and serious injuries to car drivers and front seat car passengers by 23 per cent and by 30 per cent, respectively. For those types of road user indirectly affected by the law, they found that changes in the number of seriously injured rear seat passengers, and in the number of pedestrians and pedal cyclists seriously injured by cars and vans had not changed significantly. However they found that the number of rear seat car occupant fatalities had increased significantly, by 27 per cent, and that the number of pedestrians and pedal cyclists killed by cars and vans had increased by eight per cent and thirteen per cent, respectively. These last two increases were reported by Durbin and Harvey as 'being on the borderline of significance'. They estimated upper and lower bounds to the total net saving attributable to the compulsory wearing of seat belts. On this basis between 200 and 450 lives and around 7,000 serious injuries were estimated to have been saved annually.

The results of the Department's seat belt monitoring exercise were published in October 1985 (this publication also contains the report of Professors Durbin and Harvey) and, on 13 January the House of Commons resolved by a vote of 217 (for) and 25 (against) that the law continue in force. On 20 January the House of Lords also endorsed the legislation without a vote.

Reference

Compulsory seat belt wearing, Report by the Department of Transport (HMSO) (Price £7.50 net).

One hundred years ago

Tom Griffin, Chief Statistician, Central Statistical Office

One hundred years ago:

The horse was king of the road.

General Gordon was a drain on defence expenditure.

Income tax was 2p in the pound.

You only needed £1 to buy what would cost £32 today.

The population of Great Britain was only half the present level.

One in ten textile workers was a child of 12 or younger.

The army was slightly larger than today.

There were only about a quarter as many police as now.

There were about 30 per cent more miles of railway than now.

Then as now the USA, followed by Germany, was our biggest export market.

There was a thriving import and export trade in opium.

All this, and a lot more, can be gleaned from the **ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS** for 1986, and the accompanying 200 page facsimile of the **STATISTICAL ABSTRACT** first published in 1886. The facsimile is included, at no extra charge, in celebration of the bicentenary of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The one hundred year old Abstract is surprisingly comprehensive and in some areas such as foreign trade and prices, surprisingly detailed. The topics covered include population, social security, law enforcement, transport, defence, trade, direct and indirect tax and financial institutions. The foreign trade statistics make fascinating reading including as they do the imports of such commodities as brimstone, bristles and ornamental feathers and exports of bags and 'hats of all sorts'. The tables are also surprisingly frank about exports and imports of opium.

The present day Abstract is less reliant on purely administrative data. It is of course even more comprehensive and better documented. The lack of notes in the one hundred year old Abstract make it more difficult to interpret than equivalent modern volumes of government statistics, but a little study can be very rewarding.

Education and employment of children

At first glance there appears to be little in the old Abstract on, for example, education. Closer inspection however reveals a lot of information which helps to resolve the debate among educationalists about the number of children attending school in the second half of the 19th century and how far Forster's great education act of 1870 was necessary. The tables show the rapid growth in school accommodation from 2 million to 5 million places between 1871 and 1885 and the accompanying proportional increase in attendance. Perhaps surprisingly there was no marked increase in attendance following the Education Act of 1880 which made elementary schooling compulsory for the first time. The same tables show similarly the increasing expenditure on school building, teacher training and school inspection.

The table on factories shows a marked increase in the number of school children working in factories up to the mid-1870s and then a fall in the mid-1880s with an average of some 50,000 boys and 50,000 girls of 12 years and under working in the factories over the whole period. The number of children employed in the flax and jute mills of Ireland and Scotland continued to rise over the whole period. Presumably some children were counted as being both at school and at work since a part-time system prevailed in some areas whereby children attended school for part of the day and worked in a factory for up to 6 or 7 hours.

The high rates of absenteeism from school during the mid-Victorian period indicated in the tables were due in part to the necessity for children to be put to work but also to contagious illness and to bad weather when there was less medical treatment and transport available.

Agriculture

The tables on agriculture in the old Abstract are fairly comprehensive and enable some interesting productivity estimates to be derived. For example, the area of land devoted to potatoes is broadly the same now as 100 years ago, but annual production is up from around 3 or 4 million to 6 or 7 million tonnes. Similarly, wheat yields of the 1880s were around 2 tonnes a hectare (in modern terms) compared with over 7 tonnes a hectare today.

The total area of cultivated land (crops and grass) have decreased over the last 100 years from around 13 million hectares to around 11 million hectares. This is a reduction from 58 per cent of the total land in Great Britain to just under 50 per cent.

We tend to think of Australia or New Zealand as the land of the sheep but there were 25 million in Britain 100 years ago. The number declined to under 20 million in the late 1940s but has increased steadily since then to the present record level of over 33 million. Similarly, the number of cattle in Great Britain increased fairly steadily from 6 million in the 1880s to a peak of over 13 million in 1974 and has since declined to the present level of about 12 million.

Education and agriculture are just two of the many topics for which the statistics show interesting changes within the 15 year period covered by the old Abstract as well as in the century since the 1880s. In transport, for example, the length of tramways rose from 158 miles in 1876 to over 800 miles only nine years later. The postal service saw the introduction of postal orders in 1881 and 3 million orders were issued in

that year but only four years later 24 million were being issued. Building societies increased in number from less than 500 in 1876 to nearly 2,000 only eight years later: today, following many amalgamations, the number is down to less than 200.

It is often difficult to make comparisons because definitions change so much over time, not least the definition of the United Kingdom itself which included the whole of Ireland 100 years ago. Nevertheless, it is quite fascinating to see some of the changes occurring in the mid-Victorian era and comparisons with the present day.

Reference

Annual Abstract of Statistics No. 122, 1986 edition (HMSO) (Price £17.50 net)
ISBN 0 11 620152 5.

FACTS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

The **United Kingdom in Figures** pocket-sized leaflet is an introduction to the wide range of social and economic statistics produced by the Government Statistical Service. It is even more crammed full of facts this year. It contains key facts and figures for the years 1964, 1974, 1983 and 1984 on population, standard of living, employment, industrial output, energy, economic trends, education, law, transport, health and social security, tourism and agriculture. Also included are tables showing how the value of the pound has changed since 1914, as well as selected regional statistics.

For copies of the 1986 Edition write to the Information Services Division, Cabinet Office, Room 58/G, Government Offices, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AQ, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

The Digest of Welsh Historical Statistics

O T Hooker, Senior Economic Adviser, Economic and Statistical Services Division, Welsh Office

The amount of readily available data on historical conditions in Wales has recently been augmented — indeed transformed — by the appearance of the 700 page *Digest of Welsh Historical Statistics*, by John Williams of the Department of Economics at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. This two volume work has been published by the Welsh Office as a contribution to the understanding of the history of social and economic conditions in the Principality. It is hoped that it will become an item of source-material which no library or other research-oriented establishment concerned with Wales can afford to be without, while it may also be of major interest to a much wider academic public.

The analysis is in thirteen sections, each introduced by explanatory material. Volume I covers population, the labour force, wages and incomes, and the agriculture, coal and iron and steel industries. Volume II continues with a section dealing with other mining and metals industries, transport, housing, local government, education and religious activities, together with a section of miscellaneous data relating to health, the social services, crime, electoral data and certain public utilities. The statistics mainly relate to the period between the first national population census of 1801 when wide ranges of standardised data became available, and 1974; however, information on some activities, for example, on baptisms and burials, the number of non-conformist chapels or iron production, goes back to an earlier period.

The major part of the period covered — essentially that of the industrial revolution — marks Wales' emergence from a rural economy to a major mining and heavy manufacturing centre. The subsequent data cover the social trauma of decline in the inter-war period and developmental problems after 1945. So this Digest presents overall an historical picture which must not only be of major interest to the historian of Wales, but also provides a possible model of development of comparable heavy industry areas in a decisive period. More recent information on the behaviour of many of the variables covered can, of course, be obtained from the wide range of Welsh Office annual or regular publications.

In his general introduction Mr Williams points to the frustration long felt by those attempting to locate historical data for Wales, and the example given by the well-known Abstracts of British Historical Statistics prepared by Mitchell and Dean and Mitchell and Jones, which have played so valuable a part in making available a statistical ground-work for British History. It has not been possible to follow the models these volumes provide completely, for obvious reasons of availability and coverage; but the smaller area covered by Mr Williams' collection has enabled him to widen its scope so as to include a number of social series outside the range of the data for Britain. Thus substantially greater amounts of information are provided on industries and elements of the

social fabric of particular importance to Wales; data is also presented on a local, and especially on a (pre-1974) county basis, a particularly important point since the predominantly East-West lines of communication within the Principality and the very local quality of elements of her industrial base imply that Wales has been a less than optimally integrated economic unit.

The range of data provided is so wide, and the changes taking place in the period to which these statistics relate are so great, that only a sketch of the material can be given in a short introductory article. The period it covers has seen the population of Wales treble in a century, rise to a peak after the first World War, decline and rise again after the Second. Such changes in aggregate have much more marked local effects. There are, of course, major movements from country to town, and in importance from North to South Wales. Within the major industrial areas it can be seen how the major growth centres are not necessarily the locations of industry itself, but those providing services to assist in the development and marketing of its products. The career of Cardiff, now the capital of Wales, is perhaps a major case in point. In 1801, Cardiff had a population of 1,870 persons, smaller than Merthyr (already a major iron town and the largest in the Principality), Swansea or towns in Mid-Wales, such as Brecon or Welshpool: by 1921 Cardiff had become predominant, despite the contemporary growth of the Rhondda or Swansea, as a major sea port — and this despite the opening of new coal shipping facilities nearby at Penarth and Barry.

The *Digest of Welsh Historical Statistics* is published by the Welsh Office in two volumes (each of some 350 pages), and is available from Economic and Statistical Services Division, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NQ, or from the agencies for Welsh Office publications in Wales, the United Kingdom and overseas at a cost of £10 in paper back or £17 in hard back edition. Further enquiries on this Digest or concerning any other of the wide Welsh Office range of statistical publications can be made to the address above, or by telephone to 0222 (Cardiff) 825087.

Editor's note: Coincidentally, the *Annual Abstract of Statistics 1986*, No 122, published this year is accompanied by a facsimile edition of the Abstract of Statistics 1871 to 1885. (HMSO)(Price £17.50 net).

References

Abstract of British Historical Statistics, prepared by B R Mitchell and Phyllis Deane (Cambridge University Press)(1962)

Further Abstracts of British Historical Statistics, prepared by B R Mitchell and H G Jones (Cambridge University Press)(1971)

Photograph from Chapter 2 of the publication showing quarrymen working as casual farm labourers, circa 1900, Deiniolen, Gwynedd



Chapter 2
Labour

Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available during the April to June quarter of 1986. Unless otherwise specified, copies may be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. A list of release dates of economic series is published monthly in *Economic Trends*.

Department of Education and Science

The following statistical bulletins are announced:

5/86 *Enrolment of non-advanced courses of further education - November 1984*

6/86 *Pupil/Teacher ratios for each local authority in England - January 1985*

7/86 *The 1984 secondary school staffing survey: some data on teachers and development*

8/86 *Enrolment in the public sector, higher education, 1970 - 1985*

Statistical bulletins are available from:

Department of Education and Science SCSB
Room 1/28
Elizabeth House
York Road
London SE1 7PH

The following annual publication is announced:

Educational statistics for the United Kingdom (HMSO) (Price £7.95 net). Available from HMSO Bookshops or the following address:

Department of Education and Science
Room 337
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
Darlington
Co Durham
Telephone: 0325-460155

Department of Transport

Road Accidents Great Britain 1984 (Annual) (HMSO) (Price £6.90)

Port Statistics 1984 (Annual) (Price £21.00)

Port Statistics Bulletin: Provisional Traffic Statistics 1985 (Annual) (Price £10.00)

Both available from:

British Ports Association
Commonwealth House
1-19 New Oxford Street
London WC1A 1DZ

Waterborne Freight in the UK, 1984 (Annual) (Price £10.00)

Available from:

Marine Transport Centre
University of Liverpool
4 Cambridge Street
P.O. Box 147
Liverpool L69 3BX

The following are published by the Department of Transport:

Estimators for the National Road Traffic Series (85) 39

(Statistical Bulletin price £3.00)

New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Great Britain (86) 9, (86)12
(Statistical Bulletins price £2.00)

Annual Vehicle Census, December 1985 (86) 10
(Statistical Bulletin price £2.00)

National Road Maintenance Condition Survey - 1985
(Annual) (price £4.00)

International Road Haulage Survey Report 1984 (86) 6
(Statistical Bulletin price £10.00)

Road Accident Statistics English Regions 1984 (86) 15
(Statistical Bulletin price £6.00)

Freight Traffic through Ports - 1985 Review of the collection of port statistics (86) 8

(Statistical Bulletin price £3.00)

The following statistical bulletins are issued on a regular basis:

Quarterly: *Traffic in Great Britain fourth quarter 1985* (86) 11

Road goods vehicles on roll-on roll-off ferries to mainland Europe fourth quarter 1985 (86) 13

Road Accidents and Casualties in Great Britain fourth quarter 1985 (86) 17

Transport Statistics fourth quarter 1985 (86) 18

Department of Transport publications and statistical bulletins are available from:

Publications Sales Unit
Building 1
Victoria Road
South Ruislip
Middlesex HA4 0NZ

Department of Employment

Employment Gazette, which from May 1986 is published towards the beginning of each month, regularly contains recent data and time-series on employment, unemployment, earnings, prices, family expenditure, tourism and other indicators. Subjects of recent articles have included: regional labour force outlook to 1991; membership of trade unions; and work of the industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

Employment Gazette is published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £3.25 per issue. Annual subscription inclusive of postage is £35.00.

Department of the Environment

Local Government Financial Statistics England and Wales 1983/84

Housing and Construction Statistics, 1974 - 1984 Great Britain

Housing and Construction Statistics, December quarter 1985
Part 1, No. 24 and December quarter 1985 Part 2 No. 24

Local Housing Statistics Issue 76, figures for third quarter 1985

Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics, England 1982 - 1984 No. 14

Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics
No. 8 1985

The following information is issued in press notices 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*

Further information is available from:

DOE, SPPG4, Room P1/001

2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB

Industry Department of Scotland

The following statistical bulletin is available:

G1.1 *The electronics industry in Scotland*

Copies, price 75p each net, can be obtained from:

Scottish Office Library

Official Publication Sales

Room 2/65

New St Andrews House

Edinburgh EH1 3TG

Welsh Office

Key statistical indicators for NHS management in Wales No. 4 1985

Welsh hospital waiting list bulletin 1986: No.1

Activities of social services departments: year ended 31 / 3/ 85

Digest of Welsh historical statistics: volumes 1 and 2

(price per set, £17.50 hardback and £10 paperback)

1983 based household projections for the counties of Wales
(price £10)

The above publications are available from:

Publications Unit

Economic and Statistical Services Division

Welsh Office

Cathays Park

Cardiff CF1 3NQ

Telephone: 0222-82 5054

Home Office

The following statistical bulletins are announced:

Statistics on the operation of the terrorism legislation, 1st quarter 1986

Statistics of breath tests 1985

Statistics of deaths reported to coroners, England and Wales, 1985

Control of immigration statistics, United Kingdom, 1st quarter 1986

Statistics on the operation of section 62 Criminal Law Act 1977, England and Wales 1985

Notifiable offences recorded by the police, England and Wales, 1st quarter 1986

Immigration from the Indian sub-continent 1985

Refugee statistics, United Kingdom, 1985

Summary fire statistics, United Kingdom, 1984

The prison population in 1985, England and Wales

Projections of long term trends in the prison population to 1995

The sentencing of young offenders under the Criminal Justice Act 1982: July 1983 - June 1985

Waiting times in magistrates' courts, October 1985

The operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1982, 1st quarter 1986

Statistical bulletins are available from:

Home Office

Statistical Department

Room 1813, Tolworth Tower

Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DS

The following are published by HMSO:

Report of the Police Complaints Authority, 1985

Report of the Gaming Board, 1985

Report on the work of the Equal Opportunities Commission, 1985

Report of the Commission for Racial Equality, 1985

Report of the Parole Board, 1985

Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, 1985

Report of HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, 1985

The following item has been published by the Home Office:

Fire statistics, United Kingdom, 1984

It is available from:

Home Office

Statistical Department

50 Queen Anne's Gate

London SW1H 9AT

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

The following publications are announced:

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England 1985 edition (HMSO price £7.75 net).

DHSS Tax / Benefit Model Tables, November 1985

(price £2.25) available from:

Miss S.C. Lewis

Department of Health and Social Security

Room A526

Alexander Fleming House

Elephant and Castle

London SE1 6BY

Telephone: 01-407 5522 Ext 6660.

Continued on 73.24

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

December 1985 to February 1986

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 December 1985 to February 1986

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Business surveys					
Horticultural development council: grower survey	DAFS	Horticulturalists	200	S	AH
Survey into area and production of cabbages and cauliflowers	DAFS	Farmers	80	S	A
Employers' awareness of employment measures	DEM	Employers	800	GB	AH
The growth of ethnic minority business	DEM		304	ES	AH
Monergy campaign evaluation - industry and commerce	DEN/COI		300	GB	AH
Industry's initial reactions to the new regional development grant scheme	DTI/SO		100	GB	AH
Evaluation of section 4, tourism development act 1969 - telephone survey	DTI/ETB	Aid recipients	45	E	AH
Survey of UK industrial process control instrumentation	DTI	Manufacturers	50	GB	AH
ERDF assistance to small firms in steel, shipping and textile closure areas: market studies	DTI	Small firms	NK	E	AH
Patent office questionnaire	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Survey of regional development grant non applicants	DTI		40	E	AH
Pre production order exploitation	DTI	Manufacturers	90	GB	AH
Study into why companies do not export	DTI	Manufacturers	NK	UK	AH
Fishing vessel reportable accident form	DTP	Ships masters or agents	NK	UK	C
Joint CIT/DTP freight transport study	DTP	Freight transport industry	60	UK	AH
Self catering accommodation study - survey of unregistered operators	IDS/HIDB		35	S	AH
Self catering accommodation study - survey of static caravan operators	IDS/HIDB		100	S	AH
Self catering accommodation study - survey of operators	IDS/HIDB		100	S	AH
Survey of readership and market for Health and Safety Commission newsletter	HSE	Readers	45000	GB	AH
Impact of regional policy regradings in Scotland (first phase survey)	IDS	Manufacturers	80	S	AH
Evaluation of area initiatives: survey of firms receiving assistance in Leith and Motherwell	IDS/SDA		100	S	AH
Evaluation of area initiatives: firms in contact with project office in Leith and Motherwell	IDS/SDA		100	S	AH
Evaluation of area initiatives: survey of other firms in Leith and Motherwell	IDS/SDA		200	S	AH
Diagnostic research on P35 tax form	IR/COI	Small firms	40	E	AH
Survey of vegetation change in upland grassland areas	MAFF	Farmers	160	EW	AH
Study into North London training provision (need for skill centres)	MSC	Employers	250	SE	AH
Survey of aggregate minerals 1985 (Scotland)	SDD	Quarrying	NK	S	AH
MOT test station survey	TRRL		100	E	AH
Local Authority Surveys					
Case studies of good practice: enterprise workshops and managed workplaces	DOE		30	ES	AH
Burial ground and crematoria service	SO	District and island authorities	56	S	AH
Other Surveys					
Overseas journalists expenditure in the UK	CSO	Journalists	400	UK	AH
Monergy campaign evaluation - domestic consumers	DEN/COI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
Monergy campaign evaluation domestic sector - stage 2	DEN/COI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
Energy labelling of houses (householders)	DEN	Householders	80	E	AH
Consumer attitudes to cavity insulation	DEN	Owner occupiers	400	GB	AH
Consumer attitudes to heating systems	DEN		NK	GB	AH
Attitudes of final year undergraduates to a career in teaching	DES/COI	Students	1000	E	AH
Teenage anti-smoking campaign qualitative dipstick	DHSS/COI	Children	100	E	AH
Anti-heroin campaign stage III tracking study	DHSS/COI	Adults	1120	GB	AH
AIDS campaign evaluation study	DHSS/COI	Adults	1050	E	AH
Social security client group research	DHSS/COI	Claimants	450	GB	AH
The survey of deposit bonds as gifts for children	DNS	Grandparents	32	E	AH
Right to buy application form research	DOE/COI	Tenants	40	E	AH
Evaluation of derelict land grant schemes	DOE	Grant recipients	62	E	AH
Case studies of good practice: environmental improvements	DOE		50	E	AH
Case studies of good practice: conversion and re-use of industrial buildings	DOE		55	ES	AH
Evaluation of electric blanket pilot safety campaign	DTI	Consumers	4000	SW	AH
Road safety tracking study stage II	DTP/COI	Adults	2000	EW	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
<i>Other Surveys (continued)</i>					
Self catering occupancy study - consumer survey	IDS/HIDB	Visitors	1000	UK	AH
Crime Prevention: ICI panel	HOME/COI	Householders	6000	UK	AH
Crime Prevention: evaluation study	HOME/COI	Householders	3900	EW	AH
Final year undergraduates attitudes to a career in the police	HOME/COI	Student	1000	GB	AH
Safety representatives and committees	HSE		NK	GB	AH
National food survey annual report: readership survey	MAFF	Readers	1300	UK	AH
Adult dietary survey: pilot survey	MAFF/OPCS/DHSS	Adults	240	GB	AH
Survey of general attitudes to food additives	MAFF	Consumers	NK	UK	AH
Scottish infantry: press advertising communication check	MOD/COI	Men	64	S	AH
Youth training scheme monitor stage 10	MSC/COI	Adults	4000	GB	AH
Enterprise allowance scheme research - omnibus stage III	MSC/COI	Unemployed	675	GB	AH
Enterprise allowance scheme qualitative research	MSC/COI	Unemployed	100	ES	AH
Youth training scheme hall testing (opinion of proposed changes and evaluation of alternative names)	MSC/COI	Adults	300	E	AH
Youth training scheme advertising tracking study (waves 1-6)	MSC/COI	Adults	6500	GB	AH
Education and training needs of the leisure industry - business and technician education council	MSC		NK	UK	AH
Community programme target market study	MSC/COI	Adults	2400	GB	AH
Survey of UK minibus users (follow-up interviews)	TRRL	Minibus users	120	E	AH
Signpost field trial interview survey	TRRL	Drivers	3000	E	AH
Attitudes to parking restrictions and penalties	TRRL	Drivers	2000	SE	AH
Whitland bypass - consultation with public	WO	Visitors	NK	W	AH
Survey of use of microcomputers in schools	WO	Teachers	750	W	AH

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Locations	General		
E England	CIT Chartered Institute of Transport	ICI	Imperial Chemical Industries
ES England and Scotland	ERDF European Regional Development Fund		
EW England and Wales	NK Not Known		
GB Great Britain			
S Scotland	Departments		
SE South East	COI Central Office of Information	HOME	Home Office
SW South West	CSO Central Statistical Office	HSE	Health and Safety Executive
UK United Kingdom	DAFS Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland	IDS	Industry Department for Scotland
W Wales	DEM Department of Employment	IR	Inland Revenue
	DEN Department of Energy	MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Frequency	DES Department of Education and Science	MOD	Ministry of Defence
A Annual	DHSS Department of Health and Social Security	MSC	Manpower Services Commission
AH Ad Hoc	DNS Department for National Savings	OPCS	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
C Continuous	DOE Department of the Environment	SDA	Scottish Development Agency
	DTI Department of Trade and Industry	SDD	Scottish Development Agency
	DTP Department of Transport	SO	Scottish Office
	ETB English Tourist Board	TRRL	Transport and Road Research Laboratory
	HIDB Highlands and Islands Development Board	WO	Welsh Office

Scottish Education Department

Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

School Leavers' Qualifications

Pupil Projections

Teachers in Education Authority Schools

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

Children's Hearings Statistics 1984

Community Service by Offenders, 1984

Home Care Services, Day Care Establishments and Day Services 1985

Children in Care or under Supervision as at 31 March 1984

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased (price 75p 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 Extension 5901

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends 44 Summer 1986

OPCS Monitors (available free from OPCS Information 73.24

Branch, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP)

Third National Study of Morbidity Statistics from General Practice, 1981/82 MB5 86/1

Infant and perinatal mortality, 1984: birthweight DH3 86/1

Annual review of communicable diseases, 1983 MB2 86/3

Live births, 1985 FM1 86/1

Mid 1983 - based sub-national population projections for England PP3 86/1

Adoptions in England, 1984 FM3 86/1

Cancer survival, 1978-80 registrations MB1 86/3

Annual Reference Volumes

Hospital Inpatient Enquiry maternity tables 1977-81 MB4 No. 19

Population and vital statistics: local and health authority area summary, 1984 VS No. 11/PP1 No. 7

Mortality statistics, 1984 DH1 No. 16

Mortality statistics: perinatal and infant - social and biological factors, 1983 DH3 No. 15

Mortality statistics: childhood, 1984 DH3 No. 16

Occupational mortality, Great Britain, 1979-80, 1982-83 DS No. 6

Life tables 1980-82 DS No. 7

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 was published in March and contains the following articles:

Trends in single women's sexual behaviours in Scotland

A recent survey of family planning in Scotland included questions about women's reproductive and contraceptive histories. The survey involved interviews with a sample of 3,400 women and since they were aged from 16-54 at the time of the survey (1982) their answers provided evidence about experience over a period of some forty years. This article by Margaret Bone summarises the main findings of the pre-marital experience of the married women as well as that of the never-married (some of whom would, in due course, marry), and consequently reveals trends, over the period, in single women's sexual relationships, contraceptive use and conception rates. It concludes that, although there are no exactly comparable contemporary or earlier data for England and Wales, what evidence there is indicates that Scottish girls have been less likely than those in the rest of Great Britain, to have pre-marital intercourse in their teens.

Cohabitation before marriage: a comparison of data from marriage registration and the General Household Survey

In a recent study the distance between the bride's and bridegroom's addresses, as recorded in the marriage entry, has been examined in relation to the couples' demographic characteristics. It was found that in a third of all marriages the two spouses gave the same address and that certain demographic characteristics (age and previous marital status) of these couples closely resembled those of partners in marriages where the wife reported (in the General Household Survey) that the couple had cohabited before their marriage.

This article by John Haskey and David Coleman documents this finding in greater detail as well as examining the persistence of the correspondence when alternative demographic characteristics of the couples are then considered. In the process of investigating this association new information on couples who cohabit before marriage is presented and discussed.

Family circumstances of young children

There has been an increase over the last ten years in the number of illegitimate births, particularly in the number of such births which are jointly registered by both parents. The proportion of illegitimate births which are so registered is being used as an indication of the trend in the number of extra-marital births to cohabiting couples. But how stable are such unions? Evidence from the OPCS Longitudinal Study is used by Audrey Brown to examine the family circumstances in the 1981 Census of legitimate and illegitimate children born in the decade 1971-81.

Returning to work after childbearing: evidence from the Women and Employment Survey

Women are returning to work increasingly sooner after the completion of childbearing and are also becoming more likely to return to work between successive births. These are the chief conclusions of an article by Jean Martin which summarises the key findings from a major survey of women and employment conducted in 1980. Some new analyses of the work histories of the sample of 5,588 women aged 16-59 are presented which show some of the factors underlying the main trends. The focus is on the timing of women's return to work, how this has changed over time, and how it varies for women according to the number of births they have had, their highest educational qualification, their occupation before their first birth, their husband's social class and their age at the birth of the first child.

Population projections of English local authority areas

Every second year OPCS prepares population projections – for up to thirty years ahead – for the larger local authority areas in England. This necessitates making assumptions about future local migration, fertility and mortality. Bob Armitage describes how this is done; in particular he includes an outline of a new method of formulating the crucial migration assumptions. A summary of how the latest set of projections compare with previous such figures is also given.

Reference

Population Trends 43 Spring 1986 (HMSO 1986) (Price £5 net)

Local and health authority area summary 1984

A new publication from OPCS which updates information previously presented in two separate series of reference volumes was published in February. It combines the Registrar General's mid-1984 estimates of the resident population and data for births and deaths for 1984.

Included in this volume are estimates of the resident population of England and Wales by sex and single year of age; estimates for the standard regions, area aggregates, London boroughs, metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties and districts by sex and broad age-group; estimates for management regional health authorities, district health authorities and Welsh management units by sex and broad age-group. The estimates are based on those derived from the 1981 Census of Population and are updated annually.

This volume also gives the 1984 figures of births by legitimacy and sex of child, the general fertility rate, the total period fertility rate, the illegitimacy ratio, the proportion of live and stillborn infants whose birthweight was below 2,500 grams (5lb 8oz), deaths, infant deaths and stillbirths for the areas mentioned above. Direct comparisons of the crude birth or death rates between local areas can be misleading because they do not take account of differences in the age and sex structures of local populations. In this volume standardised fertility and mortality ratios (SFR and SMR) relate the fertility or mortality of each area to that of England and Wales as a whole.

Comparisons of local fertility relative to the national experience over time can be continued using information presented in this volume and its predecessors. Net migration movements between different parts of England and Wales, derived from National Health Service Central Register re-registration data are also included.

Reference

Population and vital statistics: local and health authority area summary, 1984 VS No. 11/PP1 No. 7 (HMSO 1986) (Price £7.40 net)

Household projections

The Department of the Environment (DOE) published in March, new estimates for households in England and Wales for 1983 and, at 5-yearly intervals, for 1986 to 2001.

For England, estimates are included of households headed by men and by women in broad age-groups; for the English regions, counties, metropolitan districts and London boroughs, the numbers are broken down into household types. Concurrently, corresponding figures for Wales were published by the Welsh Office.

The projection method developed by DOE is based on age, sex and marital status specific headship rates obtained from the four Censuses of 1961-1981 and extrapolated to 2001. These rates were applied to population estimates derived from the 1983-based population projections, released by OPCS in February, and the marital status projections available from the Government Actuary's Department.

The DOE and the Welsh Office are able to provide more detailed breakdowns and the underlying headship rates, and can also arrange to produce projections for alternative areas or on different assumptions from those used in the published projections. Enquiries to Household Projection Service, DOE, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB. Telephone: 01-212 8555.

References

1983-based Estimates of Numbers of Households in England, the regions, counties, metropolitan districts and London boroughs 1983-2001 (DOE 1986) (price £25 net from DOE Sales Unit, Building 1, Victoria Rd, South Ruislip, HA4 0NZ. Telephone: 01-845 7788)

1983-based Household Projections for counties of Wales (Welsh Office 1986) (price £10 net from Publications Unit, ESS Division, Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ. Telephone: 0222 825054)

Marriage and divorce statistics

The review of the Registrar General on marriages and divorces in England and Wales 1983 was published in January. The tables are divided into four major groups – population, marriages, divorces and new widowers and widows – with each group sub-divided.

The population tables show the marital condition of the population, in five year age-groups, from 1973 to 1983. These show the cumulative effect of past marriage and divorce trends.

The marriage tables give figures for 1973 to 1983 of seasonality of marriage, previous marital condition at marriage, marriages per 1,000 population, proportionate age distribution at marriage and average age at marriage. For 1983 only more detailed statistics are given such as age and combination of previous marital condition at marriage, first marriage rates, area of occurrence and manner of solemnisation of marriage. The last category is also analysed by area.

The divorce tables give totals for the years 1973 to 1983 for age at divorce, age at marriage of persons divorced, duration of marriage at divorce, children of couples divorced and previous marital condition of persons divorced, with a more detailed breakdown for 1983. There are also tables showing grounds for divorce in 1983, the interval between petition and divorce in 1983 and a serial table showing the number of divorce petitions filed from 1973 to 1983.

The final section looks at age at widow(er)hood for 1973 to 1983 and age in combination with age of deceased for 1983.

Summary divorce and marriage figures for 1984 have been previously published in *OPCS Monitors* FM2 85/1 and FM2 85/2 respectively.

References

Marriage and divorce statistics 1983 FM2 No. 10 (HMSO 1986) (Price £8.00 net)

Divorces 1984 OPCS Monitor FM2 85/1 (OPCS 1985)

Marriages 1984 OPCS Monitor FM2 85/2 (OPCS 1985)

OPCS Monitors are available from the address given in the Recently Available Section.

The thirteenth decennial study of occupational mortality

A further volume in the Registrar General's series of Decennial Supplements designed to examine the ever-changing influence of occupation on mortality will be available shortly. William Farr published his first comparison of census and death registration data in 1841 after which such analyses quickly became routine in Britain, with the Registrar General for England and Wales publishing a comprehensive analysis based on every full census since then and the Registrar General for Scotland producing six such reports since 1891. The present study, based on results of the 1981 Census and deaths registered in 1979-80 and 1982-83, is the first to give data for Great Britain as a whole.

The original approach used by Farr has been employed throughout the series but recent reports have tended to put less emphasis on the direct comparison of census and registration data. This trend, recognising the many biases arising from the use of two unlinked data sources, is continued in the present study, whereas another trend of analyses this century has been reversed. From the introduction by Stevenson in the 1911 report of a 'social class' classification, the Decennial Supplements have given considerable space to mortality differentials by these broad socio-economic groups which have been taken as proxies for the differences in the general condition and way of life of the population. Primarily because of biases in such data the present report gives much less attention to social class analysis, returning the emphasis to occupation. The OPCS Longitudinal Study provides more acceptable data on mortality by social class for those who require it.

Partly because the 1981 classification of occupations was far more detailed than its predecessors and partly because a very large volume of results can now be reproduced more cheaply on microfiche, the tables provided in this report are more extensive than any in the past. They cover 550 separate occupations and over 170 causes of death and the 87 microfiche in Part II of the report contain the equivalent of almost 22 thousand pages of tables. A major effort has been made to publish the basic data in a considerably more timely fashion than was achieved with the last few Decennial Supplements.

Further Supplements on area mortality analyses, on immigrant mortality, and containing the most recent set of Life Tables will follow during the course of the year.

Reference

Registrar General's Decennial Supplement on Occupational Mortality (HMSO 1986) (Price to be announced)

Mortality statistics, 1984

A further volume in the series of reports presenting statistics for deaths in England and Wales in 1984 was published in February. Deaths are analysed by age, sex and marital status; by type of institution in which they occurred; by method of certification; and by birthplace of deceased. Standardised Mortality Ratios are given for selected causes of death and for selected cancer sites. Further tables give expectation of life for 1838 to 1984, a life table for 1982 to 1984, and years of life lost due to mortality from certain causes in 1984.

Statistics of deaths attributed to accidents, poisonings and violence registered in England and Wales in 1984 were published in March.

The report contains detailed tables of deaths from transport accidents, accidents in the home, and deaths from poisoning analysed by sex, age and substance(s) involved, distinguishing accidents from suicides.

The data on transport accidents are not comparable with those published by the Department of Transport whose figures are restricted to deaths within 30 days of the accident.

References

Mortality statistics, 1984 DH1 No. 16 (HMSO 1986) (Price £5.20 net)

Mortality statistics: accidents and violence, 1984 DH4 No. 10 (HMSO 1986) (Price £5.20 net)

Electoral statistics 1985

The annual OPCS volume giving statistics from the current electoral register was published in January. The volume is divided into two sections:

- a The parliamentary section contains tables showing the number of parliamentary electors in the United Kingdom and its constituent countries 1976 to 1985; parliamentary constituencies with the largest and smallest electorate in 1985, and the largest in terms of area; a breakdown of the parliamentary constituencies by percentage of electoral quota; and the number of parliamentary electors on the 1984 and 1985 registers.
- b The local government section shows the number of local government electors on the 1984 and 1985 registers for the United Kingdom and constituent countries, London boroughs, metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties and districts.

Reference

Electoral statistics, 1985 EL No. 12 (HMSO 1986) (Price £4.10 net)

Population estimates (Scotland)

Estimates of the population of Scotland for mid-1985 by sex, age and area are expected to be published in June. Tabulations showing more detailed age breakdowns will be available from:

Population Statistics Branch
GRO(S)
New Register House
EDINBURGH
EH1 3YT.

Vital statistics (Scotland)

Tables relating to the fourth quarter of 1985 appeared in the Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 5 to 8/86.

Provisional Annual Statistics for 1985 appeared in the Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 9 to 12/86 which was published in April.

Papers on the following topics have appeared in recent issues of the Vital Statistics Return:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Weeks 45-48 1985 | Recent trends in Scottish births. |
| | Statistics of Divorce in Scotland. |
| Weeks 1-4 1986 | Influenza deaths in Scotland 1980-86. |
| Weeks 5-8 1986 | Female breast cancer mortality in Scotland. |
| | Solvent abuse deaths in Scotland 1979-85. |

The *Vital Statistics Return* is obtainable every four weeks for an annual subscription of £20.00. The order form is obtained from:

The Publications EO
General Register Office for Scotland
Vital Statistics Branch, Ladywell House
Ladywell Road, Edinburgh EH12 7TF

For further information please telephone: 031-334 0380 Ext 243.

Registrar General Northern Ireland: annual report

The sixty-first edition of the *Annual Report* covering 1982 was recently published. The Report contains sections on population, marriages, births, deaths, migration, administration, meteorology and life tables. Many tables include a run of years. For 1982 figures are given in more detail with a breakdown into District Council Areas for some tables. There are also some comparative statistics for Northern Ireland, England and Wales, Scotland and the Irish Republic.

Reference

Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report 1982 No. 61 (HMSO Belfast 1986) Available only from HMSO Bookshop, Belfast, price £12.40 net, ISBN 0 337 07333 3

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Family expenditure survey (FES)

The March/April 1986 *Employment Gazette* carried the annual article showing the expenditure pattern from the survey for the year ended June 1985, in respect of 'Pensioner', 'General Index' and 'High Income' households. The article also included the weights derived from the survey and other data to be used in 1986 for the General Index of Retail Prices. Another article gave details of the weights to be used in 1986 for the special indices of retail prices compiled for one and two person pensioner households.

Quarterly FES analyses and some annual analyses continue to be published in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette* as they become available: for example, the March/April 1986 issue included results up to and including the second quarter of 1985.

Reference

Employment Gazette, March/April 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

Regional Trends 21

The 1986 edition of *Regional Trends* which will be published this Summer, includes 140 pages of tables, maps, charts and text and brings together detailed information on Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the eight regions of England. The volume includes twelve pages of statistics for the English and Welsh counties, Scottish local regions and educational and library boards in Northern Ireland.

The statistics and commentary cover a wide range of topics – social, demographic and economic – highlighting variations and similarities between regions. Variations within each region are drawn out in a separate profile for each region.

Regional Trends is an important reference document for anyone with regional interests e.g. marketing managers, regional planners, researchers, academics and government officials. The new edition contains new items on, for example, population and employment projections, clear-up rates of notifiable offences and ethnic minorities.

Reference

Regional Trends 21 1986 edition (HMSO 1986) (Price to be announced)

Social Security Statistics 1985 Edition

The thirteenth issue of the annual *Social Security Statistics* compiled by the Department of Health and Social Security was published in March 1986. It provides tables covering each of the social security benefits, National Insurance contributions, finance and relative movements on contributions, benefits and prices and

earnings. Tables showing trends over several years are included and detailed analyses are provided for the most recent year available.

The tables are grouped in sections according to benefit or subject and relate to Great Britain unless otherwise stated. A brief descriptive note of the main features of the relevant benefit, as they currently apply, appears as a prologue to each section. These notes do not purport to cover all the conditions for entitlement to benefit or payment of contributions, nor do they give a history of the various changes which have occurred over the years. If more information is required on a particular subject, a copy of the appropriate explanatory leaflet should be consulted, and a list of these is given in the first appendix. Other appendixes give the sources of the statistics, useful publications, description of social security regions and description of standard regions.

Any enquiries, or requests for further information, regarding statistics about social security should be sent to:

Department of Health and Social Security
Statistics and Research Division
HQ Division SR8
Room A2111
Newcastle Central Office
Newcastle Upon Tyne NE98 1YX
Telephone: Newcastle (0632) 79 7373.

Reference

Social Security Statistics 1985 (HMSO 1986) (Price £14.65 net) ISBN 0 11 761240 5

Consumer dissatisfaction

The Office of Fair Trading (OFT) published *Consumer Dissatisfaction A Report on surveys undertaken for the Office of Fair Trading* on 19 February 1986.

The report contains results of surveys undertaken in December 1984 and February 1985 in Great Britain and in September 1985 in Northern Ireland.

The surveys were commissioned to obtain independent evidence of consumer dissatisfaction about goods, services and trading practices to enable OFT to ascertain whether the consumer complaint statistics forwarded voluntarily to the Office quarterly by Trading Standards/Consumer Protection Departments, Environmental Health Departments, and Citizens Advice Bureaux were truly representative. Taking into account a number of statistical factors, the quarterly complaint figures do provide a useful indication of the problems faced by consumers generally.

The report contains a wealth of information about the problems encountered by consumers, including difficulties with redress, analysed *inter alia* by social class, age, working status and family size and provides

a regional comparison. There is also a section on some international comparisons.

Copies of the report are available from:

Office of Fair Trading
Distribution Unit
Chancery House
53-64 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1SP

County council elections 1985

The Centre for the Study of Local Elections at Plymouth Polytechnic has recently published *The County Council Election Results in England 1985* a statistical digest in two volumes by Colin Rallings and Michael Thrasher.

At almost 900 pages, the volumes contain the complete results of the 1985 County Council Elections in England, together with a mass of statistics relating to the political, economic and social characteristics of all local authorities in non-metropolitan England.

Special features include:

- Detailed election results for each County division
- Candidates identified by name, gender, party and incumbency
- Comparisons of party fortunes in 1981 and 1985
- Census statistics for each District Council
- Rating and expenditure data for each County Council
- Over 50 comprehensive summary tables on party strengths and weaknesses; levels of turnout; socio-economic and financial characteristics of local authorities etc.

This invaluable data handbook is intended to be the first in a series covering the results of local elections. It should prove an indispensable reference volume for all involved in local government—whether politicians; practitioners; journalists or academics. The book will be useful in confronting those who assert the monolithic character of local electoral politics. It will also inform the current debate on local democracy and accountability.

Copies of *The County Council Election Results in England 1985* can be ordered from:

CSLE,
Department of Social and Political Studies,
Plymouth Polytechnic,
Drake Circus,
PLYMOUTH,
Devon. PL4 8AA

Telephone: (0752) 21312 Ext. 5315 or 5507

for £25 post free. Please make cheques payable to CSLE.

Previous convictions of persons convicted in 1982

This Statistical Bulletin examines the previous convictions of a sample of about 10,000 persons convicted of 'standard list' offences (indictable offences and some serious summary offences) by the courts in England and Wales in 1982.

Research has shown that the sex and age of the offender, the type of offence committed and the number of previous convictions are all associated with the type of sentence imposed by the courts. This recent study was carried out to provide up to date information about the sentencing of first offenders compared with that of those with previous convictions. In addition a comparison has been made of the sentencing in 1982 with that in 1977 (when a similar study was carried out), for those with the same history of offending.

The results from the study show that about 35 per cent of males convicted in 1982 were first offenders, 35 per cent had between one and five previous convictions and 30 per cent had six or more previous convictions. The proportion who were first offenders varied considerably according to the type of offence. Most of the females convicted in 1982 were first offenders; about 60 per cent had no previous convictions, about 30 per cent had between one and five previous convictions and ten per cent had six or more previous convictions.

Reference

Home Office Statistical Bulletin No. 2/86, *Previous convictions of persons convicted in 1982* (price £2.50 net) (see the Recently Available Section for availability)

Northern Ireland crime statistics

A commentary on Northern Ireland crime statistics 1983-84 was recently published by HMSO Belfast on behalf of the Northern Ireland Office, Statistics Branch. It is only available from HMSO Bookshop, Belfast, price £5.85 net, ISBN 0 337 03044 8.

Trade union membership 1984

An article in *Employment Gazette*, January 1986, gives details of the aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom in 1984 and compares the figures with previous years. All the figures are provisional and are subject to revision as later information becomes available, while figures for previous years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information.

The statistics cover membership of all organisations known to the Department of Employment and include home and overseas membership of those trade unions which have their head office situated in the United Kingdom, but do not include any members of trade unions whose head offices are elsewhere.

Reference

Employment Gazette January 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

Housing trends in Scotland

Bulletin HSIU No. 19 summarises housing activity in Scotland during the third quarter of 1985, as reported to the Scottish Development Department by the various housing authorities. Topics covered include new house building, improvements of existing houses, public sector and housing association sales, capital payments and allocations for housing.

Statistical Bulletins, price 75p, can be obtained from:

Scottish Office Library

Publications sales

Room 2/65

New St Andrew's House

Edinburgh EH1 3TG

Telephone: 031-556 8400 Ext. 5901

Classification of local authorities

A classification of English local authorities has recently been published by the Institute of Public Finance Ltd. in an occasional paper under the title *Birds of a Feather*. This paper sets out a grouping of local councils which was undertaken by Mary Davies of The Institute of Local Government Studies and Chris Griffin of the Department of the Environment using Grant Related Expenditure assessment data. It provides a useful source for persons interested in local authority comparative statistics and also shows the groupings against those specified by Dr. Mark Shaw for the Audit Commission, and Basildon District Council for the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives. Apart from the groupings, an explanation of the methodology is contained in the paper and a set of statistical nearest neighbour tables for each council is portrayed along with some useful diagrams.

Reference

Birds of a Feather, price £15, obtainable from IPF Ltd., 3 Robert Street, London WC2N 6BH

HEALTH

Hospital In-patient Enquiry maternity tables

The second in a series of reports containing statistics derived from the Maternity Hospital In-patient Enquiry, and including some information from birth registration data, the hospital activity return, manpower statistics and community health returns, was published in January. It covers the years 1977-81 with certain comparisons for earlier years, and is the last to apply to England and Wales as a whole. From 1982 the Enquiry has been confined to hospitals in England.

The main tables are broadly similar to those for 1973 to 1976 published in the previous volume. These include analyses of length of stay, mode of delivery, recorded morbidity in mothers and babies and the birthweights of

babies born to women living in England and Wales and in individual NHS regions.

The commentary, entitled 'Trends in maternity care', was written mainly by Alison Macfarlane of the National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, Oxford. It is more extensive than that included in the previous volume and attempts to look in more detail at the data from the Enquiry.

Summary maternity statistics have been published in OPCS Monitors.

References

Hospital In-patient Enquiry maternity tables, 1977-1981 MB4 No. 19 (HMSO, 1986) (Price £8.00 net)

Hospital In-patient Enquiry maternity tables, 1973-1976 MB4 No. 8 (HMSO, 1980) (Price £3.75 net)

Abortion statistics

Another OPCS volume published in January was the annual report giving the total number of terminations notified under the 1967 Abortion Act to residents and non-residents in England and Wales during 1984. It provides detailed statistics on general and demographic factors, statutory grounds, procedure, complications, deaths, geographic and medical factors.

Reference

Abortion statistics, 1984 AB No. 11 (HMSO, 1986) (Price £6.20 net)

Health and Safety Statistics 1983

This report, containing statistics for 1983 and 1984 will be available from May. It contains statistics collected under the reporting regulations which came into operation on 1 January 1981—the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences (NADO) Regulations. It fills a gap, predicted in the previous volume (*Health and Safety Statistics 1981-2*, see *Statistical News*, page 70.30), resulting from the cessation of the industrial injuries benefit scheme. Under this scheme information on absences from work of over 3 days had been forwarded to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Thus this new volume concentrates on analyses of reported fatal and major occupational injuries as well as presenting some available data on occupational diseases, dangerous occurrences and enforcement action. The report describes in some detail the sources and coverage of the statistics. It also contains three interpretative studies: on head injuries, construction injuries related to occupation and eye injuries.

From 1 April 1986 the basis of injury statistics for HSE will change with the introduction of new regulations (described below). Until statistics from this new source become available (1987 at the earliest) future reports will continue to be based on numbers of accidents reported under NADOR.

Further details about these items and on available data can be provided by:

Economics and Statistics Unit
Magdalen House
Stanley Precinct
Bootle
Merseyside
L20 3QZ
Telephone: 051-951 4842/4862

Reference

Health and Safety Statistics 1983 (HMSO 1986) (Price £7.50) ISBN 0 11 883863 6

New arrangements for reporting workplace accidents and ill health

New regulations covering the reporting of work injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences came into operation on 1 April 1986. Employers and self-employed people have responsibilities to report such incidents as defined in the Regulations, usually either to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) or to their Local Authority. For example, the death of any person resulting from an accident arising out of or in connection with work must be reported. There is also a list of 'major' injuries or conditions reportable for any work accident. The injury to any employee absent from work for more than three days following an accident at work is now also directly reportable.

These reports will form the basis of HSE's future statistics on occupational injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences, and now including accidents involving flammable gas. These statistics will take at least a year to compile and evaluate. It will be considerably longer, because of breaks in series before many of the trends in occupational injuries and diseases arising from the new data can be assessed. Meanwhile, current assessments are necessarily based on the limited available data on fatal and major injuries, without any information on 'over three day accidents'.

Reference

HS(R) 23: A Guide to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985 (HMSO 1986) (Price £4.00) ISBN 0 11 883858 X

Scottish Health Statistics 1984

The 27th edition of *Scottish Health Statistics* was published in April 1986 with hospital utilisation statistics appearing as a late supplement. It is the most comprehensive published set of detailed statistics on the NHS in Scotland: vital statistics, morbidity, hospital in-patient statistics, use of services, staffing and costs of the NHS.

Health In Brief 1984

Pocket companion to *Scottish Health Statistics* – recently published. Copies of this publication 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 Health Statistics 1984 (HMSO 1986) (Price £16.50 net) ISBN 0 11 8874322
Health in Brief 1984 (Price £1 net)

EDUCATION

Education statistical bulletins

11/85 Statistics of further education (FE) students in England – November 1984

This bulletin, published annually, summarises the results of the annual survey carried out by the Department of Education and Science into the numbers of students in FE establishments in England. The bulletin includes the number of students enrolled on advanced and non-advanced courses, by sex, age-groups and mode of attendance in 1984, with comparisons with earlier years. The statistics also include summary data for enrolment in Adult Education Centres and for students attending FE colleges as part of their training under the Youth Training Scheme.

1/86 First known destination of first degree graduates 1979 to 1985

This bulletin gives an overview of all first degree graduates of known destination who have followed full-time and sandwich courses at universities in Great Britain and polytechnics in England and Wales over the period 1979 to 1984. It includes a brief survey of comparable information collected in 1983 and 1984 from colleges of higher education in England and Wales. The data provided shows numbers and proportions of graduates of known destination in permanent and temporary home employment, receiving education or training, or believed unemployed, together with analyses of employer categories and types of work obtained.

5/86 Enrolments on non-advanced courses of further education in England – November 1984

This bulletin gives supplementary information to that published recently in statistical bulletin *11/85 Statistics of further education students in England*. The bulletin provides summary data for the numbers of students on

non-advanced courses of further education in England, by age, sex and mode of attendance. It also includes analyses of the qualification aims of students, the type of employment of students on day release courses and the participation rates for those aged 16 to 18 and 19 to 20.

Employment of newly-trained teachers

The Department of Education and Science (DES) has recently published a free statistical bulletin No. 2/86. This bulletin presents results from a survey by the DES of teachers who in 1984 successfully completed initial teacher training (ITT) courses in public sector institutions (covering any institutions which are not part of a university) in England and Wales. Institutions were asked about the destinations (as known at the end of October 1984) of those who had successfully completed courses at Easter or Summer 1984. Among destinations covered were teaching posts in the United Kingdom, non-teaching employment in the United Kingdom but still seeking a teaching post, working overseas or in non-teaching employment in the United Kingdom and not at present seeking a teaching post, unemployed and still seeking a teaching post.

Separate figures are presented for each of the main types of ITT course and some comparisons are made with results from a similar survey of leavers from courses at university departments of education which was carried out by the Universities Council for the Education of Teachers.

Teachers in service and teacher vacancies 1984-85

DES has recently published a free statistical bulletin No. 3/86. This bulletin presents results up to January 1985 from a return made twice a year, in January and September, to the DES by local education authorities in England and Wales. The return covers teachers being paid for service by the authorities in schools, in further education and in providing education otherwise than at school. Full detail is collected in January and more limited information in September.

Once a year, in January, the return also covers first appointments of teachers in maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools and unfilled vacancies for teachers in secondary schools, according to main teaching subject required. Using figures from the returns, early estimates are published of wastage of teachers from maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools.

DES statistical bulletins are available from:

Department of Education and Science
Statistics Branch
Room 1/28, Elizabeth House
York Road, London SE1 7PH
Telephone: 01-934 9038

Report on the monitoring of student/staff ratio data in further education in England 1984-85

The 1984-85 report on student/staff ratio data in further education has recently been published. The report contains individual college results as well as various summary tables and brief commentary. It provides information to enable full-time equivalent students and cost efficiency indicators to be calculated – student/staff ratios (SSR), average class size (ACS), average lecture hours (ALH) and average student hours (ASH).

The report is published in the Statistics of Education series under the title *Further Education Student/Staff Ratios*. It is available, price £12, from the following address:

Department of Education and Science
Finance III (Receipts)
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
Darlington
Co Durham DL3 9BG

Statistics of Education, Schools in England 1985

This publication opens with explanatory notes on the following subjects:

main categories of school; main types of school; size of classes; age of pupils; the compulsory school age; pupils remaining at school beyond the compulsory school leaving age; courses of study followed by older pupils; teachers and a regional analysis.

Statistics on the above subjects are detailed in the forty-four tables which follow.

The publication is completed by a further eighteen tables of statistics on schools, full/part-time pupils and qualified teachers in Greater London, Metropolitan districts and English counties (including Isles of Scilly).

The publication costs £12 net and is available from:

Department of Education and Science
Room 337
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
Darlington
Co Durham
Telephone: 0325-460155

Education statistics: Scotland

School leavers' qualifications

This bulletin provides details of the Scottish Certificate of Education qualifications held by pupils who left Scottish schools in 1983-84 and some earlier sessions. Information on school leaver numbers for sessions 1976-77 to 1983-84 was published in bulletin 5/E2/1985 in October 1985.

Pupil projections

The Scottish Education Department's national projections of numbers of pupils in education authority primary, secondary and special schools in Scotland over the period September 1985 to September 2005 are contained in this bulletin. Projections for individual education authorities of pupils in primary and secondary schools are also included up to September 1996.

Teachers in education authority schools

This bulletin gives information on teachers in education authority nursery, primary, secondary and special schools in Scotland, over the period 1979 to 1984. Details of the teaching force by grade, age, sex and marital status of women are included and the most notable feature has been the decline in the number of teachers in the younger age groups.

For details of the availability of these bulletins see the Recently Available Section.

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

Labour market quarterly report

The February 1986 edition of the Manpower Services Commission's (MSC) Labour Market Quarterly Report examines recent trends in the labour market. This suggests that output growth could be at a lower rate during 1986 and unless it accelerates again it is difficult to see a major reduction in unemployment. As the report points out, however, the recent fall in oil prices may stimulate growth in world output from which the United Kingdom could benefit.

The increases in unemployment in the three months to February were in line with a range of other indicators pointing to a less buoyant labour market. The rate of recruitment by manufacturing firms, which had been rising since the end of 1982 levelled off in 1985 – still below the leaving rate. Unfilled vacancies at MSC's Jobcentres in February were lower than in November although still above the rate of a year earlier. The fall in redundancies also levelled off in the fourth quarter of 1985.

The Report also examines the make-up of the employment figures. It points out that although in September 1985 the number of employees in employment was 100,000 higher than a year earlier, this rise included an increase of 180,000 in female part-time employees. When allowance is made for this the 'job content' of employees at work barely changed at all over the period and the indications are that it may have fallen during the first three quarters of last year.

Looking at the numbers unemployed it shows that adult claimants increased by about 70,000 during 1985. This was less than half the increase during 1984. How-

ever, when the effect of special measures on the claimant count are taken into consideration the difference in the growth rate between the two years is reduced. This is mainly because the expansion of the Community Programme is estimated to have taken an extra 50,000 out of the count during 1985, partially offset by a reduction in the impact of other employment measures.

A special feature on unemployment flows and durations showed that the numbers of men becoming unemployed each month have recently been lower than in the late 1960s but having become so, remain unemployed for longer spells. Elsewhere, the Report shows that those in employment with previous qualifications are ten times more likely to receive training than those with no previous qualifications.

A feature on inner city areas shows that while they have much in common in the scale of the problems they face, they also differ from one another in important respects such as the mix of industries and occupations undergoing growth or recession.

Enquiries about the Report should be sent to:

Alan Robinson
Labour Market Economics and Statistics Branch
Training Division
Manpower Services Commission
Head Office
Moorfoot
Sheffield
S1 4PQ
Telephone: 0742 704194 (GTN 2023 4194)

Regional estimates of the self-employed

Revised estimates of the numbers of self-employed by region for 1975 to 1984, are given in an item in *Employment Gazette*, January 1986. These replace estimates previously published for the same period. The new basis of calculation is also given.

Reference

Employment Gazette January 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

Classification of economic activity

Employment Gazette, January 1986, contains an article which draws on information from the 1984 Labour Force Survey to illustrate some of the complexities of analysing the labour force. In particular, it presents survey evidence about 'marginally active' groups. Estimates of different sub-groups are given and the background to the judgements about their treatment in the labour force estimates are discussed.

Reference

Employment Gazette, January 1986, (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

Labour force survey 1984: housing trailer

The 1984 Labour Force Survey (LFS) carried a supplementary questionnaire on housing commissioned by the Department of the Environment. A housing 'trailer' of this kind provides information at very much lower cost than a separate housing survey of similar size. The trailer applied only to the spring boost sample of the 1984 LFS and only to England.

The trailer included questions on each household's accommodation and amenities, details of any sharing and whether the accommodation was rented or owned. Owner occupiers were asked if they had bought the accommodation from a local authority, if they had bought it as a sitting tenant and when they had bought it. Households buying with a mortgage were asked its source. Renters were asked about the type of their landlord and public sector tenants were asked about their intentions to buy as sitting tenants, or to buy alternative public sector accommodation. Also included were questions on length of residence at the address and tenure a year ago.

Some of the findings from the trailer will be presented in a forthcoming OPCS report on the survey and it is hoped to present others in due course.

Further information from Denis Down, Department of the Environment, Room A226, Romney House, 33 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3PY. Telephone: 01-212 4914.

Regional labour force outlook to 1991

An article in the February 1986 issue of *Employment Gazette* presented estimates of the civilian labour force and activity rates in the countries and regions of Great Britain in mid-1984, together with 1984-based projections to 1991. These regional estimates and projections are consistent with the national estimates and projections published in the July 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The article gives estimates and projections separately for males and females. Estimates and projections broken down additionally by age are available for a fee of £20 from:

Department of Employment
Statistics C1
Room 557
Caxton House
Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NF

For the years 1981, 1983 and 1984 only, a breakdown by county for England and Wales and region for Scotland is available from the same address, for a fee of £15 for each year.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

Unemployment statistics: change in compilation of monthly series

From the March count, the monthly unemployment statistics will be compiled and published some two weeks later than at present. The extended time-table will significantly reduce the present over-recording, which arises when people are counted as unemployed in the statistics even though they are no longer unemployed. An article in *Employment Gazette* March/April 1986 explains the change and the reason for it; and it outlines the information that will be provided.

Reference

Employment Gazette (HMSO monthly) (Price £3.25 net)

Registered disabled people in the public sector

An article in *Employment Gazette*, January 1986, continuing the series started in 1976, showed figures at about mid-1984 for a wide cross-section of public sector employers. These figures are an incomplete guide to the employment of disabled people since they only recognise the employment of those disabled people who choose to register as such, and their number has declined in recent years. Government departments; county, district, Greater London area, and Scottish regional, islands and district councils; regional and district health authorities; Scottish health boards; other bodies within the national health service; nationalised industries and public authorities; electricity boards and regional water authorities are covered.

Reference

Employment Gazette January 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

Industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal

An article in *Employment Gazette*, February 1986, describes the role of industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) and their procedures. Statistical information is given on cases dealt with by each body over the fifteen months to March 1985. Tables cover analysis by Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service region, outcome of applications, compensation, prehearing assessments, EAT appeals registered and disposed of, and breakdown of appeals registered by jurisdiction.

A second article presents an analysis of completed applications in 1984 and the first three months of 1985 relating to claims handled by industrial tribunals under the Equal Pay Act, the Sex Discrimination Act and the Race Relations Act. Tables cover completed applications by region, and outcome of applications. For the last two Acts tables cover compensation, and applications analysed by type of alleged discrimination. Most tables give a male/female split.

In both articles some tables give comparable figures for a run of years, others relate only to 1984 and January-March 1985.

A new system of collecting information relating to industrial tribunal applications was introduced as from April 1, 1985. In future, tribunal and EAT statistics will be presented on the basis of financial years instead of calendar years. It is hoped that information on cases disposed of in the 12 months to March 31, 1986 will be published in *Employment Gazette* later this year. In some respects these statistics will be simpler than those published earlier, though they will not be restricted to unfair dismissal, sex discrimination, equal pay and race discrimination, as has been the case up to now.

For completeness, figures for the three months ended March 31, 1985, corresponding to the 1984 figures are contained in the tables given in the articles above.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

Survey of labour costs in 1984

The main results of the 1984 survey of labour costs were published in the May 1986 issue of the *Employment Gazette*. As with earlier surveys in 1975, 1978 and 1981, the latest survey covered production industries, wholesale and retail distribution, banking, insurance and finance. The full range of labour costs was covered, not just pay.

This survey, and a similar one conducted in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development, was carried out under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 for the discharge of a Community obligation arising for EEC Regulation 3149/83. Analyses of the survey data for the United Kingdom as a whole have been forwarded to the Statistical Office of the European Communities for publication in the EUROSTAT series.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

Earnings, hours and holidays

The February 1986 *Employment Gazette* contained an article giving results of the latest voluntary annual survey of the earnings and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom in October 1985. The survey is one of the main sources of such information at detailed industry level. For the first time the article gives separate figures for all adult employees. However, separate figures for males and females are not available for the Postal services and telecommunication class in respect of October 1985, and are not shown for any of the categories in which this class appears.

Information on the average earnings of manual employees of the National Coal Board, which is not on

a comparable basis to that of the main survey, is published as a separate item in this issue of the *Gazette*. The figures also relate to October 1985. Information obtained by the agricultural departments on the average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of manual employees in agriculture is also given in a separate item.

Another article summarises recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements affecting manual workers featured in national collective agreements or in wages orders made by Wages Boards or Councils during 1985.

Reference

Employment Gazette February 1986 (HMSO monthly) (Price £3.25 net)

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Annual Review of Agriculture 1986

The White Paper *Annual Review of Agriculture 1986* (Cmnd. 9708) published in February sets out the data considered during the Annual Review of the economic conditions and prospects of the United Kingdom agricultural industry.

There are three parts commenting on the state of the industry, general developments, and commodity trends together with a statistical annex. The twenty-nine tables in the annex cover largely the same ground as last year's White Paper (Cmnd. 9243).

Where there has been no change in the basis of the tables, some of the figures differ from those in previous Annual Review White Papers because of later information, changes in the scope and nature of the available data and improvements in statistical methods. The forecasts for 1985 generally reflect the position up to the end of the year, as seen at November 1985.

Reference

Annual Review of Agriculture 1986, Cmnd. 9708 (HMSO) (Price £5.80 net)
ISBN 0 10 197080 3

Agricultural Statistics United Kingdom 1984

This volume which incorporates 1984 data is the latest in a long series of similar publications recording for reference purposes the main figures from the annual agricultural censuses and regular surveys of agricultural prices.

Figures for one or more of the four countries of the United Kingdom are given in many tables. Selected items for each English county are given in a separate section. Most tables give the latest year or a five-year run of figures.

Reference

Agricultural Statistics United Kingdom 1984 (HMSO 1986) (Price £9.75 net)
ISBN 0 11 242736 7

Agricultural censuses and surveys

Glasshouse survey – December 1984

The results for England and Wales were published in Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) Statistics Notice STATS 229/85 on 10 September 1985.

Estimates of Yield in England and Wales

The 1984 final estimates of yield for the principal agricultural crops in England and Wales together with the preliminary estimates for the 1985 harvest were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 236/85 on 24 September 1985.

Survey of Environmental Topics on Farms 1985

The results of this survey carried out in England and Wales were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 244/85 on 30 September 1985.

Pig survey – August 1985

The results for England and Wales and the United Kingdom were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 255/85 on 15 October 1985.

Stocks of Home Grown Wheat, Barley and Oats – England and Wales

Figures for May 1985 were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 264/85 on 29 October 1985.

Cereals Production Survey – September 1985

The results of the September 1985 Cereals Production Survey based on estimates given by farmers at the end of September were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 281/85 on 18 November 1985.

Annual Estimates of Crop Production

The latest 1985 harvest estimates for minor agricultural crops in England and Wales were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 290/85 on 25 November 1985.

Agricultural and glasshouse censuses – December 1985

An information notice outlining the importance of both censuses was published in MAFF Press Release dated 26 November 1985.

Stocks of Home Grown Wheat, Barley and Oats – England and Wales

Results of the end-September sample survey were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 302/85 on 12 December 1985.

Agricultural and horticultural census – June 1985

The final results of the June 1985 Census in England were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 12/86 on 15 January 1986.

Stocks of Home Grown Wheat, Barley and Oats – England and Wales

Results of the end-October sample survey were published in MAFF Statistics Notice STATS 16/86 on 24 January 1986, and those for the end-November survey in MAFF Statistics Notice 27/86 on 6 February 1986.

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 of the fourth 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

Survey of Environmental Topics on Farms, England and Wales 1985

In 1985 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Welsh Office Agriculture Department carried out sample surveys of main farm holdings in England and Wales to collect information on the following topics of environmental interest: tree stocks and planting, the perceived benefits of woods and trees, the removal and planting of hedges, and changes in numbers of ponds on farms. This was the first time that an attempt to collect data of this kind had been made.

For England and Wales together, some of the main results were as follows:

Woods and trees

Over 7 million trees were planted on farms in the twelve months to March 1985.

About 20 per cent of farmers planted trees, averaging 240 each.

4 million of the trees planted were broadleaves, and over 3 million were conifers.

At least 22 million trees were planted on farms in the four years prior to the latest season.

The total area of trees in woodland and smaller groups on farms was 300,000 hectares (compared with a total farm area of 11 million hectares): the tree area was divided roughly 4 to 1 between broadleaf and conifer.

A fifth of broadleaf and two-fifths of conifer area were regarded by farmers as being primarily for economic use.

Overall, farmers did not think there had been much change in the areas of woods and trees on farms in the last five years.

60 per cent or more of farmers saw significant benefits of woods and trees on farms for landscape, general amenity and for wildlife conservation. Nearly a half saw shelter as a main benefit, and a minority (a quarter or less) saw game as a main benefit.

Hedges

About three-quarters of farms in England and Wales had hedges, with an estimated total length of 500,000 kilometres (300,000 miles, or 12 times round the Earth).

In the last five years, 8,000 kilometres (5,000 miles) of hedge was removed, and nearly 4,000 kilometres planted, giving an average net rate of removal of 800 kilometres (500 miles) a year i.e. about one-sixth of one per cent of the estimated stock.

Ponds

There were about 170,000 ponds on farms in England and Wales; 40 per cent of farms have ponds, with an average of 3 each.

In the last five years, 22,000 ponds had been made on farms and 10,000 removed, giving a net rate of creation of over 2,000 a year (more than one per cent of the estimated stock extra each year).

MAFF Statistical Notice 244/85 gives the results more fully and concludes with some details of the methods used in the survey.

Sea fisheries statistical tables 1984

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's annual publication, *Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1984* was published on 21 February 1986. A review of it was given in *Statistical News*, page 72.42. It is now available from HMSO bookshops, price £10.00 net.

ISBN 0 11 241205 X.

TRANSPORT

Estimators for the National Road Traffic Series

Since 1979 the Department of Transport has rationalised the system of road traffic censuses used to estimate the national road traffic series and to give estimates of flows at specific sites. Two censuses of different designs are used: the Core Census, which takes traffic counts on three days each month at a small representative sample of sites, the same each month; and the Rotating Census which takes a one-day count at each link of the major road network once in a 6-year cycle. The Core Census is used primarily to measure the trends in traffic growth, while the Rotating Census gives an annual estimate of the levels of traffic. Both are analysed by road class and by type of vehicle. This statistical bulletin describes the methodology introduced in 1984 to reconcile these two sources into consistent series which gave the best estimates both of the quarterly traffic levels and of changes between quarters. The method, based on the statistical principal of Maximum Likelihood estimation, is new and may be applicable in other contexts where estimates of levels have to be combined with independent estimates of trends. The bulletin should interest transport research workers, planners and practitioners, who use the traffic series and who wish to understand the theoretical basis underlying them.

Estimators for the National Road Traffic Series. Statistical Bulletin (85) 39, price £3.

Obtainable from: Department of Transport, Publication Sales Unit, Building 1, Victoria Road, South Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 0NZ.

Traffic in Great Britain

This statistical bulletin No. 86(11) – *Traffic in Great Britain 4th Quarter 1985* was published on 14 March 1986. It contains seven tables, one more than the 3rd Quarter, and three charts, now in colour.

The tables have been renumbered following the introduction of Table 3 which gives traffic for heavy goods vehicles by axle configuration. There is also a page of notes commenting on recent trends in traffic.

Copies can be obtained from the DOE/DTP, (price £6):

Publication Sales Unit
Building 1
Victoria Road
South Ruislip
Middlesex
HA4 0NZ
Telephone: 01-845 1200 Extn. 262

Other traffic information including maps of traffic volumes are available from:

Miss N. J. Sewell
STC2
Room A6.15
Romney House
London
SW1P 3PY
Telephone: 01-212 5810

Waterborne freight in the United Kingdom, 1984

The third issue in this annual series of reports was published in January. It is issued, jointly, by the Department of Transport and the Marine Transport Centre, University of Liverpool, and gives estimates of tonnes lifted and tonne-kilometres moved by coastal shipping and inland waterways in 1984. Also included are summary time series back to 1974. Traffic is analysed by mode of appearance, principal commodities and type of movement (coastwise, one-port, foreign and internal). Port groups of origin and destination are given for coastal traffic while for waterway traffic the analysis is by port group and waterway capacity.

The information on waterway traffic for 1984 updates the findings of benchmark survey of the 1980 situation (see *Statistical News* 59.41). Updating reports for 1981/82 and 1983 were published in 1984 (see *Statistical News* 66.55) and 1985 (see *Statistical News* 69.44) respectively. *Transport Statistics Great Britain 1974-1984* (September 1985, price £17.50 net) included some provisional results for 1984.

Reference

Waterborne Freight in the United Kingdom, 1984 is available (price £10.00) from the Marine Transport Centre, University of Liverpool, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX

Review of domestic waterborne freight statistics

The annual surveys and analysis of inland waterways and coastal shipping (of which the above is the latest publication) were reviewed during 1985 – in response to the requirement that such surveys should be reviewed at least once every five years. The review received Ministerial approval and was published in Department of Transport Statistics Bulletin (85)28 in September 1985, price £2 available from the address given in the Recently Available Section.

These surveys began in 1981 with an enquiry to inland waterway wharf operators of their traffic during 1980. A study was also carried out of coastwise shipping within the United Kingdom, using the last full year of a Customs and Excise form which recorded ships' arrivals and origins, Lloyd's ship movement data and statutory port traffic returns (for those ports who gave permission for this usage) – plus voluntary returns from United Kingdom ports outside Great Britain. The

Marine Transport Centre, University of Liverpool have updated these studies with minimal surveying from 1981 to 1984.

The review found that the statistical results of the studies were of considerable value to the Department and to industry, were cheap to collect and that the work should be continued. It was concluded that, after four years of relatively simplistic updating, 1985 should be regarded as a new benchmark year (like 1980) and accordingly work is now underway (again by contractors) to resurvey the wharf operators and redesign the coastwise shipping origin and destination matrices. Neither the benchmark surveys nor the interim surveys are very burdensome on respondents, who generally favour the availability of such statistics.

Enquiries about this review should be directed to P. J. Mullock, Department of Transport, Room A201, Romney House, 43 Marsham Street, London SW1 3PY.

Port statistics

Provisional port statistics for 1984 were due to be published jointly by the Department of Transport and the British Ports Association in April, some two months earlier than last year. This is the second in a series of annual bulletins giving provisional traffic statistics as early as possible.

The bulletin contains provisional 1985 statistics compiled without waiting for complete returns for every port, but using estimates where necessary for those missing. The bulletin contains tables on total foreign and domestic traffic by mode of appearance and principal bulk commodity. Other statistics include tonnages through the top twenty ports, container and roll-on traffic, international passenger and passenger vehicle movements. In addition, a summary table is provided showing HM Customs value and volume statistics analysed by port of entry/exit and by country of consignment/destination.

Final statistics for 1985 will be published, in much greater detail and with related statistics from other sources, in *Ports Statistics* in October.

Reference

Port Statistics Bulletin - provisional traffic statistics 1985 is available (price £10) from the British Ports Association, Commonwealth House, 1-9 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DZ. Telephone: 01-242 1200

Review of port traffic statistics

The annual Department of Transport (DTp) enquiry of ports (of which the above is the latest product) was reviewed during 1985. The review received Ministerial approval in December and was published in Department of Transport Statistics Bulletin (86)8 in January, price £3, available from the address given in the Recently Available Section. Statistics of freight traffic through

British ports have been available since 1965 when the 1964 Harbours Act empowered the National Ports Council to obtain and publish statistics about the ports in Great Britain. The 1981 Transport Act, *inter alia*, abolished the National Ports Council and transferred the freight statistics gathering function to the Department of Transport. In 1981 DTp reviewed the PS3 and PS48 annual returns then in use and replaced them with a single PS4 (abbreviated version PS4X) requiring considerably less detail in the traffic reported. (DTp now have to rely more on Customs and Excise trade statistics.)

As far as possible the PS4 return was designed to ask for data which would be readily available and useful for management purposes by the ports themselves. The data are treated as commercial-in-confidence and data which could reveal individual operations are only shown separately outside DTp by permission of the respondents concerned.

Data collected distinguish between foreign, coastwise and one-port traffic, inwards and outwards and are subdivided by 'mode-of-appearance' (liquid or solid bulk, containers, roll-on roll-off vehicles, trailers or railway wagons, import/export vehicles, general cargo etc); for vehicles, containers and wagons, the data show some foreign route detail. Commodity information is provided for coastwise shipping (10-way NST) and for foreign bulk traffic.

The review found that the statistics were widely valued and should be continued. The PS4 has generally worked well and is not regarded as very onerous by the port industry. Only minor modifications are now thought desirable, the details of which will be discussed with the ports industry (including the British Ports Association in particular) before introduction.

The mode of appearance classification of goods (related to the different ways of handling goods at ports) has worked well, but one simplification being considered would make the ports task easier.

The statutory powers only apply to ports in Great Britain, but DTp will ask if other commercially significant ports in the rest of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Isles would be willing to complete the form on a voluntary basis.

Enquiries about this review should be directed to P. J. Mullock, Department of Transport, Room A201, Romney House, 43 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3PY.

Annual vehicle census 1985

This census indicates that there were just under 21.2 million licensed road vehicles in Great Britain at the end of 1985. This was an increase of two per cent since the end of 1984, slightly below last year's three per cent growth rate.

Department of Transport Statistical Bulletin No 86(10) provides two tables of figures. Table 1 gives details in 10 taxation classes of the number of vehicles at December 1984 and December 1985. Table 2 details cars in all taxation classes for 1984 and 1985. Six bar charts indicate the stock levels of groups of vehicles from 1976 to 1985.

Further details about the contents of this bulletin (price £2) can be obtained from:

Department of Transport
STD Division
Room B640
Romney House
43 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3PY
Telephone: 01-212 6463

The bulletin may be purchased from the address given on page 73.21.

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Protection

The latest edition of the *Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics*, published recently is the eighth in an annual series, which highlights trends in some of the main aspects of environmental quality and protection, and of water supply. In this edition a chapter on blood lead concentrations gives preliminary results of the first year of the United Kingdom Blood Lead Monitoring Programme. Other chapters cover air quality, water quality, radioactivity, noise, solid waste, water supply and use, and landscape and nature conservation.

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

Reference

Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics No. 8 1985 (HMSO 1986) (Price £7.80 net)

HOME FINANCE

The Government's Expenditure Plans 1986-87 to 1988-89

The Government's detailed spending plans for the period 1986-87 to 1988-89 are contained in the Public Expenditure White Paper which was published in January 1986.

Further changes have been made in this year's White Paper to improve information about the spending plans. There is more analysis of the value for money being achieved. And this is the first public expenditure White Paper to set out the spending plans mainly by department, rather than by programme. This reflects the way decisions are taken, and follows the presentation in the 1985 Autumn Statement. The 1986-87 Supply Estimates are presented on the same basis.

As last year the publication is divided into two volumes. The first volume gives the overall spending plans and analyses where the money goes, who spends it and what it is spent on. In the second volume the detailed figures underlying the expenditure plans, analysed in a number of different ways are given in Part 2; several new tables are included in this part. Part 3 in twenty separate chapters sets out the spending plans for the main departments together with indicators of output performance and value for money. That part of the spending plans carried out by local authorities is summarised in Part 4. The capital requirements and financing of each of the nationalised industries are set out in Part 5. Part 6 is a new section of the White Paper which describes the finances of those public corporations which are not nationalised industries. Part 7 contains explanatory and technical notes.

Reference

The Government's Expenditure Plans 1986-87 to 1988-89 Cmnd. 9702-I and 9702-II (HMSO 1986) (Price, Volume I £4.80; Volume II £20.00) ISBNs 0 10 197020 X and 021 8

Financial Statement and Budget Report 1986-87

The *Financial Statement and Budget Report 1986-87* (FSBR) published on 18 March 1986 supplements the Chancellor's Budget Statement. It describes the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS); outlines developments in the economy over the past year; provides forecasts to mid-1987; details the government's tax proposals; summarises the public expenditure elements in the Budget; and brings together the financial position of the public sector.

Chapter 1 'The Budget' summarises the contents of the following Chapters. It also contains tables on the Budget measures and on the finances of the public sector.

Chapter 2 'The Medium Term Financial Strategy' provides the framework for all economic policy decisions. Comment, charts and tables cover – objectives and the framework of policy: monetary policy: fiscal policy: public expenditure: revenue: public sector borrowing; and conclusions. An annex gives changes since the 1985 MTFS.

Chapter 3 'The economy: recent developments and prospects to mid-1987' deals with – the world economy: financial conditions: trade and the balance of payments: inflation: demand and activity: company income and expenditure: productivity and the labour market: forecast and outturn (compares the main elements of the forecast published in the 1985 FSBR with outturn or latest estimate); and ends with risks and uncertainties. A table shows constant price forecasts at 1980 prices seasonally adjusted of expenditure, imports and gross domestic product to first half 1987.

Chapter 4 'The Budget tax proposals' sets out the tax proposals. A table shows the direct effects of changes in taxation and an annex how the figures in the table are calculated.

Chapter 5 'Public expenditure' summarises the public spending plans and describes the expenditure measures announced in the Budget.

Chapter 6 'Public sector transactions' brings together the complete financial picture for the public sector. The data given elaborate the more rounded and summary figures shown in other chapters. The forecasts for 1986-87 incorporate the effects of Budget measures. The basis of the tables and the relationship between them is outlined in an annex.

References

- Financial Statement and Budget Report 1986-87* HC 273 (HMSO March 1986) (Price £6.60 net) ISBN 0 10 227386 3
Financial Statement and Budget Report 1985-86 (HMSO March 1985) (Price £5.35 net) ISBN 0 10 226585 2

Supply Estimates 1986-87 Summary and Guide

Supply Estimates are the means by which the Government seeks from Parliament sufficient funds and fresh Parliamentary authority for the bulk of its own expenditure each year. The Estimates are presented to Parliament, usually on Budget day. One or more Estimates are presented, by the Treasury, for each Government department.

The Government expenditure for which authority is sought in these Estimates is consistent with the Government's plans for public expenditure as a whole, described in detail in the latest public expenditure White Paper *The Government's Expenditure Plans 1986-87 to 1988-89*, Cmnd. 9702 published on 15 January 1986.

The Summary and Guide to the Supply Estimates for 1986-87 was published on 18 March 1986, it has two objectives. First, to summarise the expenditure in the Estimates and place it in the context of the Government's public expenditure plans generally. Second, to explain how the Estimates are structured, to guide users through the detailed documentation of the Estimates booklets and to provide an outline of Parliamentary Supply procedure. For users interested in

a particular area of expenditure, a separate document, the *Index to the Supply Estimates*, is available. This indicates in which class and vote details of particular areas of expenditure can be found. The Supply Estimates themselves are available in nineteen separate booklets.

Section 1 of the Summary and Guide summarises the Estimates and relates individual classes to departments' spending plans.

Section 2 describes the relationship between the Estimates in total and the public expenditure planning total.

Section 3 describes cash limits and how they are used in the control of public expenditure.

Section 4 discusses some aspects of running costs and manpower in central government departments. It gives data for running costs, reconciling the plans in the public expenditure White Paper with limits in the Estimates, and shows the numbers of staff in central government departments.

Section 5 is an outline of the annual procedure by which Parliament considers and approves the requests for funds contained in Supply Estimates.

Section 6 is a guide to the Estimates documents themselves and describes the organisation and the format of the Estimates, and recent changes in format and presentation.

The Glossary contains a list of definitions and explanations of terms commonly encountered when dealing with the Estimates.

The Appendix comprises a table listing all the Estimates and showing the amount sought in each one.

References

- Supply Estimates 1986-87 Summary and Guide* Cmnd. 9742 (HMSO 1986) (Price £6.40) ISBN 0 10 197420 5
Supply Estimates 1986-87 Index HC 284-IND (HMSO 1986) (Price £3.80)

Green Paper on 'The Reform of Personal Taxation'

The Green Paper, 'The Reform of Personal Taxation', was published on Budget Day, 18 March. The main change considered in the Green Paper is the introduction of a new structure of income tax personal allowances in which everyone would receive the same basic allowance, transferable within marriage. Thus, the married man's allowance would be abolished, but a wife with no income could transfer her personal allowance to her husband, or vice versa if the husband had no income.

Annex 4 of the Green Paper includes detailed estimates of the effects of introducing transferable allowances. The tables show the effects for different types of family and for different levels of income. As the change would only be introduced over a period of years, estimates are given in both cash and real terms,

the latter on the basis that the change would be financed only by the revenue which would have been required for indexation of personal allowances. The effects on families' net incomes are shown in Tables 10-12. These include the changes in income tax and entitlement to social security benefits on the assumption that the proposed reforms of social security have taken place. Annex 4 also includes previously unpublished statistics on aspects of the present tax system, including higher rate taxpayers and the age allowance.

Most of the statistics were derived from the Inland Revenue's 'Personal Tax Model' using data from a sample of 60,000 tax records in local tax offices. The Central Statistical Office's tax and benefit model, which uses Family Expenditure Survey data, was used for assessing changes to social security benefits and hence changes in net income.

The Green Paper also contains other statistics of interest. For example, Annex 5 gives details of married women in the labour force while Annex 6 describes tax regimes used in other countries.

Reference

The Reform of Personal Taxation Cmnd. 9756 (HMSO March 1986) (Price £8.00)
ISBN 0 10 197560 0

Economic Progress Reports

The January-February *Economic Progress Report* (EPR) contained the first in a series of feature articles on the economy (see 'Company sector finances' item below), replacing the regular economic assessment which has been published for some years. The regular Economic indicators table and back-page charts will continue. In the next financial year it is intended to publish EPR in April, June, August, October and December 1986 and February 1987.

Reference

Economic Progress Report available, free of charge, from Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU.

Company finance

The Seventeenth Issue of this annual publication is now available from HMSO. It contains information derived from the published annual accounts of a representative sample of industrial and commercial company groups and independent companies registered in Great Britain. As in the Sixteenth Issue (May 1985), there are standardised and aggregated balance sheets, income and appropriation accounts and statements of sources and uses of funds. Information is given for all companies in respect of standard accounting year 1982 (i.e. inclusive of any accounting period which ended between 1 April 1982 and 31 March 1983) and for large companies in respect of accounting years 1982, 1983 and 1984. Also given for large companies are accounting ratios for accounting years 1977 to 1984.

As in previous issues, analyses are made by size of company, area of operation (i.e. wholly or mainly United Kingdom or wholly or mainly overseas), nationality of ultimate control and by broad sector and some two dozen industry groupings based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. There are also tabulations showing how capital employed, turnover and gross trading profit are distributed among the companies in the sector. The Company Accounts Analysis system developed by the Department of Trade and Industry is however capable of generating many more combinations of data than can feasibly be included in the Monitor and information is available for individual companies in the sample as well. Details of the composition of the sample itself are available on request.

Further information can be obtained from:

Mr J. F. Knight

Company Accounts Analysis Section

Department of Trade and Industry

Government Buildings, Room 1.381

Cardiff Road

Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG

Telephone: 0633 222929

The present sample of companies is based on activity in accounting year 1976. The latest issue is the last Monitor to be produced from this sample and work is already in hand to analyse accounts from a new sample of companies based on activity in accounting year 1981. Experience with the present sample has shown that the industrial and commercial sector is dominated by large companies. The distribution of activity among these large companies is moreover very diverse. The new sample will therefore include all of the top 2,000 industrial and commercial companies in 1981 and to these will be added about 1,000 smaller companies chosen at random from the Companies Registers to ensure representativeness for the sector as a whole. First results from the new sample for large companies in accounting years 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 will appear in next year's issue of the Monitor. In later issues, results will be published for large and small companies and coverage of the Analysis will be extended to include Northern Ireland. In order to improve the timeliness of the Analysis, it is also planned to produce summary results quarterly based on the latest published accounts of selected large companies. First results of this kind will probably appear in *British business*, later next year. The work of constructing the new sample and of updating the form of Analysis will be reported in *Statistical News*.

References

Business Monitor *MA3 Company Finance Seventeenth Issue* (HMSO) May 1986
(Price to be announced)

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

Company Finance and Performance: aggregated financial accounts for individual British industries 1948-1982

This new handbook is a unique source of financial information about the British industrial and commercial company sector during a period of 35 years. It is the result of work carried out by the Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge (DAE), using data put into a standard format from the individual published annual accounts of selected company groups and independent companies registered in Great Britain.

Standardised data for the early years was compiled by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research but the Board of Trade – now the Department of Trade and Industry – took over in the late 1950s and commenced regular publication of aggregated results in *Business Monitor MA3 Company Finance*. Each monitor covers a short run of years and the analysis is essentially cross-sectional within those years. DAE has now rearranged the standardised Monitor data into long time series for more than 20 industries so as to permit examination of long run trends in sector performance.

The handbook contains for each industry sets of annual balance sheets, income and appropriation accounts and statements of sources and uses of funds. For much of the 35-year period, there is one series which is designed to maximise the numbers of companies covered from year to year and another series which attempts to minimise discontinuities caused by births, deaths and industrial reclassification of companies.

The handbook is available from:

The Publications Secretary
Department of Applied Economics
University of Cambridge
Sidgwick Avenue
Cambridge, CB3 9DE
Telephone: 0223 358944

Reference

Company Finance and Performance: aggregated financial accounts for individual British industries 1948-1982 by A. W. Goudie and G. Meeks, Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge (price £59)

Company sector finances

An article in *Economic Progress Report* (EPR), July 1984, described how company profits had recovered since the trough of the recession in 1981. The January-February 1986 EPR contains an article which looks at how the recovery has continued, and shows the scale of the improvement in the financial position of the company sector.

Reference

Economic Progress Report is available, free of charge, from Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, SE1 7DU

Factor prices in the Treasury model

Economic Progress Report January/February 1986 contained details of a new Treasury Working Paper, no. 35, *Factor Prices in the Treasury Model*, by C. M. Kelly and D. W. Owen, now available. (It is no. 83 in the Government Economic Service Working Papers series.)

The first part of the paper reports methods used to construct aggregate measures of the costs incurred by companies in investing in new fixed capital, employing additional labour, and financing inventory holdings. For fixed capital and inventories in particular the theoretical basis of the measures enables fairly detailed allowance to be made for the effects of the tax system. Numerical estimates starting from the mid-1960s are presented.

In the second part of the paper the calculated series are used against a background of economic theory to test for their empirical influence on company sector behaviour. The results provide evidence that relative supply-side costs are important in determining company decisions on employment, fixed investment and stockbuilding.

Copies of Treasury Working Papers are available on request, subject to a handling charge of £1 per copy (plus overseas postage where applicable). Cheques, money or postal orders for this amount (made payable to HM Treasury) should be sent with any order to Committee Section, HM Treasury, Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG.

Credit business statistics

From January 1986 the coverage of credit business has been widened to include lending on bank credit cards. In addition the total for new credit advanced now includes advances by finance houses and other specialist credit grantors on running-account agreements. Figures have been estimated for December 1985 on this new basis and are shown in the tables included in *British business*, 14 March 1986. The effect of the changes is to more than double the level of total new credit advanced. However, because a larger proportion of new credit extended on bank cards is repaid within the month compared with credit extended by finance houses and other specialist credit grantors, the effect on amounts outstanding is less marked. Starting in January 1986 the figures show amounts outstanding exclusive of charges, previously these charges were included.

Reference

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

OVERSEAS FINANCE AND TRADE

UK exports and imports invoiced in foreign currency

The most recent surveys examining the extent to which export and import shipments were invoiced in foreign currencies – relating to November 1984 (exports) and September 1984 (imports) – have been analysed and the results are given in an article in *British business*, 17 January 1986.

The figures update those published earlier in the year in an article in *British business*, 31 May 1985. That article set out details of the methodology used to collect the information, and provided results for the years 1979-1983 and for the last three six-monthly surveys then available.

Enquiries should be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry
Room 282
1 Victoria Street
London, SW1H 0ET
Telephone: 01-215 3445

Reference

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

Overseas trade classification

The *Guide to the classification for overseas trade statistics 1986* was published by HMSO for HM Customs and Excise on 7 February 1986, price £18.50 net, ISBN 0 11 260513 3.

INTERNATIONAL

Taxes and social security contributions: international comparisons

An article published in the May 1986 issue of *Economic Trends* gives comparison of taxation in twenty countries within the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the years 1973 to 1983. The tables are based mainly on national accounts returns supplied to OECD by member countries and show, for each country, total taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross national product; main categories of tax as percentages of gross national product and total taxation; and taxes on income and social security contributions paid by households as a percentage of total personal income. Also included are provisional figures for 1984 derived from *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1966-1984*.

References

Economic Trends, No 391 May 1986 (HMSO) (Price £9.50 net)

Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1966-1984 (OECD, Paris 1985) available from HMSO, Price £13.50 net

United Nations Industrial Development Survey (IDS)

The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) has issued two further publications in the IDS series. *Industry in a changing world* – ninth in the series – was specially issued for the Fourth General Conference of the UNIDO. The publication provides a detailed review of the structural changes and industrial policies in developed and developing countries during the 1970s and early 1980s. Particular emphasis is placed on linkages between manufacturing and other sectors, notably agriculture. The development of several key industries – steel, machine tools, consumer electronics and petrochemicals – is described in detail with an analysis of current national policy initiatives and technological changes. Other topics include a study of employment and wage rates in key industrial branches and an empirical analysis of comparative advantage in selected industries.

The second volume *Industry in the 1980s structural change and interdependence* – tenth in the series – provides a wide ranging review of structural change in manufacturing, production, trade, employment and in the consumption of manufactures. It focuses on aspects of industrial interdependence having international dimensions as well as on those which are predominantly domestic in character. The survey contains a number of industrial studies which illustrate these aspects and reviews other characteristics of interdependence such as the role of small-scale industries, their contribution to employment and industrial growth, the relationship between agriculture and industry, and trade performance according to stages of industrial processing.

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world, or by ordering by title and sales number from one of the following:

Sales Section
United Nations Office
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Sales Section
United Nations
New York, New York 10017
United States of America

The Sales Nos. are E.83.II.B.6 \$29.00 and E.85.II.B.8 \$15.50 respectively.

HMSO may also be able to supply the books.

International publications

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

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Handbook of international trade and development statistics: supplement 1985, price £50 net

United Nations. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Population studies, 96. Women's employment and fertility: a comparative analysis of world fertility survey results for 38 developing countries, price £15 net

United Nations. Economic Commission for Europe
Annual bulletin of coal statistics for Europe, Vol 19, 1984, price £11 net

Statistics of world trade in steel 1984, price £8.50 net

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

Statistical papers: series V, No. 9 World statistics in brief, 9th edition, price £5 net

United Nations. Statistical Office

Statistical indicators on youth, price £15.50 net

UNESCO

Statistical yearbook 1985, price £48 net

Council of Europe

Population studies 16, the consequences of modern fertility trends in the member states for the Council of Europe, J. C. Chesnais, price £2.20 net

European Communities Commission

Medicine: statistics of smoking in the member states of the European Community, Geoffrey Todd, price £11.20 net

Eurostat

Agricultural prices 1973-1984, price £9.50 net
Basic statistics of the Community: comparison with some European countries, Canada, USA, Japan, and the USSR, 23rd edition, price £3.20 net
Iron and steel: statistical yearbook 1985, price £12.70 net

Labour force sample survey 1983, price £3.30 net
Labour force sample survey: methods and definitions 1985, price £3.30 net

Methodology of EC agricultural price indices (output and input) 1985, price £9.20 net

National accounts ESA: aggregates 1960-1984, price £6.60 net

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Bulletin of fishery statistics, No 27, fishery fleet statistics 1970, 1975, and 1977-81, price £9.50 net
FAO fisheries technical paper 257. Practical guidelines for statistical monitoring of fisheries in manpower limited situations, J. F. Caddy and G. P. Bazigos, price £4 net

FAO statistics series 62: FAO fertilizer yearbook, Vol 34, 1984, price £12 net

Food aid in figures 1984, price £4.75 net

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

International trade 1984/85, price £12 net

The world markets for dairy products 1985, price £5 net

International Monetary Fund

Balance of payments statistical yearbook, Vol 36, 1985 (In two parts, not available separately), price £12 net

Government finance statistics yearbook, Vol 9, 1985, price £20 net

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries: disbursements, commitments, financial indicators 1981/84, price £16 net

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Department of Economics and Statistics

National accounts, Vol 1: main aggregates 1960-84, price £8.80 net

World Health Organisation

World health statistics annual 1985, price £34 net

World Health Organisation, Regional Office for Europe

Guidelines on AIDS in Europe, price £4.00 net

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Abstract of Statistics: amendments

The data contained in table 1.2 of the 1986 edition relating to the 1951-1980 averages and the 1985 monthly figures for mean daily air temperature at sea level has been amended by the Meteorological Office. The figures below should be substituted for those published in the Abstract and in table 20.1 of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* in the August 1985 to February 1986 issues.

The 1951-80 averages for mean daily sunshine on table 1.4 are now available and are published in the March and subsequent issues of the *Monthly Digest* in table 20.1.

References

Annual Abstract of Statistics No. 122 1986 Edition (HMSO) (Price £17.50 net) ISBN 0 11 620152 5

Monthly Digest of Statistics (Price £5.75 net, annual subscription including supplement £65.00)

Mean daily air temperature at sea level

Degrees celsius

	England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Average 1951-80	1985	Average 1951-80	1985	Average 1951-80	1985
Annual mean	9.8		8.5		9.0	
January	4.0	1.3	3.5	1.6	4.0	1.3
February	4.1	2.8	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.2
March	5.9	5.0	5.1	4.2	5.7	5.0
April	8.2	8.7	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.3
May	11.3	11.0	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.8
June	14.3	12.9	12.7	11.5	13.1	12.0
July	16.0	16.4	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.5
August	15.9	15.0	13.9	13.2	14.3	13.2
September	14.0	14.9	12.2	11.9	12.6	13.6
October	11.0		9.8		10.2	
November	7.1		6.0		6.4	
December	5.1		4.5		5.1	

The June to September 1985 figures are provisional.

Social Trends 16: amendments

The 1986 edition of *Social Trends* was published by HMSO on 9 January 1986. The following errors have since been discovered:

Page 24, text

First paragraph, line 5, **delete** '7' and **insert** '6'

First paragraph, line 6, after 'white,' **insert** 'One per cent of respondents did not state their place of birth.'

Page 183, Table 12.1

Row 'Sexual offences', column 'Scotland 1984', **delete** '2.4' and **insert** '5.7'.

Row 'Other offences', column 'Scotland 1984', **delete** '22.7' and **insert** '19.4'.

Reference

Social Trends 16 (HMSO January 1986) (Price £19.95 net).

Housing and Construction Statistics 1974-1984 amendment

Revised figures have been issued for Tables 10.1 Private sector housing land prices by region and 10.13 Building societies: price distribution of mortgaged dwellings.

Amended versions of these tables have been inserted in Part 2 of the quarterly edition of *Housing and Construction Statistics* for the September 1985 quarter as tables 2.21 and 2.22.

References

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

Housing and Construction Statistics, Great Britain No. 23 September Quarter 1985 Part 2 (HMSO 1986) (Price £3.50 net) ISBN 0 11 727734 7

Unofficial statistics

Sources of Unofficial UK Statistics by David Mort and Leona Siddall was published on 10 April 1986. It is a first attempt to produce a detailed guide to the many unofficial statistical sources in the United Kingdom of interest to business and industry. It gives details of more than 1,000 publications and services produced by trade associations, professional bodies, consultants, local authorities, employers' federations, trade unions, stock-brokers, private companies, academic institutions and others, together with statistics appearing in trade journals and periodicals. Titles and services are listed alphabetically by publisher and each entry contains information, where available, on subject, content,

source of statistics, address of publisher, frequency, cost, availability and contact for further information. There is also a subject index to the entries. Only sources issued in and concerning the United Kingdom are included. Material with an international coverage has generally been excluded.

For business planners and marketing specialists, as well as librarians and information officers, this publication represents easy access to an increasingly important area.

Statistical News 67.47 contained an item on earlier work by Leona Siddall – 'A survey of United Kingdom non-official statistical sources and their role in business information'. Dr David Mort had an article 'Non-official statistics – the findings from the Report of a survey' in *Statistical News* 69.25.

Reference

Sources of Unofficial UK Statistics by David Mort and Leona Siddall (Gower Publishing Company Limited) April 1986 (Price £45.00 net)

Statistical Computing Bulletin

The February issue of the *GSS Statistical Computing Bulletin* contained two articles which may be of interest to readers. The first, 'Computing in the United Kingdom Government Statistical Service', a report prepared for a meeting of the SOEC Statistical ADP Working Party held in October 1985, gives a good overview of computing in the Government Statistical Service (GSS) and may provide a fresh perspective to those working in individual departments on ADP topics. The article covers the organisation of the GSS, its installed hardware, central activity on computing (with particular emphasis on software) and the widening role of computing into areas such as publications and data capture.

The second article by Mike Ashworth deals with 'Computer business graphics'. The purpose of the article is to publicise the benefits to be derived from the use of computer business graphics and to identify areas of use.

The *Statistical Computing Bulletin* is available from:

GSS Computing Liaison Unit
Central Statistical Office
Great George Street
London
SW1P 3AQ

Survey Methodology Bulletin

The latest edition of this biannual publication was published in February 1986. It is primarily a house journal for the Social Survey Division's staff, but is available to interested outsiders.

A list of article titles in this publication follows:
classification of women's occupations,
comparison of respondents and non-respondents to

major continuous surveys using data from the 1981 Census of population,
computer packages for tabulating survey data,
an evaluation of three tabulation packages – TAU, SPSS and SIR,
the use of TAU in the Labour Force Survey,
logit modelling with SPSSX – how to get started.
1981 Census: post-enumeration survey in England and Wales,
OPCS surveys of disabled people in Great Britain,
data protection issues as they affect population censuses and social surveys in the United Kingdom.

A list of talks on methodological topics by Social Survey Division staff in 1985 is also given.

Bulletins cost £1.50 net each (£2.00 net each for overseas customers).

Details for ordering copies (and obtaining back numbers) can be obtained from:

Ehshan Sumun or John Lester
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
Room 321, St Catherines House
10 Kingsway
London WC2B 6JP
Telephone: 01-242 0262 ext 2351

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 March issue of the Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* contains the following items:

The Inter-American Development Bank

This article describes the financial structure and operations of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), an important regional development institution specialising in financing development in Latin America and the Caribbean which has recently completed twenty-five years of operations. The changing pattern of the IDB's lending since the emergence of international debt problems in the region and its possible future role in tackling these problems are also described.

Developments in international banking and capital markets in 1985

This article continues an annual series on the major developments in international banking and securities markets. Major features of the past years have been the increasing importance of securities markets in the intermediation of international financial flows (while the share of international bank lending diminished further) and the growing integration of markets under the stimulus of financial innovation and liberalisation of controls. With the large US external deficit increasing

further in 1985, US entities again provided the major demand for international lending. For developing countries, debt problems remained a major concern: bank lending to these countries increased only very modestly and the sluggishness of lending, together with high real interest payments, exacerbated the economic, political and social problems facing debtor countries.

The net debt of the public sector

As shown in the annual *Bulletin* articles on the distribution of the national debt, market holdings of the debt have increased, as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP), over the past ten years. By contrast, the consolidated debt of the public sector as a whole has fallen in relation to GDP over the period. This short, largely statistical, article explains the principal reasons for the apparent discrepancy between the trends in public sector borrowing and the national debt.

Companies' short-term financial decisions

This article summarises the findings of research undertaken in the Bank into the factors underlying the short-term financial behaviour of some 700 United Kingdom-based companies and in particular their decisions on how to allocate their overall borrowing from/deposits with banks and trade credit received or given. A detailed description of the research is to be published shortly in a Discussion Paper.

Other items

Two recent speeches by the Governor are reprinted in the March Bulletin – the first discussing the philosophy underlying the measures being taken to reform the regulatory system in the United Kingdom and the other reviewing the planned changes in the regulation of financial services in the United Kingdom following the major reforms now under way in the securities industry. Also included is a short note on official transactions in commercial bills, shipbuilding paper and export credit paper, on which statistics are to be published monthly (in the press release of money and banking statistics).

The Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* (£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 latest issue of the *National Institute Economic Review* includes the following items:

Productivity in services

The service industries – that is, all activities apart from agriculture and the production and construction industries – account for more than half of gross domestic product and employ about two thirds of the civilian labour force. The size of the employed labour force alone makes a brief analysis of productivity worthwhile; additional interest stems from the importance of the contribution of the internationally tradeable services to the balance of payments. This note, by George F. Ray, describes calculations of productivity changes in various service industries in the ten years to 1984.

Government output in the national accounts

United Kingdom national accounts statistics of government 'output' are based on inputs, especially employment; earlier United Kingdom conventions attempted to measure government output using statistics of activity. This note, by M. S. Levitt and M. A. S. Joyce, provides some examples of revised activity-based 'output' measures and compares them with the old approach and with existing conventions. It concludes in favour of retaining existing conventions until more statistical research has been undertaken.

The following papers from the conference on 'Fiscal Expansion and Unemployment' are also included:

The labour market

This paper, by S. G. B. Henry and S. Wren-Lewis, summarises research on the labour market done over the past two years at the National Institute. It incorporates research into the determinants of employment – including the role of forward-looking behaviour – wage inflation and real wage models, and comments on some policy issues which have arisen in the past five years or so.

Consistent simulations and the National Institute Model 8

This paper, by S. G. Hall and R. Herbert, presents a set of simulation exercises, and discusses some of the methodological issues arising from the new National Institute Model 8. The new feature of Model 8 which distinguishes it from its predecessors is the explicit widespread treatment of expectations. To fully understand recent events, an attempt must be made to model properly the dynamic process which brought them about. This paper argues that at least some of those

dynamic responses can only be understood and modelled successfully in terms of forward-looking expectations.

The exchange rate and the balance of payments

In designing an expansionary fiscal package, a key consideration is the exchange rate. An understanding of the consequences of domestic expansion for the exchange rate is therefore crucial. The purpose of this paper, by David Currie and Stephen Hall, is to examine exchange rate behaviour in the face of a variety of fiscal policy measures aimed at raising domestic demand and output. For this purpose, the National Institute Model 8 is used, where the exchange rate is determined in a forward-looking manner consistent with the rest of the model.

Can fiscal expansion cut unemployment?

The objective discussed in this paper by Andrew Britton, is to reduce registered unemployment in the United Kingdom by one million. The problem is set in the context of developments in the economy since 1979. The effects of tax cuts and public spending increases are described using simulations of the National Institute's new macroeconomic model. These illustrate the consequences of assuming that expectations are rational, not only in financial markets but also for example in determining company sector behaviour. Of the measures discussed, a cut in national insurance contributions paid by employers seems especially effective in reducing unemployment.

Reference

National Institute Economic Review No. 115 February 1986, available from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HE (Price: annual subscription £45 net or £12.50 net per single issue.)

Football statistics

The Football Trust have recently published the *Digest of Football Statistics 1985 Edition* which it is hoped will be the first of an annual series. It has been edited by Tony Rushbrook, formerly an Assistant Director at the Central Statistical Office.

The publication illustrates patterns and trends in various 'non-playing' aspects of football, particularly attendances and finance. In this first issue the contents have been limited to statistics for which the basic data were readily available. Partly for this reason the coverage is confined almost entirely to matters concerning Football League and Scottish League clubs, albeit in full recognition of the fact that the activities of these clubs constitute only one facet of British football.

The tables are presented in five sections, with detailed notes preceding each section of tables. Sections 1 to 4 are concerned primarily with Football League clubs. Available Scottish statistics are shown in a separate section. The sections are – attendances, match receipts, other financial statistics, miscellaneous, and Scottish statistics.

The *Digest of Football Statistics*, price £5.00, is issued by:

The Football Trust
Second Floor
Walkden House
10 Melton Street
London
NW1 2EJ
Telephone: 01-388 4504

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Review of regular surveys

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and the Survey Control Unit of the Central Statistical Office have recently completed a review of the slaughtering returns administered by MAFF. The review formed part of the general programme of examining all regular surveys to businesses (further details were given in *Statistical News* 61.33). The report of the review has been approved by the responsible Minister.

The report recognised that the information collected on the returns, forms an essential part of the central government monitoring of the meat market, and that much of the information was also required by the European Community. Respondents recognised the need for this information to be provided and the forms presented few problems to them. However, the review noted that there was some duplication between returns despatched by MAFF and those used by the Meat and Livestock Commission (MLC) for levy purposes. It is recommended that MAFF and the MLC meet urgently to consider ways of eliminating this duplication.

The returns are currently despatched on a three-tier system with some respondents receiving forms weekly, some monthly and some quarterly. Whilst the review concluded that this approach generally worked well it is recommended that MAFF should consider the introduction of stratification by animal type into the sampling arrangements. At the same time the collection of information on weights from fewer respondents should be examined.

Copies of the report are available from the MAFF library, and further information on the review can be obtained from:

Mr G. I. Webb
Room 575
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Great Westminster House
Horseferry Road
London SW1P 2AE

Set out below is a list of recently completed category B reviews of surveys to businesses. 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.

Quarterly inquiry into capital expenditure in the manufacturing industries

Survey of manufacturing industries investment intentions

Quarterly inquiry into capital expenditure of the distributive, construction and service industries

Survey of distributive, construction and service industries investment intentions

Mrs M. Haworth
Business Statistics Office (BSO)
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road Newport
Gwent NPT 1XG

Quarterly inquiry into wholesalers' stocks

Short-period inquiry into manufacturers' stocks

Mr O. Black (BSO)
address as above

Return of red deer killed

Red deer venison sales

Red deer venison purchases

Dr J. M. Dunn
Department of Agriculture and
Fisheries for Scotland (DAFS)
Chesser House
Gorgie Road
Edinburgh EH11 3AW

Hatchery survey

Cereal stocks survey

Return of stock slaughtered

Mr D. J. Greig (DAFS)
address as above

Farm economic survey

Mr F. McIntosh (DAFS)
address as above

Overseas transactions: films and television inquiry

Mr W. Hall
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
Sanctuary Buildings
20 Great Smith Street
London SW1P 3DB

Monthly inquiry to credit grantors

Quarterly inquiry to credit grantors

Miss J. K. Marson (DTI)
address as above

Return of port traffic

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

Annual EC survey of wine stocks

Stocks of specified commodities held in public cold store

Press of home grown apples and pears

Animal feedingstuffs production, usage and stocks of raw materials (compounders return)

Numbers of livestock entering markets in England and Wales

Seedsmans return

Capacity and utilisation of hatcheries

EC surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings

Wheat and flour import commitments

Coarse grains/cereal products/by-products import commitments

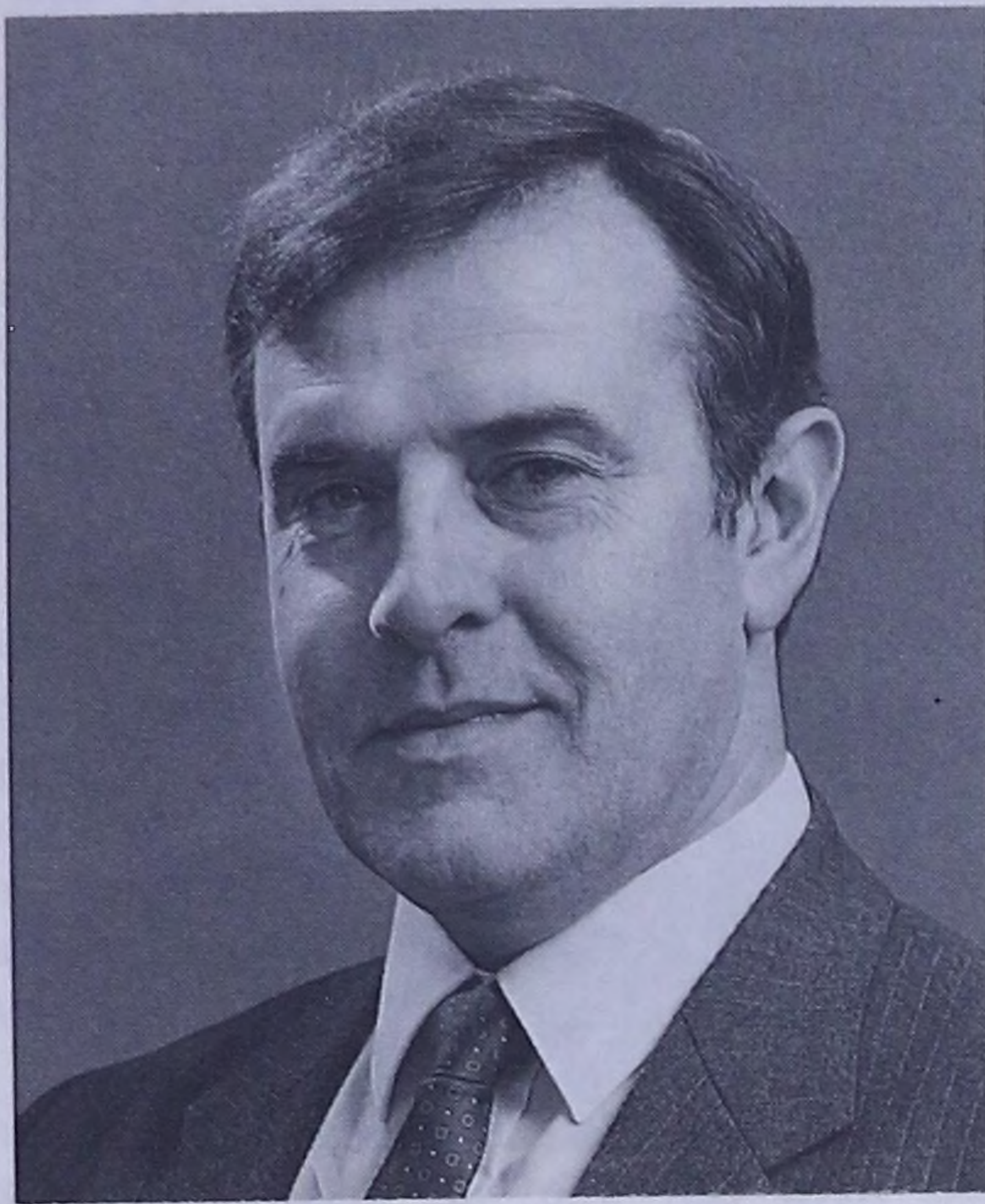
Miscellaneous food-stuffs import commitments

Tea warehouse stocks

Tea stocks held by primary wholesalers

Mr A. Barnett
Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place
London SW1A 2HH

Appointments and changes



Mr R. G. Ward was promoted to Grade 3 on 17 March 1986 on appointment as Director of the Business Statistics Office.

After attending Leicester, Aberdeen and Oxford Universities Reg Ward spent 4 years lecturing in industrial economics and economic statistics at St Andrew's University. He then took up two posts in industry. First in a management development team with National Cash Register in Utrecht in Holland. Second, as an economist with International Computers in London. In 1971 he joined the Department of Trade and Industry and was engaged on export statistics for four years. He then moved onto work on the monthly enquiry into the engineering industry. In 1977 he moved into the Administration Class and was a Principal in the Department of Trade and Industry responsible for the finances of British Telecom, the Post Office and Cable and Wireless. He was promoted in 1978 to Chief Statistician on transfer to the Treasury working on various aspects of public expenditure and the Budget. In 1982 he moved to the Central Statistical Office in charge of the public sector accounts and financial statistics.

Retirement of A. R. Smith

Tony Smith retired on 26 March after nearly 10 years as Director of Statistics at DHSS and over 35 years in the Government Statistical Service. After service in the Armed Forces he graduated from the London School of Economics in 1950 and joined the Admiralty as an Assistant Statistician.

During the next fifteen years he worked in various capacities on the management of uniformed and civilian personnel in the Navy, becoming head of the Naval Manpower Statistics Division in 1965. Three years later he was appointed head of the Defence Manpower Statistics Unit and a few months later moved to what was to become the Civil Service Department.

At the CSD firstly as Chief Statistician and, from 1970, as Director of Statistics, he led the major development of manpower planning in the Civil Service. From very modest beginnings, manpower planning came to play a major role in the development of Civil Service management in the wake of the Fulton Report. During this period, work in the Civil Service Department was among the leaders in the manpower planning field. Tony Smith's involvement extended beyond official duties e.g. in his contribution to the manpower planning work of the Institute of Personnel Management and the major part he played in the foundation of the Manpower Society and the establishment of the Institute of Manpower Studies.

In 1976 he moved to DHSS where he took charge of the large and developing Statistics Division spanning the complete range of the Department's work. During his period as Director, the division has been actively involved in many new technical developments designed to make more effective the management of the Department's vast 'businesses'.

Though his health has not been good during the last few years, his interest in and concern for his colleagues and their work will be sorely missed and all his many friends and colleagues wish him well.

Ray Ash

Ray Ash, Director of the Business Statistics Office (BSO), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), after nearly 30 years in the Government Statistical Service (GSS) retired on the 20 March 1986 having accepted the latest early retirement offer.

His early career was spent with Lloyds Bank and in local government and after National Service in the Royal Artillery he joined the Civil Service in 1949 and spent seven years at the Microbiological Research Establishment working mainly on statistical analysis and experimental design. He joined the GSS in 1957 as an Assistant Statistician in the Ministry of Health and for the next 10 years, during which he was promoted to Statistician in 1959, he worked on a variety of subjects including medical and dental remuneration and manpower statistics in the health services. He transferred to the Department of Employment in 1967 and on promotion to Chief Statistician in 1968 became head of one of the statistics branches there. He moved to HM Customs and Excise in 1974 and took up the post as

Controller of the Statistical Office at Southend. In 1977 he was promoted to Under Secretary and succeeded Martin Fessey as Director of the BSO.

Ray will be remembered for his drive and enthusiasm, which he brought to bear on all aspects of his work – even the routine administrative chores never seemed to dim his zeal. His stewardship of the BSO coincided with the twin pressures to cut down public expenditure and the burden of form filling on the business community and the problems of coping with the shifting requirements of the financial management initiative. He handled these difficulties with unstinting fortitude and energy and at his departure left the BSO in good shape and good heart. Ray gave excellent service to the BSO and the GSS and we wish him well for a long, healthy and enjoyable retirement.

Mr K. Mansell, Chief Statistician, Central Statistical Office succeeded Mr R. G. Ward as Head of Branch 5 from 17 March 1986.

Mr D. C. K. Stirling, Statistician, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was promoted to Grade 5 (Chief Statistician) from 7 April 1986 and transferred to the Central Statistical Office to succeed Mr Mansell as Head of Branch 4.

Mr H. J. M. Jones, Chief Statistician, Office of Manpower Economics retired on 22 April 1986.

Mr K. R. Perry, Statistician, Ministry of Defence was promoted to Grade 5 (Chief Statistician) from 14 April 1986 and transferred to the Office of Manpower Economics to succeed Mr H. J. M. Jones.

Ms P. A. Stewart, Chief Statistician, Statistics and Research division DHSS moved to an 'Assistant Secretary' post in DHSS Finance division on 10 March 1986.

Ms E. Hofmann is filling Ms P. A. Stewart's former post on temporary promotion.

Obituary



Michael Reed CB, who was Registrar General for England and Wales from 1963 to 1972 and the first Director of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, died on 4 December 1985. There was a short announcement in the Times of December 10 but no reference to his previous career.

Michael Reed was born in 1912 and educated at Christ's Hospital and Jesus College, Cambridge where he was a classical scholar. He joined the Ministry of Health as an Assistant Principal in 1935 where he worked for a time under George North (later Sir George North, Registrar General from 1945-58). From 1942 to 1945 he was Private Secretary to the Minister of Health, and he was promoted to Under Secretary in 1956. From 1958 he served in the Cabinet Office returning to the Ministry of Health in 1961. On the retirement of Michael Firth in 1963 Michael Reed was appointed the 10th Registrar General for England and Wales.

When he arrived, the 1961 Census, the first to be processed on computer, had already been taken, but there was soon pressure to mount the first ever mid decade census – the 1966 sample census. Furthermore the interest in national and regional planning in the second half of the 1960s led to additional calls for statistics and advice on demographic matters. Although Michael Reed never claimed to be a statistician, a number of innovations were made in the demographic and epidemiological field with his active support; these included not only the 1966 sample census but the first official Family Intentions Survey and the Longitudinal Study. His administrative experience and skill enabled him to lead the General Register Office through the period of expansion in the Government Statistical Service that followed the report of Estimates Committee

in 1966 to which he gave evidence. In the later 1960s, Parliamentary interest in population questions led to him also giving evidence to the Select Committee on Science and Technology on population growth in Britain.

When Professor Claus Moser (now Sir Claus Moser) was appointed Director of the Central Statistical Office in 1966 he put forward a number of ideas to develop and strengthen the use of statistics for social policy. These included the proposal that there should be a merger of the General Register Office with the Government Social Survey Department to form an office of social statistics, in parallel to the newly created Business Statistics Office. The negotiations for this were delicate, for the two partners to the marriage had many reservations, but the merger went ahead and the new Office of Population Censuses and Surveys was born in 1970 with Michael Reed as the first Director. He was promoted Deputy Secretary shortly afterwards.

It was during his time as Registrar General that the Marriage (Registrar General's Licence) Act 1970 came onto the statute books. Much credit must go to Michael Reed for the introduction of this legislation which enables couples to marry speedily where either of them is seriously ill and not expected to recover. The Act is administered throughout 24 hours a day, every day of the year, and over a hundred couples used its facilities to marry last year who would otherwise have been unable to do so.

In addition Michael Reed carried out extensive reviews of the law relating to marriage and to registration procedures. The review on marriage law was conducted jointly with the Law Commission and resulted in recommendations which were incorporated in the Commission's report No. 53; the examination of the registration procedures culminated in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Regulations 1968 which for the most part remain in force today.

One of Michael Reed's last tasks was to steer the 1971 Census towards successful completion in the face of unexpected political opposition from some quarters. He faced the TV cameras with stoicism but clearly was personally hurt by the experience, as he was also by what he felt were attacks on his integrity in connection with producing statistics on ethnic minority populations.

Michael Reed was urbane and unfailingly courteous with a delicate wit which illuminated a somewhat reserved nature. He showed considerable concern for, and interest in, his increasing statistical responsibilities as well as for his administrative duties concerned with the Registration Service.

He retired in 1972 and shortly afterwards followed his wife's wish to return to her home country, South Africa. He returned only shortly before his death.

LATE ITEMS

Local government financial statistics

The 1983/84 edition of *Local Government Financial Statistics in England and Wales* was published by HMSO recently. It gives details of local authority expenditure and income during the financial year 1983/84. The main figures relate to local authorities in England but summary figures are also shown separately for the various types of authority (e.g. counties and districts, metropolitan and non-metropolitan) in England and for Wales. Further tables set the total of local authority expenditure in the context of the whole of the national economy, and relate present levels of expenditure with those recorded in earlier years.

Reference

Local Government Financial Statistics in England and Wales 1983/84 (HMSO) April 1986 (Price £4.60 net) ISBN 0 11 751840 9

Commercial and industrial floorspace statistics

The fourteenth issue of *Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics* was published in April 1986. It contains information about the floorspace changes between 1982 and 1985.

The information is provided to the Department of the Environment by the Inland Revenue Valuation Offices and contains details for each local authority on the number of non-domestic properties and their floorspace area.

Further more detailed tabulations, including details of local government stock, down to district area level, can be purchased from:

Statistics Planning, Population and General
Division
Department of the Environment
Room P1/179
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3EB
Telephone: 01-212 8473

Reference

Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics No. 14—England 1982-1985 (HMSO 1986) (Price £6.00 net) ISBN 0 11 751851 4

Alphabetical Index

The index to *Statistical News* covers the last nine issues. Page numbers are prefixed by the issue number, e.g. 68.34 signifies number 68, page 34.

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.

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