

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

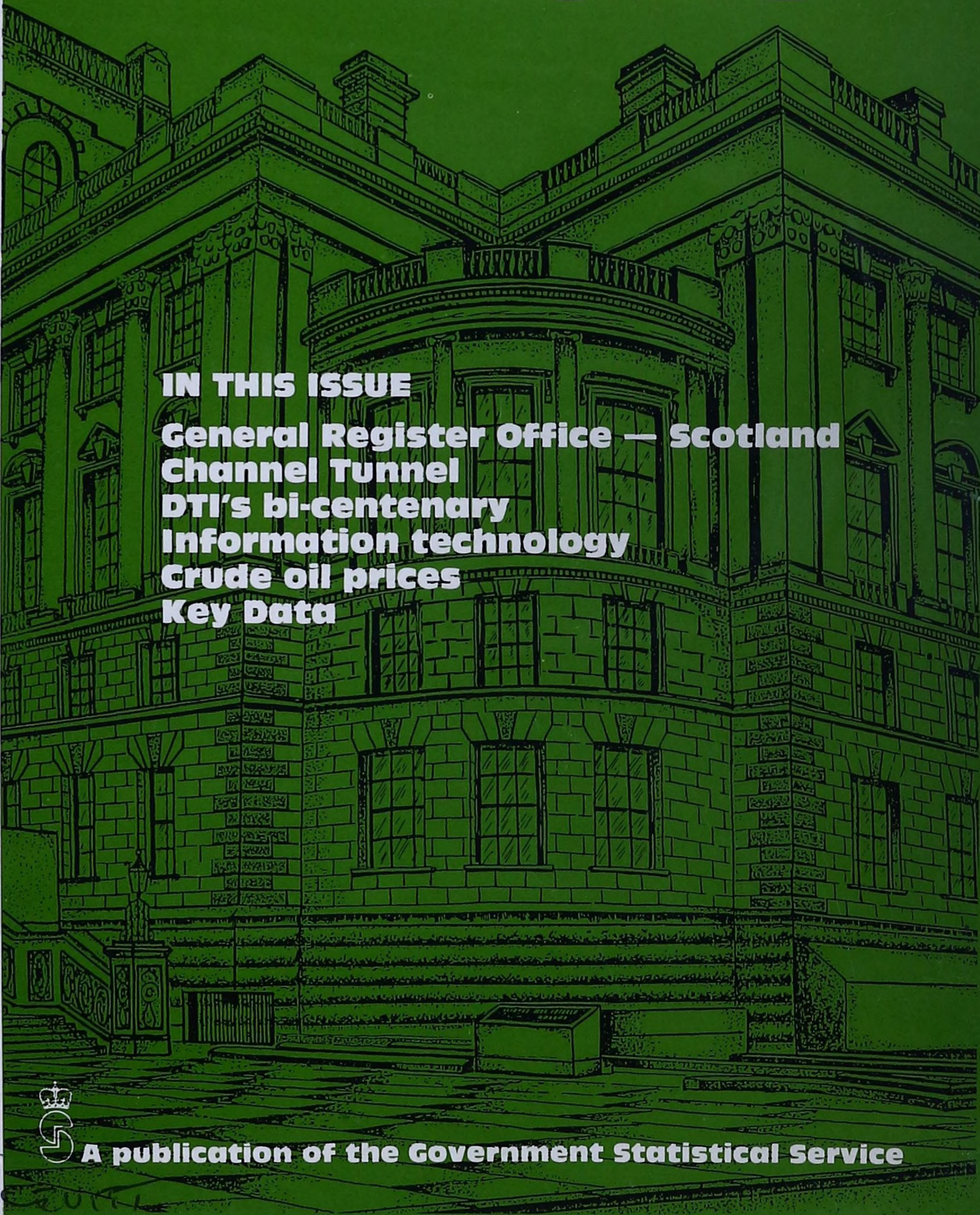


**CSO**

# *Statistical News*

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Channel Tunnel  
DTI's bi-centenary  
Information technology  
Crude oil prices  
Key data



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RAY PRATT TRINDER



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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 glad to receive comments from readers on the adequacy of its scope, coverage or treatment of topics and their suggestions for improvement.

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

The cover design depicts a corner of the Government Offices in Great George Street which house the CSO. The entrance to the historic Cabinet War Rooms, which are now open to the public, can be seen at the bottom of the picture. The design is from a pen and ink drawing by Mr Harry Foster, a Security Guard at the Office

# Statistical News

Developments in British  
Official Statistics

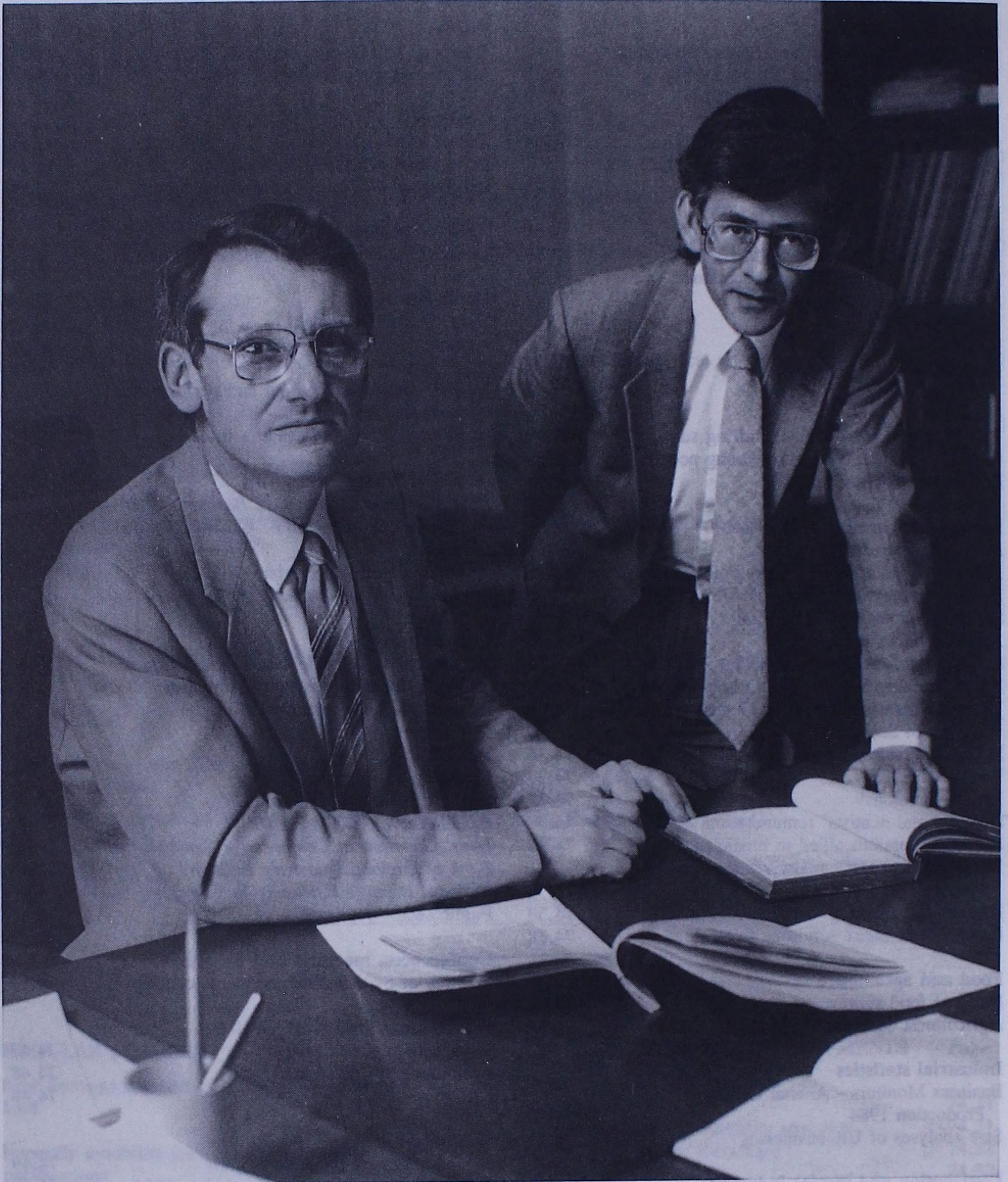
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Charles Glennie, Registrar General for Scotland, seated, with John Randall, Deputy Registrar General.

*This is the tenth in a series of articles on the structure and functions of the Government Statistical Service. The eleventh in the series, on the Department of Trade and Industry will appear in the November 1986 issue.*

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# General Register Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland

Charles Glennie, Registrar General for Scotland

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## History

It is now over 400 years since a Provincial Council of the Scottish clergy meeting in Edinburgh enacted that a register of baptisms and marriages should be kept. A later Act of the Privy Council, which followed from a proposal of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, decreed that parish registers of baptisms, burials and marriages should be kept by every minister in Scotland. It was not, however, until 1854 that Parliament passed an Act 'to provide for the better registration of births, deaths and marriages in Scotland, thus transferring the responsibility from church to state and putting a statutory obligation on individuals to register vital events. In the interim, of course, there had been the Union of 1707 but this had not affected the workings of the church, the law or the educational system. Within a parish, the three aspects quite often came together in one person at the advent of statutory registration in 1855 since the Session Clerk, whose responsibility it was to maintain the parish registers, was quite often the local schoolmaster and became the registrar.

From a statistical viewpoint, it is interesting to note that the 1854 Act not only provided for the setting up of the General Registry (sic) Office, the appointment of a Registrar General and the appointment of registrars in every parish but also provided that the Registrar General should produce an annual report to be forwarded to the Home Secretary to be laid before Parliament containing 'a general abstract of the numbers of births, deaths and marriages registered during the foregoing year'. In 1856, the first Registrar General, William Pitt Dundas, submitted the required general abstract to Secretary Sir George Gray and in 1861 he submitted more extended abstracts relating to the same year. These were mainly in the form of a report to the Registrar General by a member of his staff, comprising some fifty pages of text and 200 pages of tables. Many of the tables are similar to those which we produce nowadays: for example, tables giving numbers of deaths by cause of death, sex, age and area within Scotland. On the other hand, the text goes well beyond what we think of as appropriate to include today. Thus, the report relating to 1855 discusses not only "the specific diseases, which are the more immediate gateways (or trap doors) through which our race drops into the grave" but also 'other agencies which powerfully modify these diseases, and their action on mankind'. These other agencies included the state of trade, including the question as to the wages paid, and the fullness of the occupation, the price and quality of the provisions, and the weather.

One conclusion was that the year 1855 was not one in which trade was dull, or employment for the working classes scarce, as was best proved by the sums which were deposited by the working classes in the savings banks during that year. There was also a good deal of speculation as to the causes of illegitimacy. It was noted that in many cases the parents

of the illegitimate children were 'cohabiting as married parties and were true to each other'. *Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose*. It was also demonstrated that, in rural areas, the smaller the average size of the farms, the greater the number of illegitimate births. It should not, perhaps, surprise us that the reports were written in this way, bearing in mind that they were being written at a time when statistics were increasingly being seen as instruments for social change and following as they did in the tradition of, for example, Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland* published in the 1790s, with chapters contributed by over a thousand parish ministers.

I make no apology for having dwelt at some length on the history of my department because I feel that it is important to understand that one of the tasks on which we are engaged is that of adding to a store of knowledge. But what are the present tasks of my office and how do we go about discharging them? Let me try to answer this question in two parts. First, I will say something of the statutory basis and then I will say what this means in day-to-day terms.

## Current legislation

The Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 provides that the office of Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland shall continue and that any vacancy in that office shall be filled by an appointment made by the Secretary of State. It also provides that the Registrar General shall exercise the functions pertaining to the said office by virtue of the 1965 Act or any other Act. The three most important 'other Acts' are the Census Act 1920, the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977 and the Population (Statistics) Act 1938 (as amended by the Population (Statistics) Act 1960). The significance of these Acts from a statistical point of view is that they provide the starting point for requiring members of the public to supply certain information and they also impose obligations on the Registrar General regarding the dissemination of statistics derived from that information.

As might be expected, most of the Registration Act deals with the administrative side of registration, describing the central and local organisations and the procedures to be adopted in running the system. However, the Act also gives the Registrar General power to make regulations by Statutory Instrument, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to prescribe certain things, including the particulars which have to be given by informants when registering births and deaths. Similarly, the Marriage Act enables the Registrar General to make regulations, again subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, prescribing the particulars to be entered in the Marriage Schedule: these form the basis for statistics relating to marriage. The Registration Act places on the Registrar General the responsibility of sending an annual report to the Secretary of State containing the numbers

of births, deaths and marriages registered in Scotland in the year to which the report relates and 'such other information as the Registrar General thinks expedient or the Secretary of State may require'. The Population (Statistics) Acts require the Registrar General to arrange for the collection of certain information at the time of registration of a birth or death and to keep the information confidential. It is, however, a curious quirk, explicable by the fact that the Population (Statistics) Acts apply to England and Wales as well as to Scotland whereas the Registration Act does not, that the Registrar General in Scotland can choose to collect information on the date of the parents' marriage at the time of registration of birth using either the Population (Statistics) Acts or the Registration Act. Under the former, the information would be confidential but under the latter, which is the power used in practice, the information is entered in the register and much prized by genealogists.

The Census Act is probably more familiar to readers of this publication. This places on the Registrar General a duty to arrange for the taking of a Census in accordance with an Order of Council made under the Act, subject to the control of the Secretary of State. It also places on him the duties of preparing reports on the Census to be laid before Parliament and collecting and publishing statistics on the number and condition of the population between Censuses.

#### **Organisation and output**

By and large, the organisation of the Office reflects the various statutory responsibilities referred to above. Thus, there is a Registration Branch headed by Malcolm Titterton which has responsibility for the administrative side of the Registration and Marriage Act functions and there is a Vital Statistics Branch (VSB) headed by David Salmond which has responsibility for the statistical aspects. The first of these is located in New Register House, built for the purpose and opened in 1861. The second is in a much newer building, Ladywell House, some five miles to the West and it is there that VSB carries out its basic task of transforming the information collected by the registration process into statistics. A major part of the staff effort is in coding, particularly of causes of death. But work also goes into analysing the statistics and preparing and publishing commentary. The main tables are published in the Annual Report but recent information is published every four weeks in the Vital Statistics Return which also carries short notes on items of topical interest. Recent subjects have included birth rate trends, divorce trends and a variety of mortality topics. Customers for *ad hoc* information include other Government Departments, the Scottish Health Service and University and Medical Research bodies.

Both these branches report to the Deputy Registrar General, John Randall, who also has responsibility for the Computer Services Branch (CSB) (Ian Bowie) and the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) (Bill

McMaster). Following the rundown of work on the 1981 Census, CSB has designed and installed a computerised system for the NHSCR and has contributed expertise to the increased use of terminals and microcomputers in the Department while continuing to be responsible for the routine production of work required by VSB and other Branches. NHSCR is not covered by the statutes mentioned above but is of interest statistically as a source of migration statistics.

Reporting directly to me I have David Orr, George Baird and Frank Thomas as well as a small Administrative Support Unit. David Orr's responsibilities are to produce population estimates and projections, while George Baird and Frank Thomas are engaged on some of the early planning for the 1991 Census. Output from the 1981 Census was in the form of printed reports, microfiche and magnetic tapes: what the preferred medium will be in 1991 remains to be seen.

#### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, I should like to mention three points. The first is that there is a parallel between the work of the Registration and Census sides of the Office. Both collect information from the public on a compulsory basis, both produce statistical output and both contribute to archives which are of great social and historical interest. But there are two great differences. First, the Registration side collects information almost continuously while the Census side collects its information in one big go every ten years and, secondly, the Registration side makes its raw data available to those willing to pay while the Census side locks its raw data away for 100 years.

My second point relates to a GRO(S) development which is used by the various statistical parts of the Office and of which the Office is justly proud. This is its pioneering use of the postcode as the basis for area breakdowns of vital statistics and Census output. Postcodes have been added to the vital events records since 1974 and have enabled analyses to be carried out at various and unusual geographical levels. Such analyses can make a direct contribution to studies such as those of possible links between mortality and pollution.

My third point relates to the use of computers. We already make a lot of use of computers in producing and analysing our statistics and I have no doubt that, when the technology is available at the right price, we shall make use of computerised means for transmitting much of our raw data. We are already embarking on a program of converting the indexes to the statutory registers to computer-readable format so that they can be available on line. Holding registers in computer format and not in hard copy form raises legal problems which we have not yet explored.

I hope that, despite the fact that our work is rooted in history, we are still forward-looking and that whatever new methods we introduce will be as successful as those introduced by our ancestors in the past.



## The Channel Fixed Link\* (CFL)

*\*This article is an edited edition of the Central Statistical Office Committee Paper CSO(E)(IS)86)1. The editing has been done by Geoff Reed, Statistician, Central Statistical Office. The contents of the Committee Paper were compiled by Richard Clare, Statistician, Central Statistical Office and Pauline Penneck, Statistician, formerly of HM Treasury.*

### Introduction

After a number of attempts, over many years, to organise the building of a channel tunnel, an agreement was signed in January this year to enable a fixed link to be constructed between the United Kingdom and France. The expenditures and other economic consequences are so substantial, and the project so unusual, that special consideration is having to be given to dealing with the implications for statistical monitoring.

While in many areas existing statistical returns or data sources should adequately cover United Kingdom government requirements, there are a number of potential problems. To help clarify where these might lie this paper describes the scheme put forward by the successful promoter for constructing and running a fixed link. It also describes the proposed financing arrangements and some of the expected economic consequences. It concludes with a section on statistical requirements and implications, including some of the potential problem areas.

The details which follow are based on the plans of the successful promoter as known in March 1986. It is expected that there will be continuing discussion on many of the detailed operational procedures, extending perhaps over years rather than months. In addition the cost estimates will no doubt be updated and changes may also occur in the organisation of the successful promoter. Nevertheless it is hoped that the following discussion will help to focus attention on possible consequences for the collection of statistics.

On 20 January 1986 the United Kingdom Prime Minister and French President issued a joint statement announcing the decision of the two governments to facilitate the construction of a Link across the Channel by the promoter called Channel Tunnel Group - France Manche (CTG-FM). The two governments ruled out any support from public funds or governmental financial guarantees. Therefore, subject to legislative financial requirements being met, the Link will be constructed and operated entirely at the risk of CTG-FM, within the framework of national (including European Community) law. Work is due to start in 1987 and the tunnel is expected to be operational by 1993.

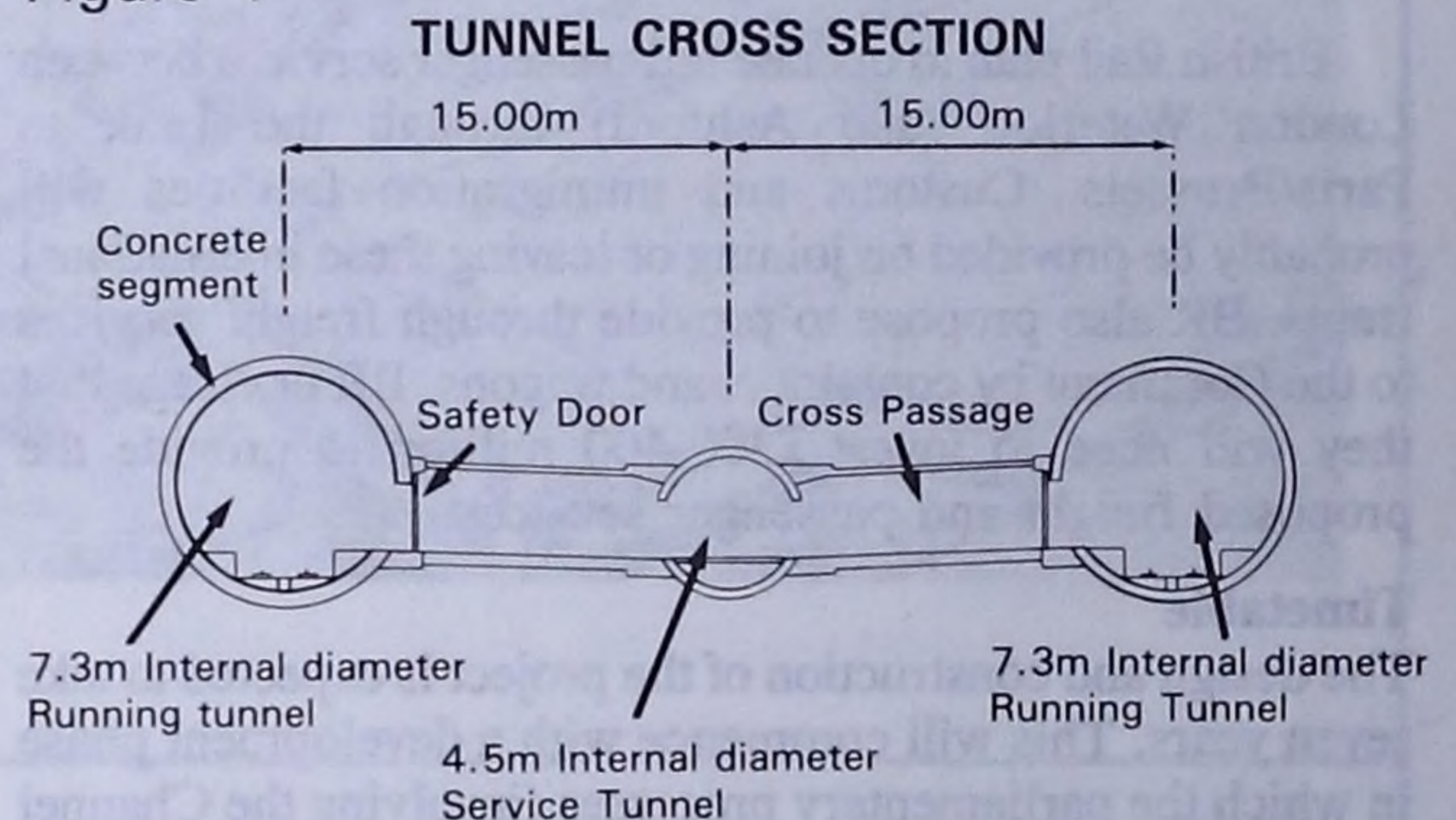
We are grateful to The Channel Tunnel Group for the loan of artwork for the illustrations.

### The Scheme

Information about the present and expected future organisation of the promoter, CTG-FM, is given in Annex A. The proposed Link consists of twin single-track railway tunnels running between the British and French terminals at Cheriton and Frethun respectively. Through these tunnels CTG-FM will provide a (no-booking) drive-on, drive-off vehicle shuttle service using its own specially designed shuttle trains, and will also contract for the passage of through trains operated by the BR and SNCF national railways. The basic cost of the scheme, at 1985 prices, is put at £2.6 billion.

The Link will consist of two single track tunnels. A smaller service tunnel between the main tunnels will have access to them by regular cross passages. (Figure 1). The tunnels will run for 50 km between the terminals of which 37 km will be between coastlines at an average depth of 40 metres below the sea bed and about 100 metres below sea level. (Figure 2).

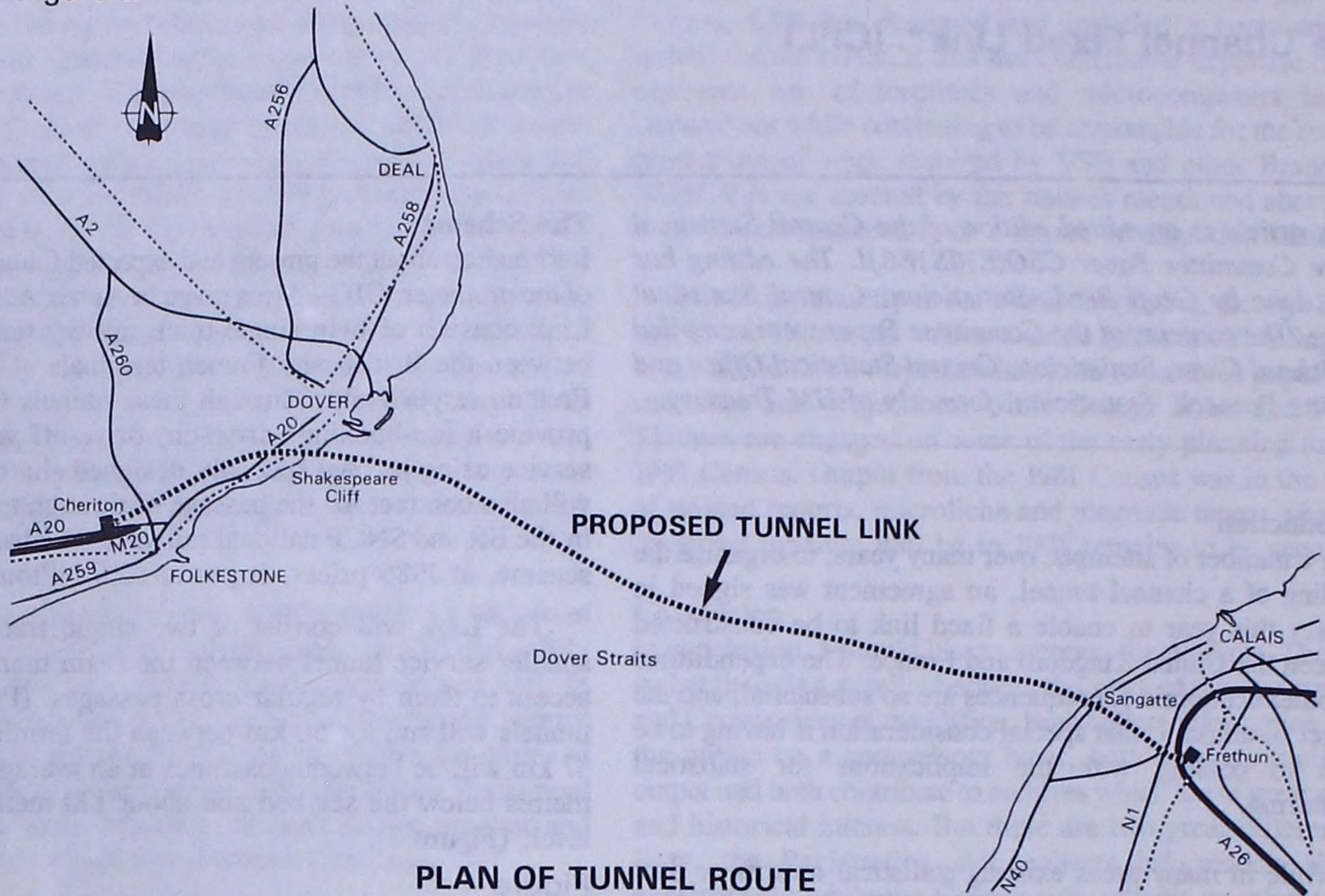
Figure 1



In the tunnel a roll-on, roll-off, shuttle will be operated for road vehicles of all kinds - cars, coaches, caravans and commercial vehicles - to run between the British and French terminals. (Figure 3). Travellers will drive their own vehicles on to the shuttle trains and will be free to leave their vehicles during the journey which will take about 30 minutes. It is hoped that many customs and immigration controls and security checks will be co-located so that the formalities of both countries might be completed before travellers board the trains. No stop would therefore normally be required after leaving the train on the far side. CTG-FM's planned initial purchase of rolling stock will allow up to 1000 vehicles per hour to be carried in each direction.

At the United Kingdom shuttle terminal site, at Cheriton, near Folkestone, there will be a rail loop for the shuttle trains to run into the loading/unloading platforms. There will also be a toll area, frontier controls, shops and other facilities, and ramps leading to the platforms. Road vehicles will reach the site from the M20 motorway, but there will also be provision for connection with local roads. Through trains will use the existing railway via Saltwood and Ashford.

Figure 2



PLAN OF TUNNEL ROUTE

British Rail plan to operate rail passenger services between London Waterloo (and Ashford) through the Link to Paris/Brussels. Customs and immigration facilities will probably be provided on joining or leaving these international trains. BR also propose to provide through freight services to the Continent by containers and wagons. BR envisage that they will need to invest £300-400 million to provide the proposed freight and passenger services.

**Timetable**

The design and construction of the project is expected to take seven years. This will commence with a development phase in which the parliamentary processes (involving the Channel Tunnel Bill, the Treaty with France and the concession agreements with the promoters), land acquisition, detailed design development and raising of the main construction finance will be undertaken.

These activities will overlap with the site set-up and essential early works of the construction phase, but the main United Kingdom construction will not start until the summer of 1987 when the legislation is completed, the Treaty ratified and the concession agreement has entered into force.

A summary timetable is given at Figure 4. The Link is planned to be operational by April 1993.

**Employment, Orders and other economic consequences**

The promoters expect that, between 1987 and 1993, construction of the Link will generate in the United Kingdom some 40,000 man-years of direct employment, or 65-70,000 man-years after allowing for indirect employment effects. This does not include work on British Rail's significant associated investment. The promoters estimate that half of these jobs will be in Kent, mainly on direct construction work. Firms

in East & West Midlands should be well placed to compete for contracts to build the shuttle trains, and firms in Scotland and the North to supply construction material.

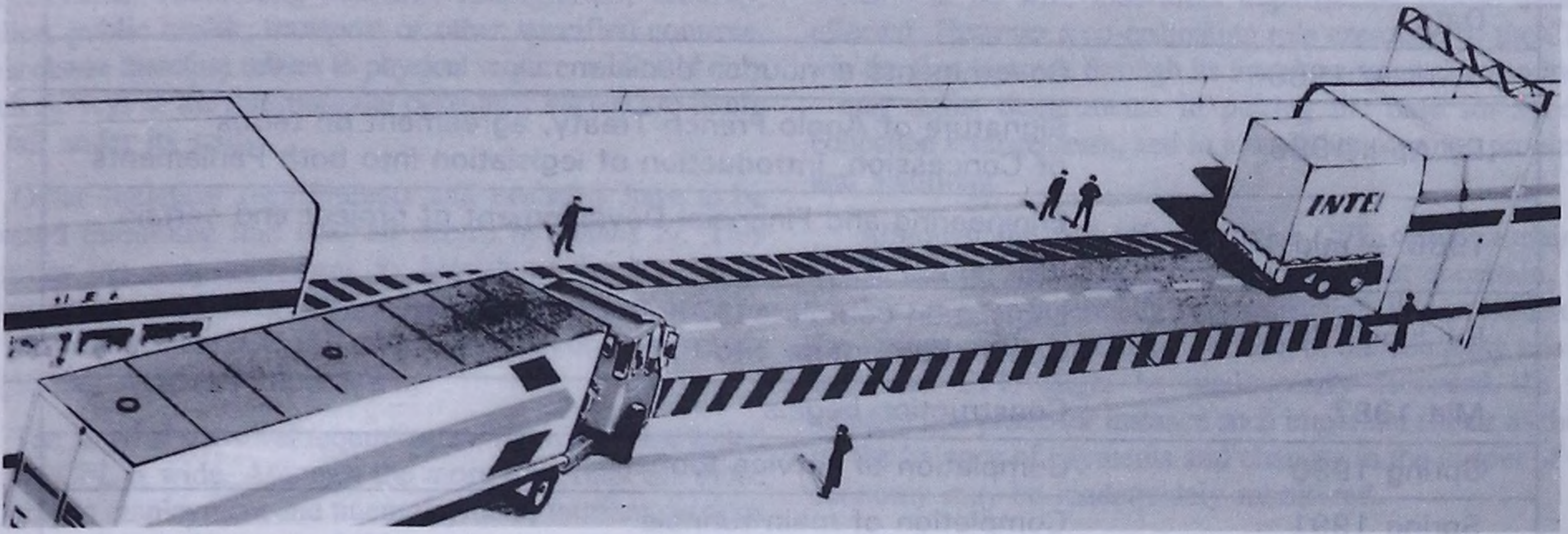
Table 1 below gives the promoter's indication of the range of major capital items required, the possible value (totalling some 600 million), and some regions of the United Kingdom where the work might be undertaken:

**Table 1**

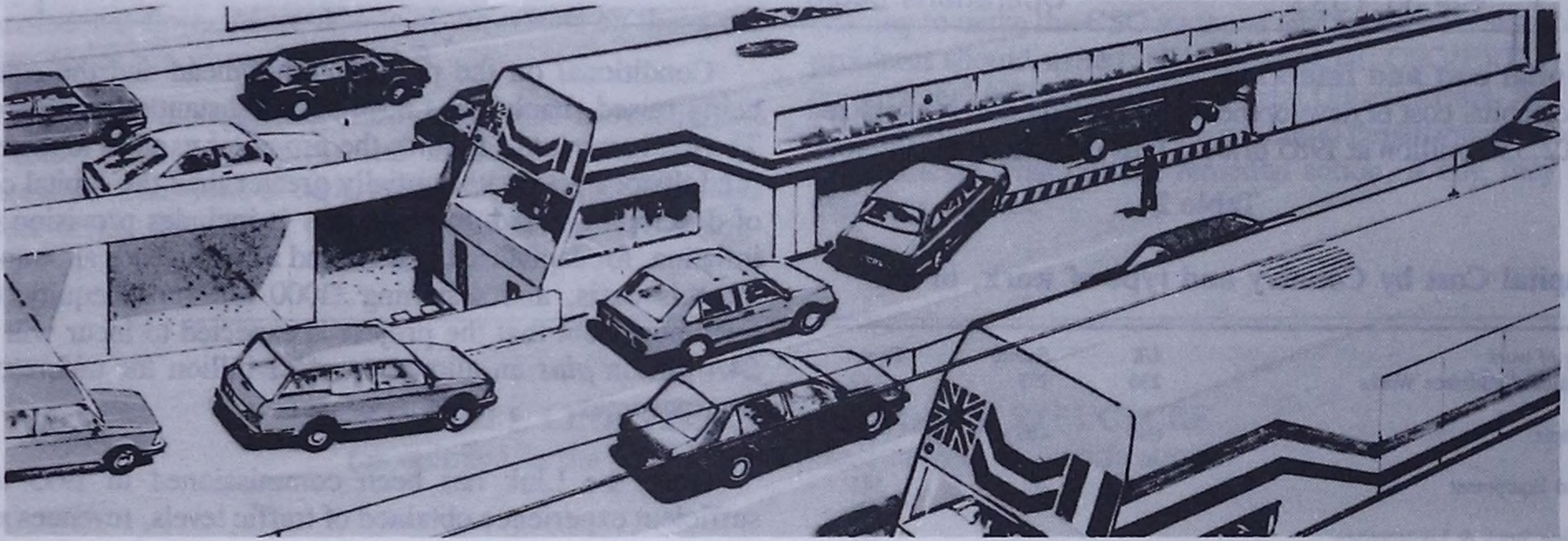
**Capital Expenditure by value and possible region undertaking work**

Item	Value £m	Region
Reinforcing steel	24	North, W Midlands & S East
Cast iron tunnel linings	52	E Midlands
Pre-cast tunnel linings	100	Midlands
Cement	18	Wales & S East
Tunnel boring machines	24	Scotland & S East
Signalling & lighting equipments	5	S West
Ventilating & cooling equipment	24	Midlands & S East
Special rolling stock for shuttle vehicles	180	Midlands & N West
Tunnel spoil removal system	24	Scotland
Construction plant	24	Scotland & North
Electric locomotives	36	N West & E Midlands
Overhead line equipment	24	Wales & N West
Special passenger rolling stock and dual voltage locomotives	60	Midlands & N West

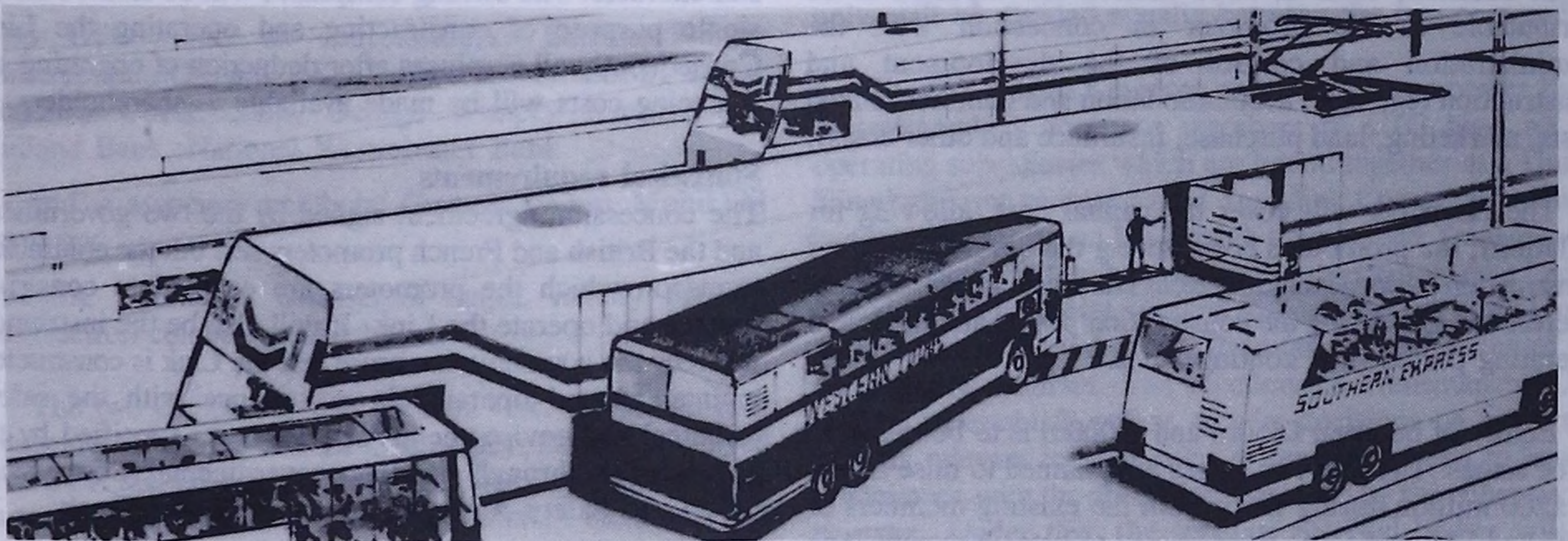
Figure 3



Lorries loading



Cars loading



Coaches loading

The Link is expected to adversely affect both the level of ferry operations and the size of the United Kingdom ferry

fleet which might otherwise exist from 1993 - most significantly on the routes across the Dover Straits.

Figure 4

**TIMETABLE**

Date	
January 1986	Governments announce decision
By April 1986	Signature of Anglo French Treaty, agreement on terms of Concession, introduction of legislation into both Parliaments
1986 – mid 1987	Engineering and Financial Development of project and certain preparatory work.
By June 1987	Legislation completed, Anglo French Treaty ratified, Concession enters into force.
Mid 1987	Construction begins
Spring 1990	Completion of service tunnel.
Spring 1991	Completion of main tunnels
Autumn 1992	Completion of fitting out and start of commissioning of shuttle and railway system.
Spring 1993	Operations begin

**Capital cost and financing**

The capital cost of development and construction is estimated at £2,330 million at 1985 prices. This is broken down below:

**Table 2****Capital Cost by Country and type of work, in £m**

Type of work	UK	France	Total
Terminal & Surface Works	236	153	389
Tunnels	684	486	1 170
Fixed Equipment	284	261	545
Rolling Stock & Locomotives			227
			2,331

In addition, costs of £300 million are expected to be attributable to the promoter in connection with the administration and control of the development and construction (eg. staff, accommodation and contract-related costs, marketing, land purchase, insurance and other costs).

The financing will cover the capital cost (allowing for inflation); the promoter's costs during the development and construction period (including front end financing costs); debt interest charges during the construction period and the initial operating period; and contingencies.

Equity of between £650m and £1000m is to be raised in three stages. The first two stages are planned to raise a total of £200 million during 1986, from the existing members of CTG and FM, and by an international private placement. The remainder, of between £400m and £800m will be raised internationally, including a public subscription in the United Kingdom and France following ratification of the Treaty and prior to commencement of the main construction work. All equity will be in the form of paired shares, each pair consisting of one share in each of the British and French companies.

Conditional on the project going ahead and the equity being raised, bank loans have been substantially arranged. The total amount of finance the promoter expects to raise to fund the project is substantially greater than the capital cost of development and construction. It includes provision for inflation, for capitalised interest and a contingency allowance. On this basis, and assuming £1000 million of equity, the maximum debt that the project is expected to incur will be £4.4 billion *plus* an allowance of £1 billion for unforeseen contingencies.

Once the Link has been commissioned in 1993 and sufficient experience obtained of traffic levels, revenues and costs, it is intended that part of the bank debt be refinanced by revenue bonds; this would serve to lengthen the maturity of debt and release cash flow for distribution to equity shareholders. The owning companies will be formed for the single purpose of constructing and operating the Link. Consequently all surpluses after deduction of operating and financing costs will be made available to shareholders.

**Statistical requirements**

The concession agreement signed by the two governments and the British and French promoters sets out the contractual terms on which the promoters are enabled to construct, finance and operate the Link. It will also be the instrument whereby the governments ensure that the Link is constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with the safety, technical and environmental requirements specified by the governments through the Inter-governmental Commission (IGC) and Safety Authority set up under the Treaty.

Attempts were made to get a specific reference to 'statistical requirements' written into the appropriate concession clauses. However these were not successful. There are two relevant clauses (15 and 27), whose interpretation depends on the IGC (staffed by up to 16 members from each country).

Clause 15 concerns safety, security and frontier controls. It requires the concessionaires to comply with any official requirements concerning customs, immigration, security, police, public health, transport or other specified controls. This clause therefore relates to physical requirements and only such surveys as the international passenger survey are likely to fall under its scope.

Other statistical requirements will probably have to be covered (assuming that IGC so deem) by clause 27. This requires the concessionaires to furnish to the IGC such information as the IGC may require. However it remains to be seen whether the IGC will consider its functions to include requesting statistical information.

The range of statistical requirements which will be affected by the CFL is wide. Amongst the more important are those relating to employment and unemployment, tourism, various aspects of invisible and visible trade, company income, overseas capital transactions, construction output, and transport. Throughout, one of the basic problems will be agreement on the definition of national boundaries and international flows. More details of the effects on these and other series are given in Annex B.

The range of suggested effects described in Annex B is expected to be incomplete and to some extent may be inaccurate. The views of departments on how the CFL might affect series for which they are responsible, are being

canvassed in a number of ways of which this paper is one. The expertise on the range and scale of effects on statistical series will be with individual departments whose data is affected. However a co-ordinating role exercised by the CSO - in the first instance through its interdepartmental committees - may assist departments in putting the case for special collection arrangements, and in identifying common problems and solutions.

Although the full effects of the CFL concessionaires' agreement on statistical series are at present uncertain, the implications are potentially very restrictive. It is possible that the - presumably beneficial - effects to the economy arising from the CFL might be inadequately recorded. In the construction phase for instance such important effects as those on the balance of payments and changes in the output of the economy may be inadequately monitored.

It is hoped that interdepartmental liaison together with the co-operation of the IGC when it is fully informed of difficulties, may minimise any adverse consequences to United Kingdom government statistics. To assist this, departments wishing to make the CSO aware of any anticipated statistical problems should write to: The Secretariat; CSO(E)(IS) sub-committee; c/o Branch 4; CSO, Great George Street. As well as describing the anticipated problem(s) departments should also indicate what current remedial action, if any, they are planning.

## ANNEX A

### CHANNEL LINK PROJECT - COMPANY STRUCTURE (as outlined in the CTG-FM proposal; subject to modification).

1 At present (March 1986) there are separate United Kingdom and French companies - Channel Tunnel Group Ltd and France-Manche SA.

**CTG LTD** has as shareholders: Balfour Beatty Construction, Costain UK, Tarmac Construction, Taylor Woodrow Construction, George Wimpey International, Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank

and as associate members: Granada Group, Mobil Oil Company.

**F-M SA** similarly consists of major, mainly French, construction companies and banks.

2 The two companies will become - or will set up new companies to be - the 'Owner Companies'; hereafter referred to as OUK and OF respectively. They will enter into an equal partnership for construction and operation of the tunnel, all costs and revenues being shared equally and principal assets being owned jointly. They will prepare separate accounts showing their own interest in the partnership; and each will be subject to the laws and taxation of its country of incorporation. The partnership - hereafter referred to as the Promoter - and the two Owner Companies will all have the same British and French representatives on their Boards.

3 The share capitals of OUK and OF will consist of equity shares which can be issued only in units ('share units') comprising one share in each company. All payments for share units will be divided equally between the two companies.

4 The five United Kingdom construction companies listed in paragraph 1 above as members of CTG have set up operating subsidiaries which are bound together as a United Kingdom joint venture called Translink Contractors. There is a parallel set-up on the French side (called Transmanche Construction); and the two will carry equal weight on a United Kingdom/French joint venture (called Transmanche Link), which will be bound to the Promoter by the terms of the construction contract. The functions of Transmanche Link will be to establish policy, to take decisions on important matters relevant to both sides of the Tunnel and to ensure compliance with the obligations imposed by the construction contract. Under this, the separate national bodies will be responsible for decisions on matters relevant only to their respective components of the project; and for providing all resources required to implement the decisions of Transmanche Link.

## ANNEX B

### Statistical series potentially affected by Channel Fixed Link

<i>Series</i>	<i>Comment</i>
<b>Migration</b> <i>OPCS—IPS</i>	See below, under 'Invisible trade - travel'.
<b>Acceptances for settlement</b> <i>Home Office - Immigration Service</i>	This is of only minor significance as these are a by-product of an on-going administrative process.
<b>Tourism</b> <i>DEm-IPS</i>	See below, under 'Invisible trade - travel'.
<b>Industrial accidents and diseases</b> <i>HSE and others</i>	These mostly derive from a requirement to report, under various pieces of legislation. There is a need to check that accidents, etc., during both the constructional and operational phases will be covered.
<b>Employment</b> <i>DEm - Full and sample enquiries of employers; unemployment and vacancies notified to local offices</i>	<p>A need exists to ensure that the construction activity is adequately covered; numbers may change rapidly, temporary settlements for construction workers may appear near terminal sites. The manufacturing activity should present no special problems as it will be undertaken by large, established firms already covered by the inquiries.</p> <p>Considerable interest may stem from the effects upon the locality, East Kent, both positive during construction, and adverse effects upon employment by ferry companies, etc., when the Link is operational.</p>
<b>Census of Production and short-term industrial statistics</b> <i>Trade and Industry (BSO)</i> <i>Enquiries to establishments</i>	Provided the businesses/establishments concerned are on the registers, Link-related activity should be picked up (though indistinguishably unless special arrangements are made). This may cause some abrupt movements in the engineering and construction series.
<b>Construction output and orders</b> <i>DOE - Establishment enquiries</i>	As the UK and French mainlands will legally extend along the courses of their respective halves of the tunnel (the boundary between the two countries being defined in the Treaty), the UK construction team will on the whole be working within UK territory, and the French within French territory. However, the operational meeting point is unlikely to coincide exactly with the international boundary; and some specialist jobs will no doubt be carried out by workers from the UK or France, or even a third country, working along the whole length of the tunnel.
<b>Transport - various orders</b> <i>DTp/DTI - various sources</i>	A large number of series under the general heading of 'transport' will be affected, covering, in particular, the areas of ports and shipping, rail, road, and passenger movements in and out of the UK.
<b>Visible trade</b> <i>DTI/Customs and Excise - C&amp;E</i> <i>Bills of Entry</i>	During construction there is need to ensure that UK goods used in building the UK half of the Link are not misclassified as exports; and so forth. (The Treaty is providing for the UK and French mainlands to extend into the Link; so the boundary between the two countries will be the midpoint of the Link.) Once in operation C&E's recording mechanism will presumably operate for goods passing through the Link as for all other. Is it important that C&E classify the Link as a 'port' in its own right and do not aggregate it with Dover or Folkestone. There are

potential difficulties with the import/export of BR/SNCF goods and services in both the construction and operational phases. Dealing first with **construction**, the track going through the tunnel between the terminal areas, will be built and owned by the promoters. Connections on the UK and French mainlands up to the terminals will obviously be the responsibility of BR and SNCF respectively. However, they are jointly developing the special rolling stock required to run on both the UK and continental (T.G.V) systems. With regard to **operational** arrangements, it is not, as yet, clear what has been decided; will the services be jointly operated? How will the revenues be divided, etc?

**Invisible trade - travel**  
*CSO/DEm-IPS*

The main problem will be actually installing the IPS (International Passenger Survey) interviewers at both the shuttle and through rail terminals. If satisfactory arrangements can be made in this respect and if control totals are provided (Department of Transport), the series should not be affected in the long run. But there may be a temporary drop in quality on opening, when traffic flows will change literally overnight, and it will be difficult to assess in advance the sample size needed.

**Invisible trade - interest, profits and dividends**  
*CSO/DTI/BOE*

There are many implications. A point to note is the 'paired share' arrangements; all shareholders will hold share units which consist of one share in each of the UK and French owning companies. There will thus be flows of dividend payments across the Channel, and from both UK and French companies to third-party shareholders.

**Investment and other capital transactions overseas**  
*CSO/DTI*

Because of the venture's bi-national structure, a direct approach to CTG will be necessary to resolve this area.

**Invisible trade - transport services**  
*CSO/DTI*

Sea or air fares paid by overseas residents to UK operators are exports; those by UK residents to overseas operators are imports. The method of handling fares paid, by link passengers and for freight, to the Link operators must be considered. Will the operators pool all revenue and then divide equally between UK and French sides? Or will each side simply retain the revenue collected on entry to the Link?

**Company income, etc.**  
*DTI/IR - Corporation tax returns*  
*Company accounts,*

The construction and engineering companies involved in the tunnel project are likely to experience substantial increases in activity; are these companies adequately represented in the Quarterly Profits Enquiry? The Channel Tunnel company itself will have no revenue income until 1993, and no tax liability until some years later. It is unlikely that the UK tunnel companies will not be incorporated in the UK.

**Financial institutions - lending, capital issues**  
*BOE/Stock Exchange*

The large amounts of debt and equity to be raised will give rise to fluctuations in these series, but there should be no particular problems in picking up the movements.

**Abbreviations**

*OPCS* Office of Population Censuses and Surveys  
*DEm* Department of Employment  
*HSE* Health and Safety Executive  
*BSO* Business Statistics Office  
*DOE* Department of the Environment  
*DTp* Department of Transport

*C&E* Customs and Excise  
*CSO* Central Statistical Office  
*IR* Inland Revenue  
*BOE* Bank of England  
*IPS* International Passenger Survey  
*DTI* Department of Trade and Industry

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# Statistics of Trade and Industry - a bicentennial review

Fiona Deuchars, Assistant Statistician, Department of Trade and Industry

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During 1986 the Board of Trade is celebrating its bicentenary with many special events including a commemorative service at St Margaret's Westminster, a reconstruction of the first meeting of the Board of Trade and the unveiling of a plaque at Department of Trade and Industry headquarters by Her Majesty the Queen. This is therefore an opportune time to review the long history of statistics of trade and industry, particularly as 1986 is also the centenary year of *British business*\* in which many of the statistics are now published. A statistics department was the first separate department to be set up within the Board of Trade and trade statistics is one of the longest established branches of official statistics.

## Early trade statistics

Trade statistics, of a kind, can be traced back to medieval times and beyond. Figures on exports of wool are available almost annually from 1275, and of cloth from 1347 when these two commodities accounted for the majority of English trade. Customs records were used to provide figures on which estimates of imports and exports could be based, but these were of limited value since the customs figures had been gathered primarily for fiscal purposes. Not until 1696, when the Office of the Inspector General of Exports and Imports was created, and charged with compiling statistics relating to the United Kingdom's external trade, did systematic recording of English trade statistics begin. Scottish records begin in 1755.

During the eighteenth century, imports and exports were valued by means of 'official values', which were meant to represent the current price per unit of the various commodities. It was originally intended to update these values regularly, but all attempts to do so had petered out by about 1720. Thus for the next eighty years the figures produced were in effect approximate measures of the change in volume of trade - although not entirely so because some goods, especially from Asia, were measured at 'declared' (i.e. fluctuating) values. Declared values were introduced for exports from 1801 and finally for imports in 1871.

A major problem for those collecting trade statistics during the eighteenth century was smuggling. It has been estimated that during a peak in smuggling activity at the time of the American War of Independence, the value of smuggled imports would have added up to £3 million or 25 per cent to the officially recorded value of imports. Another problem was over-recording of exports, which occurred because, after the removal of export duties from wool in 1700 and from other goods in 1721, merchants habitually reported larger quantities than were actually shipped, presumably in order to deceive their competitors. Attempts to impose penalties to curb this practice failed. It has always remained the case that export

statistics have demanded greater attention than import statistics to ensure their overall quality, largely because of the revenue implications on imports.

## The formation of the Board of Trade Statistical Office

In 1832/3 a separate statistical department was set up within the Board of Trade with G R Porter (who was a prime mover in what eventually became the Royal Statistical Society) as its first head. The Corn Office was incorporated in this new department and many of its early duties involved providing statistics on corn prices and stocks. Porter instituted a statistical yearbook which was later re-organised so that in 1854 the first *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom* was published (HMSO recently produced a facsimile of the 1886 *Statistical Abstract*, published with the 1986 edition of the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, as part of their bicentennial celebrations). Probably the first means of disseminating official information fairly inexpensively came in 1886 when the first edition of the *Board of Trade Journal*, forerunner of *British business*, was published. This was a monthly journal, costing 6d (2½p) and early editions reported that exports were running at £19 million a month and imports at £29 million a month. (In 1986 exports amount to over £6000 million a month, and imports to around £6500 million a month.)

Robert Giffen (who gave his name to the class of goods in economic theory known as Giffen goods) was appointed head of the statistics department in 1876, and extended and centralised its activities considerably. The argument over the relative merits of a centralised or a decentralised statistical service for government was going on even then, and there were suggestions that the Board of Trade statistics department should act as a co-ordinating body for all official statistics. In many ways it was doing this unofficially already, for instance by collecting and publishing labour statistics, although the Board of Trade had no direct responsibility for the social conditions of employees except in a few specified industries. Around this time too re-organisation of Customs, (HM Customs and Excise) had established their Statistical Department with a view to improving the accuracy of the trade figures and another perennial issue was aired, that of whether the Board of Trade or Customs should have final control of the trade figures and where the boundaries of their respective responsibilities lay. To this day, Customs have held the responsibility for compiling the primary data whilst the Board of Trade has retained the responsibility for policy and parliamentary accountability.

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\*This article appeared in the July Centennial Supplement of *British business*



## More recent changes in trade statistics

This century too has seen some important changes in the collection and publication of trade statistics. In 1909, imports began to be classified by country of consignment and exports by country of ultimate destination (although some attempt had previously been made to record trade in this way where the information was available) instead of by country from which/to which they had been shipped. Commodities were first classified according to their 'economic group' in 1920 - previously they had been listed alphabetically.

Attempts to standardise the classification of commodities internationally continue to the present day. The first significant step in the search for greater comparability of foreign trade statistics came in 1938 when the League of Nations published the 'Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics'. This was followed by the United Nations 'Standard International Trade Classification' (SITC) in 1950. Since 1977 the United Kingdom's trade classification has been based on the European Community (EC) nomenclature. EC regulations have also established a new legal basis for the compilation of trade statistics. The largest statistical change in recent years is imminent with the approaching adoption by the EC of the Harmonised Community Coding System developed by the Customs Co-operation Council (see *Statistical News* pp 70.41). This is designed to align nomenclature in the world's major trading nations, and among other benefits to bring closer links with production statistics.

The introduction of new technology has inevitably improved the quality, increased the quantity and speeded up the production of the trade figures. A Hollerith punched-card accounting system was introduced by Customs in 1921, at the time the largest such system within government. The process of computerisation began in 1964 and has continued since then to meet ever-increasing demands for information and improved efficiency in its production.

The trade statistics are now first published each month by means of a press notice giving the value of exports and imports in the previous month, together with some of the more important breakdowns by commodity or area. Thereafter the statistics are published at various levels of detail and in various publications, including *British business*, the Central Statistical Office's *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* (CSO Pink Book), and international publications such as the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics*. Thus the trade figures are first produced less than four weeks after the end of the month to which they relate - this compares favourably with the eighteenth century when at one point they were being produced four years in arrears.

## Other DTI statistics

Of course, the statistics divisions in the Board of Trade, or the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) as it has now become, are not solely concerned with trade statistics. As mentioned above, at various times in its history it has produced labour statistics (now the responsibility of the Department of Employment) and corn statistics (now with the Ministry

of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) as well as statistics of railways, energy, fuel and tourism which are all now the responsibility of other departments.

Statistics currently produced include certain invisible transactions, the activities of certain financial institutions and service trades, investment, producer prices, company finance, stocks, expenditure on research and development and, of course, a very wide range of statistics on manufacturing.

From the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and throughout the 19th century, collection of statistics on industrial output tended to be piecemeal, disseminated in a variety of *ad hoc* official reports and other publications. As early as 1871, complaints from the Royal Statistical Society led to the consideration of the problem by a Government committee, but it was not until 1907 that the first national Census of Production was carried out. In its original form, in which it covered both industrial structure and industrial outputs and inputs, the Census of Production was carried out with varying frequency and detail up to 1968.

In 1962 an attempt to reduce the time lag for publishing statistics of industrial output led to the introduction of the Business Monitor series of short-term industrial statistics. In the late 1960s a wholesale reorganisation of the system of industrial statistics was begun under the direction of Jack Stafford, Director of Statistics at the Board of Trade. The new approach consisted of comprehensive short period statistics of industrial output allied to annual and less frequent inquiries on other information of the type traditionally collected in quinquennial censuses. One of the cornerstones of the new system was a set of linked quarterly inquiries (now known as the Quarterly Sales Inquiries) collecting detailed figures of the sales of each industry's products.

After 1969 the Census of Production became the responsibility of the Business Statistics Office created in 1969 to centralise the collection and processing of most industrial and commercial statistics. From 1970 the traditional Census of Production was replaced by a simplified annual inquiry which no longer included data on the output of specific products. Purchases inquiries were held as part of the old style quinquennial Censuses of Production and separately in respect of 1974 and 1979 and these provide information on inputs to manufacturing industry. From 1973, with results from the comprehensive Quarterly Sales Inquiry System becoming available, the Business Monitor reports were greatly extended in scope. A large part of the index of industrial production relies upon those data and the information provided by producer price indices (formerly known as wholesale price indices) which were first officially compiled in 1903.

The Bank of England began collecting monthly retail trade statistics in 1930, at the request of the Retail Distributors' Association. This was taken over by the Board of Trade Statistics Division in 1947, shortly before the first full scale Census of Distribution was carried out in respect of 1950. Further Censuses of Distribution were taken for 1957, 1961, 1966 and 1971. The 1971 Census was the first and last to be undertaken by the newly established Business Statistics Office.

A lesser detailed enquiry on retailing is now carried out as part of a wider system of annual enquiries to the distributive and service trades.

### Conclusion

Within the last few years, the emphasis in the Department of Trade and Industry, as in other departments, has been on cost and efficiency. As a result of Rayner and other reviews changes have been made to the statistics collected and the analyses carried out by them. In particular staff numbers have been cut, but this has been at least partly counteracted by further computerisation.

Both these trends seem likely to continue in the next few years. As for the next 200 years, they promise equally exciting developments as have the last 200 years; but what exactly they will be is as difficult to predict now as it would have been for a statistician in 1786 to predict the state of statistics in DTI in 1986.

### References and further reading

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*Abstract of British Historical Statistics*, prepared by B R Mitchell and Phyllis Deane (Cambridge University Press 1971)  
*Further Abstracts of British Historical Statistics*, prepared by B R Mitchell and H G Jones (Cambridge University Press 1971).  
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*Third Report of the Official Statistics Committee of 1881* (HMSO 1881)  
 'Present Position and Potential Developments: Some Personal Views; Official Statistics,' Sir John Boreham, *J R Statist. Soc A* (1984), Vol. 147, Part 2, pp. 174-185.  
*Statistics of the British Economy*, F M M Lewes (George Allen & Unwin 1967)  
*Sources and Nature of the Statistics of the United Kingdom*, Volume 1, edited by M G Kendall, (Oliver and Boyd 1952)  
*Reviews of United Kingdom Statistical Sources*, Volume V, edited by W F Maunder, (Heinemann Educational Books 1976)  
*Annual Abstract of Statistics No. 122*, 1986 edition, accompanied by a facsimile edition of the *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom from 1871 to 1885* (HMSO) (Price £17.50 net) ISBN 0 11 620152 5.  
*British business* (Department of Trade and Industry weekly) (Price £1.25 net).

Business Monitors are available on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 276, LONDON SW8 5DT (Telephone: 01-622 3316) or through any Government Bookshop.

Individual monitors or a free brochure describing the full range of monitors with prices and order form may be obtained from:

The Librarian, Business Statistics Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, NEWPORT, Gwent, NP9 IXG.

Telephone: 0633-56111 Ext. 2973.

### ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM.

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	ARTICLES.
36,180,548	42,772,088	43,834,647	46,654,570	45,042,296	44,485,889	36,472,612	Cotton, Raw.
2,286,599	2,529,552	2,501,288	2,415,971	2,340,464	2,239,860	1,979,166	— Manufactures.
970,333	1,183,361	1,814,501	1,790,220	1,423,516	905,499	874,332	Drugs: Bark, Peruvian.
432,710	358,613	622,305	350,150	563,410	341,371	456,134	Opium.
691,140	665,387	851,989	836,152	1,123,874	786,306	789,822	Unenumerated.
367,911	427,111	355,924	255,508	153,254	84,081	85,380	Dyeing or Tanning Stuffs:— { Cochineal, Granilla, and { Dust.
476,383	656,861	707,425	693,003	710,721	821,018	563,565	Cutch and Gambier.
484,380	682,299	701,826	{ 371,417 { 415,706	473,612 386,623	416,504 554,880	374,793 487,459	Extracts. Dyes from Coal Tar.
1,903,401	1,712,995	2,343,214	2,605,841	2,455,968	2,483,931	2,119,840	Indigo.
26,551	24,345	28,412	33,207	28,420	31,070	36,858	{ Madder, Madder Root, { Garancine & Munjeet.
170,692	145,665	160,458	166,943	215,298	165,631	162,951	Shumach.
542,949	520,054	398,481	526,361	484,228	521,621	465,112	Valonia.
709,365	713,053	582,030	730,545	854,327	780,228	872,037	Unenumerated.
433,178	635,354	544,563	432,218	522,739	532,153	531,526	Dye Woods.
2,295,720	2,235,451	2,322,390	2,385,263	2,732,055	2,910,493	2,931,237	Eggs.
1,146,211	1,367,128	1,322,255	1,057,840	2,011,926	2,101,533	1,494,079	Feathers, Ornamental.

A 22507.

E

An extract from the *Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom from 1871 to 1885*.

# Pilot Register of Local Authority Research and Surveys: A Practical Application of Information Technology

Roger Sellwood, Chief Statistician and John Phillips, Assistant Secretary, Department of the Environment (DOE)

## Summary

This article describes the new information technology (IT) based register of local authority research and surveys which has been introduced on a pilot basis as a result of central and local government co-operation.

## Introduction

The Secretary of State for the Environment, in a DOE Press Notice<sup>1</sup>, welcomed the launch of a new information technology project on a register of local authority research and surveys brought about by co-operation between central and local government. This joint DOE/Cambridgeshire County Council project<sup>2</sup> makes more readily available key information about local authority research and survey work. A local authority, or central government department wishing to learn of work undertaken on any particular subject - or associated subjects - will be provided with relevant information by the Cambridgeshire Register System being accessed and analysed in micro-seconds from a terminal in one of the volunteering on-line local authorities.

## History

Following local authority (LA) proposals in the late 1970s in the National and Local Government Statistical Liaison Committee (now the Information Development and Liaison Group) that a register of LA research and surveys should be created, in 1982 the Department commissioned research (at a cost of some £15,000) from the Local Government Operations Research Unit (LGORU). The purpose of this research was to assess the potential costs and benefits of such a central register. The research was carried out with funds from the Department's Local Government research vote and steered by a joint DOE Local Authority Associations' (LAA) group.

## Current position

Over recent years the Department have been considering very closely with local government the possibility of using information technology to provide cost-effective access to key summary information about local authority research and survey work. At present considerable resources are devoted to research over a wide range of topics in local government. Those research and survey results, which could, with advantage be disseminated more widely, tend to go to waste because of the lack of systematic arrangements for handling the information outside individual authorities. As a result other local authorities and bodies such as central government departments with an interest in keeping closely in touch with developments in local government are unable to tap in effectively to a considerable source of research and

information financed out of public funds. The Institute of Local Government Studies (INLOGOV), produces an annual register of local government research<sup>3</sup> with a relatively selective coverage and using traditional methods.

There are therefore considerable advantages to be gained in applying information technology in a centrally co-ordinated manner to the dissemination of information on local authority research and surveys. These include the more efficient use of local authority resources, the reduction of duplicated research and the much wider scope for the effective utilisation of research and survey results. There are obvious benefits to be gained from a co-ordinated approach which would result from improving access to local authority research and surveys.

## The LGORU Report<sup>4</sup>

Following their research in 1982, LGORU estimated that expenditure by LAs on research and surveys was of the order of £160 million per year. Their report concluded that savings of the order of £5 million p.a. would be possible as a result of the introduction of an information system which would speed up the implementation of research findings, which with other identified savings brought the total benefits up to some £10 million p.a. The crude benefit/cost ratio published in the study was greater than 30. Quoting from the LGORU Report:

'There are two potential benefits to the user. First is the benefits that derive from saving time in using other peoples' work instead of starting from scratch with each problem. Second is the benefits that come through the quicker application of new ideas.

These two benefits to the user can both be illustrated in cost terms.

1 If every local authority were able to employ on average one research worker less because they used research done elsewhere then the annual savings would be £5m.

2 If each year every local authority introduced one year earlier an idea that saved them £10,000 per annum, then the total savings would be £5m.'

## The central/local government liaison

The Steering Group for the LGORU project consisted of the LAA's representatives from Haringey LB, Oxford CC, Hampshire CC, Norfolk CC, Arun CC and the former Greater London Council as well as the LAA's Headquarters representatives. The Economic and Social Research Council

and the British Library were represented by specialist advisers. In addition to the Department of the Environment, central government were represented by the Departments of Trade and Industry, Education and Science, Health and Social Security, and the Business Statistics Office. The Steering Group have met formally on average about once a year since 1977.

#### *A readymade source for the register entries*

The DOE collects regularly, from local authorities and other sources, summary information on research and survey work undertaken in the areas of the Department's responsibilities. This information is collected by the DOE for the European Community under Council Decision 76/161/EEC of 8 December 1975. These returns are checked in the Department's Library and then translated into machine-readable form by a private contractor.

A sub-set of the entries on the computer tape from the DOE's library register relating only to LA research and surveys has been produced. This consists of information on over 2000 projects and provides a ready-made source for a 'central register'. It is expected that additions will be made at a rate of several hundred a year.

#### **Cambridgeshire County Council and the pilot project**

Cambridgeshire County Council volunteered recently to mount the DOE data tape of LA research and surveys on their computer and to provide a trial service for one year. During the initial pilot phase Cambridgeshire will be using their powerful text retrieval software package to provide an on line 'search' and access system to six local authorities with compatible computer equipment.

Any local authority wishing to learn about recent research and survey work undertaken on a particular subject will be able to request one of the on-line authorities to 'search' the register. The information will then be provided by the Cambridgeshire Register System in micro-seconds from a terminal in one of the on-line authorities. Printed copies can be produced on the spot if required. The service is free to local authorities who are being encouraged to use it.

Having identified appropriate entries, an enquiring authority is provided with key information about the project including author, status of the project, a synopsis of the project, sponsor, details of publications, date of information, etc. The register will be updated every six months.

The DOE having supplied an up-to-date computer tape of the LA part of its library register will supply a regular update in similar form. In addition, the DOE will meet the costs of the trial service for one year. Cambridgeshire County Council are providing training in the use of the system together with the documentation needed to operate it.

#### *The trial service*

The register will be held and updated by Cambridgeshire County Council on their computer; it will include details of relevant research and surveys being carried out or which have recently been completed. Over 2,000 entries are already available on the register.

A dictionary (or index) of descriptors or key words has been printed to help users find their way around the register and to illustrate the areas of research covered. The full dictionary lists 1,000 descriptors, and by way of illustration, the areas of research starting with the letter A which are given in the dictionary are reproduced in an Annex at the end of this article.

The project will offer a trial service for one year and the six authorities which volunteered to act as enquiry points for all the local authorities are Cheshire County Council, Cleveland County Council, Durham County Council, Hampshire County Council, Leicester City District Council and the London Residuary Body Research Library.

The Department of the Environment will act as the general enquiry point for central government departments.

The register is already being used to meet policy-makers needs for information. For example the Planning Land Use Policy Division in DOE has searched the register to identify research reported by local authorities on the loss of Green Belt land to development. One illustration of a research project found on the register is shown on the next page.

#### **The way forward**

One purpose of the pilot is to help in assessing whether such an IT-based central register could, in due course, become self-financing. The Department is investing £10,000 from its funds to meet the development costs for the twelve months pilot period and it will also be meeting the cost of supplying two updated data tapes. During that time usage of the register will be monitored.

#### *Publicity for the register*

It is planned to promulgate information about the live trial period through the normal central/local government communication channels. In addition to the Press Notice and this article, the Local Authority Associations have volunteered to inform all their members about the project and summary notes will appear in the local government journals and newsletters.

## ORGANISATION

### RESEARCH ORGANISATION

TITLE Epping Forest District Council, Planning Department  
TITLE Survey and appraisal of land use and landscape within the rural areas of the Lee Valley (Essex sector)  
STAFF Robinson, A J B; White, I G; Rumsey, C J

### DESCRIPTION

#### DESCRIPTION

A survey and appraisal of land uses and landscape qualities within a critical sector of the Metropolitan Green Belt to provide a data base for:  
1. The production of a statutory local plan (see 711 (821)) to guide and control land use/development during the 1980s; 2. The monitoring of future land use/landscape change; 3. The measurement of the rate and scale of implementation of major development and land uses in the area, including the creation of the Lee Valley Regional Park, and the impact of the aggregates and glasshouse horticulture industries; 4. The development of future policies concerning open air leisure/recreation, horsekeeping and other urban fringe/green belt land use pressures; 5. The monitoring of the impact of the impending M25 orbital Motorway on traffic and access - oriented land uses and activities, and on landscape and environmental quality; 6. Identifying areas of countryside most likely to respond to coordinated area management/project-based methods of public authority activity

### DESCRIPTORS

#### PROJECT DESCRIPTORS

land use, land development, landscape, rural areas, local plans, surveys, environmental awareness

### STATUS

START DATE 1980  
STATUS ongoing  
END OF DOCUMENT

#### *Future developments*

Given a successful outcome to the pilot stage, it is possible that the coverage of the register could be extended to include other research of relevance to local and central government eg public sector research and survey projects. The range of subjects on the register could be extended and additional key information included. One clear objective will be to avoid duplication with any other sources both in the collection of information and its dissemination, and to encourage an up-to-date and comprehensive set of entries. Remote direct entry of key information is also a possibility in the future but this is unlikely to replace the traditional method of form filling entries for some time. Access facilities for a wider range of users will be of considerable importance in the future and this could include users who are not themselves part of central or local government e.g. the academic world and the private sector. Developments in IT communications facilities are such now that it would be relatively easy to link such a register with other computer based systems.

#### *Enquiry points*

Further details are obtainable from:

David Salathiel	George Sandes
DOE	Cambridgeshire County Council
Room P1/002	Shire Hall
2 Marsham Street	Castle Hill
London SW1P 3EB	Cambridge CB3 0AP
Telephone: 01-212 4449	Telephone: 0223 317122

#### References

1. 'Central and Local Government Co-operate to Introduce New Technology Project' - DOE Press Notice (200) 14 April 1986
2. 'Statistical Work in the Department of the Environment', *Statistical News No 72*, pp 72.7, (HMSO, February 1986) (Price £3.75 net)
3. *INLOGOV Register of Local Government Research* Vols. 1&2, 1985 (Price £12 for both volumes), June 1986 edition, (Price £11). (Editor E M Davies). These and other INLOGOV publications can be obtained from: The Publications Officer, Joint Centre for Regional, Urban and Local Government Studies, J G Smith Building, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT (Telephone: Birmingham 472 1301 ext. 2742).
4. 'Local Authority Research', *LGORU Report No C305*, 1982, Contact: David Salathiel, address above.

## DOE Project Register Database Dictionary of Descriptors

Accident Prevention	Airports
Accidents	Airports Economic Aspects
Accidents Statistics	Airports Transport Planning
Accumulation	Algae
Acidity	Algae Respiration
Activated Carbon Filters	Ambulance Services
Administration	Amenity Values
Advisory Services	Ammonia
Aeration	Anaerobic Processes
Aeration Rivers	Anaerobic Purification
Aerators	Analysis
Aerial Photographs	Analysis, Structure
Aerobic Processes	Analytical Method
Age Distribution	Anchorage
Age Hardening	Animal Breeding and Genetics
Agricultural Economics	Animals
Agricultural Land	Antagonistic Effects
Agricultural Planning	Aquifer
Agriculture	Aquifer Models
Air Monitoring	Architecture
Air Pollution	Architecture Computer Methods
Air Pollution Pollution Control	Area Management Monitoring
Air Pollution Vehicle Exhaust Gases	Arsenic
Air Pollution Air Monitoring	Ash, Fly Utilisation
Air Purification	Assessment & Analysis
Air Quality	Atmospheric Monitoring
Air Quality Measurement	Atmospheric Particulates
Air Quality Protection	Atmospheric Particulates Metals
Air Transport	Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
Aircraft Noise Monitoring	Automation
	Automobiles

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*Editor's note:* This article has referred to the Information Technology Sub Group of the Information Development and Liaison Group (IDLG) (formerly the National and Local Government Statistical Liaison Committee).

In addition to the Pilot Project of Local Authority Research and Surveys described above, the ITSG's Terms of Reference are:

1. to assemble a modest programme of practical demonstrations on applications of new technology in local/central government information activities.
2. to consider and report on aspects of new technology with implications for data protection in the area of local/central data bases.

3. to consider the extent to which IDLG might contribute to applications of new technology in respect of standards, particularly in classifications, communications (including information dissemination to users of micro computers) and software in the area of local/central government uses of new technology.

4. to assess progress in the development of new technology in local/central government information activities.

As well as the local authority association's head offices representatives, officials from the following local authorities also attend the sub group meetings - London Residuary Body, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, Stafford Borough Council, Cambridgeshire CC, Northamptonshire CC, together with a representative from LAMSAC.

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## World crude oil prices - the statistical problems

Dr Phillip Rice, Economic Adviser, EcS3, Department of Energy

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Crude oil plays a fundamental role in the economies of the world, and the recent falls in oil prices have been very important with wide ranging impacts on oil-consuming and oil-exporting countries. The recent falls in price have been sharp, and indicate the possible volatility of prices of crude oil in international trade. In this article the statistical problems that have arisen in past years are reviewed and specifically problems from the most recent developments are illustrated; and the significance for UK official statistics is assessed.

### How oil prices are determined

In the past few years the international crude oil market has seen three major ways of pricing:

- i. Official prices - set by Governments
- ii. Spot prices - traded on specialist markets
- iii. 'Netback' prices - a new development

Crude oil sold in the early 1980s was typically marketed by Governments using term contracts lasting several months. The official Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) price for Arab light was the key grade or 'marker' and other crudes were priced against this with adjustments for quality and location. The marker price was often thought of as the world crude oil price. As such prices were set officially by Governments, and particularly for Arab light crude by Saudi Arabia this price had a world prominence.

Subsequent events in the oil markets changed the emphasis from official prices to spot prices, as larger volumes of oil came to be more freely available. In this era major markets grew up for the US West Texas Intermediate (WTI) on the New York Mercantile Exchange, for Brent (a North Sea crude) on the London market, and Arab light in the Gulf. These markets traded substantial volumes of crude oil and the prices at which these deals were transacted could be monitored on a daily basis. However the price at which the crude oil was sold became obscured by a proliferation of 'traders' as well as oil companies, and the production of daily price series included market talk (in the absence of trading activity) as well as deals with less than complete coverage. The spot markets were volatile, so any price reporting system was flawed, but the results were on the whole deemed acceptable.

The third stage of pricing was reached in late 1985 with the so-called 'netback' deals. Here the idea of a sale price is that you do not know what the price will be till after the event; the event is when the crude oil in question reaches a refinery, probably more than a month later. The netback is the cash proceeds of a sale of oil products from a refinery which could be made from the crude oil in question. This is now a difficult concept - gone is a simple notion of price. However pricing based on netback evaluations has proved attractive in enabling OPEC crude to win back market share

from spot priced crudes, and is now a significant feature of world oil trade.

The divisions between each category may be somewhat blurred, but the essential point is that the crude oil price has become dependent on a range of other factors and their treatment in official statistics needs careful attention.

### Different types of crude oil and their price differentials

There are many types of crude oil, perhaps some twenty major crudes can be identified as significant world crudes, out of several hundred and each type has individual characteristics and density. Crudes are termed 'light, medium or heavy' with the light oils being the most valuable. The cost of transport for crudes moving in international trade adds to the difficulty of estimating a single 'world price' as some crudes are sold f.o.b., and others c.i.f. Further, the time that delivery takes, two or three days for a North Sea crude, forty or more days for a Gulf crude, adds to the difficulty in defining a crude oil price by introducing timing problems. Crude oil promptly available often commands a premium over crude oil that must be delivered by tanker taking one month to arrive; this is especially the case if short term demands are strong.

### World crude oil prices - the IEA series

One possible measure of 'the world oil price' is defined as the average dollar price of crude oil imported into the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. (Strictly this is the twenty one members of the International Energy Agency (IEA), not the twenty four members of the OECD; Finland, France and Iceland are not IEA members.) Crude oil is traditionally priced in US dollars, and the IEA series represents a delivered c.i.f. price of oil imported into each IEA member country. A theoretically more precise measure is to adjust the delivered price for the carriage, insurance and freight element to reach an f.o.b. adjustment to the port of loading. (The c.i.f. price is quoted in IEA, *Energy prices and taxes*, Fourth Quarter 1985<sup>1</sup>.) The difficulties with this approach are that the transport charges vary with tanker shipping rates, the c.i.f. to f.o.b. adjustment is not easy and the series compilation lags the current market by up to six months.

Additionally the exclusion of US domestic production of nine million barrels per day and other IEA domestic crude consumption prevents the IEA series for internationally traded crude oil from being a comprehensive free world crude oil price.

### The netback pricing

The third stage in the oil market began in Autumn 1985 with moves by Saudi Arabia to sell its crude oil via the netback system. This marked the end of the OPEC Official price era (latterly at 28\$/bl). The rest of this article sets out the details

of netback pricing for crude. Since large volumes of netback priced crude are now present in international trade, a series of adjustments must be made to weight crude oil sold spot and crude sold by netback to determine a world crude oil price.

### The netback philosophy of pricing for NW Europe

The heart of the netback philosophy is that crude oil is valued in terms of what price could be obtained from the products on the Rotterdam market. In practice timing is important too; the crude is valued not at the time of loading, but rather at a time span notionally covering the refinery delivery. The Rotterdam product prices are typically averaged over a certain number of days immediately before and after delivery. Other costs must be allowed for such as a fixed per barrel processing fee, insurance costs and credit terms. A freight adjustment must also be included so that a c.i.f. refinery price can be adjusted back to a f.o.b. price at port of loading.

The results depend on how much of each of the various oil products can be refined (in different types of plant) from a given barrel of crude oil. This is specific to each crude and may need to be adjusted if a cocktail of crudes is on offer. The principle is that an agreed yield from crude in a refinery can be priced with reference to Rotterdam product prices from any crude; and due allowance can be made for transport and processing costs. Agreements are for a certain size of crude oil volume to be delivered e.g. 100,000 barrels per day.

It should be said that netbacks have been adopted as a basis of pricing not only because they enable longer term commitments to be entered into without unacceptable risk, but also because every deal is different, and only buyer and seller know what the 'real price' is (and that only retrospectively).

### Calculation of a refinery netback value - an example

Each crude has an assay, roughly a percentage yield under distillation. In a refinery under summer operating conditions for maximum gasoline make from a light crude, a typical complex refinery yield is shown:

	% by weight
Gases — LPG	2
Raw gasoline (petrol)	36
Middle distillate (gas oil)	34
Heavy oil (fuel oil)	22
Refinery fuel and loss	6
	100%

These outputs of oil products are valued in terms of the product prices that can be realised; a range of a few days either side of crude delivery usually suffices and the average Rotterdam prices are then applied. The total value in the products from the refinery yield is thus known. Finally the netback valuation is the total value of refinery products, less the adjustments for the processing fee and freight.

### Rotterdam product prices - a spot market

The Rotterdam Oil Market is an efficient large scale clearing

market for oil products in NW Europe in large volumes. As oil products are sold spot in much smaller lot sizes e.g. 100 tonnes, barge sizes approximately 2,000 tonnes, as well as larger cargo sizes, the pricing information is more precise than with crude sales. (By comparison a Brent cargo of crude oil is typically 80,000 tonnes.) Spot product prices in Rotterdam are a key feature in the crude oil pricing formulae which attempt to use daily price quotations from the Rotterdam market to establish a reference price for crude. For example in mid-January 1986 the profile on the Rotterdam market was:

	Barge lots \$/tonne f.o.b.
Motor gasoline (premium)	229
Gas oil	210
Fuel oil (low sulphur)	144
Fuel oil (normal sulphur)	120

Other products such as naphtha and jet kerosene could also be included.

### The 1985/86 world oil price profile

Three series of world oil prices emerge for monthly data:

- i. OPEC official price (Arab Light);
- ii. Spot prices (Production weighted - all crudes OPEC and non-OPEC in international trade);
- iii. Netback adjusted price; as ii. but adjusting for netback where spot prices no longer meaningful.

In Figure 1 an illustrative example for the above three series has been calculated. The netback adjustment is only applicable after October 1985.

### Conclusion - significance of netback pricing in UK statistics

UK official statistics have followed the changes in the oil market; so where previously OPEC official prices and Gulf spot prices were used, estimates including allowances for netback oil are now used. The size and timing of the differences in the three series are illustrated in Figure 1, and the importance of moving to netback prices can be seen.

UK North Sea crude is sold on a spot basis, but some imports of crude are now purchased on netbacks. Such changes affect the United Kingdom domestic oil market; the producer price index is supplied with weighted crude prices on a time of order basis and a time of delivery basis; see Table 5 and Table 6 of the Producer price index<sup>2</sup> (PPI). The *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*<sup>3</sup> similarly carries a long run of monthly data and annual data on the refiner acquisition cost of crude that is both North Sea and imported - including freight costs.

#### References

1 *Energy prices and taxes*, 4th quarter 1985 (OECD/IEA Paris). Available from HMSO, price £12.00, annual subscription £40.00.

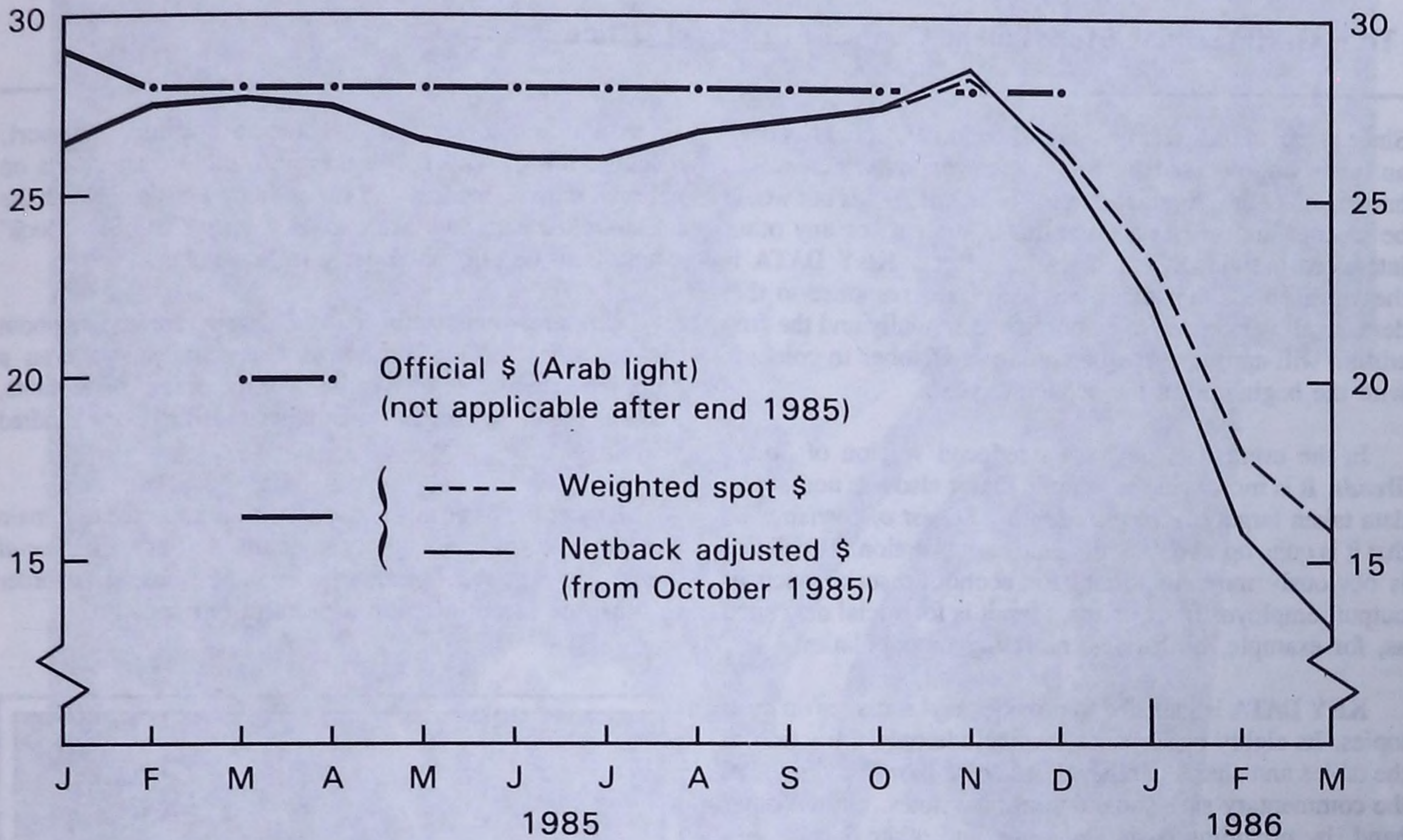
2 Producer price index (PPI), monthly index, issued by the Department of Trade and Industry, (PPI Branch), Business Statistics Office, Newport, Gwent.  
Published in *British business* (Department of Trade and Industry, price £1.25 net).

3 *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1985* (HMSO) July 1985 (Price £12.50 net). The 1986 edition was published in July 1986, see page 74.40.



Figure 1

**World crude oil prices**  
US dollars per barrel



# EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

- MONTHLY -

The Department of Employment's main publication contains regular monthly statistics and also articles on current labour topics and surveys, notes on forthcoming changes in labour statistics, time series of the more important statistics and commentary analysing recent trends set against a background of trends in the economy as a whole.

Price £3.25 net - annual subscription including postage £35.00

*Emploment Gazette* is available from HMSO at the addresses given on the back cover.

## KEY DATA: a new GSS publication

Tom Griffin, Chief Statistician, Central Statistical Office

Since *Social Trends* was first published in 1970, there has been an increasing demand for a 'student' version which would have much of the attractive content of *Social Trends* but would be smaller and sell at a price that a student, or any other interested individual, could readily afford. **KEY DATA** is the Government Statistical Service (GSS) response to that demand. It is intended to be published annually and the first edition will appear at the beginning of October to coincide with the beginning of the academic year.

In the event it is not just a reduced version of *Social Trends*. It is more wide ranging in that it also has non-social data taken largely from the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* so that it is quite up-to-date at the time of publication. Timeliness is obviously more important for economic series such as output, employment or prices, than it is for social data such as, for example, birth rates, mortality or population.

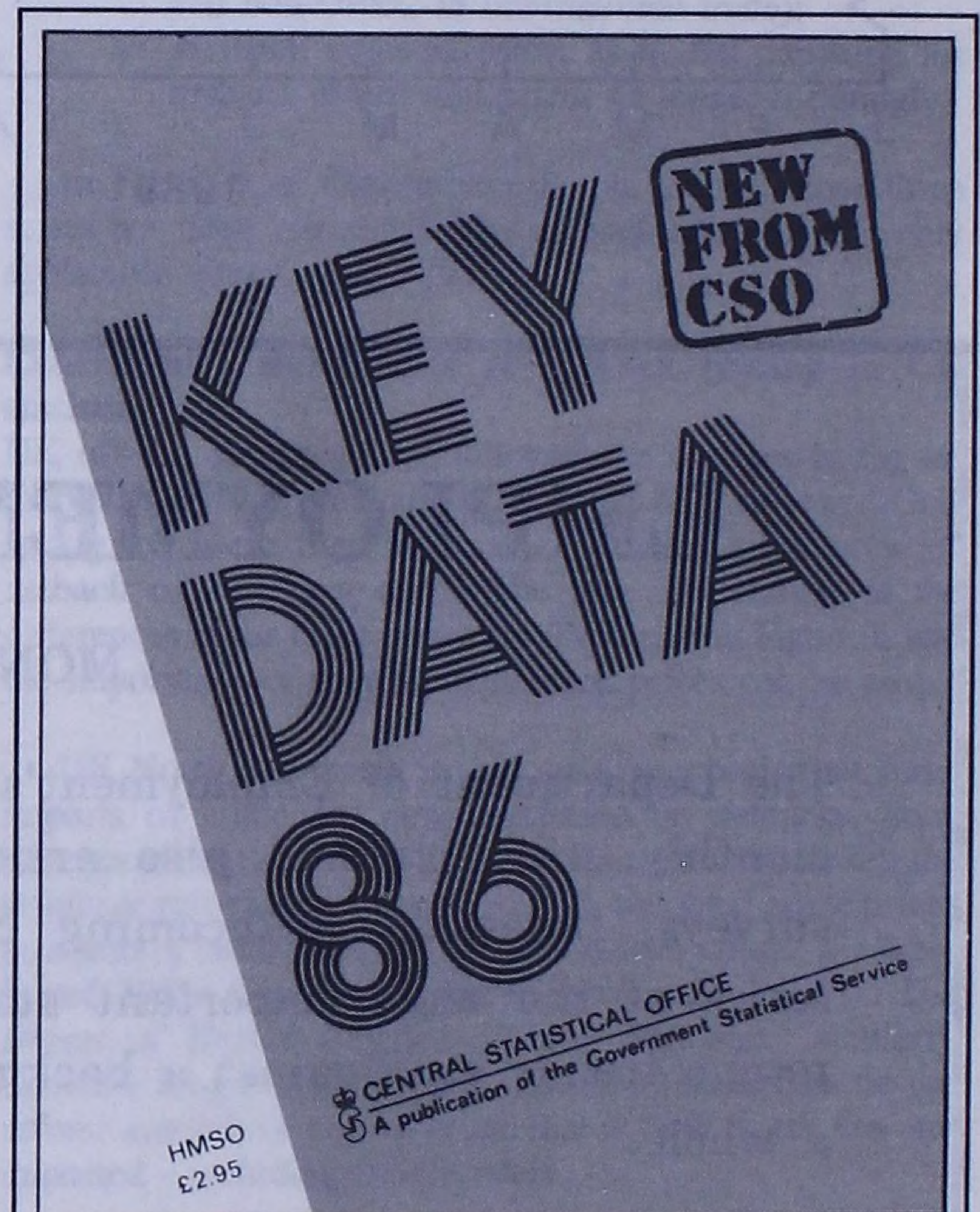
**KEY DATA** is intended to provide 'key' statistics on most topics. Its eighty or so pages can include only a fraction of the tables and charts published in *Social Trends* and none of the commentary save some definitional notes. On the other hand, by providing basic economic and other data, it is a showcase for examples of data available from the hundreds of books, bulletins and press releases issued by the Government Statistical Service each year. Each table and chart is accompanied by a reference to sources and even more information on sources is given in the free 24-page booklet *Government Statistics — A Brief Guide to Sources* — which accompanies **KEY DATA**.

For most topics, the appropriate section of the book begins with some basic information, often from the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, and then goes on to include some tables and charts, mainly from *Social Trends*, which illustrate some of the more interesting aspects of that topic. For example, the section on law has the prison population and receptions into prison for a series of years, but it also has the *Social Trends* chart showing that among a cohort of men born in 1953, nearly one in three had a conviction for 'standard list offences' by the age of 28. Similarly, the health section has numbers of beds occupied in hospitals, but has also data showing the very large increases in organ transplants (from 941 kidney transplants in 1978 to 1,443 in 1984) and the increases in medical insurance over recent years. In the prices section there are some basic statistics including the retail price index (RPI) of course but there is also a table showing the length of time necessary to work to pay for some commodities and services such as bread, milk, cigarettes and so on and how this has changed in recent years. For example, whereas for a married man on average earnings it took 4 hours and 17 minutes work to pay for a bottle of whisky in 1971, it took only 2 hours and 16 minutes in 1984.

In addition to sections devoted to housing, transport, defence, leisure and so on there are tables and charts on national output, income and expenditure consistent with the latest *United Kingdom National Accounts* 'CSO Blue Book' which is to be published early in September.

There are some useful maps and geographic data about the countries of the European Community and even a comprehensive table of weights and measures conversions, a weather table and some comparative statistics of one hundred years ago.

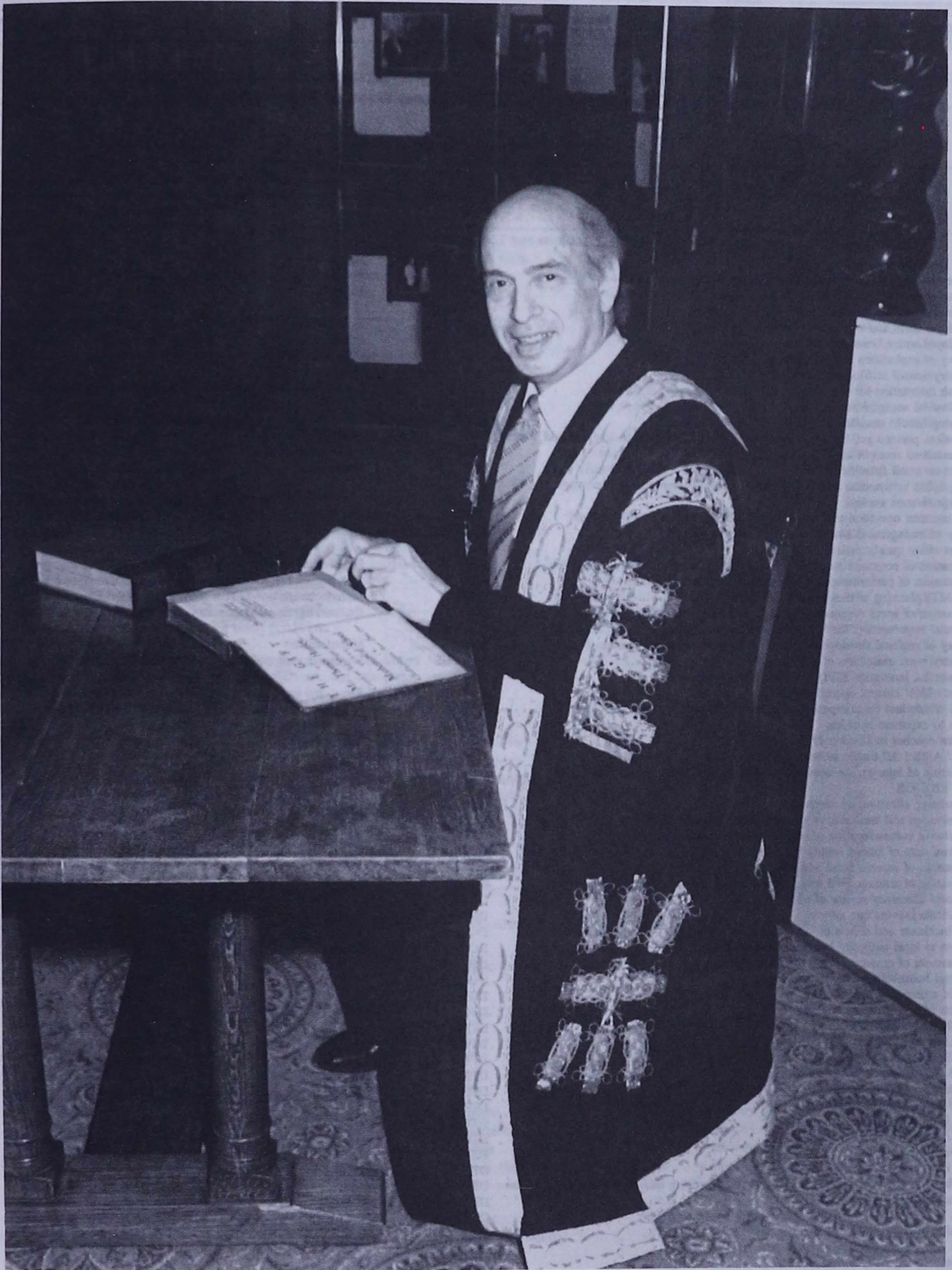
Many of the basic tables and charts are expected to remain from year to year and simply to be updated but, like *Social Trends* and *Regional Trends*, others will be exchanged in order to illustrate some different aspects of our society.



**Price £2.95**

ISBN 0 11 620249 1

Available from HMSO in early October at the address given on the back cover.



Sir Claus Moser, former Head of the Government Statistical Service signing the Chancellor's Book immediately after being installed as Chancellor of Keele University on Monday 2 June 1986. Sir Claus succeeds Princess Margaret who retired in February after 30 years. The Chancellor's Book is a first edition of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia Mathematica*.

# New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

March to May 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 March to May 1986

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
<b>Business and Local Authority Surveys</b>					
Fish Farm Survey	DAFS	Fish farms	166	S	A
Survey of waste management systems on pig farms	DAFS	Farmers	79	S	AH
Survey of waste management systems on poultry farms	DAFS	Farmers	53	S	AH
Return of catches of salmon	DAFS		1600	S	A
Employer form and notice board: telephone research	DEM/COI	Small firms	2010	GB	AH
Employer notice board kit and form placement test	DEM/COI	Small firms	830	E	AH
Survey of exploration and appraisal activity 1986 and 1987	DEN	Oil production industry	50	UK	AH
Primary school staffing survey: pilot	DES	Head teachers	20	E	AH
British association for commercial and industrial education (BACIE) industrial secondments service	DES	Education authorities	NK	UK	AH
Housing benefit statistical enquiry — certificated cases	DHSS	Housing departments	470	GB	HY
Homeless persons act 1977: postal survey of local authorities in England and Wales	DOE	Housing departments	403	EW	AH
Accumulated receipts survey	DOE	Finance departments	412	E	A
Effect on small firms of planning permission refusal — pilot and main study	DOE	Small firms	1030	E	AH
Geographic information handling: market survey for committee of enquiry	DOE		400	GB	AH
Enterprise zone survey	DOE		3424	UK	AH
Awareness of operation and activities of DTI regional offices in England	DTI		700	E	AH
Study of management education and training in the UK	DTI/DES		NK	UK	AH
Patent office questionnaire: stage 2	DTI		1000	UK	AH
Evaluation of computer aided design and test equipment support (CADTES)	DTI	Engineering firms	175	UK	AH
Assessment of performance — advanced manufacturing technology (AMT) planning studies consultancy scheme	DTI	Manufacturers	NK	UK	A
Evaluation of small engineering firms investment scheme (SEFIS 1 and 2)	DTI	Engineering firms	175	UK	AH
Potential opportunities for UK private sector investment in space	DTI/BNSC		12	UK	AH
Survey of regional development grants (RDG) non applicants: stage 2	DTI	Manufacturers	100	E	AH
Industry year: evaluation of activities in education — pilot	DTI/DES	Education authorities	NK	SW	AH
Support for innovation (SFI) — general evaluation	DTI		240	GB	AH
Patent office: current operations study	DTI	Patent and trademark agents	401	GB	AH
Code of conduct for companies with interests in South Africa	DTI		170	UK	A
Hints to exporters booklets	DTI		600	UK	AH
Tourist coaches in London 1986	DTP	Tourist coaches	150	SE	AH
A45 / A1101 / All traffic survey	DTP	Drivers	500	EA	AH
Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations, 1985 — RIDDOR <sup>1</sup>	HSE	Employers	NA	GB	C
Advertising effectiveness research	HSE	Farmers	450	EW	AH
Examination and treatment of patients under general dental services follow-up	DHSS/DEB	Patients	2940	EW	AH
Qualitative communication of revised commercials (anti-smoking)	DHSS/COI	Youth	45	GB	AH
Determinants of labour supply behaviour — families in long term unemployment	DHSS	Adults	60	YH	AH
Evaluation of income bond advertising	DNS	Adults	2500	GB	AH
Evaluation of autumn 1985 investment account advertising campaign	DNS	Adults	2400	GB	AH
Business efficiency review of outgoing mail	DNS		1000	UK	AH
Certificate interest rate survey	DNS	Adults	1018	GB	AH
The incidence and effects of neighbourhood noise 1986 — 2 part follow-up	DOE/BRE	Adults	9600	GB	AH
Access to local authority housing (research project)	DOE	Tenants and applicants	4000	E	AH
Assessment of environmental education techniques	DOE		450	E	AH
General household survey leisure trailer	DOE/OPCS	Adults	20000	GB	AH
Public attitudes to environment	DOE	Adults	2000	GB	AH
Effects of accidents (main stage)	DTI	Patients	1000	EW	AH
A5 Dunstable bypass	DTP	Drivers	15000	SE	AH
A5 Little Brickhill bypass	DTP	Drivers	1500	SE	AH
A16 Spalding-Sutterton road (1986)	DTP	Drivers	6400	EM	AH
A453 Clifton lane improvement survey	DTP	Drivers	7000	EM	AH
Blackburn southern bypass (M6/M61) to Whitebirk (M65)	DTP	Drivers	25000	NW	AH
A420 Kingston Bagpuize bypass	DTP	Drivers	1000	SE	AH
A35 Chideock — Morcombelake	DTP	drivers	4000	SW	AH
A30 / A303 reassignment study 1986	DTP	Drivers	3000	WM	AH
A5 Fazely bypass	DTP	Drivers	20000	WM	AH
A49 Hereford north south relief road	DTP	Drivers	16000	WM	AH
Drinking and driving evaluation: May 1986 advertising campaign research	DTP/COI	Adults	1200	GB	AH
Widnes easterly bypass traffic study	DTP	Drivers	1500	NW	AH
A51 / A52 Nantwich bypass roadside interviews spring 1986	DTP	Drivers	6000	NW	AH
Benefits of coast protection and sea defence	MAFF	Adults	1800	EW	AH
1986 Army officer communication research	MOD/COI	Students	85	ES	AH
Evaluation of jobstart — employees	MSC	Recipients	30	GB	AH
Open tech programme: survey of ex-students	MSC		359	GB	AH
Impact of training on individual adults (pilot and main survey)	MSC	Adults	5000	GB	AH
Follow up of all youth training scheme trainees	MSC		420000	GB	AH
Extension to the youth cohort study	MSC/DES/DEM	Youth	20000	GB	A

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
<b>Business and Local Authority Surveys (continued)</b>					
Follow-up of non-responders to the 100% follow-up survey of youth training scheme leavers	MSC		1000	GB	AH
One year on — one per cent further follow-up of youth training scheme leavers	MSC		5750	GB	AH
Extension of the Scottish young peoples survey	MSC/SED DEM/IDS	Youth	5700	S	AH
Childrens dental health Scottish follow up survey 1986	SHHD/OPCS	Children	2000	S	AH
Holiday brochure test: Scottish tourist board and area tourist board campaign	STB	Adults	3500	GB	AH
Comprehension of drinking and driving leaflet	TRRL	Young Householders	60	EW	AH
Road safety education: sources of information reaching the elderly	TRRL	Elderly	1250	UK	AH
Streetwise kids survey	TRRL	Adults	1500	SE	AH
Treasury share ownership survey	TSY/OPCS	Adults	10000	GB	AH
HSE voluntary scheme for education sector data on accidents — annual return	HSE	Educational establishments	300	GB	A
Readership survey — site safe news	HSE	Construction industry	1000	UK	AH
Study of SDA investment function	IDS	Manufacturers	100	S	AH
Review of enterprise funds for youth (EFFY)	IDS/SDA	Aid recipients	34	S	AH
Technical advisory services strategy review	IDS/SDA	Small firms	240	S	AH
Technology transfer/joint venture-survey of Inverclyde based companies	IDS/SDA		150	S	AH
Healthcare industries review	IDS/SDA		70	S	AH
Study of SDA industry sector initiatives (textiles, healthcare and electronics)	IDS		65	S	AH
Benefits of coast protection and sea defence	MAFF	District and county councils	10	EW	AH
Quality control and marketing of horticultural crops: cauliflowers and onions	MAFF		400	UK	AH
Import preference survey	MAFF	Grocery wholesalers and retailers	12	UK	AH
Horticultural development council growers poll	MAFF	Horticulturists	9221	GB	AH
Evaluation of jobstart — employers	MSC	Employers	300	GB	AH
Training implications of new materials — high performance ceramics sector	MSC		20	UK	AH
Information for MSC computer assisted local labour market information system	MSC	Employers	30000	GB	Y2
Advice and guidance to individuals (providers) — training and vocational education	MSC		NK	GH	AH
Advice and guidance to individuals (clients) — training and vocational education	MSC	Employers	NK	GB	AH
Youth training scheme (YTS) premium provision and the local labour market	MSC		200	EW	AH
Youth training scheme transitional funding: providers survey re-interviews	MSC		500	GB	AH
Hotel and catering training board (HCTB) market research	MSC	Employers	2500	UK	AH
The enterprise allowance scheme — 3 year national interview survey	MSC	Aid recipients	1100	GB	AH
Clothing and allied products industry training board (CAPITB) manpower survey 1986 (design departments)	MSC	Clothing manufacturers	4000	GB	AH
Review of directions under S.101 consumer credit act (office equipment sector)	OFT	Renters of office equipment	300	GB	AH
Telephone survey: advertising by chiropractors, physiotherapists and osteopaths	OFT		1000	UK	AH
Decentralisation of housing management in Scotland	SDD		62	S	AH
Axle weight survey — south midlands	TRRL	Lorry drivers	1500	E	AH
<b>Household and individual surveys</b>					
Career development loans pilot evaluation	DEM/COI	Adults	2000	ES	AH
Survey of 1980 graduates and diplomats	DEM/DES		20000	GB	AH
Postal labour force survey development	DEM/OPCS	Adults	900	GB	AH
Energy booklet follow-up survey	DEN/COI		600	GB	AH
1986/7 anti-heroin campaign creative development	DHSS/COI	Adults	75	E	AH
AIDS hall test advertising communication check	DHSS/COI	Adults	1200	EW	AH
AIDS campaign omnibus check	DHSS/COI	Adults	2000	EW	AH
Image of the NHS	DHSS/COI	Adults	140	E	AH
Nursing recruitment campaign evaluation	DHSS/COI	Youth	1250	EW	AH

<sup>1</sup> Since April 1986 certain work-related injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences, and incidents involving the flammable gas supply, are required by these regulations to be reported to HSE or the local authority, on standard forms.

#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Locations</b>	<b>General</b>		
E England	DEB Dental Estimates Board		
EA East Anglia	NHS National Health Service		
EM East Midlands	NK Not known		
ES England and Scotland			
EW England and Wales	<b>Departments</b>		
GB Great Britain	BNSC British National Space Centre	IDS Industry Department for Scotland	
NW North West	BRE Building Research Establishment	MAFF Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	
S Scotland	COI Central Office of Information	MOD Ministry of Defence	
SE South East	DAFS Department of Agriculture & Fisheries for Scotland	MSC Manpower Services Commission	
SW South West	DEM Department of Employment	OFT Office of Fair Trading	
UK United Kingdom	DEN Department of Energy	OPCS Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys	
W Wales	DES Department of Education and Science	SDA Scottish Development Agency	
WM West Midlands	DHSS Department of Health and Social Security	SDD Scottish Development Department	
YH Yorkshire and Humberside	DNS Department for National Savings	SED Scottish Education Department	
	DOE Department of the Environment	SHHD Scottish Home and Health Department	
<b>Frequency</b>	DTI Department of Trade and Industry	STB Scottish Tourist Board	
A Annual	DTP Department of Transport	TRRL Transport and Road Research Laboratory	
AH Ad Hoc	HSE Health and Safety Executive	TSY HM Treasury	
C Continuous			
HY Half yearly			
Y2 2 yearly			

## Recently available statistical series and publications

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

### Home Office

The following statistical bulletins are announced:

*Statistics of domestic proceedings in magistrates' courts, 1985*  
*Statistics on the misuse of drugs in the United Kingdom and supplementary tables, 1985*

*Statistics on the prevention of terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts 1974, 1976, 1984 and 2nd quarter 1986*

*Control of immigration statistics, United Kingdom, 2nd quarter 1986*

*Characteristics of the victims of violent crime*

*Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales and supplementary tables 1985*

*Notifiable offences recorded by the Police in England and Wales, 2nd quarter 1986*

*Successive convictions of those convicted of drug offences*

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

*Further analysis of the criminal careers of those born in 1953, 1958 and 1963*

*Citizen statistics, United Kingdom, 1985*

*The ethnic origin of prisoners: the prison population on 30 June 1985 and persons received July 1984-March 1985*

*Summary probation statistics, England and Wales 1985*

*Waiting times in Magistrates' Courts, October 1985*

Statistical bulletins are available from:

Home Office  
Statistical Department  
Room 1813  
Tolworth Tower  
Surbiton  
Surrey KT6 7DS

The following Command Papers are available from HMSO:

*Statistics of experiments on living animals, Great Britain, 1985*

*Prison statistics, England and Wales, 1985*

*Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1985*

*Report of Chief Inspector of Fire Services, 1985*

*Control of Immigration statistics, United Kingdom, 1985*

### Department of Education and Science

The following Statistical Bulletins are announced

7/86 *Enrolment in the public sector higher education, 1970-1985* (listed as 8/86 in May Edition)

8/86 *The 1984 secondary school staffing survey: some data on Teachers and their deployment* (listed as 7/86 in May Edition)

9/86 *Participation in Education by young people aged 16 and 17 in each Local Education Authority in England: 1979-80 to 1984-85*

10/86 *Pupils under five years in each local education*

*authority in England - January 1985*

These bulletins are available from:

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

The following volumes of Education Statistics are produced annually by the Department of Education & Science:

*Schools (England)* Price £12.00

*School Leavers, CSE and GCE (England)* Price £12.00

*Further Education (England)* Price £12.00

*Teachers in Service (England and Wales)* Price £12.00

*Finance and Awards (England and Wales)* Price £12.00

*Further Education: Student/Staff Ratios (England)* Price £12.00

*Digest of Statistics (England)* Price £2.00

The above publications are available from:

Room 337  
Department of Education & Science  
Mowden Hall  
Staindrop Road  
Darlington DL3 9BB

*Education Statistics for the United Kingdom (HMSO)* Price £7.95. (Available from HMSO and Government bookshops)

### Department of Transport

*Heavy Goods Vehicles in Great Britain, 1985 (86)14*  
(Statistical Bulletin price £8.00)

*New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Great Britain (86)16, (86)21, (86)27, (86)30* (Statistical Bulletins price £2.00)

*Transport of Goods by Road in Great Britain, 1985 (86)23*  
(Statistical Bulletin price £8.00)

*National Road Maintenance Condition Survey, Sub National Results (86)22* (Statistical Bulletin price £1.50).

*International Road Haulage Survey: Provisional Results, 1985 (86)26* (Statistical Bulletin price £5.00)

*Road Lengths in Great Britain (86)20*  
(Statistical Bulletin price £15.00)

The following statistical bulletins are issued on a regular basis:

Quarterly: *Traffic in Great Britain first quarter 1986 (86)24*

*Road goods vehicles on roll-on roll-off ferries to mainland Europe first quarter 1986 (86)25*

*Road Casualties in Great Britain first quarter 1986 (86)28*

*Transport Statistics first quarter 1986 (86)29*

Department of Transport statistical publications are available from:

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

## Department of Employment

*Employment Gazette*, which 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: Pensioner prices indices: annual revision of weights, Revised employment estimates for 1983-85, Labour Force Survey for 1985: preliminary results, Self employment in Great Britain and Labour costs in 1984.

*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, Great Britain, 1974 - 1984*

*Housing and Construction Statistics, March quarter 1986 Part 1, No. 25 and December quarter 1985 Part 2 No. 24*

*Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, April 1986, No. 77, figures for 1985*

*Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics, England 1982 - 1985 No. 14*

*Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics, 1985, No. 8*

The above publications are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office

*1983 based estimate of numbers of households, England, 1983-2001.*

*Land Use Change in England, Statistical Bulletin (86)1, figures for 1985*

The above publications are available from:

Department of the Environment

Publications Sales Unit

Victoria Road

Building 1

Ruislip

Middlesex HA4 0NZ

(Telephone: 01-845 1200 Ext 210)

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: *Construction output and employment, planning applications and decisions, renovations.*

Half yearly: *Homeless households*

Annually: *Slum clearance*

Further information is available from:

Department of Environment

SPPG

Room P1/001

2 Marsham Street

London SW1P 3EB

Telephone 01-212 5985

## Industry Department of Scotland

The following statistical bulletins are available:

C1.1 *The electronics industry in Scotland*

A3.1 *Overseas owned firms in Scottish manufacturing industry — an overview*

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

*Staff of Social Services Departments: Year Ended 30/9/85*

*Welsh Transport Statistics No 2 1986*

*Road Accidents: Wales No 6 1985*

The above publications are available from:

Publications Unit

Economic and Statistical Services Division

Welsh Office

Cathays Park

Cardiff CF1 3NQ

Telephone: 0222-82 5054

## Department of 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 booklets in the series 'Mental Health Statistics for England' giving National and Regional data for 1984 were published in February: publications are announced:

Booklet No	Title	Price
1	Mental Illness hospitals and units: Trends in admissions, discharges and residents	£1.10
2	Mental Handicap hospitals and units: Trends in admissions, discharges and residents	£0.90
3	Mental Illness Hospitals and units: Resident patients	£0.80
4	Mental Handicap hospitals and units: Resident patients	£0.80
5	Mental Illness hospitals and units: Duration of stay of patients	£1.00
6	Mental Handicap hospitals and units: Duration of stay of patients	£0.70

7	Mental Illness hospitals and units: Regional data	£1.10
8	Mental Handicap hospitals and units: Regional data	£0.40
11	Mental Illness and Mental Handicap hospitals and units: Legal status	£0.80
12	Mental Illness hospitals and units: Diagnostic data	£1.20

Booklets 9 and 10 (Facilities and Services) will be published later this year.

*Amputation Statistics for England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1985* (Price £6.10)

The Booklets and 'Amputation Statistics' are available from:  
Department of Health and Social Security  
Information Division  
Canons Park  
Government Buildings  
Honeypot Lane  
Stanmore  
Middlesex HA7 1AY  
Telephone 01-952 2311

#### Central Statistical Office

*Regional Trends 21 1986 Edition*,  
Price £17.50 net, ISBN 0 11 620 153 3

#### Scottish Education Department

Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

*School Leavers' Qualifications*

*Pupil Projections*

*Teachers in Education Authority schools*

*Pupils and Teachers in Education Primary and  
Secondary Schools*

*Provision for Pre-School Children*

*Placing Requests in Education Authority Schools*

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

*Residential Accommodation 1985*

*Staff of Social Work Departments, 1985*

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 45 Autumn 1986*

OPCS Monitors (available free from OPCS Information  
Branch, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B  
6JP)

*Electoral statistics: local government areas 1986* EL 86/1

*Electoral statistics: parliamentary constituencies 1986* EL 86/2

*Infectious diseases, March quarter 1985* MB2 86/2

*Mid 1985 population estimates for England and Wales*  
PP1 86/1

*Mid 1985 population estimates for local government and  
health authority areas of England and Wales* PP1 86/2

*Hospital Inpatient Enquiry: Trends 1979-84* MB4 86/1

*Towards the 1991 Census* CEN 86/1

*Adoptions in England and Wales, 1984* FM3 86/1

*International migration, mid 1984 - mid 1985* MN 86/1

— Annual Reference Volumes —

*Population projections: area 1983-2001, England* PP3 no. 6

*Variant population projections, 1983-2023, Great Britain*  
PP2 no. 14

*Hospital Inpatient Enquiry: summary tables 1984* MB4 no. 24

*Labour Force Survey 1983-84* LFS no. 4

*Marriage and divorce statistics 1984* FM2 no. 11

— Social Survey reports —

*Recent private lettings 1982-84* by Jean Todd SS1212(a)

— Census —

*Census Guide 3: Britain's workforce* (available from OPCS  
Information Branch)

*People in Britain Wallchart no 5: Travel to work* (available  
from OPCS Information Branch)



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## Notes on current developments

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### POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

#### Population Trends

The latest edition of *Population Trends*, the quarterly journal of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, (OPCS) was published in July and contains the following articles:

#### *Recent trends in divorce in England and Wales: the effects of legislative changes*

In 1984 a number of modifications were made to the existing law on divorce, one of which enabled couples to petition for divorce after having been married for only one year instead of three. As soon as the changes were enacted, the number of petitions increased significantly. This article by John Haskey of OPCS Population Statistics Division investigates the Act's first impact in terms of the demographic characteristics of the couples concerned.

#### *Family building intentions of different generations of women: results from the General Household Survey 1979-83*

The birth expectations of unmarried as well as married women have been collected in the General Household Survey (GHS) since 1979. However, the interpretation of the results for younger women has been hampered by high levels of non-response to the expectations questions. In this article Barry Werner of OPCS Population Statistics Division sets out to discuss the reliability of the results against the background of information from earlier surveys. A method of adjusting the overall expectations by taking into account the characteristics of non-respondents is described, and the article concludes with a discussion of the value of GHS results for developing assumptions about future fertility rates for use in making projections of the national population.

#### *Estimating the size of the ethnic minority populations in the 1980s*

This article briefly reviews the methods of estimating the size of the population of New Commonwealth and Pakistani ethnic origin during the 1970s and then discusses the type of data now provided by the Labour Force Survey. Finally, comparisons are made between the estimates for 1981 on both the new and previous bases.

#### *Projecting the population of the United Kingdom*

Chris Daykin of the Government Actuary's Department summarises, in this article, the methods and assumptions currently used in making the official national population projections. Some of the uses to which the results of the projections may be put are briefly discussed.

#### *Recent population changes in perspective*

The most noticeable feature of population change within England and Wales during the 1960s and 1970s was the substantial shift in the population from the most urban areas to the more suburban and rural areas. This article by Malcolm Britton of OPCS Population Statistics Division details the trends in the early 1980s and relates them to those in the

decade 1971-81. It also examines the relative contributions of natural change (births *minus* deaths) and net migration in determining population change.

#### *In Brief*

The In Brief section of the journal includes short items on the latest decennial study of occupational mortality; Britain's workforce; hypothermia deaths during the recent cold winter; population research in Britain; the Data Protection Act; diets of schoolchildren; and an obituary to Michael Reed, Registrar General for England and Wales 1963-1972.

#### Reference

*Population Trends* 44 Summer 1986 (HMSO 1986) (Price £5.00 net)

#### Infant and childhood mortality statistics

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) have recently published the sixth report on the statistics produced from stillbirth records and from the linkage of infant death records to the corresponding birth records. The volume looks at infant and perinatal deaths which occurred in 1983.

Only a limited amount of information about the parents of the deceased infant is available from death registration but information from birth registration, some of which is confidential, includes age of parents, number of legitimate children, social class of parent (legitimate births only), country of birth of parents, institution of birth and whether the baby was a singleton or not. Since 1975 infant death records have been linked to the corresponding birth records to obtain these social and biological statistics. This report presents statistics on these aspects together with cause of death, region of residence, and birthweight.

Deaths of infants have been separated into five groups, which are not mutually exclusive: stillbirths, perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths occurring in the first week of life), neonatal deaths (occurring in the first 28 days of life), postneonatal deaths (occurring at ages over 28 days and under one year) and infant deaths (occurring in the first year of life).

Another recent report from OPCS looks at childhood mortality in England and Wales in 1984. The volume includes analyses of deaths under one week and stillbirths by sex, cause, month of occurrence and area of residence. Deaths of children at older ages are analysed by cause, sex and age.

#### References

*Mortality statistics: perinatal and infant (social and biological factors) 1983* Series DH3 No. 15 (HMSO 1986) (Price £5.80 net)

*Mortality statistics: childhood 1984* Series DH3 No. 16 (HMSO 1986) (Price £6.80 net)

### Population estimates (Scotland)

This booklet has been expanded to include some improved table formats and additional analyses. One such analysis shows that the populations of Kincardine and Deeside and Gordon districts in Grampian region have grown by over ten per cent in the period 1981-85. This is appreciably faster growth than any other Scottish district.

#### References

*Population Estimates, Scotland 1985* (HMSO, June 1986) (Price £1.40 net)

### Vital statistics (Scotland)

Tables relating to the first quarter of 1986 appeared in the Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 21 to 24 - 1986.

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

- |             |      |  |
|-------------|------|--|
| Weeks 9-12  | 1986 | Solvent abuse deaths in Scotland 1979-85 |
| Weeks 13-16 | 1986 | Measures of mortality in Scotland        |
| Weeks 21-24 | 1986 | Monitoring Weekly Deaths in Scotland     |

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.

## SOCIAL STATISTICS

### The effect of taxes and benefits on household income, 1984

Following the publication in the December 1985 issue of *Economic Trends* of a summary of the redistributive effects of Government taxation and expenditure based on the 1984 Family Expenditure Survey, a full analysis was published in the July 1986 issue. This shows how the spread of household incomes is reduced by Government intervention through the tax-benefit system; although greater equality of income is not necessarily a primary aim of this process, it is nevertheless one of its consequences. The payment of cash benefits (including the State Retirement Pension) plays the largest part in reducing overall income inequality.

Since the income and expenditure profile of retired households is very different from that of households whose head is of working age, these groups are analysed separately. Non-retired households are also disaggregated by the number of economically active people they contain. This analysis shows that the impact of taxes and benefits is greatest for retired households and for those non-retired households containing no economically active people.

The special feature in this year's article is an assessment of the effect on households of Government expenditure programmes related to housing. This analysis compares the impact of these programmes on households of various tenure types and shows how assistance varies with the age of the

head of household. The redistributive consequences of these programmes are also examined, both individually and in total.

Further information can be obtained from:

Jenny Church  
Branch 8  
Central Statistical Office  
Great George Street  
LONDON SW1P 3AQ  
Telephone: 01-233 8078/8300

#### Reference

*Economic Trends*, No 393, July 1986 (HMSO) (Price £9.50 net)

### Supplementary benefit statistics 1984

The Department of Health and Social Security annual supplementary benefit statistical enquiry is the main source of specialised information on the characteristics of those receiving the benefit. It is used for monitoring the operation of the current scheme and for estimating the effects of proposals for changes, as well as providing an important input into financial planning and forecasting of supplementary benefit expenditure. It is also the primary source of information for Parliament and the public on the benefit which currently costs over £7 billion a year.

The information is obtained from a basic sample of 1 in 50 cases in Local Social Security Offices receiving regular payments on a specified day in December. The pensioner and unemployed cases are re-selected to produce samples of 1 in 200 and 1 in 100 respectively, effectively constituting an overall sample of around 1 in 100 for the whole enquiry.

Returns from Local Offices are processed by computer leading to the establishment of a database and some 320 tables constituting the main set of results. The tables cover a wide variety of information about recipients; there are details of families with children, ownership of accommodation, types of income, average amounts of benefit, housing requirements, additional requirements, cases receiving other benefits as well as supplementary benefit, length of time on supplementary benefit and other characteristics.

Summary statistics on supplementary benefit are usually given in the annual HMSO publication *Social Security Statistics*. The full set of tables, derived from the December 1984 enquiry, contained in a bound volume with explanatory notes and definitions, will be available shortly at a price of £25 per copy from:

Department of Health and Social Security  
Canons Park  
Government Buildings  
Honeypot Lane  
Stanmore  
Middlesex HA7 1AY  
Telephone: 01-952 2311

### DHSS tax/benefit model tables

The tax/benefit model tables have hitherto been published twice yearly, usually in June and December following Budget changes in April and benefit upratings in November. In 1986 transitional uprating takes place in July and the relevant tables are available now. From 1987 benefit upratings and tax changes will be coincident in April and one set of tables will be issued covering the whole financial year.

The publication consists of a series of tables showing the net weekly spending power (known as 'total income support' or TIS) of various hypothetical families, who are assumed to be living in rented accommodation with average rent and rates and receiving all of the means-tested and other benefits to which they are entitled. There are separate tables for families where the head is in full-time work and where he/she is out of work and receiving unemployment benefit, in each case showing a wide range of earnings (or former earnings).

Also included are tables showing the relationship between the in and out of work incomes of the different family types at several earnings levels (again on the basis of full take-up of all benefits).

The July 1986 tables are available on request at a cost of £2.75. Some earlier editions of the model tables are also available. All enquiries should be addressed to:

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

### Judicial Statistics 1985

The *Judicial Statistics Annual Report, 1985* was published at the end of July. The publication contains statistics on the criminal and civil business of those courts in England and Wales for whose administration the Lord Chancellor is responsible. It also covers the work of some associated offices, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and certain tribunals, including for the first time the office of the Social Security Commissioners and the Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

There are ten chapters in the report covering, for instance, Appeal Courts, the High Court, Family Matters, the Crown Court, County Courts, the Judiciary, Taxation of Costs and Legal Aid. To supplement the last chapter an Information Bulletin entitled *Criminal Legal Aid 1985* was published on the same date. This gives detailed breakdowns on applications for legal aid at individual Petty Sessional Divisions and Crown Court Centres and also covers applications to Criminal Legal Aid Committees, in 1985.

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

Further details can be obtained from:

Statistics Branch  
Room 208  
Lord Chancellor's Department  
Neville House  
Page Street  
London SW1P 4LS

### References

*Judicial Statistics, Annual Report 1985* Cmnd. 9864 (HMSO) July 1986 (Price £11.60 net).

*Criminal Legal Aid 1985* an information bulletin, available free from the Information office, Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS.

### Projections of trends in the prison population to 1994

The Home Office recently published a Statistical Bulletin which presents the results of the latest annual exercise to project the prison population up to 1994 and supersedes Bulletin 15/85. It is based on information available in the Autumn of 1985 and takes account of the rapid increase in the prison population in the first six months of that year.

As last year it presents two sets of projections. One set, referred to as 'non-demographic' projections, is based on time trends in prison receptions and average time spent in custody. The alternative set of projections, referred to as 'demographic' projections takes account of changes in the numbers in the age and sex groups in the general population. Both sets of projections are made separately for subsets of the prison population defined by type of custody, age, sex and length of sentence. Historical series on the numbers received are projected and then converted to population by means of projections of 'time served' factors - the average time spent in custody for those in each of the subsets.

The two sets of projections are again presented in the Bulletin as a range within which the best estimate of the projected population lies. Using the demographic model the prison population is projected to rise from 46,200 in 1985 to 52,800 in 1994 and using the non-demographic model it is projected to rise to 58,900. The difference between the two sets of projections occurs mainly among young offenders and reflects the projected fall of nearly 30 per cent between 1984 and 1994 in the number of males aged 17-20 in the general population of England and Wales.

### Reference

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 5/86, *Projections of long term trends in the prison population to 1994*, 17 March 1986 (Price £2.50 net) (see the Recently Available Section for availability)

**The ethnic origin of prisoners: The prison population on 30 June 1985 and persons received, July 1984-March 1985**  
Home Office Statistical Bulletin 17/86 — *The ethnic origin of prisoners: the prison population on 30 June 1985 and persons received, July 1984-March 1985*, was published on 18 June 1986. The bulletin publishes for the first time comprehensive information about the ethnic origin of persons in prison department establishments and of persons received into prison. The collection of this information began on the present basis in June 1984, primarily to provide prison department management with information on the ethnic composition of the prison population to assist in the monitoring of its race relations policy on the treatment of prisoners. The bulletin includes analyses of the ages and offences of prisoners received under sentence by ethnic origin and summarizes some special studies of variations in sentence lengths and in the extent of remanding in custody prior to sentence.

**Reference**

Home Office Statistical Bulletin No. 17/86 *The ethnic origin of prisoners: the prison population on 30 June 1985 and persons received, July 1984-March 1985* (Price £2.50 net) (see the Recently Available Section for availability).

**Scottish Housing Statistics 1985**

This is the third of the annual series and contains mainly annual information which prior to 1983 was published in the quarterly editions of *Scottish Housing Statistics*.

Prepared by the Scottish Development Department the volume brings together in a convenient form the main series of statistics relating to Scottish housing. It includes: a note on Scottish housing in 1985, notes and definitions, key indicators 1976-1985, and sections on: housebuilding; public sector house sales; improvement; finance; rents; capital payments and allocations for housing; special needs housing, and homelessness in Scotland.

**Reference**

*Scottish Housing Statistics 1985* (HMSO Edinburgh) (Price £9.50 net) ISBN 0 11 492499 6

**Housing land supply in Scotland**

The purpose of the Housing Land Annual Return is to establish a record of housing land availability in Scotland so that the supply of housing land can be monitored. Statistical Bulletin HSIU No. 20, April 1986, provides an overview which summarises the main findings of the 1984 return and comments on the main trends over the period 1981-84 at national, regional and district levels.

Housing Land (HLAND 1) Returns are submitted by district and general planning authorities, including Islands Councils, and by New Town Development Corporations. The analysis draws on 100 per cent response from these authorities since 1981.

All figures used in the Bulletin refer to 'potential dwellings', namely the number of dwellings recorded as still to be built at 31 March each year on land identified for housing by local authorities and new towns. Figures are not directly comparable with those for 1979 and 1980 in earlier publications as these included completed dwellings on sites under construction.

Detailed figures for 1981 to 1983, which have not been previously published, appear in tables 5 to 10.

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

**Public sector rents 1985-86—Scotland**

Statistical Bulletin HSIU No. 21 issued by the Scottish Development Department (SDD) in July shows the average annual rent for public sector dwellings as at 30 September 1985 as reported to the SDD. It examines the movement of rents relative to prices and earnings over recent years. Dwelling sizes and rent arrears are also covered.

Statistical Bulletins, price 75p, can be obtained from the address given above.

**Housing trends in Scotland**

Bulletin HSIU No. 22 summarises housing activity in Scotland during the fourth 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 and public sector and housing association sales.

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

**HEALTH**

**Hospital in-patient enquiry**

The latest report from the Hospital In-patient Enquiry, produced jointly by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and the Department of Health and Social Security was published in May. The Enquiry is based upon a one-in-ten sample of in-patient records from the National Health Service in England, excluding hospitals and beds designated for the treatment of psychiatric diseases. This volume deals with non-maternity cases; statistics on maternity cases in 1984 will be published in an OPCS Monitor. (See the Recently Available Section for address.)

The summary tables include the following information:  
National and regional data on discharge rates and occupied beds rates; national and regional data on diagnosis, including identification of the major diagnosis; national and regional data on mean duration of stay; patient flows between regional health authorities; discharge rates by diagnosis, age and sex; source of admission by diagnosis and sex; mean and median waiting time; hospital specialities; and national and

regional data on surgical operations (including non-operative procedures), including the ten principal operations, and injuries by nature and place of injury.

The main volume of tables will be published later on microfiche.

#### Reference

*Hospital Inpatient Enquiry: summary tables 1984* Series MB4 No. 24 (HMSO 1986) (Price £6.20 net)

## EDUCATION

### **The 1984 secondary school staffing survey: some data on teachers and their deployment**

The Department of Education and Science (DES) has recently published a free Statistical Bulletin, No. 8/86. This bulletin presents first results from a snapshot survey, carried out by the Department, of a sample of all types of maintained secondary school in England during one week in January 1984. The purpose of the survey was to provide information not available from other sources about the teachers then employed in secondary schools and the teaching they were undertaking. A parallel survey covering all secondary schools in Wales was carried out by the Welsh Office which is publishing its own results. The results of a previous survey of secondary school staffing in England and Wales, carried out in November 1977, were published in DES Statistical Bulletins Nos. 6/80 and 5/82. The 1984 survey updates the 1977 information.

Bulletin No. 8/86 presents results from the 1984 survey relating to teachers and their deployment, including levels of qualification in subjects being taught. A bulletin on the curriculum, based on 1984 survey information, is in preparation.

### **Participation in education by young people aged 16 and 17 in each local education authority in England: 1979-80 to 1984-85**

DES Statistical Bulletin 9/86 gives information on the participation in education after reaching the minimum school leaving age by young people in each local education authority. Its tables show the percentage of the population aged 16 and 17 in each local education authority in England who continue studies at maintained secondary schools or in college of further education on a full-time basis (1979-80 to 1984-85) or part-time basis (1979-80 and 1984-85).

DES Statistical Bulletins are available from the address given in the Recently Available Section.

### **Education statistics: Scotland**

#### *Pupils and teachers in education authority primary and secondary schools*

Published annually, this bulletin gives the number of pupils and teachers in education authority primary and secondary schools and the number of schools at September 1984 and September 1985 (provisional). Information is given for Scotland as a whole, for Regions and Islands Authorities and for administrative divisions of Strathclyde.

#### *Provision for preschool children*

A statistical bulletin giving information on the provision of nursery education in education authority schools in Scotland,

1984/85 including data on day care services such as day nurseries, pre-school play-groups and child-minding facilities provided by local authorities or approved by them.

#### *Placing requests in education authority schools*

This statistical bulletin gives information on the number of placing requests received by education authorities during the period 1 August 1984 to 31 July 1985 under the Education (Scotland) Act 1981, which conferred upon parents the right to make a request nominating the school which they wished their children to attend. Some information is also given about the numbers received since the provision was introduced on 15 February 1982.

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

## MANPOWER EARNINGS AND PRICES

### **Britain's workforce**

The third in a new series of booklets summarising the main results of the 1981 Census of Great Britain was published by OPCS in April. *Census Guide 3* describes the main features of the population at work, and is illustrated with maps and diagrams.

Topics discussed include economic activity rates, unemployment, industrial structure, the educational qualifications of the workforce, its social class composition, distance from home to work and so on. *Census Guide 3* emphasises the great differences that exist between different groups of people and between different parts of the country; it also qualifies some key aspects of long-term change by comparing the 1981 Census results with those from earlier censuses.

Thus the decline in manufacturing employment by one quarter between 1971 and 1981 is analysed by region, by local authority, and also by the social class of those employed in manufacturing. At the local authority level, it is pointed out that some of the big cities showed a decline of over sixty per cent while there were other areas with an increased number employed in manufacturing. Changes in women's employment are analysed by marital status, by age, in terms of full and part-time jobs. The rise in unemployment between 1971 and 1981 is mapped for each of the local authority areas in Great Britain; the differences that can occur between different parts of a local authority and between different age-groups are stressed.

*Census Guide 3* contains sections on historical trends; geographical distribution of employment by industry; the job; social class; qualifications; unemployment; mobility and migration; place of work; journey to work. How to obtain additional information from the census is also explained.

Other census guides already published include *Britain's elderly population* and *Britain's children*. In preparation is *Britain's households*.

#### References

*Britain's workforce* Census Guide No. 3 (OPCS 1986) (Price £3.00)  
*Britain's elderly population* Census Guide No. 1 (OPCS 1985) (Price £1.50)  
*Britain's children* Census Guide No. 2 (OPCS 1985) (Price £1.50). (Available from OPCS Information Branch, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP)

### **Labour force survey 1985: preliminary results**

Early results from the 1985 Labour Force Survey have recently become available. The preliminary results presented in an article in the May 1986 *Employment Gazette* include estimates of economic activity, employment and unemployment. These results are provisional and subject to revision in the summer when the official estimates of the population in mid-1985 become available. The revised estimates will be published as soon as possible.

#### **Reference**

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

### **Revised employment estimates 1983 to 1985**

Estimates of employees in employment and the self-employed have been revised from 1983 to 1985 to take account of the preliminary results of the 1985 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and revised results from the 1984 LFS.

The new estimates show a faster growth in employees in employment, in the year to March 1985, than the previously published series. This is because the 1985 LFS indicated that the underestimation of the regular sample enquiry of employers was larger than had been assumed. The revised estimates of the self-employed over the same period shows very little change. The estimates of employees in employment will be further revised when the results of the 1984 Census of Employment become available later this year.

Revised series were published in the May 1986 *Employment Gazette* along with an article describing their derivation.

#### **Reference**

'Revised Employment Estimates for 1983 to 1985' *Employment Gazette* May 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

### **Self-employment in Great Britain**

Self-employment in Britain has been growing strongly in recent years as regards both men and women, supported by a number of Government schemes, notably the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. A feature article by Stephen Creigh, Ceridwen Roberts, Andrea Gorman and Paul Sawyer of the Employment Market Research Unit, Department of Employment in the *Employment Gazette*, May 1986, brings together statistical information from past Labour Force Surveys and points to some areas in which further expansion could take place.

#### **Reference**

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

### **Armed forces training**

An article in *Employment Gazette*, May 1986, examines the extent and quality of the training provided by the Armed Forces for their own needs and provides information about the skills and educational qualifications achieved by members of the Service benefiting the wider economy.

#### **Reference**

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

### **Evaluation of the Young Workers Scheme**

Robert Bushell, Economic Adviser, Department of Employment, in an article in May 1986 *Employment Gazette* describes the four years of operating the Young Workers Scheme between 1982 and 1986, and the Department of Employment's evaluation of its impact upon the labour market for young people.

#### **Reference**

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

### **Youth Training Scheme: help to employers**

An article by Mari Sako and Ronald Dore in the May 1986 *Employment Gazette* describes the first results of a major survey of employers across five contrasting labour markets in order to assess the wider impact of the one-year Youth Training Scheme (YTS) on the recruitment and training practices of employers.

#### **Reference**

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

### **Unemployment among 16 and 17 year-old school leavers in Scotland**

*Employment Gazette*, July 1986, contains an article by David Raffe, Centre for Educational Sociology, University of Edinburgh, describing the experiences of Scottish 16 and 17 year-olds who left school in Summer 1984, and looks at the processes by which some of them came to be unemployed in the following Spring. It uses data from the 1985 Scottish Young People's Survey.

#### **Reference**

*Employment Gazette*, July 1986 (HMSO monthly) (Price £3.25 net)

### **Skilled craftsmen: South Dorset**

The Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB) has recently published a paper *Enquiry into the Employment of skilled craftsmen in South Dorset* (RSU 01). This presents the main findings of a detailed questionnaire survey undertaken in August - September 1985 to investigate reports of increasing recruitment and retention difficulties for skilled craftsmen in South Dorset.

A total of 71 establishments were included in the survey. This represents all establishments in South Dorset in-scope to the EITB which employed more than five craftsmen, with the exception of a small number of large establishments where craftsmen were only a very small proportion of the total labour force.

The response rate to the survey was 58 per cent. Respondents accounted for well over three-quarters of both total employment and craft employment in surveyed establishments and were fairly representative in terms of establishment sector, location and size.

Enquiries about this publication should be made to the EITB, 54 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1LB.

### **Top salaries**

Report No. 23 of the Review Body on Top Salaries (Chairman, Lord Plowden) was published in May 1986. The report reviewed the salaries of the higher judiciary and certain other judicial appointments, senior civil servants and senior officers in the armed forces and put forward recommendations which would bring salary levels up to date at 1 April 1986. The Government has announced that the average increase of 6½ per cent is to be scaled down to four per cent and the increased salaries are to take effect from 1 July 1986.

Appendix C of the Report gives details of the latest survey of top salaries in the private sector carried out by the Office of Manpower Economics (which provides the secretariat for the Review Body). The survey covered salaries and other direct remuneration (such as bonuses, commission and profit-sharing) of full-time Board members and senior executives at 1 October 1984 and 1 October 1985. Questions about pensions and fringe benefits, included in the previous year's survey, were omitted on this occasion.

Usable replies were obtained from 165 organisations in respect of 2,624 posts. The response rate was 84 per cent. The Report includes tables giving details of coverage, the distribution of individual percentage increases in pay for all posts covered by the survey, and mean, median, quartile and decile pay by level of post and size of company.

#### **Reference**

*Review Body on Top Salaries, Report No. 23, Ninth Report on Top Salaries Cmnd. 9785 (HMSO May 1986) (Price £4.60 net)*

### **Armed Forces pay**

The Fifteenth Report by the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay (Chairman, Sir Peter Matthews) was published in May 1986 and recommends pay, accommodation and food charges for Service ranks up to and including Brigadier (and equivalent), to apply from 1 April 1986. A full list of the Review Body's reports is in Appendix 1.

Details of the main recommended levels of military salary (in Army terms) are in Tables 1-3, and of accommodation charges in Tables 7-9. Equivalent levels for 1 April 1985 are in Appendices 4 and 5 respectively. The Government has announced that the recommendations will be implemented from 1 July 1986.

The results of four unpublished remuneration surveys - covering comparators for Officers, Corporals, and Warrant Officers and Senior Non-commissioned Officers - were used by the Review Body as a guide to judgement in determining appropriate levels of military salary. Appendix 2 gives the background to the earnings comparisons undertaken by the Review Body. Appendix 3 gives the results of a comparative evaluation of pension benefits carried out by the Government Actuary.

#### **Reference**

*Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Fifteenth Report 1986, Cmnd. 9784 (HMSO May 1986) (Price £5.20 net)*

### **Doctors' and dentists' remuneration**

The Sixteenth Report by the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration (Chairman, Sir Robert Clark) was published in May 1986: it recommends pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1986, for doctors and dentists in the National Health Service (NHS).

Details of the pay recommendations are in Appendix A: the Government has announced that the recommended rates will be paid from 1 July 1986. Appendix D gives the first part of the results of a survey of the work of junior hospital doctors and dentists: this took place in November 1985 and looked at the hours on duty and work done by a sample of some 900 doctors and dentists in Great Britain. Appendix E gives the results of a comparative evaluation of pension benefits carried out by the Government Actuary: the pension benefits of senior doctors and dentists in the NHS were compared with those for employees in the private sector at similar levels of earnings. The report (paragraphs 30-32) also compares the value of fringe benefits between these two groups.

#### **Reference**

*Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Sixteenth Report Cmnd. 9788 (HMSO May 1986) (Price £7.20 net)*

### **Pay of professions allied to medicine**

The Third Report on Professions Allied to Medicine by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Sir John Hedley Greenborough) was published in May 1986 and recommends pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1986, for chiropodists, dietitians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, physiotherapists, radiographers, remedial gymnasts and related grades in the National Health Service (NHS). Details of the numbers covered and paybill are in text Tables 1 and 2 respectively; current and recommended pay scales are in Appendix A; and current and recommended levels of certain allowances are in Appendix B. The Government has announced that the recommended rates will be paid from 1 July 1986.

The results of four unpublished surveys - covering vacancies in the NHS; destinations of those moving within or out of the NHS; early career pay and conditions of service for jobs outside the NHS with academic entry requirements equivalent to those required for entrance to the professions allied to medicine or to training for them; and the pay of occupational therapists employed by local authorities - were used by the Review Body in the course of this review.

#### **Reference**

*Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Third Report on Professions Allied to Medicine, 1986 Cmnd. 9783 (HMSO May 1986) (Price £3.90 net)*

### **Pay of nursing staff, midwives and health visitors**

The Third Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Sir John Hedley Greenborough) was published in May 1986 and recommends pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1986, for nursing staff, midwives and health visitors in the National Health Service (NHS). Details of the numbers covered and paybill are in text Tables 1 and 2 respectively;

current and recommended pay scales are in Appendix A; and current and recommended levels of leads and certain allowances are in Appendix B. The Government has announced that the recommended rates will be paid from 1 July 1986.

The results of three unpublished surveys - covering vacancies in the NHS; destinations of those moving within or out of the NHS; and early career pay and conditions of service for jobs outside the NHS with academic entry requirements equivalent to those required for entrants to schools of nursing - were used by the Review Body in the course of the review.

#### Reference

*Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Third Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors, 1986 Cmnd. 9782 (HMSO May 1986) (Price £4.50 net)*

#### Agricultural workers' earnings and hours

*Employment Gazette* for July 1986 includes the latest in the series of articles on the earnings and hours of agricultural workers in Great Britain. The article gives details for 1985 of full-time hired workers. The results obtained are based on a regular series of investigations of statistically selected farms carried out by officers of the agricultural department.

More detailed information for England and Wales is contained in a booklet *Earnings and hours and numbers of persons - including the report of the Wages and Employment Enquiry 1985* published by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAFF), price £3 plus 50 pence postage and packing. Copies can be obtained from:

MAFF Publications

Lion House

Willowburn Estate

Alnwick

Northumberland NE66 2PF

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

#### References

*Employment Gazette*, July 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

*Economic Report for Scottish Agriculture 1985* (Price forthcoming)

#### Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee

The Secretary of State for Employment, Lord Young, announced on 15 July that he was accepting all the recommendations in a report submitted by the Retail Prices Index (RPI) Advisory Committee, which consists of representatives of consumers, employees, employers, retailing organisations, academic experts and official bodies. The Committee advises on the compilation and presentation of the RPI. The changes it has recommended are mainly directed towards improving the coverage and construction of the index and clarifying the principles which govern its construction and use. It is hoped that a special article on the changes will appear in *Statistical News* around the time when the changes start to be implemented at the beginning of 1987.

#### Reference

*Methodological Issues affecting the Retail Prices Index*, Cmnd. 9848 (HMSO 1986) (Price £6.50) ISBN 0 10 198480 4

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

### National Food Survey

The National Food Survey Committee's recently published Annual Report for 1984 presents extensive analyses of data obtained from the National Food Survey about household food consumption, expenditure and nutritional levels in Great Britain in 1984. A commentary on the Survey's findings is also provided. The data included in the Report are considerably more detailed than those presented in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Food Facts series.

The data on food consumption, expenditure and nutrient intakes are analysed at both national and regional level as well as according to household composition and income group of the head of household. The report also includes analyses of consumption by groups of households classified by age of the housewife, by housing tenure, and by freezer-ownership.

Appendix A of the Report describes the structure and methodology of the Survey and Appendix B gives estimates of income and price elasticities of demand for food and of other demand parameters derived using the Survey data.

Summarised quarterly results are released to the press as soon as they become available and a commentary is published in *British business*. The latest such results are those recently published for the first quarter of 1986. Detailed monthly, quarterly and other unpublished data are also 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

#### References

*Household Food Consumption and Expenditure 1984* (HMSO April 1986) (Price £19.25 net)

*British business* (Department of Trade and Industry weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

### Agricultural censuses and surveys

#### Cereals Stocks Survey - England and Wales

The results of the monthly sample surveys of on-farms stocks of home grown wheat and barley were published as follows:

December 1985 Survey - MAFF Statistics Notice 33/86 dated 17.2.86

January 1986 Survey - MAFF Statistics Notice 55/86 dated 11.3.86

February 1986 Survey - MAFF Statistics Notice 85/86 dated 11.4.86

March 1986 Survey - MAFF Statistics Notice 105/86 dated 6.5.86



### *Agricultural and Horticultural Census - June 1985*

The final results of the June 1985 census in the United Kingdom together with comparative data for June 1983 and June 1984 were published in MAFF Statistics Notice 40/86 published 24.2.86.

### *Agricultural Census - December 1985*

Results from the December sample inquiries in England and the United Kingdom were given in MAFF Press Release No. 57 published 6.3.86.

### *Cereals Production Survey - January 1986*

The results of the January 1986 Cereals Production Survey, based on estimates given by farmers at the end of January were published in MAFF Statistics Notice 52/86 on 10.3.86.

### *Agricultural Census - Machinery Items - December 1985*

Machinery results from the December Agricultural Census in England combined with those derived from the Agricultural Labour and Machinery Contractors survey were published in MAFF Statistics Notice 111/86 dated 12.5.86.

### *Straw Survey 1985*

Details of the areas of straw harvested, ploughed in or burned in England and Wales together with comparative data for 1984 were given in MAFF Statistics Notice 112/86 on 12.5.86.

### *Vegetables and Flowers Census - England and Wales - October 1985*

The results of the October Census of Vegetables and Flowers grown in the open together with comparative figures for 1983 and 1984 were given in MAFF Statistics Notice 119/86 on 19.5.86.

### *Survey of English Wine - England and Wales*

This survey sought information about the areas under vines on 31 January 1986 and the wine produced from the 1985 harvest. The results were published in MAFF Statistics Notice 124/86 dated 28.5.86.

### *Pig Survey, England and Wales - April 1986*

Results for England and Wales combined with those for the United Kingdom were given in MAFF Statistics Notice 132/86 published 5.6.86.

The Statistics Notices and press notice are available free from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Publications Section  
Room A615  
Epsom Road  
Guildford GU1 2LD

## **INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS**

### **Business Monitors - Annual Census of Production 1984**

Readers of *Statistical News* are made aware of the results of the 1984 Census of Production as the Business Monitors become available. A list of the first of these monitors to be published is given below.

<i>Business Monitor Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification 1980 Group</i>
PA 120	Coke ovens	120

PA 161	Production and distribution of electricity	161
PA 170	Water supply industry	170
PA 222	Steel tubes	222
PA 242	Cement, lime and plaster	242
PA 244	Asbestos goods	244
PA 246	Abrasive products	246
PA 248	Refractory and ceramic goods	248
PA 324	Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries, process engineering contractors	324
PA 341	Insulated wire and cables	341
PA 346	Domestic-type electric appliances	346
PA 347	Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment	347
PA 352	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	352
PA 362	Railway and tramway vehicles	362
PA 365	Miscellaneous vehicles	365
PA 371	Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus	371
PA 373	Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment	373
PA 374	Clocks, watches and other timing devices	374
PA 411	Organic oils and fats	411
PA 414	Processing of fruit and vegetables	414
PA 416	Grain milling	416
PA 420	Sugar and sugar by-products	420
PA 421	Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	421
PA 426	Wines, cider and perry	426
PA 431	Woollen and worsted industry	431
PA 433	Throwing, texturing etc of continuous filament yarn	433
PA 434	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie	434
PA 435	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435
PA 438	Carpets and other textile floorcoverings	438
PA 441	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	441
PA 442	Leather goods	442
PA 451	Footwear	451
PA 456	Fur goods	456
PA 462	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood	462
PA 471	Pulp, paper and board	471
PA 491	Jewellery and coins	491

Copies of these Business Monitors are available on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 276, LONDON SW8 5DT (Telephone: 01-622 3316) or through any Government Bookshop.

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

Mr J Dowsell  
Business Statistics Office  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road  
Newport  
Gwent NP9 1XG  
Telephone: 0633 222455

Individual monitors or a free brochure describing the full range of monitors with prices and order form may be obtained from:

The Librarian  
Business Statistics Office  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road  
Newport  
Gwent NP9 1XG  
Telephone: 0633 222973

### Size analyses of UK businesses

Business Monitor *PA1003 Size analyses of United Kingdom businesses 1985* (see *Statistical News* 72.42) has recently been published by HMSO, price £10.50 net, ISBN 0 11 514474 9. It includes analyses of legal units (companies, sole proprietors, etc.) and local units (sites) by industry classification in 1985 and turnover and employment size in 1983. Geographical analyses of local units are also included.

## DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

### Retailing Inquiry 1984

An article in *British Business*, 11 July 1986, presents a summary of the final results from the retailing inquiry for 1984. The full set of results will be published in Business Monitor *SDO 25* later this year. Summary provisional results from the 1984 inquiry were published in *British Business* on 24 January 1986 (see *Statistical News* 72.55).

The 1984 inquiry was a 'full' inquiry and is broadly comparable in terms of the range of data collected to those taken for 1982 and annually from 1976 to 1980. Full retailing inquiries are now carried out every second year and alternate with 'slimline' inquiries which collect data only on turnover, stocks and capital expenditure.

#### Reference

*British Business* (Department of Trade and Industry weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

### Output at constant prices

The Central Statistical Office has recently made available a greatly enhanced range of index numbers of output for the service industries (Divisions 6 to 9 of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1980). This expands on the range of series that can be found in *United Kingdom National Accounts*, Table 2.4, many of which are themselves now available in quarterly form (seasonally adjusted, only) for the first time.

The range of data provided depends on the quality of the sources used to estimate output and on the difficulties encountered in reclassifying past data from the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification to the current 1980 version. Series are generally available at class (two digits) or group (three digits) level of the 1980 SIC but sometimes only for recent years. For the most part, annual data are available back to 1948 and quarterly data to 1973 or earlier. In some cases no series of reasonable quality can be produced at class level, although the data sources used are considered adequate for their main purpose, the compilation of the output-based estimate of gross domestic product, GDP(O). For some categories, although annual series have been made available, worthwhile quarterly series cannot be produced. In general data problems are less severe in Divisions 6 (Distribution, Hotels and Catering, Repairs) and 7 (Transport and Communication) than in Divisions 8 and 9 (Other Services).

All the service sector output indices are available on the CSO databank, a collection of economic time series on sale to the public. The service is run on CSO's behalf by CISI-Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Ebury Gate, 23 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0NW, Telephone: 01-730 8171. *Ad hoc* enquiries for smaller amounts of data may also be made to Mick Clary, Room 133/2, Central Statistical

Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 7AQ, Telephone: 01-233 6176.

## DEFENCE

### Defence statistics

The *Statement on the Defence Estimates 1986* was published on 12 May 1986. Volume 1 describes the United Kingdom's defence policies, gives an account of defence expenditure in the previous year, sets out plans for the future, and reports on the condition, strength and activities of the services. Volume 2 contains the available statistics on a wide range of defence activities including expenditure, trade, manpower, services to the community and health of the armed forces.

#### Reference

*Statement on the Defence Estimates 1986* (HMSO May 1986) (Volume 1, Cmnd. 9763-I, price £4.80 net; Volume 2, Cmnd. 9763-II, price £5.30 net)

## ENERGY

### Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1986

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

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

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

In this edition the breakdown of consumption by industrial users is made according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, though only data for the years 1984 and 1985 are available on this basis.

#### Reference

*Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1986* (HMSO) July 1986 (Price £13.00 net)

### UK oil and gas resources

*Development of the Oil and Gas resources of the United Kingdom 1986* is the latest of a series of annual reports to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Energy.

The report describes the development of the United Kingdom's oil and gas resources in 1985. Significant events in the early months of 1986 are also included. It contains six parts covering exploration, reserves, development, production and downstream activities, operational aspects, and economic and industrial aspects.

Fifteen appendices cover specific aspects of oil and gas development including licensing, drilling activity, significant offshore hydrocarbon discoveries, recently announced onshore oil and gas discoveries, appraisal drilling on significant discoveries, oil and gas production, oil produced and gas flared at oil fields, gas flaring at oil terminals and oil fields, oil production platforms, major offshore pipelines, expenditure by operators, accident statistics, oil production forecasts and a map of the United Kingdom Continental Shelf at 31 December 1985.

#### Reference

*Development of the Oil and Gas resources of the United Kingdom 1986* (HMSO) April 1986 (Price £10.50 net) ISBN 0 11 411569 9

## TRANSPORT

### Travel to work

In April the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) published another wallchart in the series illustrating some of the main findings from the 1981 Census of Population and specially prepared for schools and colleges with sixth forms, GCE 'A' level and undergraduate courses.

*People in Britain 5: Travel to work* shows the variations in the use of cars and public transport in 1981, differences in the travelling patterns of men and women and changes in the means of transport to work since 1971.

The *Travel to work* wallchart features large maps of Great Britain, produced by the OPCS computer mapping method, developed specially to handle and plot data for single and aggregated census enumeration districts: for the particular variable being illustrated, each point represents the combined value of those enumeration districts with centres falling within a 2.5 x 2.5 kilometre square. The point may represent a single enumeration district or a group of enumeration districts.

Four wallcharts, *People in Britain 1: Population*  
*People in Britain 2: Pensioners*  
*People in Britain 3: London*  
*People in Britain 4: Housing*

are already published. Other wallcharts in this series are in preparation for publication later in 1986.

#### Reference

1981 Census Wallchart *People in Britain 5: Travel to work* is available only from OPCS Information Branch, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP. In England, Wales and Scotland the wallchart is being offered free to schools and colleges with sixth forms, GCE 'A' level, Scottish Certificate of Education Higher grade or undergraduate level courses.

Additional copies of the chart can be purchased from OPCS Information Branch at the above address, price £2.00 each (£1.74 plus VAT), cash with order.

### Road lengths in Great Britain

This Statistics Bulletin No. (86)20 was published on 30 June 1986. It contains two pages of commentary, fifteen charts in colour and 122 tables on road lengths analysed by Country, Economic Planning and Department of Transport Regions. Tables were provided for English and Welsh counties and also for Scottish regions.

All data were for the years 1973 to 1985 except for the Scottish regional data which were from 1979 to 1985.

Data are provided for the Metropolitan County Councils, who were responsible for highway matters until 31 March 1986.

Copies can be obtained from:

Department of the Environment/Department of Transport  
Publication Sales Unit  
Building 1, Victoria Road  
South Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 0NZ  
Telephone: 01-845 1200 ext 262

The figures in the Bulletin are occasionally revised following re-measurement of their roads by local highway authorities. Information is available from:

Mrs N J Duffy  
Department of Transport  
STC2 Division  
Room A6/15, Romney House  
43 Marsham Street  
London SW1P 3PY, Telephone: 01-212 5810

### Road accidents in English regions 1984

The fourth edition of *Road Accident Statistics English Regions* (RASER) was published in April 1986.

This publication provides data of most use to traffic engineers, planners and administrators. The data are compiled according to county groupings covered by local government and Department of Transport regional offices. As RASER is confined to background national statistics, it should be regarded as a supplement to *Road Accidents Great Britain* (RAGB) which is the publication on road accident statistics in Great Britain (see *Statistical News* 72.45). Limited Scottish and Welsh data are included in RASER for completeness.

There is a commentary which includes three review topics - Heavy goods vehicle accidents in Greater London, Fare changes and casualty trends in Greater London and the metropolitan areas, and Comparative accident record of local authorities. Then follow notes and definitions, the main charts and tables and the volume concludes with a Calendar of events affecting road safety and traffic.

#### Reference

Department of Transport Statistical Bulletin (86)15 *Road Accident Statistics English Regions 1984*, price £6.00 net, available from the Department of Transport, Building 1, Victoria Road, South Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 0NZ, Telephone: 01-845 1200

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

### United Kingdom National Accounts 1986 Edition

The 1986 edition of *United Kingdom National Accounts* - the CSO Blue Book - is due to be published on September 5 1986.

Quarterly figures for the latest ten years consistent with the annual figures in the Blue Book will be published as usual in the October issue of *Economic Trends* together with a table giving financial year totals for gross domestic and gross national product at factor cost and market prices for the years 1976/77 to 1985/86.

#### References

*United Kingdom National Accounts 1986 edition* (HMSO) (Price £12.95 net) ISBN 0 11 620248 3  
*Economic Trends* No. 396 October 1986 (HMSO) (Price £9.50 net)

## HOME FINANCE

### North Sea oil revenues

The *Financial Statement and Budget Report (FSBR)* contains projections of Government revenues from North Sea oil and gas over the period to 1989-90. An article in *Economic Progress Report*, March/April 1986, describes the current projection of North Sea revenues and compares it with forecasts published by other forecasting bodies. The substantial revisions now made to the Treasury projections illustrate the very wide margins of error to which such projections are subject.

#### Reference

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

### Assessing monetary aggregates

An article in the May/June *Economic Progress Report* looks at the relationship between money GDP and the money stock, by examining trends in the velocity of circulation. Velocity is defined as the ratio of money GDP to the money stock. A rise in velocity indicates that the money stock is growing more slowly than money GDP.

#### Reference

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

### Inflation since the 1950s

Inflation, as measured by the increase on a year earlier in the retail prices index (RPI), fell to 3 per cent in April, the lowest inflation rate since February 1968. It is now back to the average levels of the 1950s and 1960s. A note in the May/June *Economic Progress Report* describes how the rate has moved over the period.

#### Reference

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

### Central Government output and performance measurement

*Economic Progress Report* for March/April 1986 contained details of a new Treasury Working Paper, No. 38, entitled *Output and Performance Measurement in Central Government: Progress in Departments*, edited by Sue Lewis of the Operational Research Division.

An important element in the control and management of public expenditure is the development of indicators of the output of expenditure programmes, and the performance of departments in providing it. Such measures have been provided to an increasing extent in the annual public expenditure White Papers and in reports published by individual departments. This paper describes briefly the history of the development of output and performance measures in central government departments, and analyses the progress made in different kinds of activity or expenditure. The paper contains 14 case studies which illustrate progress in detail for different functions in a number of departments.

Copies 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.

### Modelling imports of manufactures

*Economic Progress Report* May/June 1986 contains details of a new Treasury Working Paper, No. 41, *Modelling Imports of Manufactures*, by Richard Gleed, which is now available. It is No. 88 in the Government Economic Service Working Paper Series.

The paper reports the research behind the current equation for the volume of imports of manufactures on the Treasury model of the UK economy. The research indicates that imports of manufactures can be explained in terms of the domestic demand for manufactures, cost competitiveness, domestic capacity utilisation, the increasing openness of the world economy and a time trend as a proxy for non-price competitiveness. One of the main innovations of this research is the use of figures for domestic demand based on the Central Statistical Office's commodity flow accounts.

Copies of Treasury Working papers are available 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 the order to Committee Section, HM Treasury, Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG.

## OVERSEAS FINANCE AND TRADE

### United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1986 Edition The CSO Pink Book

The 1986 edition of the CSO Pink Book, containing detailed balance of payments figures for the last eleven years and summary figures from 1964 was published on 22 August. The Pink Book contains revisions to previously published figures reflecting mainly the incorporation of later information although some changes result from improvements in the methods of estimating certain series.

The year's edition also introduces a revised presentation for capital account transactions and associated levels of external assets and liabilities. The Pink Book presents more complete information than is published elsewhere and is the source for estimates of UK transactions with the countries and institutions of the European Community and the overseas earnings of UK financial institutions ('City' earnings). The annual data are consistent with the quarterly series which will be published in the September issue of *Economic Trends*.

As in previous years the Pink Book is divided into sections e.g. visible trade, services, transfers, etc. with each section containing explanatory notes on the series covered and the sources of the data.

#### Reference

*United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1986 Edition* (HMSO) (Price £8.95 net) ISBN 0 11 620247 5

### Origins and destinations of UK international trade

The Department of Transport is carrying out a survey of trade transactions to discover the patterns of inland origins and destinations and means of transport used for foreign trade. Such a survey was carried out in 1978 but a repeat, though much desired, has not previously proved possible owing to cost. However, recently a number of outside sponsors have come forward with substantial contributions to the cost.

The survey relies heavily on Customs and Excise for the fieldwork. They begin with a sample of import and export Customs Entry items for each of which a postal questionnaire is sent to the trader or agent who completed the original Customs Entry form (or equivalent by direct keying). The questionnaire asks for the United Kingdom origin or destination, the means of transport to or from the United Kingdom port, the 'mode of appearance' (or handling) aboard ship, the foreign port of first unloading, or last loading and, for trade with the European Community or USA, the local destination or origin and means of transport. The existing Customs record contributes information on the United Kingdom port used, the commodity and the country of destination or consignment, as well as the tonnage and value.

The survey began with April transactions, for which questionnaires were despatched in July, and will continue for a full year. Around 40,000 items will be selected (about half of one per cent) with weighting towards consignments of higher tonnage or value and stratification by commodity 'chapter.'

Customs and Excise will validate and collate the returns and, as the data are 'commercial-in-confidence', will pass anonymised data to the Department of Transport. Results published, or otherwise made available to users, will always be sufficiently aggregated to ensure confidentiality of individual data. Results, covering all twelve months, will be available in Autumn 1987.

Although air traffic and fuel traffic have been added to the coverage, most of the sample will be comparable to that drawn in 1978. The reduction in sample size is acceptable because most users of the data do not need as much commodity detail as was planned for in 1978.

Further information is available from P J Mullock, Department of Transport, Telephone: 01-212 0246.

### Overseas travel and tourism in 1985

An article in *Employment Gazette*, July 1986, describes the pattern of overseas residents' visits to the United Kingdom and visits abroad by UK residents in 1985. It presents the main results of the International Passenger Survey, which is a sample survey of passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom on the principal air and sea routes. A description of the survey with notes and definitions is given at the end of the article.

The article also includes information on tourism including employment in tourism related sectors.

Monthly and quarterly data are published regularly in *Tables 8.1 to 8.9* of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*, and in *British Business* published by the Department of Trade and Industry. An article on tourism statistics was published in the January 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette* and a note in *Statistical News* 72.44.

#### Reference

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

*British Business* (Department of Trade and Industry weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

### Overseas direct investment 1984

The main results of the Department of Trade and Industry's (DTI) detailed inquiry into the annual flows of overseas direct investment and the earnings on direct investment in 1984 were given in a *British Business* article of 6 June 1986. This article introduces a number of important changes to the statistics on UK overseas direct investment.

The DTI inquiry to companies has been extended to include oil companies and their transactions are included in the detailed results for 1984 for the first time.

New inquiries covering direct investment by insurance companies were introduced in 1984 and their results are also included in the detailed figures.

The internationally accepted definition of foreign direct investment includes a category comprising mostly investment in property overseas by financial institutions. Figures for this category are shown under miscellaneous in the summary table (table 1) but are excluded from the detailed results because of the lack of detailed information.

The Business Monitor *MA4 Overseas transactions 1984* which will be published later this year will give more detailed results for each main country and industry. Copies of the Business Monitor may be obtained from HMSO bookshops.

Estimates of the book value of direct investment holdings at end-1981 were published in *British Business*, 2 May 1984. It is hoped that estimates relating to end-1984 will be published at the end of this year.

Quarterly estimates of overseas direct investment and earnings are given in the balance of payments accounts published in the June, September, December and March editions of *Economic Trends*.

#### References

*British Business* (Department of Trade and Industry weekly) (Price £1.25)

*Economic Trends* (HMSO monthly) (Price £9.50 net)

## INTERNATIONAL

### United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

*International comparative advantage in manufacturing: changing profiles of resources and trade* (Sales No. E.85.II.B.9, price \$17.00)

This publication deals with the determinants of trading patterns, changes in these patterns and attendant policy implications. Both the empirical analysis and the presentation of data contain several novel features. The analysis rests on a methodological approach which offers a fruitful alternative to traditional methods and is supported by recent extensions in trade theory. A new version of net indicators of revealed comparative advantage is presented in a collection of country tables which provide detailed information on the trade structures of developed and developing countries.

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

HMSO may also be able to supply the book.

### 1986 version of industrial data for research purposes

UNIDO, has just updated its Data Base of World Industry to extend the time series up to 1984 and to revise the data as they appeared in a previous version.

	1985 version	1986 version
Total countries	150	153
thereof coverage up to 1984		95
Period	1963-1982	1963-1984
ISICs: Total	235,295	286,201
Value added	44,073	56,234
Gross output	43,223	56,185
Wages and salaries	43,507	56,067
Employment	49,015	59,669
Production indexes	55,477	58,046

Data is disseminated on tape. Price, tape characteristics and further details may be obtained from the Statistics and Survey Unit, UNIDO, PO Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

### International comparisons of stoppages

*Employment Gazette* for July 1986 contains the latest annual article in a series which compares the incidence of working days lost in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. Such comparisons of international disputes statistics are complicated by differences between countries in methods of

compiling data and the criteria used for inclusion of stoppages in the statistics. The article also discusses these differences.

### Reference

*Employment Gazette* July 1986 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net)

### International publications

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

#### United Nations

*Foreign trade statistics of Asia and the Pacific*, Vol 16, 1986, Series B, price £14.50 net

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
*Yearbook of international commodity statistics 1985*, 2nd edition, price £52 net

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

*The world aging situation; strategies and policies*, price £25 net

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

*Compendium of human settlements statistics 1983*, 4th issue, price £50 net

*Demographic Yearbook 1984*, price £90.00 net

Population Division

*Population studies*, no 93, 1983 monitoring report

Vol 1: *population trends*, price £25 net

Vol 2: *population development interrelations and population policies*, price £29 net

United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

*Foreign trade statistics of Asia and the Pacific*, Vol 32, 1983, Series A, price £19.50 net

United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe

*Annual bulletin of trade in chemical products*, Vol 11, 1984, price £30 net

*Annual bulletin of electrical energy statistics for Europe*, Vol 30, 1984, price £12.50 net

*Annual bulletin of gas statistics for Europe*, Vol 30, 1984, price £11 net

*Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe 1984*, price £27 net

*Annual review of engineering industries and automation 1983-84*, 2 vols, price £27.00 net

*Statistics of road traffic accidents in Europe*, Vol 31, 1984, price £12.50 net

United Nations Environment Programme

*Environmental refugees* by Essam El-Hinnawi, price £3.00 net

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

*Input-output tables for developing countries*, Vol 2, price £21.00 net

Conference of European Statisticians

*Statistical standards and studies*, No 38. *Correspondence table between the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities of the United Nations (ISIC) and the classification of branches of the national economy of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CBNE)*. United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, price £9.50 net

## Council of Europe

### Population studies

17: *Divorce, judicial separation and remarriage: recent trends in the member states of the Council of Europe*, price £2.85 net

18: *The changing age structure of the population and future policy*, price £2.60 net

## Eurostat

*Carriage of goods by road 1983*, price £7.00 net

*Energy statistical yearbook 1984*, price £9.90 net

*Government financing of research and development 1975-1984*, price £5.70 net

*Raw materials: EC supply 1975 - 1983*, price £3.70 net

*Structure and activity of industry: data by size of enterprises: 1981, accounts, surveys and statistics*, price £4.20 net

*Yearbook of agricultural statistics 1985*, price £9.90 net

## International Atomic Energy Agency

*Operating experience with nuclear power stations in member states 1984*, price £65.00 net

price £65.00 net

## International Energy Agency

*Annual oil and gas statistics (1983/84) and main historical series*, price £20 net

*Energy balances of OECD countries 1983/84*, price £10 net

*Energy statistics and main historical series: 1983-1984, OECD*, price £10 net

## International Institute for Educational Planning

*Forecasting skilled manpower needs: the experience of eleven countries*, edited by R Vesituluta Youdi and Keith Hinchcliffe, price £12 net

## International Monetary Fund (IMF)

*A manual on government finance statistics*, price £10 net

## International Narcotics Control Board

*Comparative statement of estimates and statistics on narcotic drugs for 1984: furnished by governments in accordance with the international treaties*, price £6 net

*Statistics on narcotic drugs for 1984: furnished by governments in accordance with the international treaties*, price £15 net

*Statistics on psychotropic substances for 1984: furnished by governments in accordance with the Convention of 1971 on psychotropic substances*, price £12.50 net

## Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

*Historical statistics 1960-1984*, price £8.50 net

*Industrial structure statistics 1984*, price £8.50 net

*Milk and milk products balances in OECD countries 1976-1984*, price £9.50 net

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

## PUBLICATIONS

### Civil Service Statistics

*Civil Service Statistics 1986* was published in June by HMSO for HM Treasury. It gives a broad statistical picture of Civil Service manpower and provides relevant facts and figures contrasting these with the picture for previous years.

The major part of the booklet is a series of tables showing where civil servants are located, both in terms of their

government departments and the region of the country where they serve, and displays the numbers in each of the major grades.

The introductory paragraphs provide some background information and draw out some key facts from the tables. The incidence of part-time working, the changing age distribution and resignation rates are amongst topics discussed.

A selected bibliography is included.

Civil Servants are grouped into a large number of different grades, which in turn are grouped according to the type of work done. Common pay and grading arrangements introduced in 1972 for senior staff were extended down to Grade 7 (Principal and equivalent level grades) on 1 January 1986.

Tables show the relative sizes of the groups and grades, the number of recruits and rates at which staff leave the Service.

### Reference

*Civil Service Statistics 1986* (HMSO) (Price £7.00 net)

### Scottish Economic Bulletin

The latest edition of the *Scottish Economic Bulletin*, published in June 1986, contains an economic review, two articles and revised charts and statistics.

The first article presents output-based estimates of gross domestic product in Scotland, in the form of indices of output in the economy as a whole, for the period 1963-1984. It incorporates the index of production and construction and provides indices for 4 other sectors: agriculture, forestry and fishing; transport and communication; distribution, hotels and catering, repairs; and other services.

The second article 'Overseas ownership in Scottish manufacturing industry from 1950 to 1985' announces the setting up of a database to provide a record of overseas ownership of manufacturing industry in Scotland since 1950 and presents an initial analysis of information held on the database.

### Reference

*Scottish Economic Bulletin No 33* (HMSO) June 1986 (price £7)

### ESU Research Paper No 10

This paper, 'An analysis of trends in output and employment in the service sector in Scotland', is concerned with analysis of output, employment and labour productivity; movements in the Scottish service sector between 1963 and 1980. This paper is the sequel to Dewhurst, Lythe and Peterson (1984), Research Paper No 7.

### Reference

*ESU Research Paper No 10* (IDS) 1986 (price £5)

Copies of ESU Research Papers may be obtained from:

Scottish Office Library  
Official Publication Sales  
Room 2/65  
New St Andrew's House  
Edinburgh EH1 3TG

### Local Government Comparative Statistics

The sixth edition of *Local Government Comparative Statistics* has recently been published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). It contains a selection of comparative financial and other statistics for the financial years 1984/85 and 1985/86 for each local authority in England and Wales.

There is an introduction, commentary, summary tables, notes, and maps and main tables. Four annexes give - definition and source of each statistic; list of indicators specified in the code of practice for local authority annual reports; CIPFA Statistical Service publications and database; and an index of English non-metropolitan districts.

#### Reference

*Local Government Comparative Statistics 1986* Available from the Publications Department, CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2N 6BH, price £25.00

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

#### *The commodity futures markets*

The London commodity futures markets have long played an important part in the role of London as an international financial centre, but there has been only limited aggregated information available on companies in these markets and on their activities elsewhere in the world. This article reports the results of a survey of firms operating in the London markets conducted by the Bank earlier this year with a view to identifying the distinctive features and international positions of these markets and of firms active within them.

#### *Fixed investment, the capital stock and factor utilisation*

This article describes trends in investment and the capital stock since the mid-1960s and examines the effects on output per employee of changes in capital deepening (increases in the ratio of capital to labour) and in the utilisation of employed capital and labour. It notes that generally slower economic growth since the early 1970s has been accompanied by a gradual slowdown in the growth of the stock of non-residential capital: and that over the longer term this slowdown has in turn been reflected in a slowdown in capital deepening (despite a sharp rise in the recent recession) and subsequently in the growth of labour productivity.

#### *Company profitability and finance*

This article continues an annual series and updates various estimates of the financial position and profitability of industrial and commercial companies. It notes that the recovery in company profitability (outside the North Sea sector) continued in 1985 for the fourth successive year, with the pre-tax rate of return rising to 8 per cent, the highest since 1973. But capital expenditure also rose strongly and as a result the estimated financial surplus of industrial and commercial companies fell back. And despite the improvement in profitability, companies raised substantial amounts of external finance both from the equity market and, for the second year running, from banks.

### Sector financing: 1985

This note, also one in an annual series, gives a brief description of the main financial transactions between the principal sectors of the economy in 1985 and updates the Bank's flow of funds matrices. The most notable shift in the sectoral pattern of financial surpluses and deficits apparent in 1985 was the sharp reduction in the public sector deficit, which had its counterpart in a fall in the surpluses of the personal sector and, to a lesser extent, the company sector.

#### *Other items*

The June *Bulletin* also contains a note summarising the main points of a report on the causes and implications of *recent innovations in international banking* by a study group established by the central banks of the Group of Ten countries. Some of the policy implications of financial innovation are also discussed in two speeches which are reprinted in this issue - one by the Governor, which examines the issues raised for supervisors and for the financial system by innovation in international banking, and one by the Deputy Governor which addresses the issues raised by inequalities of supervisory treatment and their impact on competition. The Governor's R A O Bridge Memorial Lecture on the changing foreign exchange markets, and the implications these changes have for the central bank, both as supervisor and as an operator in the market, is also reprinted.

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 edition of the *National Institute Economic Review* includes the following items:

#### *Prospects for non-oil developing countries*

Last year, the unexpectedly slow growth of output in the world economy, and of trade relative to it, reinforced doubts as to whether developing countries would recover from their depression and financing crisis. Since then, the fall in oil prices has altered substantially the outlook for industrial countries. This note by Sheila Page describes developments in developing countries' trade and financing over the past five years, since the second oil price rise, as background to the judgement that the trends expected previously would have been economically and politically impossible to sustain. It then assesses the prospect now - after the fall in oil prices.

#### *Oil prices and the economy*

This note by Stephen Hall, Brian Henry and Rhys Herbert investigates the likely quantitative effects the recent large falls in oil prices will have on the British economy. Apart from calculations of its direct effect upon output trade and prices, the paper reports an assessment of its longer term effects using simulations of the National Institute econometric model. It concludes that overall the effects will be beneficial in terms of output growth and inflation.



*Vocational training in France and Britain: the building trades*  
The emphasis placed in Germany on vocational training and education was explored in previous studies by the Institute. These drew attention to: the greater numbers with vocational qualifications there than in Britain; the generally broader scope of German training, leading to greater adaptability in the face of technological progress; more extensive preparation at school for subsequent training; and the consequences for productivity (see *National Institute Economic Review*, August 1983 and February and May 1985). This article by S J Prais and Hilary Steedman presents the first of a series of similar comparisons for France and Britain, with particular attention to French full-time vocational secondary schools for 14-17 year olds.

#### Reference

*National Institute Economic Review* No. 116, May 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.)

#### Public sector yearbook

The Public Finance Foundation (PFF) has recently published the first edition of a yearbook for the public sector.

*Public Domain* is a review of the past year which discusses developments in the nationalised industries, local government, the health service, water authorities and the civil service; there are also chapters which look across the public sector and deal with such contemporary issues as the use of performance indicators and resource allocation by formula. The Yearbook is a work of reference also, containing over fifty tables and charts summarising the key statistics about public service organisations.

#### Reference

*Public Domain 1986: A yearbook for the public sector* edited by David Mayston and Frances Terry. Available from the Public Finance Foundation, 3 Robert Street, London WC2N 6BH, price £9.50 (£4.75 for PFF members), ISBN 0 85299 309 9

## CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND COURSES

### Institute of Statisticians residential course

#### *Experimental Design*

*Lancashire Polytechnic at Preston, 22-26 September 1986.*

In recent years it has been increasingly important for research workers to pay attention to the statistical principles of Experimental Design. Practitioners have become aware of the fact that only seldom does an experiment yield a conclusive result. The decision making process is probabilistic in nature and consequently an experiment needs to have an 'efficient' design from a statistical viewpoint. Only then can results with a measurable degree of reliability be achieved. These principles have a wide area of application including agriculture, biometrics, chemistry, medical sciences, psychology and social sciences as well as many aspects of industrial research.

The Course will be organised into lectures, seminars and practical sessions at the computer terminals. The material covered will concentrate on the methods which group together under the heading of 'Analysis of Variance'. The Course will be particularly suitable to experimental workers who would like a more complete view of the subject.

A working knowledge of elementary statistical methods, including simple tests of significance, is all that will be expected of delegates. Particular emphasis will be placed on practical applications, and considerable use will be made of computer packages for analysis of the data. The numbers attending the Course will be strictly limited.

The Course is being organised by the Institute of Statisticians and staffed by members of the School of Mathematics and Statistics at Lancashire Polytechnic.

For an Application Form please contact: Mrs L Butterworth, The Conference Secretary, The Institute of Statisticians, 36 Churchgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 1RD, England. Telephone: (0284) 63660.

## GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

### Review of regular surveys

#### *Monthly Return of Total Wages and Salaries*

The Department of Employment and the Survey Control Unit of the Central Statistical Office have recently completed a review of the monthly survey of average earnings which forms the basis of the average earnings index (see Tables 5.1 and 5.3 in the *Employment Gazette's* Labour Market Data). The review formed part of the general programme of examining all regular surveys to businesses on a five year cycle. (Further details were given in *Statistical News*, 61.33.) The report of the review has been approved by the responsible Minister.

The review noted that the survey is designed to provide a rapid and up to date indication of the trend in average earnings. To achieve speed the returns (from about 8,000 businesses in Great Britain) collect total wages and salaries and total number of employees but not separate figures for males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non manual or other categories of employee. Also the same form is returned each month for the addition of the current month's data, with a new form being issued annually.

The average earnings index is regularly used by government departments in connection with pay negotiations, economic reporting and forecasting and to monitor costs and measure activity in particular sectors. The index is also widely used outside by businesses, etc., as essential background to decision taking on pay and manpower planning matters and is regarded as one of the key economic indicators. It is also used for making international comparisons and by the European Community.

The report recommended that the survey should continue in its present form on a monthly basis. However, a revised sample should be introduced as soon as possible, with strengthening of the coverage of the services sector balanced as far as possible by reductions in other sectors.

Copies of the report (price £1) and further information on the review can be obtained from Statistics A1, Department of Employment, Room 342, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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

General development control  
return - planning decisions

General development control  
return - processing time

General development control  
return - county

Mr Harris  
Department of the Environment  
SPPG Division  
Room P1/180  
2 Marsham Street  
London SW1P 3EB

Local authority health and  
safety return

Mr P Allin  
Health and Safety Executive  
Economic and Statistics Unit  
Magdalen House  
Stanley Precinct  
Bootle  
Merseyside L20 3QZ

### Appointments and changes

#### Retirement of M A Heasman

Dr M A Heasman will retire as Director of the Information Services Division of the Scottish Health Service in September after thirty years in government service. He graduated in medicine in 1947, subsequently acquiring the Diploma in Public Health and becoming a founding Fellow of the Faculty of Community Medicine and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Mike Heasman made an early start in his career as medical statistician by an appointment as head of the Air Ministry medical statistics branch. In 1956 he was appointed medical statistician in the General Register Office, London (not then part of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys) and entered into the mainstream of his lifelong activities in epidemiology. Five years at the General Register Office was followed by four years as a medical statistician at the then Ministry of Health, where his interests started to extend into the arena of measurement in health care, and comparisons in performance.

In 1965 Mike Heasman moved to Scotland as the Director of the newly established Research and Intelligence Unit of the Scottish Home and Health Department, as well as medical adviser to the Registrar General for Scotland. In 1974, this unit became the Information Services Division of the Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service, continuing also to provide statistical services to the government department - an organisational arrangement which

is not without its problems. He is actually employed by the National Health Service.

*Mr D Ramprakash*, Chief Statistician, Central Statistical Office transfers to a special assignment in the Caribbean for six months from 1 September 1986.

*Mr T J Griffin*, Chief Statistician, Central Statistical Office succeeds Mr Ramprakash as Head of Branch 8 (social statistics) and Head of International Section in the Central Statistical Office from 1 September 1986.

*Mr A A Croxford*, Chief Statistician, Central Statistical Office succeeds Mr Griffin as Head of Branch 3 (publications, input/output, regional statistics) in the Central Statistical Office from 1 September 1986.

### Cricket statistics

#### Report by Uzair Rizki

The annual cricket match between the Central Statistical Office team, captained this time by Sir John Boreham, and the rest of the Statistical Services (ROGSS) under David Savage (OPCS), took place on Friday 30 May 1986, as usual at the New Beacon, Sevenoaks.

Batting first the ROGSS were soon in trouble losing three quick wickets to some ferociously fast bowling by Graham White. Sir John decided to give the ROGGS batsmen a chance by taking Graham off and letting everyone, except the wicket keeper, bowl. ROGGS eventually managed to close their innings at 140 for 9 wickets. Ian White (30), Richard Allen (28), David Savage (24) and Peter Webb (21 n.o.) were the main run getters. CSO, in their turn lost Uzair Rizki (5 runs) very early, but that remained the only success for the ROGGS bowlers. Peter Mayne with a swashbuckling 95 n.o. made the game of cricket look ridiculously easy, while the ROGGS bowlers could not find any way to penetrate through the stubborn and rock-like defence of Len Adams who remained unbeaten with 34 runs. CSO won by 9 wickets. Firm umpiring by Jack Wells and Roger Sellwood kept the howling fielders on both sides in their places.

Sir John and Lady Boreham had once again, very kindly, entertained the two teams and supporters both to a pre-match lunch and also after the match at their home in Brittain's Lane.

### Scorecard

#### Rest of the GSS

R Allen c Mayne b Beadle .....	28
A Gayles b White .....	2
M McEvoy b White .....	0
P Montgomery b White .....	6
K Morgan c Boreham b Adams .....	7
J Whitworth b Fairbrass .....	0
I White c Mansell b Jowell .....	30
D Savage b Jones .....	24
P Webb not out .....	21
*M Semple b Fairbrass .....	8
Extras (b 12, lbl, wl)	14
<b>Total (for 9)</b>	<b>140</b>

**Did not bat:** B Sexton  
**Bowling:** G White 8-5-6-3;  
 R Jowell 8-2-18-1;  
 G Jones 9-2-23-1;  
 P Mayne 7-2-18-0;  
 L Adams 4-1-15-1;  
 N Fairbrass 5-1-13-2;  
 J Beadie 4-1-15-1;  
 R Lynch 3-0-19-0.

<b>CSO</b>	
L Adams not out .....	34
*U Rizki c & b Savage .....	5
P Mayne not out .....	95
Extras (b3, lb3, w2)	8
<b>Total (for 1)</b>	<b>142</b>

**Did not bat:** R Jowell, G Jones, K Mansell,  
 N Fairbrass, Sir J Boreham,  
 J Beadie, R Lynch, G White  
**Bowling:** D Savage 6-2-12-1;  
 P Montgomery 3-0-16-0;  
 B Sexton 4-0-25-0;  
 P Webb 5-0-32-0;  
 I White 5-0-26-0;  
 J Whitworth 2-0-13-0;  
 K Morgan 4-0-12-0.

\* Wicket-keepers

## LATE ITEMS

### Women and men in Britain

This statistical profile has been compiled by the Research Unit of the Equal Opportunities Commission. It depicts the position of women and men in the various facets of life in the mid-1980s.

The publication is arranged under five heads. An introductory demographic section is followed by statistics illustrating the experience of women and men in their access to education and training, their position in the workforce, their income, and their political, professional and trade union representation.

#### Reference

*Women and Men in Britain A Statistical Profile* (HMSO 1986) (Price £5.50 net) ISBN 0 11 701295 5

### Wholesaling, catering and the motor trades: 1984 inquiries

An article in *British Business* 25 July 1986, presents the results of the 1984 Business Statistics Office (BSO) inquiries into wholesaling, catering and the motor trades, together with comparable figures for recent years. Summary 1984 data for retailing were published in *British Business* on 11 July.

The results of the 1983 inquiries into wholesaling, catering and the motor trades were published in *British Business* on 16 August 1985. That article also contained the results of the slimline retailing and the biennial property, road transport and other services inquiries for 1983.

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

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

#### Reference

*British Business* (Department of Trade and Industry weekly) (Price £1.25 net)

### Health and personal social services for England 1986

This is the thirteenth in a series of publications designed to present the salient statistics for health and related personal social services. The tables usually show figures for the latest year available and the previous ten and twenty year points (if available). For more recent comparisons figures are given for each of the last six years and occasionally more detailed analyses for a recent year are included. Following a change in data collection, combined England and Wales figures are not readily available beyond 1974. In general, England only figures are now given.

There are 13 chapters - population and vital statistics, finance, manpower, NHS hospital administrative statistics, family practitioner committee services, community health services, personal social services, maternity and child health and social services, psychiatric services, preventative medicine, morbidity, abortions notified under the abortion act 1967 and miscellaneous health statistics. There are also three appendices giving general notes, list of publications and regional health authority areas.

The scheme is complemented by a series of Statistical Bulletins which gives more detailed analyses and statistical commentary of particular topics. A list of publications is given in Appendix 2.

#### Reference

*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England, 1986 edition* (HMSO 1986) (Price £8.30 net) ISBN 0 11 321064 7

### Cash limits

A White Paper giving provisional outturn figures for cash limited expenditure, including external financing limits of nationalised industries, in 1985-86 and revised figures for 1984-85 was published in July 1986.

The original cash limits for 1985-86 on central government voted expenditure were published in the Supply Estimates and listed in the Summary and Guide to Estimates 1985-86. The original cash limits relating to local authorities capital expenditure and certain other expenditure were announced by written Parliamentary Questions on 19 March 1985.

#### References

*Cash Limits 1985-86 provisional outturn (and 1984-85 outturn)* Cmnd. 9851 (HMSO) (Price £5.45 net) (ISBN 0 10 198510 X)

*Supply Estimates 1985-86 Summary and Guide* Cmnd. 9450 (HMSO 1985) (Price £7.00 net) ISBN 0 10 194500

## 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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