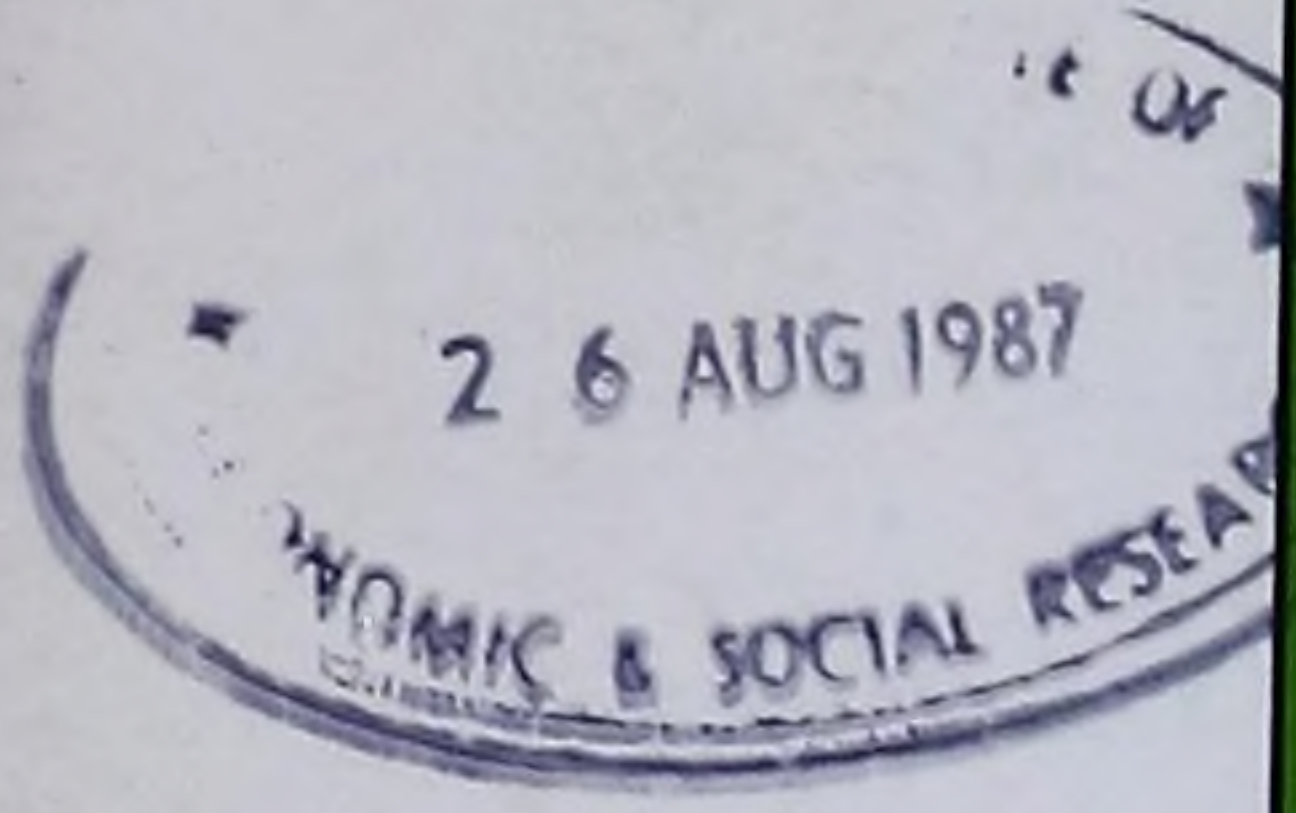
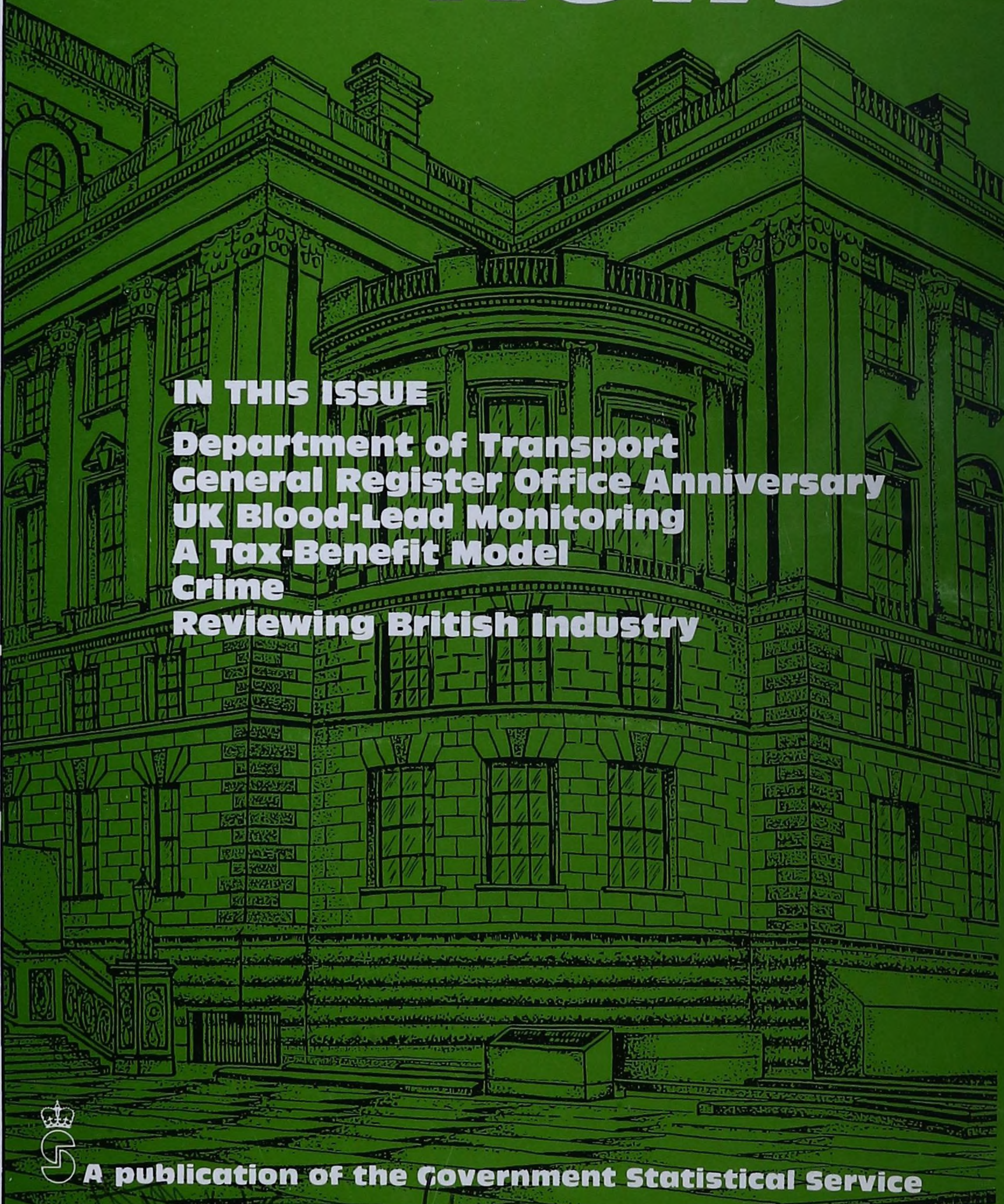


CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



CSO

Statistical News



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- General Register Office Anniversary**
- UK Blood-Lead Monitoring**
- A Tax-Benefit Model**
- Crime**
- Reviewing British Industry**

No. 78
August 1987
HMSO Quarterly



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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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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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Statistics in the Department of Transport

Eric J Thompson, Director of Statistics

Introduction

While the formal objectives of the Directorate of Statistics in the Department of Transport (DTp) - given in Annex A below, together with a few basic facts about our activities - are doubtless much the same as those of other statistics directorates, the work of its statisticians is exceptionally varied. This partly reflects the way the Department is involved in the 'real world' outside Whitehall: it is, for example, actually responsible for the contractors who build and maintain trunk roads in England, not just for planning the network. But its activities go much wider than this. It is responsible for the coastguard service, and for driver and vehicle testing and licensing, as well as for national transport policy - including air and sea ports; road, rail, and sea freight; sponsorship of British Rail and London Regional Transport; and the bus industry. Transport related expenditure was some £60 billion in 1986; and the interactions between transport policy and social, economic, and industrial issues means that DTp statisticians work in all three areas. I sometimes think all statistical life is here - or examples of it all at least.

The organization chart in Annex B shows how the activities of the directorate are currently allocated between its four divisions. They do not cover all the statistical work in the Department, however. There are substantial statistical elements both in the research work of scientists in the Transport and Road Research Laboratory (TRRL) and in the work of engineers in Regional Offices (ROs) preparing individual road schemes. We also have statisticians outbedded in four other headquarters directorates, dealing with liaison with British Rail, with the survey methods used in the English trunk roads programme, with personnel planning for DTp and Department of the Environment (DoE), and with statistical computing methods and liaison between statistical users and the central team of computer professionals serving both departments. The statistics directorate is primarily concerned with supporting central transport policy formulation and with monitoring effects on individuals and the community.



Left to right: Gerry Emes, Howard Collings, Eric Thompson, Barbara Wood and Martin Dale

The Statistics Divisions

Statistics A division (STA), headed by Barbara Wood, provides a good example of the width of transport statisticians' work. It deals with the provision and interpretation of data about individual and household patterns of travel, the bus industry, and road taxation: respectively social, industrial, and economic statistics.

First, there is the National Travel Survey - the NTS. The only comprehensive source of information about personal travel at the national level, this is one of the most complex of GSS surveys. Providing a source of basic data covering all modes of transport - including walking - , it constitutes a data bank from which we withdraw information for a remarkably wide range of applications, including new policy initiatives and research requirements which could not be foreseen when planning the survey. The 1985/86 NTS - on which OPCS achieved the best response rates ever obtained on any NTS - was the first to collect information about the travel difficulties of people with disabilities. Initial results should be published by the end of this year.

Secondly, on the industrial side, STA deals with buses. This is an area of considerable political interest following deregulation, and STA and TRRL are cooperating in monitoring that policy's effects. Deregulation has also meant extensive revisions to the three statistical returns from the industry. Revising them has made possible substantial overall reductions in the amount of data collected from the industry, and an equalization in the form-filling burden - though those firms having to provide more information for deregulation monitoring needed some convincing that the overall reduction justified this. Statistical returns themselves form only a small part of the data burden on the bus industry, and STA is also engaged in coordinating bus data collected throughout the Department. A new database will let the department both rationalize its demands and identify and make the best use of those data it does need to collect. A new statistical bulletin will then make key data about the provision and use of buses more readily available and spell out more clearly the basic facts policy makers need.

Thirdly, on the economic side, STA undertakes studies both of the extent to which vehicle excise duty (VED) is evaded and of the best strategy for its enforcement. It also produces the annual review of the relationship between the taxes paid by 37 classes of road vehicles and the costs each imposes on the road system. This exploits a wide range of data from other departments as well as DTp, and these data are being coordinated in a new database to simplify this work for future budget rounds.

Statistics B division (STB) - headed by Howard Collings - handles statistics about transport, people, and goods crossing United Kingdom frontiers: aviation, ports and shipping, the Channel Tunnel, and international road haulage. It also covers data dissemination and publications policy for the whole directorate.

On aviation, STB provides the department's liaison point with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), which collects and

analyses the industry's own statistics, and with the Department of Employment for data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), as well as estimating the civil aviation components of our balance of payments.

When the National Ports Council quango was abolished in 1981, we took over its statistical functions, working closely with the trade association, the British Ports Association (BPA). Data are collected and analysed to show the changing patterns of ports traffic - imports, exports, and domestic (oil rigs as well as seaports) - in terms both of the ports being used and of the ways in which the freight is handled. Ports' financial statistics are analysed to study changes in their performance and liquidity; and the division analyses the data on employment collected by the BPA from its members.

The division has just completed a major survey of the inland origins and destinations of the goods moved in the United Kingdom's international trade. Customs and Excise assisted greatly in this at short notice; and when the results are available at the end of the year they will help planning by both the department and the industry. The value to the industry is illustrated by the fact that STB obtained sponsorship to cover most of the survey's costs.

STB deals with ships as well as ports, again in close cooperation with the industry - primarily the General Council of British Shipping. The 'decline of the United Kingdom fleet' is a politically contentious topic; and establishing agreed facts meant urgently establishing a comprehensive computerized database, using data from Lloyd's Register of Shipping, to support rapid briefing for Ministers and senior officials. We have also recently set up a computerized database of transport-related overseas trade statistics, based on Customs data, which will provide more useful analyses of sea-borne trade than hitherto, as well as providing for the first time statistics on air freight - an area of rapidly developing importance. We are now very fortunate in having excellent computing support; but all our statisticians - and most of our support staff - need to be able to exploit computer facilities themselves for jobs like these.

The division was busy during the formulation of the various Channel Fixed Link proposals, providing data impartially both to the various proposers and to the department's assessors, and it continues to be involved as the chosen scheme progresses. Data are also collected, of course, for the existing modes of international transport. International road haulage by United Kingdom operators has developed rapidly since we joined the EC, and data are collected, analysed, and published on the use of permits, movements of goods on roll-on roll-off ferries, and United Kingdom hauliers' share of the markets.

STB includes the data dissemination team which ensures the widest possible use of the data the rest of the directorate collect and/or analyse. This includes providing a link with the Transport Statistics Users' Group established following the 1983 Statistics Users' Conference (see *Statistical News* page 64.10) as well as coordinating our input to CSO publications - and, most important of all, producing our annual reference work *Transport Statistics, Great Britain*.

We issue two major publications through HMSO and about fifty Departmental Statistical Bulletins each year (see Annex C). Over the last two years our methods have changed from traditional typeset work to full desk-top computer-aided publishing, saving hours of proof-reading and typists' corrections. We plan to move on to full electronic publishing over the next few years.

Returning to the present, **Statistics C** division (STC) - headed by Martin Dale - deals with statistics about the road system: for example, how long it is; how much is spent on it by central and local government, and how this divides between new building and maintenance; how much traffic is carried on it, and at what speeds; what sort of condition the roads are in, and how this is changing; and how many road accidents occur, and the way that road safety trends are developing amongst different types of road users (including pedestrians).

Following the abolition of the Greater London Council, the division took over responsibilities for monitoring the volume and speed of traffic in London and on the M25. There is particular interest in the M25's effects on traffic characteristics and speeds, not just in London but also in surrounding areas.

As with our other divisions, STC has a range of new developments under way. Perhaps the most important is automating the monitoring of traffic levels on the road network (see *Statistical News* page 63.9). This will use specially developed electronic equipment not only to count the traffic at random points, but also to classify it into eleven main vehicle types - ranging from pedal cycles at one extreme to multiple-axled heavy lorries at the other. In doing this we have leant heavily on advice from electrical engineers within the department. With hindsight, it is not surprising that the project seemed to have more than its fair share of frustrations and delays. However, we have just concluded a successful set of trials and now look forward to exploiting a vast array of information on traffic profiles, much of which could never have been obtained using manual counting. In parallel with this, an extensive computer-based traffic database is being established for the use of our Regional Offices, and this already incorporates automatic mapping facilities.

Higher weight limits for lorries have affected the work of a number of divisions. STC has been concerned with both statistical and economic aspects of a survey of sub-standard bridges on non-DTp roads to assess the effects of new capacity standards. Devising the sampling frame itself proved instructive, especially when owners lacked accurate lists of the structures for which they were responsible.

The division also analyses the National Road Maintenance Condition Survey on behalf of both local and central government. The survey has been running for ten years, and we are now developing plans to rebase the index of road condition to provide better estimates of the costs of road damage.

A major issue for STC has been assessing the effects on both deaths and injuries of compulsory seat belt wearing in the front seats of cars. It is now looking at how rear seat belt

wearing rates can best be monitored, and organising surveys to assess compliance with speed limits. Indicators of road casualty rates in different local authority areas are also being developed, along with comparisons of British experience with that of other European countries.

The fourth division - **Statistics D** division (STD) headed by Gerry Emes - was formed in 1984. This relatively rare example of a new statistical division being created in the last few years reflected the substantial amounts of work being taken over from DTI (aviation and shipping) and the GLC (London traffic data). Earlier additions, such as traffic census work taken over from TRRL and Regional Offices, and work taken over from the National Ports Council, had been absorbed within existing resources; but by 1984 our senior management clearly needed strengthening.

Work on London started with briefing policy divisions on the provisions about data requirements to be included in the legislation leading up to abolition of the GLC and the metropolitan councils. This was followed by extensive consultations with the successor authorities, and making and then managing interim arrangements with the London Residuary Body (LRB) for the preservation of key data systems. Recently the division appointed consultants to take over from the LRB support of the strategic transportation models and associated data sets originally developed by the GLC. Much of this abolition work was primarily administrative, though essential for statistical purposes; but the division was simultaneously developing a compendium of Urban Transport Statistics - both as hard copy and as a menu-driven on-line computer database - and contributing to a major report on Crime on the Underground in London.

By now it will be clear that we are creating a number of new computer databases, and STD is establishing a General Transport Database (GTD) which will eventually provide access to most of the more specialized databases held throughout the directorate. Achieving consistent definitions, time series, up-dating procedures, and so on is a formidable task; but on-line access to several data sets is already available. The statistician responsible for the GTD also handles survey control work for the whole department and coordinates the directorate's IT strategy and maintains the database used to monitor its computer expenditure.

As well as these new developments, STD has responsibility for existing statistics on vehicle registrations, counts of licensed vehicles, and surveys of heavy lorry activities. The first two exploit administrative data collected by the Department's Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre (DVLC) at Swansea, and we are currently devising improved ways of interrogating the 20 million current records they hold. In return, we advise DVLC on the sampling procedures they use to monitor performance; and STD also advises DVLC and policy divisions on the implications for their work of trends in new vehicle registrations (one of the CSO's main economic indicators) and the stock of vehicles. To help with this, new surveys of motor dealers will monitor changes in the number of vehicles which appear from DVLC records to be evading VED but which are in fact in dealers' hands and therefore legitimately unlicensed.

The largest dataset collected and analysed in STD is a continuous sample survey of about twenty thousand heavy goods vehicles a year which enables us to monitor how they are being used. The results form a major input into STA's assessment of VED rates for heavy lorries, and also underpin much of the policy advice in the debate on the impact of juggernauts on our roads.

In addition to this continuing work, STD carried out an ad hoc survey of specialized vehicles last year, and this year is doing a study of small commercial vehicles. Both surveys are designed to meet specific current policy needs within the department, but they will also improve our knowledge of how the road system is being used. Background data of this sort are needed to support the advice we give on the ways in which road freight policy might affect the road haulage industry.

Conclusion

Looking back over the seven years in which I have been involved with transport statistics, four themes emerge. First, we are a much tauter and leaner organization. The 1980 Rayner Review was a traumatic experience for those involved; but we achieved efficiency savings of at least a third: partly by eliminating slack, but mainly by cutting out all work which could no longer be justified - something we now do on a regular basis - and by reorganizing our methods to make the maximum use of new computer technology. As a result, we have been able to take on major new areas of work within a lower staff complement than that in 1980.

Secondly, whereas seven years ago there were real problems in getting statisticians and computer specialists to agree what was needed, a major review by a consultant engaged by the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency on our behalf resulted in a new approach to computing. The resulting creation of the DTp/DoE in-house computer bureau has proved, by any standards, a major success story. (Indeed, when another firm of consultants subsequently reviewed computing in the department more generally, their advice amounted largely to telling the rest of the department to follow our example.) We now have an excellent computer service and are at the forefront of developments in government statistical computing.

Thirdly, we are now making a special effort to ensure consistency between the outputs from the different data sources we exploit. I would not claim that no problems remain; but at least we are able to employ our new IT capabilities to identify the problems, and then to use our well established statistical skills to tackle them comprehensively.

Finally, the Department's statisticians are much more closely involved with its central policy and administrative tasks. To keep this up means making a conscious effort to cooperate with and help our colleagues in other directorates, but my chief statisticians and I are determined to continue to give this the highest priority.

Activities of the Directorate

The Directorate has three broad objectives. Ministers have agreed that our job is to ensure:

- that they and the Department have a cost-effective, relevant, timely, and reliable supply of the statistics and advice needed to formulate, implement, and manage the Government's transport policies;
- that as far as possible Parliament and the public have access to the same statistics as are available to Ministers themselves; and
- that the Department meets its obligations to supply transport statistics to other government departments, to the European Communities, and to other international organizations in the most cost-effective way.

The department has nearly 14,700 staff. The statistics directorate's complement is 114 permanent staff, comprising 33 professional statisticians, 4 electrical engineers, 1 economist, and 76 executive and administrative support staff. Its 1986/87 expenditure was £7.46 million. Staff salaries accounted for £1.55 million of that (21 per cent) and computing costs for £1.34 million (18 per cent). Most of the rest was payments to bodies outside central government. Such payments accounted for 49 per cent of our budget, a higher proportion than that for any other government department, reflecting determined efforts to contract out all possible statistical work.

The directorate undertook 15 regular surveys and instituted 4 ad hoc surveys in 1986. Despite approaching some 80 thousand people and firms, fewer than 20 complaints were made to the department. (Other parts of the Department - mainly TRRL and ROs - sponsored 87 ad hoc surveys in 1986.)

Eric J Thompson
Director of Statistics
 (Grade 3)

STA
Barbara Wood
 Grade 5

Statisticians

Lucy de Jong
 Public Road Passenger Transport,
 Bus and coach database;
 Reviewing public road transport
 data.

Graeme Charles
 1985/86 National Travel Survey.

Mike Collop
 Personal travel; Rural Travel
 Survey; DTp interest in the
 Family Expenditure and General
 Household Surveys.

Vicki Channing
 Expenditure on transport and
 use of resources; Road Track
 Costs.

Pat Dowdeswell
 Development of integrated
 road vehicle and road taxation
 database; VED evasion and
 enforcement studies.

STB
Howard Collings
 Grade 5

Statisticians

Philip Mullock
 Port finance, manpower, and
 traffic; Inland O&Ds of Inter-
 national freight traffic;
 Coastwise and inland
 waterway freight.

Andrew Pepper
 Transport statistics for EC
 and other international
 bodies; Surveys of
 international road haulage.

Robert Davies
 Shipping statistics; Balance
 of payments estimates; Flag
 analysis of UK seaborne trade;
 UK fleet statistics.

Edward Kafka
 Aviation and airport statistics;
 International Passenger Survey;
 Channel Fixed Link; Statistical
 publications.

STC
Martin Dale
 Grade 5

Economic Adviser

David Benson
 Economics of road
 maintenance.

Statisticians

Tony Butler
Vic Outram (PSO)
 Road traffic data;
 core and rotating census;
 road lengths; Regional
 Traffic Studies.

Peter Scott
 National Road
 Maintenance Condition Survey;
 Highway Maintenance data unit;
 Highway expenditure.

Philip Hathaway
 Road Accident statistics;
 Other road safety surveys (eg
 seat belts, driving speeds).

Derek Jones
 London traffic and
 speed monitoring.

STD
Gerry Emes
 Grade 5

Statisticians

Judy Akinbolu
 Data management strategy;
 Development of General
 Transport Database.

Mike Haslam
 Urban transport
 statistics;
 development of monitoring.

Chris Overson
 Vehicle stock and new
 registrations; Annual
 vehicle census; Monitoring of
 HGV numbers, and other
 special vehicle categories.

Fred Johnson
 Road Freight statistics,
 including continuing survey of
 Road Goods Transport; road
 freight forecasts; statistical
 compendium on lorries.

Peter Capell
 London Transportation Models
 and Data; planning long-term
 arrangements for
 London-wide data.

Annex C

MAIN TRANSPORT STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

HMSO Publications

Transport Statistics Great Britain (HMSO)
Road Accidents Great Britain: The Casualty Report (HMSO)

Departmental Statistics Bulletins

Annual

Road Accident Statistics English Regions
International Road Haulage by UK Registered Vehicles
Road Lengths in Great Britain
Transport of Goods by Road in Great Britain
Heavy Goods Vehicles in Great Britain
National Road Maintenance Condition Survey
Road Track Costs
General Trends in Shipping¹
Nationality of Vessels in United Kingdom Seaborne Trade²

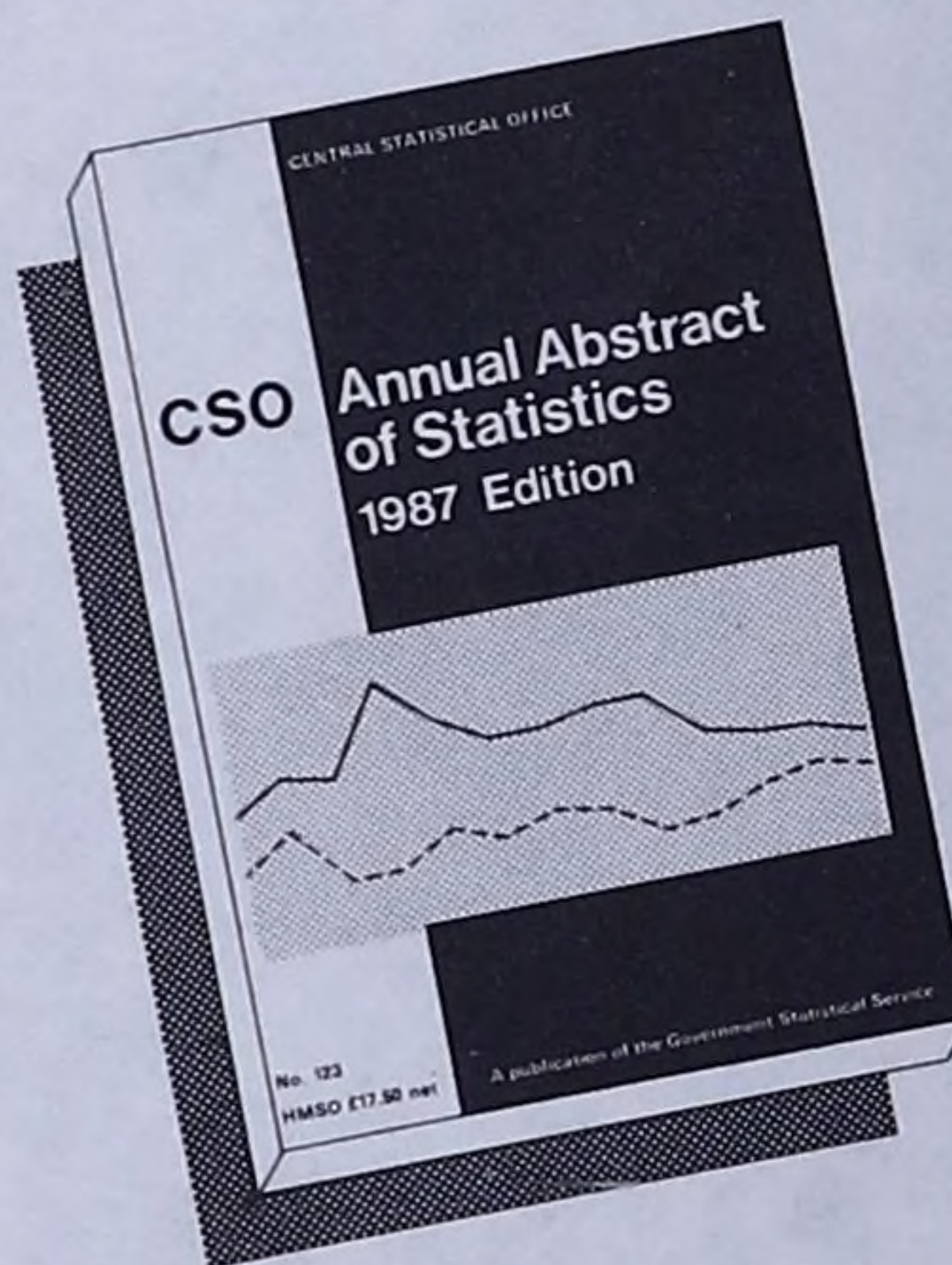
Monthly and Quarterly

Quarterly Transport Statistics
Road Casualties Great Britain
New Motor Vehicle Registrations Great Britain (monthly)
Road Goods Vehicles on Roll-on Roll-off Ferries to Mainland Europe
Traffic in Great Britain

1. Published as HMSO Business Monitor MR15 in 1986 and earlier years; future issues as a DTp Statistics Bulletin
2. To be published in 1987 as HMSO Business Monitor MA8 and thereafter as a DTp Statistics Bulletin

This is the fourteenth in a series of articles on the structure and functions of the Government Statistical Service. The fifteenth in the series, on the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing will appear in the November 1987 edition.

Annual Abstract of Statistics



The *Annual Abstract* is a selection of the most important statistics on the economic, industrial and social life of the United Kingdom. It presents the widest range of information of all Central Statistical Office publications, with data for periods of 10 years or more. Some 348 tables cover population, social conditions, employment, production, national income and expenditure, home finance, banking and insurance, and prices.

Price £17.50

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**CSO
books**

150 Years of the General Register Office

Frank Whitehead, Deputy Director Statistics, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS)

A birthday is always a good excuse for a party and what better than a centenary or the next best thing a sesqui-centenary - half as good again as a normal centenary!. But having decided to celebrate, what exactly to celebrate and how to do it? Although several ideas were considered as long as two or three years ago, uncertainties about the future of OPCS, undergoing a Machinery of Government Review during 1986, and the fact that Roger Thatcher was to retire as Registrar General at the end of 1986, meant that some decisions had to wait until early 1987. However, as everybody knows, the Machinery of Government Review concluded that OPCS should remain as a separate office with its existing functions and Mrs Terry Banks was appointed 13th Registrar General of England and Wales and Director of OPCS on 1 December 1986 - and the scene was set for Anniversary Year.

This is not the place to describe the background to the creation of the General Register Office in 1837. Moreover, there is no need to do so for Muriel Nissel has written an illustrated history of the General Register Office describing in detail the origins of civil registration in England and Wales and the

developments that have taken place over the last 150 years in the administrative and statistical work of the Office up to and including the creation of OPCS in 1970 with the merger of the General Register Office and the Social Survey Department. This book is called *People Count* and is available, price £5.75, from OPCS Information Branch. Muriel Nissel was the ideal author for such a book. In her previous career as the first editor of *Social Trends* in the Central Statistical Office, and later as a Senior Fellow at the Policy Studies Institute, she had already become more familiar than most with the work of OPCS. Her book will be a permanent record of the history and achievements of the Office in relation to the changing economic and social scene during its first 150 years.

Of course OPCS is not, and the General Register Office never was, just a collector of data. From the earliest days it analysed and interpreted the statistics available from birth, death and marriage certificates. In 1841 the General Register Office took over responsibility for the Census of Population in England and Wales and since then has been responsible for the



HRH Prince Michael of Kent and the Registrar General, Mrs Terry Banks.

production of census results. Further responsibilities for the production of population and medical statistics have been added as well as those for social surveys. Full accounts of the main statistical tasks of OPCS were given in talks on population statistics, medical statistics, including recent developments in health statistics, the Census of Population, and social surveys at the Charter Centenary Conference of the Royal Statistical Society in Cambridge in April earlier this year. It is hoped to publish written versions of these papers in the Royal Statistical Society Journal in due course.

A special edition of *Population Trends* was prepared to mark the Anniversary. This includes six special articles that take a rather longer retrospective look at the available statistics than is normal. They cover fertility statistics, marriage and divorce statistics, mortality and other medical statistics, population change, the census and the GRO use of social surveys respectively. The emphasis of these articles is on statistical results rather than on the description of functions.

The opportunity to review statistics over a period as long as 150 years does not often arise. Understandably, there is limited policy need for such an exercise. But population statistics are part and parcel of the economic and social history of the country - they form an important element in 'O' and 'A' level history and geography courses these days. *Population Trends* 48 is intended to be a serious OPCS contribution to public knowledge of changes that have taken place over the past 150 years.

Readers of *Statistical News* are probably aware of the OPCS Spotlight series which features particular aspects of the work

of the Office such as Computing the Records, Getting Married, International Migration, Changing Britain (a census snapshot) and so on. Two new twelve page leaflets have been produced to mark the Anniversary covering the history of registration work and statistical work respectively. A fuller version of the same material is presented in an exhibition in the windows of St Catherines House facing Kingsway and Aldwych, and a smaller module version of the registration exhibition has been prepared that can be moved about. It is always difficult to know where best to locate such an exhibition: Somerset House and the Houses of Parliament were each considered but, in the end, the windows of St Catherines House - now extended by the acquisition of the lease of the old Kardomah Cafe - seemed by far the most suitable and appropriate position. The exhibition will be in place there for several months.

But of course the high points of the celebrations were the activities on 1 July itself exactly 150 years to the day since the first births, marriages and deaths were registered under the new legislation. First there was the following message of congratulation from Her Majesty the Queen:

'I send my warm congratulations to you and to all members of your staff and the Registration Service on the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of the establishment of your Office. I am well aware of the diligence and dedication with which all those who work in the Office, and in the Registration Service throughout England and Wales, carry out their essential task and I send them my greetings and best wishes for the future.'



Left: Mr Frank Whitehead, Deputy Director of Statistics, OPCS. Centre: Secretary of State for the Social Services, the Rt. Hon. John Moore MP. Right: The Registrar General, Mrs Terry Banks.

At 11.30 am, His Royal Highness Prince Michael of Kent visited St Catherines House to unveil a plaque in the Public Search Room to commemorate the 150th Anniversary. It was particularly appropriate that Prince Michael undertook this as his father, the Duke of Kent, was the guest of honour at the Centenary Dinner in 1937 and in his speech His Royal Highness looked back to that time. He said that -

'nobody could possibly have foreseen the enormous growth of interest that would come about in the next 50 years, and he praised the meticulous and accurate work of all the registrars up and down the country'.

In her speech of welcome, the Registrar General also paid tribute to the local officers of the registration service;

'This local dimension is essential. We are not only working with statistics but with people. *People Count*. That is the title of a book by Muriel Nissel on the history of Civil Registration which we have launched today. It epitomises our service. We have dealings with people over the whole spectrum of life: birth, marriage and death. At moments of joy and grief you will find in our offices caring and professional people. Our people need to be sympathetic, but they have to get it right. Their records are important for the individual, for the Genealogists, and for the accuracy of the population statistics which are widely used in central and local government and the private sector'.

In order to introduce a novel and personal element into the celebration, we had advertised in the press for descendants of those actually born or married on 1 July 1837 to contact us. As a result we had a number of enquiries and eventually located Mrs Doris Prescott and her brother, Mr Harry Hatton, whose grandfather, James Kilvert had been born on 3 July 1837 and whose birth is the first entry in the register for Berwick upon Tweed. Mrs Prescott and Mr Hatton together with other members of their family attended the unveiling of the plaque and were introduced to Prince Michael and to other guests. Following the unveiling ceremony there was a small reception at which Prince Michael met the senior staff of OPCS. As President of the Society of Genealogists he took a particular interest in the exhibition. He also was able to see, for the first time, the entry of his own birth in the index for the September quarter 1942.

It is not often that the Royal Family come into such close contact with the work of OPCS. We are all very pleased and greatly honoured by this visit which we felt paid fitting tribute to the conscientious work of the Registration Service over the past 150 years - a service which is not often given due credit for the long tradition of accurate record keeping which provides one of the cornerstones of British official statistics.

Another important guest was the Right Honourable John Moore MP, the new Secretary of State for Social Services and the Minister responsible for OPCS. He was accompanied by Lord Skelmersdale, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary (Lords) at DHSS who is the junior Minister responsible for OPCS.



Registrars General past and present. (Left to Right) - Toby Paine (1972-1978), Roger Thatcher (1978-1986) and Mrs Terry Banks (1986-).

Photo: A S Chilvers

Later that same day there was a reception on the House of Lords Terrace jointly hosted by the Registrar General, Mrs Banks and Lord Teviot. Lord Teviot is well known as a professional genealogist and has always taken a great interest in the Registration Service and the public records of birth, marriage and death. He kindly offered some time ago to arrange for a reception to be held at the House of Lords to mark the 150th Anniversary and this proved to be a memorable and impressive occasion. Some 100 guests attended including the Speaker of the House of Commons, Government Ministers, Members of Parliament, representatives of the local and health authorities, the academic world, genealogists, the registration service and, of course, present and past members of OPCS staff, many of whom spent much of their civil service career in the Government Statistical Service.

In a short speech, Mrs Banks welcomed the opportunity to thank those who have had a long association with OPCS, which greatly valued the links with their customers. She said

'Last year, following a Machinery of Government review, the Prime Minister reaffirmed that OPCS should remain as a separate Department with its present range of activities. This is I think an excellent starting point for the future because it means we can continue to use our shared skills and data from all our sources, to meet the extensive and changing demands of our customers in the public and private sectors and the public at large.'

In reply the Secretary of State for Social Services said that although he previously knew of the work of OPCS and the Registration Service, since taking up office he had got a clearer appreciation of their important role, and he wished them well for the future.

The celebrations continued on Friday 3 July when the Grovian Cricket Club, itself over a hundred years old, played a sesqui-centennial cricket match against a specially selected Registrar General's XI captained by Sir John Boreham, himself a former Chief Statistician at the General Register Office. The match was played at Burton Court, Chelsea - the home ground of the Guards Cricket Club. The Grovian XI won an exciting and closely fought match.

Later that evening there was a reception on the terrace at Somerset House for those (selected by a suitable Stochastic process) who had taken out Anniversary Membership - mainly Registration Officers, local authority representatives and present and former staff of OPCS. The guests were received by Lord Skelmersdale and Mrs Banks. It was good to be back for the occasion in Somerset House which had been the home of the General Register Office from 1837 to 1974 even if we were not back in our fine rooms where Sir Joshua Reynolds lay in state and Catherine of Braganza presided inscrutably over the conference room. The weather which had been so unseasonable for most of June turned up trumps. It was a glorious summer's evening.

After the reception there was a party in Somerset House Restaurant attended by over 600 people who had subscribed to the special anniversary membership. This was an occasion for old friends to meet and was a fitting finale to the week's celebrations.

There is more to come after this account goes to press. On 17 July at the Great Danes Hotel in Maidstone there is a seminar hosted by Kent County Council at which there will be sessions on registration, medical statistics, genealogy and population statistics. This will be followed by an Anniversary banquet organised by the Society of Registration Officers in the grounds of Leeds Castle.

Later in the year there is to be another seminar on the role of the General Register Office in the Public Health Movement of the 19th Century but this is being planned by others and OPCS will be relaxed participants rather than anxious organisers.

This whole series of events is not, of course, celebration for its own sake. There is a serious purpose - to draw attention to the work of OPCS and the Registration Service, to emphasise the importance of all this for the public as well as for central and local Government and to raise the profile of work that is, thank goodness, now taken for granted and trusted throughout this country and internationally.

Now that we have the taste for it we can plan ahead for a bicentenary in 2037 taking in, on the way, the 50th Anniversary of the Social Survey Division (1991) and (book now) the 50th Anniversary of the Population Statistics Act next year!



150 YEARS OF
CIVIL REGISTRATION

The United Kingdom Blood Lead Monitoring Programme - Results for 1984 and 1985

Mike Quinn, Statistician, Department of the Environment

Introduction

The Department of the Environment, in conjunction with Local Authorities, Health Authorities and Police Forces, has undertaken an extensive programme to monitor blood lead concentrations annually over the period 1984 to 1987. The background to the monitoring programme is that in 1981, following the publication of the 'Lawther Report'¹, the Government announced that the maximum permissible lead content of petrol would be reduced from 0.4 to 0.15 grams per litre (g/l) - the lowest level that could be used in current car engines - by the end of 1985^{2, 3}. In April 1983, in response to the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution's 9th Report⁴ the Government accepted the recommendation that as a logical further step, the remaining lead in petrol should start to be phased out as soon as practicable throughout the European Community⁵. The Government also accepted the recommendation that the body burden of lead in man should be monitored before and after the change to low lead petrol. The aim of the monitoring programme is to investigate changes in blood lead concentrations over the period 1984-1987 and assess in broad terms the effect of the reduction in the lead content of petrol. This article outlines the design of the surveys and the protocol for the analyses of the blood samples for lead, and describes the results for 1984 and 1985 - the two years before the changeover to low lead petrol, when no marked changes in blood lead levels were expected.

Design of the Surveys

Based on the experience of the two large surveys of blood lead levels carried out in 1979 and 1981 under an EEC Directive^{6, 7}, annual surveys have been designed to cover approximately 2,500 people, concentrating on those in the general population potentially exposed to petrol lead, together with rural 'controls'. Sampling is being carried out by local authorities working with district health authorities; the procedures ensure confidentiality of personal data and close liaison with the volunteer's family doctor. Each local survey covers about 100 people who are each asked to give a small sample of blood: these surveys include about 900 adults living in houses bordering heavily trafficked roads in London, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield; in addition, it was planned to include 300 police officers in three forces, 100 taxi drivers and 300 adults in a rural village in South West England. As many as possible are re-tested annually. There are also planned surveys of 1,000 children aged 6-7 who attend schools situated on heavily trafficked roads; each child is sampled only once, but the same schools are revisited each year. These surveys are also used for

investigations by the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control into the immune status of children to measles and poliomyelitis.

Quality Assurance of Blood Lead Analyses

All the blood samples are analysed for lead at the Trace Element Unit, University of Southampton. To ensure the accuracy of the results, internal quality control (IQC) arrangements involve the (automatic) measurement of three IQC samples with known lead concentrations both before and after each set of five survey samples; each survey sample is analysed in triplicate and results are accepted only if the concurrent IQCs are within strictly defined limits. In addition, 20 per cent of samples are retested by a different analytical method at Southampton, and 10 per cent of samples are interchanged with a laboratory in Glasgow. The Southampton and Glasgow laboratories also participate in national and international quality assurance programmes.

The quality assurance results for 1984 indicated very good agreement with the IQC target values, between the two different analytical methods used at Southampton and with results from the Glasgow laboratory. The Southampton laboratory's performance was equally impressive for the 1985 samples: the average values for the IQCs in each of the survey areas were again very close to the target values; the mean biases for different geographical locations, and the overall average difference, in the IQCs between 1984 and 1985 were very small; and the agreement with the Glasgow laboratory was closer than in 1984⁸.

Blood Lead Levels in 1984

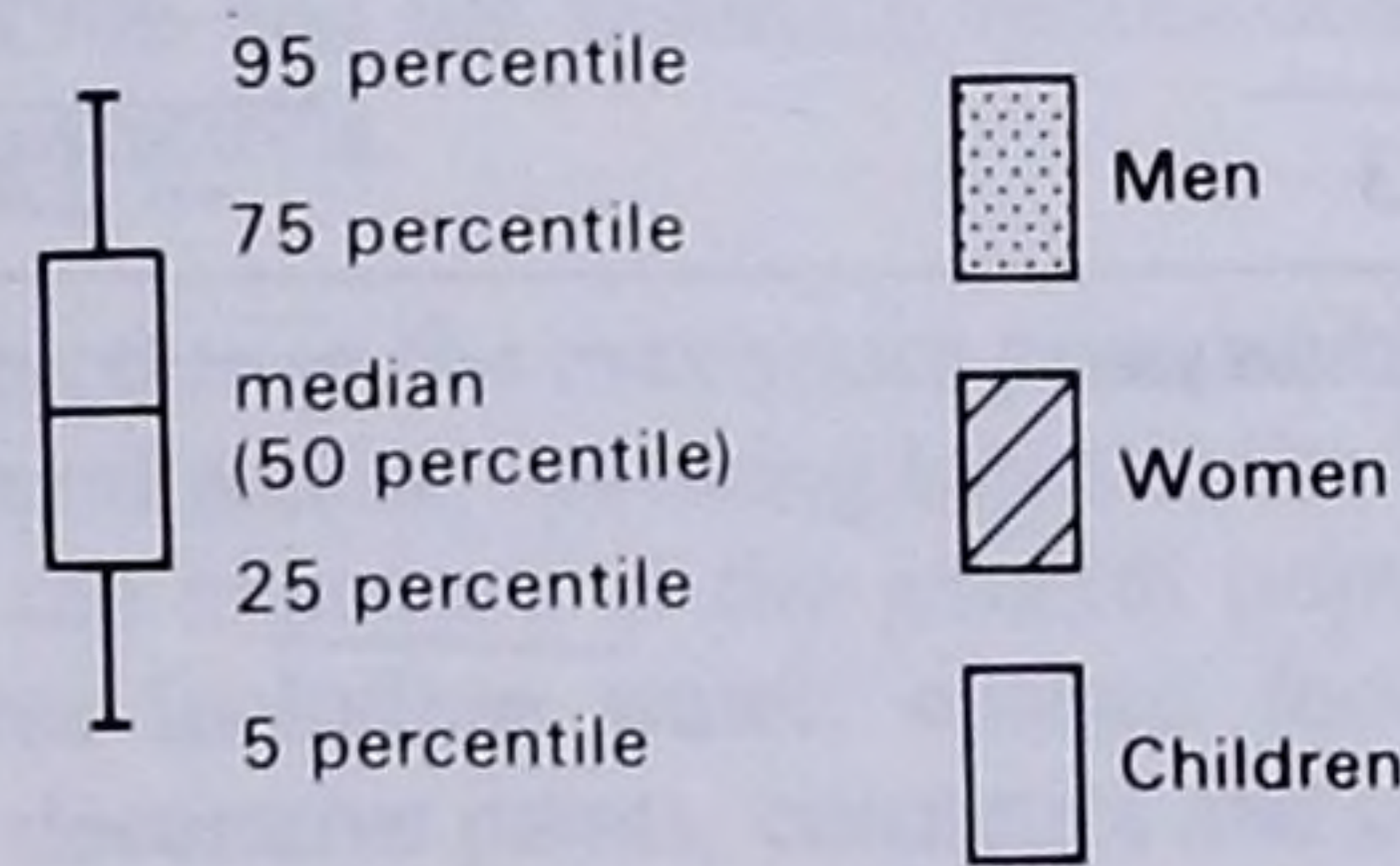
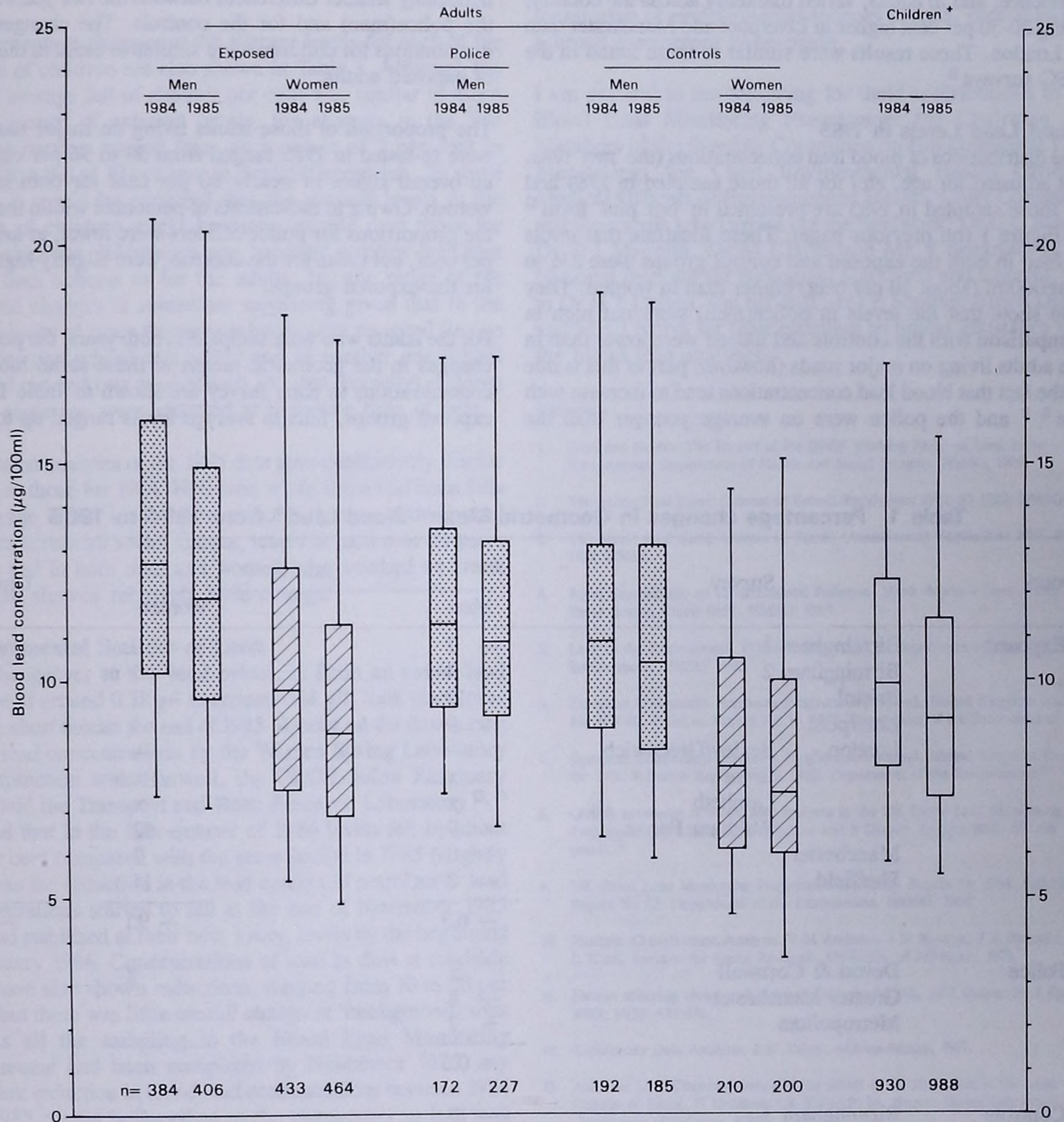
Average blood lead concentrations in both the exposed adults and the controls were generally low and were in line with levels expected on the basis of earlier surveys in the same areas (about 12 ug/100ml* in men and 9 ug/100ml in women). Average concentrations in children were also low (about 10 ug/100ml) and were lower than the levels found in the EEC Surveys in 1979-81 in both children of leadworkers and children living around leadworks^{6, 7}. Only very few individuals had elevated levels; most of these were found to be exposed to a specific 'adventitious' source of lead⁹.

Blood lead concentrations were lognormally distributed and were found, using multiple regression¹⁰, to be significantly related to several personal, social and environmental factors: they were higher in men than in women by about 30 per cent, but levels in boys and girls (aged 6 to 7 years) were about the same; tended to rise with age in both men and women

* micrograms (millionths of a gram) of lead per one hundred millilitres of blood.

Figure 1

Distributions* of blood lead concentrations, 1984 and 1985



* Distributions for all persons sampled in each year, excluding those with blood lead concentrations above 25 µg/100ml. Of the adults participating in 1984, about 75% of the "exposed", 60% of the police and 80% of the "controls" were re-sampled in 1985.

+ Excluding North Petherton

up to around 50 years of age and then level off; were not related to social class in adults, but children of manual workers had slightly higher levels than those of non-manual workers; were not related to ethnic origin in either adults or children; increased with increasing levels of smoking and drinking in both men and women; were slightly higher in those living in older (pre 1945) dwellings; were not related to length of residence; and in adults, varied markedly across the country, being 20-30 per cent higher in Liverpool and Manchester than in London. These results were similar to those found in the EEC surveys¹¹.

Blood Lead Levels in 1985

The distributions of blood lead concentrations (the 'raw' data, not adjusted for age, etc) for all those sampled in 1984 and all those sampled in 1985 are presented in 'box plot' form¹² in Figure 1 (on previous page). These illustrate that levels in men in both the exposed and control groups were 2½ to 3 ug/100ml (about 30 per cent) higher than in women. They also show that the levels in police(men) were not high in comparison with the controls and indeed were lower than in the adults living on major roads (however, part of this is due to the fact that blood lead concentrations tend to increase with age^{9, 11} and the police were on average younger than the

general population). In addition, the distributions of levels in the children attending schools situated on busy main roads were fairly similar to those of the exposed adult women.

For both the men and the women in the exposed groups, not only the medians but the whole distributions shifted downwards slightly in 1985 compared with 1984. There were noticeably smaller differences between the two years for both the police(men) and for the controls. The changes in the distributions for children were similar to those in the groups of exposed adults.

The proportion of those adults living on major roads who were re-tested in 1985 ranged from 58 to 96 per cent, with an overall figure of nearly 80 per cent for both men and women. Owing to movements of personnel within the forces, the proportions for police officers were lower, at around 60 per cent, but those for the controls were slightly higher than for the exposed groups.

For the adults who were sampled in both years, the percentage changes in the geometric means of these serial blood lead concentrations in each survey are shown in Table 1. In the exposed groups, falls in average levels ranged up to 14 per

Table 1 Percentage changes in Geometric Mean^a Blood Lead^b from 1984 to 1985

Group	Survey	Adults		Children	
		Men	Women		
Exposed	Birmingham 1	- 7	- 8	- 11	
	Birmingham 2	- 4 ns	- 1 ns		
	Bristol	- 10	- 11	- 7	
	Liverpool	- 9	- 5 ns	-	
	London -	Bexley/Greenwich	-	-	- 19
		Brent	x	x	x
		Lambeth	x	x	-
		Waltham Forest	- 9	- 12	- 1 ns
	Manchester	+ 0	- 7	y	
	Sheffield	- 3 ns	- 14	- 10	
		- 6.3	- 9.1	- 8.5	
Police	Devon & Cornwall	x	x		
	Greater Manchester	- 8	..		
	Metropolitan	+ 7	..		
		+ 0.5	..		
Controls	Birmingham 3	- 10	- 9	-	
	North Petherton	- 4	- 1 ns	..	
		- 5.3	- 2.4 ns	..	

- a. For adults, GMs of those sampled in both years; for children, GMs of all those sampled in each year.
 b. Excluding those over 25 ug/100ml in either year.
 x. No survey in 1984.
 y. No survey in 1985.
 .. Very small number of participants — no result given.
 ns Not statistically significant at the 5 per cent level.

cent, but it is noticeable that in some areas the percentage falls for men and women were substantially different. In one of the police forces there was a fall in average blood lead level, but in the other an increase; these average out to a slight rise. There were only small changes in average levels in the control group in south west England (North Petherton), but that in Birmingham (Sutton Coldfield) showed falls comparable with those in the exposed groups.

The percentage changes in the average levels for each of the surveys of children are also shown in Table 1. Although the overall average fall of about 9 per cent was similar to those in the groups of exposed adults, the changes in the five separate surveys ranged from an increase of 7 per cent in Bristol to a fall of 19 per cent in Bexley/Greenwich. To some extent, it would be expected that the average levels in the surveys of children might be more volatile than those for adults, since the children are new 'random' samples each year rather than cohorts as for the adults; but the range of the observed changes is somewhat surprising given that in the vast majority of cases the same schools were revisited (in one authority one school was added and in another one school dropped out and two were added) and that (broadly) children of the same age were sampled at the same time of year.

Regression analyses of the 1985 data gave qualitatively similar results to those for 1984. However, while there had been falls in average blood lead concentrations in men, women and children across all social classes, levels in men over 50 years of age and in both men and women who smoked or drank the most showed relatively little change.

Environmental Sources of Lead

The changeover to low lead petrol, ie from an actual lead content of around 0.38 g/l to around 0.14 g/l, took place over a fairly short time at the end of 1985. Results on the monitoring of air lead concentrations by the Warren Spring Laboratory in conjunction with Harwell, the GLC/London Residuary Body and the Transport and Road Research Laboratory^{13, 14} showed that in the first quarter of 1986 levels fell by about 50 per cent compared with the same period in 1985 (slightly less than the reduction in the lead content of petrol). Air lead concentrations started to fall at the end of November 1985 and had stabilised at their new, lower, levels by the beginning of January 1986. Concentrations of lead in dust at roadside sites have also shown reductions, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent, but there was little overall change at 'background' sites¹⁵. As all the sampling in the Blood Lead Monitoring Programme had been completed by November 1985, any apparent reduction in blood lead concentrations between 1984 and 1985 cannot be ascribed to the changeover to low lead petrol at the end of 1985 and the resulting reductions in air and dust lead concentrations.

In addition to the reduction in the maximum permissible lead content of petrol, several actions are being taken in the United Kingdom to reduce the exposure of the general population to lead from sources including water, canned food, air, industrial processes, decorative paints, cosmetics and ceramic glazes⁹. Monitoring programmes are in progress (or have already been completed) for lead in water, diet (including

canned food) and air, and there has been a national survey of lead in urban dusts and soils¹⁶. It is recognised that there will be difficulties in determining the cause of any apparent reductions in blood lead concentrations during the survey period because exposure to lead from a number of sources is being reduced simultaneously. However, comparisons of any trends in blood lead levels in the 'exposed' and 'control' groups, together with results from the wide ranging monitoring of environmental sources of lead, should enable a broad assessment to be made.

I am grateful to the following for their contributions to the Blood Lead Monitoring Programme: the Chairman and Members of the Steering Committee on Environmental Lead Monitoring; the Chief Environmental Health Officers, Medical Officers of Environmental Health, Chief Constables and their staffs who carried out the fieldwork; Dr G C Schild, Dr D I Magrath, Dr M Clarke and Ms V Seagroatt of the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control; and to Dr H T Delves, and his staff Mr I L Shuttler, Mrs S Diaper and Mrs J North for their excellent technical assistance with the blood lead analyses.

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Tax-Benefit Modelling In Government: The 'IGOTM' Model

Jenny Church, Statistician, Central Statistical Office

If basic rate tax is cut by 2 pence, beer duty is raised by 5 pence a pint and national insurance contributions are restructured, what type of households gain or lose most from the package of measures, and by how much? Suppose that a new social security benefit is introduced at the same time, who will gain or lose overall? And suppose in addition that taxation arrangements for husbands and wives are changed?

For a long time, the answers to questions such as these were mainly limited to working out the effects of the policy measures on 'specimen' families, for example a married couple on average earnings with two children. Such analyses are useful for many purposes, but they suffer from two main drawbacks. They provide no estimates of the numbers of families gaining or losing from a particular policy change nor of how such gains or losses are distributed according to income level etc. Also, the complexity of the tax and benefit systems means that specimen family calculations use simplifying assumptions (for example housing costs and indirect tax payments at average levels) because the range of possible circumstances is so wide.

For these reasons, analysis of specimen families has in recent years been supplemented by models which have been developed using data from large-scale sample surveys such as the Family Expenditure Survey. Such models use the data collected on the income, expenditure and other characteristics of each family responding to the survey as a basis from which the effect of any policy measure on that family may be estimated.

The first FES-based model in government was the Policy Simulation Model developed by the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS). This model is widely used by DHSS for the analysis of policy options, for example those arising from the recent Social Security Reviews. Various FES-based models have also been developed outside government, for example by the Institute for Fiscal Studies and the London School of Economics. In addition, the Inland Revenue have developed a simulation model for analysing changes to income tax based not on the FES but on data for individual taxpayers available at local tax offices (and collected through the Survey of Personal Incomes). This model has been used extensively for analysis of Budget options and Ministerial briefing.

An Interdepartmental Group on Tax-benefit Modelling (IGOTM - usually pronounced 'I got 'em') was set up in 1982 involving the Treasury, DHSS and Inland Revenue, to consider how to make best use of these existing modelling facilities

and to make best use of departmental expertise in developing them further, as well as to ensure that different departments' analyses were not contradictory, due for example to use of different definitions, assumptions etc. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) also participated in the group, our interest stemming from our analyses of the effects of taxes (direct and indirect) and benefits on household incomes, published each year in *Economic Trends*¹, and from our use of the FES to estimate indirect tax payments by different household types for the Treasury, though this work did not involve any modelling as such.

During the course of 1984 it became clear to the members of IGOTM that existing modelling facilities needed to be developed further, particularly as major reviews of policy on social security, personal taxation, and local government finance greatly increased demand for the sort of analysis that such models could provide. The existing DHSS and Inland Revenue models concentrated on the areas of most concern to those departments, and were not easily accessible to other users. In addition, it was important to the Treasury and HM Customs and Excise to be able to model indirect taxes, which were not covered by either of the existing models.

After considering a number of options, it was decided that the best solution would be to construct a new model using FES data, to which all interested departments would have on-line access, and which would enable indirect taxes as well as direct taxes and benefits to be modelled. In January 1985, it was decided that such a model should be constructed by the CSO to specifications drawn up by IGOTM. There were several reasons which led to IGOTM's approach to the CSO: as a central department we are well-placed to provide a multi-user facility of this kind; we already had the FES data set up in convenient database form on a main-frame computer; and our previous work on indirect taxes for the Treasury made it logical for us to develop this as an integral part of a more general tax-benefit model.

The new 'IGOTM model' was under development throughout 1985 and became operational in time for use in the preparations for the 1986 Budget. It was also used by Inland Revenue to assess the interaction between the government's proposals in the Green Paper on Personal Taxation and those in the White Paper on Social Security. It is now in general use by various departments, mainly the Treasury and Inland Revenue, but Department of Employment (Economics Branch), Customs and Excise and DHSS also have access to it.

Description of the model

The IGOTM model uses data on the income, expenditure and other characteristics for the sample of families responding to the Family Expenditure Survey - about 9000 each year - with monetary variables uprated from the year of interview to the year of analysis which may be the current or coming year. This latter step is necessary so that the model results are expressed at the same prices as the policy option being examined. Various statistics are used to update the base data: for example, the average earnings index is used to uprate earnings and earnings-related variables.

The model estimates the effect, on each family, of changes in the following:

National Insurance Contributions

Income tax (either the current system or transferable allowances)

Child Benefit/One Parent Benefit

Housing Benefit (either the current scheme or that to be introduced in April 1988)

Family Income Supplement/Family Credit

Supplementary Benefit/Income Support

Indirect taxes

As well as calculating the effects on payments/entitlements for each tax/benefit, and hence on net income, the model can also be used to calculate the effects of tax and benefit changes on effective marginal tax rates at different income levels. Thus for those persons in employment and in receipt of state benefits, the impact of a policy option on the 'poverty trap' can be assessed. For those who are employed the effects of changes in taxes and benefits on replacement ratios (the ratio of a person's income in work to their benefits when out of work) and the resulting 'unemployment trap' effects can be estimated. The results can be grossed up to provide estimates of the costs of policy measures as well as the effects on the population as a whole, on particular family types or on particular income bands, in terms of numbers of families affected, average gains and losses, and so on. For non-modelled benefits, such as the state retirement pension, values as recorded in the FES are taken for each family, uprated using movements (actual or proposed) in benefit rates.

Both the software and the data for the model are mounted on the Treasury/CSO mainframe computer to which other departments have dial-up access. The software consists of a series of Fortran subroutines which were written as an extension of the program already in use at the CSO for handling and tabulating FES data. This was originally designed as an interactive package, though it can also be used in batch mode by the use of runstreams. In a model run, the user may make changes to any or all of the taxes and benefits listed above and may alter all or only some of the parameters of those being changed. Default values (set at the current rates) for all parameters are held within the model which are used when a parameter is not changed, and default variables for

each modelled tax and benefit are held on the database which are accessed for use in the calculation of net income when the user does not wish to make any changes to that particular element of the tax-benefit system.

It generally takes 5-10 minutes to undertake a policy simulation using the model. It can be run on the complete dataset or on a subset of families - for instance, the elderly, those in employment, etc. Because the annual sample size of the FES is too small to allow reliable analysis of very small groups within the population - for example, those within the 'poverty trap' - a database has also been set up combining data from three years of the Survey. The output consists of the calculated values of each modelled tax/benefit for each family, their gross and net income under the policy option considered, and their gain/loss in income compared with their position under the current tax/benefit system. Effective marginal tax rates are available as an optional output. Standard output tables have not been developed, but users can specify their own tabulations of the output variables together with other variables on family characteristics held on the database, using the tabulation routines that were already part of the software system before the model was developed.

Future Development

The model has now been in regular use for over a year. Improvements have been made during that period, such as the addition of marginal tax rate calculations as an option, but inevitably there are still areas in which we would like to develop the model further. In considering future developments, members of IGOTM are very aware of the considerable work being carried out outside government by independent researchers in this area, for example at the London School of Economics and at the Institute for Fiscal Studies. In June 1986 a seminar was hosted by the IGOTM group which brought together tax-benefit modellers from within government and from outside, to exchange views, discuss common problems, and to share information about current research programmes. These meetings have continued to be held about once each academic term.

The current model makes no allowances for behavioural response to policy changes. This is particularly important in relation to indirect taxes where we currently assume that spending patterns do not change when, for example, excise duties are raised. However, in the future we hope to be able to incorporate consumer demand equations into the modelling of indirect taxes using the results of outside researchers. Another aim is to incorporate a procedure to allow for less than full take-up of social security benefits - at present full take-up has to be assumed.

As already indicated, the results from the model can be grossed up from sample estimates to population estimates. The problem of choice of grossing factors is also one where further work is needed. At present, we use demographic-based factors which attempt to reweight the data to rectify some

of the known non-response biases in the FES sample (for example, response decreases for the very elderly). However, there are other dimensions to non-response such as income and employment status for which ideally we would like to be able to reweight model results.

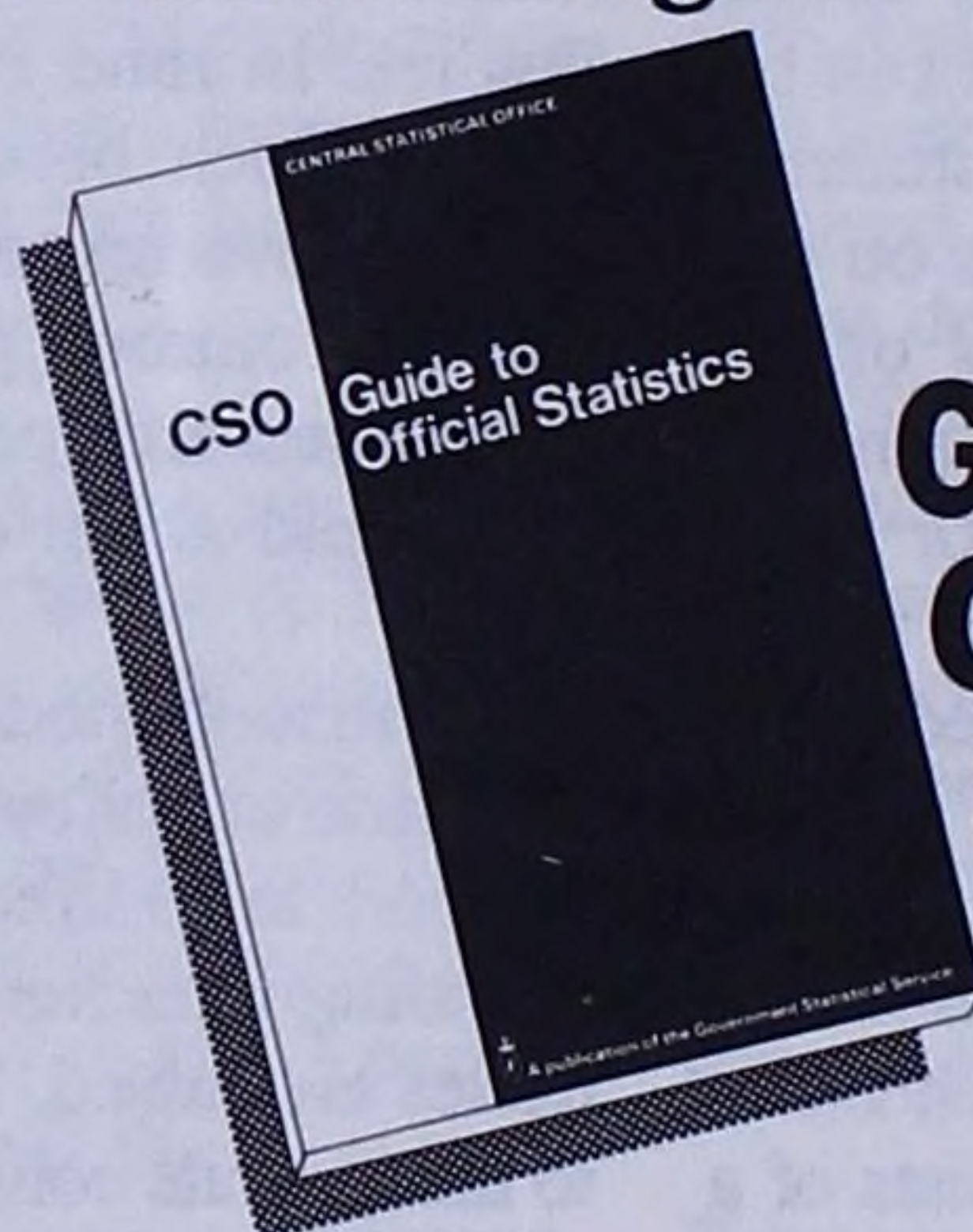
Other improvements to the software are planned, such as programming a less cumbersome method of calculating replacement ratios. However, in the longer term more major changes may be made as a result of the changeover in computer hardware at the CSO, planned for 1989. This gives us an opportunity to review our whole software system, including the modelling routines, to explore how it might better meet our needs and those of the model users. Options which may be considered specifically for the modelling work could be development of modelling routines suitable for running on a microcomputer; use of a higher level language than Fortran so that non-programmers can make their own changes to the programs without having to rely on the CSO; and use of a spreadsheet package to convert output data into tables which can be used directly in policy papers.

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The Recording of Crime in England and Wales

Trevor Benn, Statistician, Home Office Statistical Department

Every quarter the Home Office publishes figures of 'notifiable offences recorded by the police'¹, with breakdowns for different types of offence. This is usually followed by press reports of how many million crimes were committed and how many per cent up or down this was compared with earlier numbers. This short article gives some background to these regular figures.

Notifiable offences comprise most types of indictable offence which may be tried in a Crown Court by a jury, though many of them are dealt with by magistrates with the defendant's agreement. They exclude the less serious types of offence which may only be tried by magistrates such as TV licence evasion and most motoring offences. The police are required to record a notifiable offence whenever they have reasonable evidence that such an offence has been committed, whether or not the identity of the offender is known; these records form the basis of the Home Office statistics. Police often use the term 'crimes' to mean notifiable offences according to the official definitions, so for brevity I shall copy this usage.

Recorded crime is probably one of the longest running series in British official statistics, being essentially the same, albeit with changes of title and detail of coverage, as in the returns of crimes committed which were made by the Victorian police. Many of the offences included in the series have been changed in name or definition as a result of changes in the law; thus the offences which used to be called larcenies are now generally thefts, and offences of sacrilege (essentially burglary of churches) now come into the general category of burglary. Table 1 compares present day figures with those for 1893; because of changes in definitions, completeness of reporting, and recording practice, the figures for the various categories can only be taken as very roughly comparable. Since the mid 1950s the recorded crime rate has risen at an average of about 6 per cent a year, though with appreciable fluctuations about this long term trend; in a few years the numbers have actually fallen.

Table 1: Recorded crime in England and Wales

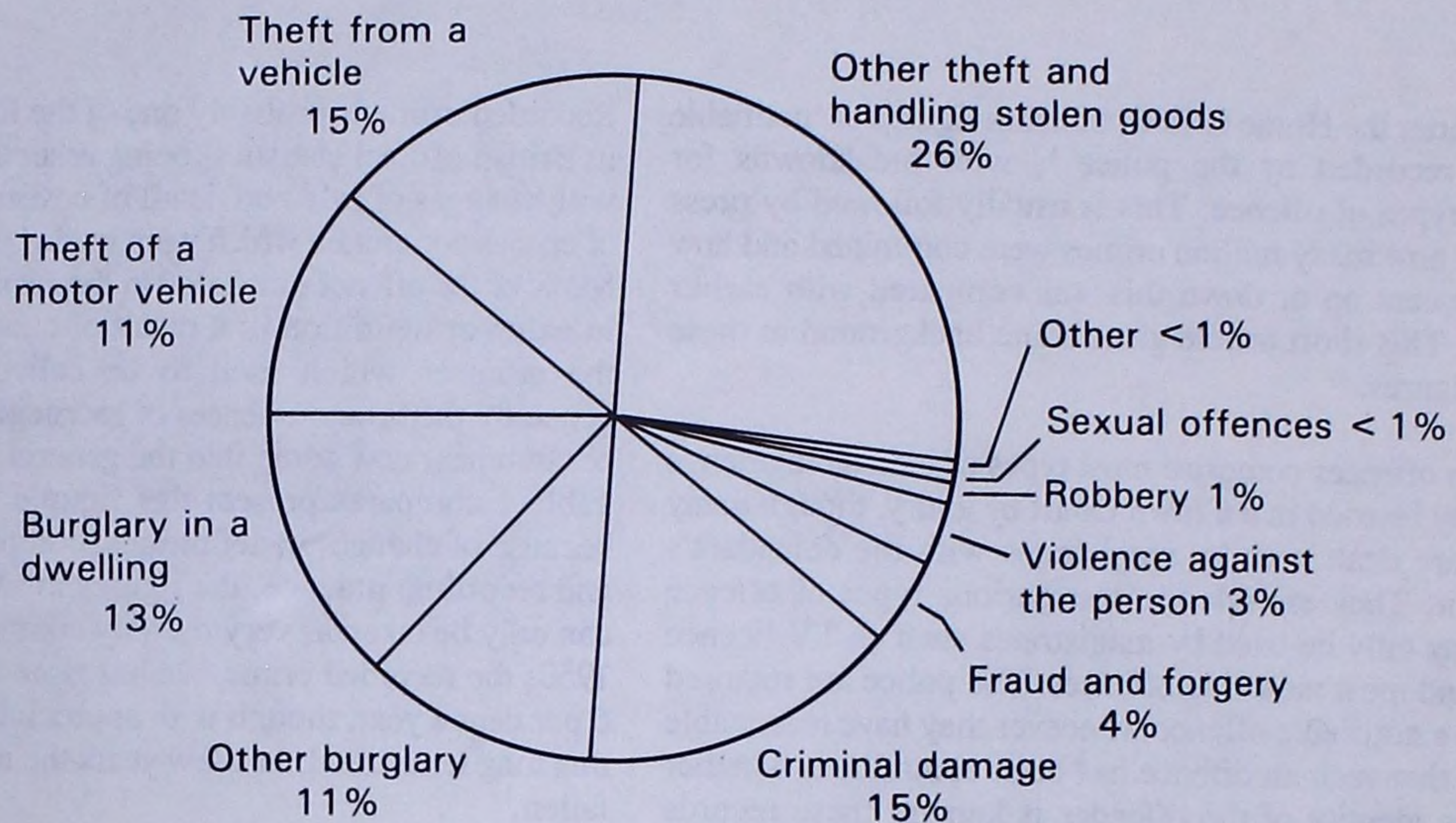
		Thousands of offences	
<i>Indictable offences known to the police, 1893</i>		<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the police, 1986</i>	
Offences against the person ¹	3.9	Violence against the person	125.5
		Sexual offences	22.7
Offences against property with violence ²	8.0	Burglary ⁴	936.4
		Robbery ⁴	30.0
Offences against property without violence ³	71.2	Theft and handling stolen goods ⁴	2003.9
Forgery and offences against the currency	0.7	Fraud and forgery	133.4
Malicious injuries to property	0.6	Criminal damage	583.6
Other indictable offences	2.0	Other notifiable offences	11.9
Total	86.4	Total	3874.4

Sources: *Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1893*;
Home Office Statistical Bulletin issue number 4/87.

1. Included sexual offences.
2. Corresponding roughly to the present categories of burglary and robbery; 'violence' here included violence to property, eg. in breaking and entering.
3. Corresponding roughly to the present categories of theft and fraud.
4. In simplified terms, burglary means entering a building as a trespasser with the intention of committing theft (or certain other offences), whilst robbery means the use of threat or force on a person at the time of theft. Fuller explanations deriving from the Theft Act 1968 are given in Appendix 6 of recent volumes of Criminal Statistics (see reference 5).

**Notifiable offences recorded by the police; by Offence Group
England and Wales 1986**

3.8 MILLION OFFENCES



The need for crime statistics

Crime statistics serve several needs, for different types of customer. The police forces who collect the data do not do so merely for the benefit of the Home Office; they use crime statistics to indicate the amount of criminal activity in their areas, to quantify an important part of their workload (though dealing with crime is by no means the whole of their work), and to deploy police manpower to better advantage. Since the Home Office has policy responsibilities for the police, magistrates courts, prisons, the probation service and the criminal justice system generally, its ministers and senior officials obviously need to be informed about the amount of crime which exists in society and with which the various agencies are faced. Members of parliament, the news media and the general public are concerned about crime, which is seen as a serious and increasing problem. Finally academic researchers require often quite detailed data on recorded crime in order to try to explain crime as a social phenomenon. Thus if crime statistics did not exist there would certainly be a demand for them to be collected and disseminated.

Limitations of recorded crime statistics

The demand for crime statistics is not lessened by the fact that they are acknowledged to be imperfect measures. Firstly there is considerable under-recording of most types of offences. People do not always report incidents to the police, nor do the police record as crime all the incidents that become known to them. However much a member of the public may

feel wronged, the police will not as a rule record a crime without *prima facie* evidence that the law has been broken. Recording practices vary amongst police forces despite the provision of Home Office counting rules which are designed to secure uniformity; the circumstances in which crimes are committed can be so complex as to make it impossible to frame rules which will cover every eventuality. Estimates of the numbers of domestic burglaries experienced by the public have been derived from the General Household Survey², and the Home Office's British Crime Survey^{3,4} has produced estimates for some other types of crime also. Comparison of these estimates with official police figures shows considerable shortfalls in the latter for many types of crime, as may be seen in Table 2. The only common crime which has virtually complete recording is car theft; owners are usually anxious to have their cars recovered, and are often obliged to report the loss to the police for insurance purposes. Generally it is the less serious kinds of crime that are subject to the greatest degrees of under-recording; respondents to the British Crime Survey gave triviality as the most common reason for not reporting offences. Completeness of recording may vary over time or between areas⁹, making comparisons suspect. Survey estimates of domestic burglaries since 1972 show a much more gradual rate of increase than the recorded crime figures would seem to show (Criminal Statistics⁵ 1984 Fig 2.1). Again the level of reporting is probably connected with insurance, with the increasing use of house contents cover leading to an increase in the proportion of burglaries that are reported. Other factors that may have led to increases in reporting or recording over the past twenty years include

Table 2: Comparison of results of the British Crime Survey (BCS) with statistics of notifiable offences recorded by the police, 1983

England and Wales			Thousands
<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>Offences recorded by the police¹</i>	<i>BCS best estimate of offences committed</i>	<i>Estimated percentage recorded</i>
Theft of motor vehicle	278	283	98
Burglary in a dwelling			
— property stolen	342	446	77
— other and attempts	90	458	20
Theft of pedal cycle	143	287	50
Theft in a dwelling	48	126	38
Theft from vehicle	403	1,364	30
Criminal damage	229	2,953	8
Robbery/theft from the person	53	650	8
Total of above offences²	1,586	6,567	24

Source: *Criminal Statistics 1984, Table 2 B*

1. Adjustments have been made to the numbers recorded by the police to allow for differences of coverage and definition of offences in the BCS.
2. The offences shown are only about half of all recorded crime; the offences excluded are mostly offences against public or corporate property, which are not covered by the BCS.

increases in police manpower and in the availability of telephones to the public, together with improvements in police systems of record keeping.

Secondly it should be noted that recorded crime includes offences which vary very widely in their seriousness; all thefts and all acts of criminal damage (ie. 'vandalism') are in principle liable to be included even if the value of the property involved is quite negligible. In about a third of recorded thefts (not including burglaries and robberies) the value of the property stolen is less than £25, and in over a half it is less than £100. Similarly about a third of recorded criminal damage offences are less than £20 in value. Such minor thefts and acts of vandalism form nearly 40 per cent of the total of recorded crime. At the other extreme of seriousness, homicide, attempted murder, wounding endangering life, and burglaries, robberies and thefts of value over £1000 form only about 6 per cent of the total. Since crimes against property form about 95 per cent of recorded crime, changes in the overall total are largely dominated by changes in such crimes; by contrast crimes against the person are so few in comparison that changes in their frequency have little impact.

Thirdly, although police forces record the circumstances of crime in considerable detail, most of this information is not routinely collected for the national statistics. Information on notifiable offences is furnished by each police force to the Home Office in the form of statistical returns giving numbers

of offences broken down by type of offence, including breakdowns of theft offences by value of property stolen. Except for homicides and offences involving firearms more details about the offences are not collected centrally. Thus for the great majority of crimes, statistics on the age and sex of the victim, the use of weapons other than firearms, the place where they were committed (dwelling, street, pub etc), the day of the week and the time of day can only be obtained by the Home Office mounting special surveys to collect more detailed breakdowns of figures from those forces that can readily provide them. One such survey⁶ has provided statistics on the characteristics of victims and circumstances of recorded violent and sexual offences, using information from a representative sample of forces. It is apparent from these figures that old people are much less likely to be victims of assaults or robberies than teenagers and young adults, contrary to the impression given by sensational reports in the news media.

For all the above reasons it is evident that the total number of crimes recorded each year should only be regarded as an index for comparative purposes, not as an absolute number which has any real meaning in itself. There are and there will always be a very large number of unrecorded crimes, many of which the public regard as too trivial to warrant police attention, and those that are recorded include both the trivial and the serious. As a measure of police workload the recorded crime total has somewhat more meaning, but here

again there is a vast difference between the resources involved in a murder enquiry and those devoted to a minor incident of vandalism. It should also be remembered that whilst some crimes are recorded as a consequence of the public reporting them, others are discovered by the police acting on their own initiative; the proportion varies appreciably between forces⁹. Thus in relating recorded crime to police performance it must be recognised that it contains elements of both input and output, and that a rise in the figure may represent failure or success. Police forces and the Home Office are making increasing use of crime statistics in monitoring performance, but with the emphasis very much on detailed figures rather than crude overall totals which may be misleading.

Sources of crime statistics

I hope that this short article will stimulate readers to learn more about recorded crime statistics; they will find much more detailed discussion in Chapter 2 of the annual Command Paper 'Criminal Statistics, England and Wales'⁵. The CSO annual 'Social Trends'⁷ (Chapter 12, Law Enforcement) provides an introduction to the same material, and may be more readily accessible in non-specialist libraries; both these publications deal also with court proceedings, characteristics of offenders and sentencing. The most up-to-date recorded crime figures are published, though not in great detail, in quarterly Home Office Statistical Bulletins, which are moderately priced; occasional reports of special studies are also published in this series. The Home Office Research and Planning Unit publishes reports on many aspects of criminal

behaviour and the criminal justice system, the two most relevant to this article being the reports on the British Crime Survey^{3,4}. A comprehensive review of crime statistics has been published in the series 'Review of Sources of Statistics in the UK'⁸.

References

Home Office Statistical Bulletins (HOSBs) are available from Home Office Statistical Department, Lunar House, Croydon CR0 9YD at the prices stated. Other publications including Home Office Research Studies are available through HMSO except where another publisher is indicated.

1. Published in quarterly HOSBs, price £1.50.
2. HOSB issue 11/82: 'Unrecorded offences of burglary and theft in a dwelling in England and Wales: Estimates from the General Household Survey', price £2.00.
3. 'The British Crime Survey: first report'; M Hough and P Mayhew, Home Office Research Study no 76 1983, price £4.35.
4. 'Taking account of crime: key findings from the 1984 British Crime Survey'; M Hough and P Mayhew, Home Office Research Study no. 85 1985, price £6.35.
5. *Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 1985* (and similar volumes for earlier years) 1986 Cm 10, price £14.20.
6. HOSB issue 29/86: *Violent crime: characteristics of victims and circumstances of recorded violent offences 1984*, price £2.50.
7. *Social Trends 17 1987* (HMSO) (Price £19.95 net) ISBN 0 11 620244 0.
8. 'Reviews of United Kingdom Statistical Sources, Volume XV Crime', M A Walker, 1981 Pergamon, price £30.00.
9. 'Disentangling criminal behaviour and police reaction'. In: *Reactions to crime: the public, the police, courts, and prisons*, D P Farrington and E A Dowds, (eds. Farrington and Gunn). 1985 Wiley price £27.45.

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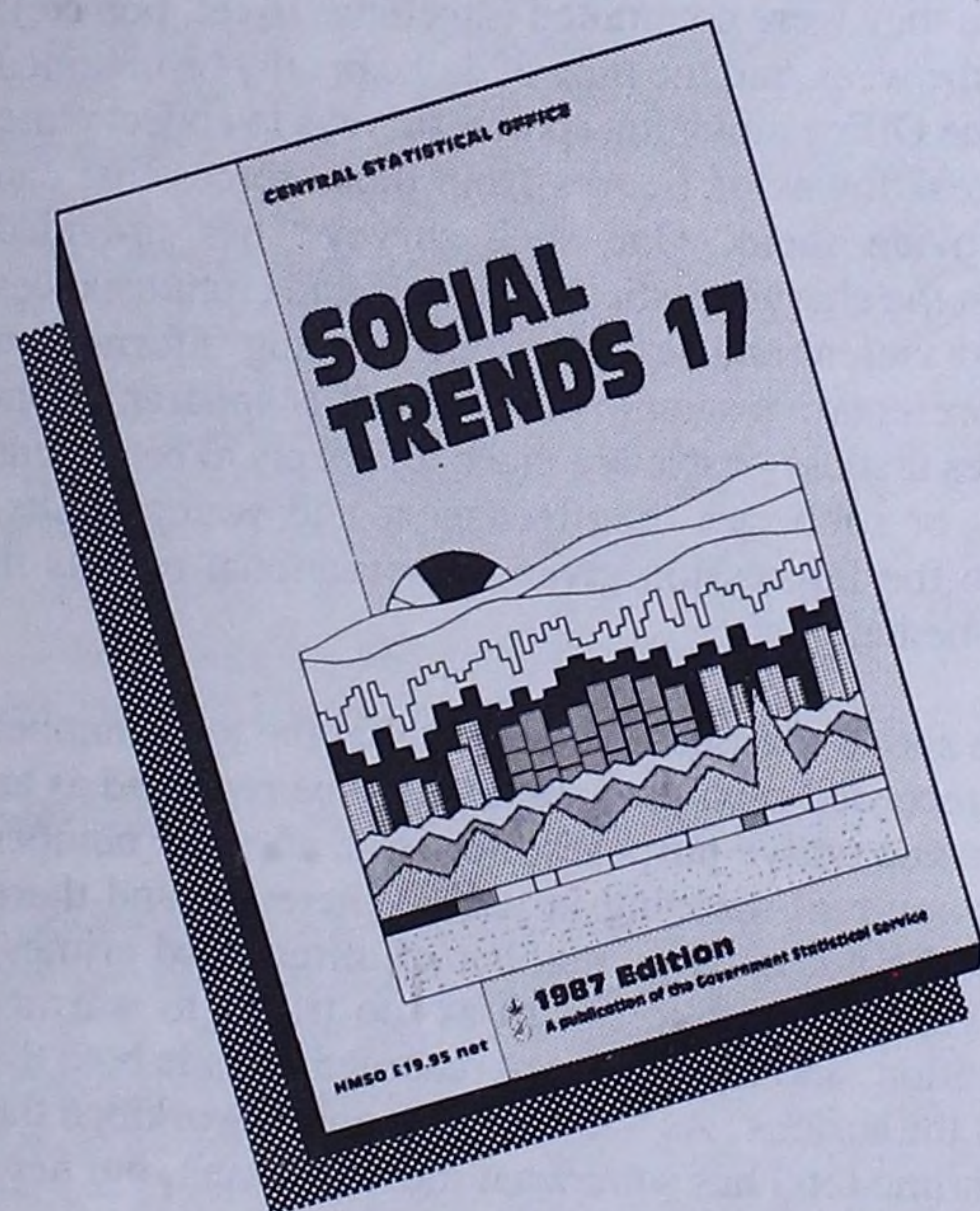
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Reviewing Britain's Industrial Performance

Tony Buxton, Economic Adviser and Tim Bolton, Higher Executive Officer, National Economic Development Office

The National Economic Development Council has produced a new, and revised fourth edition of its publication, *British Industrial Performance*. The booklet provides a profile of the United Kingdom economy in its recent evolution in comparison with some of the world's other leading economies. The basic format is a series of economic indicators displayed in graphs, bar-charts and pie-charts, of the United Kingdom and its major competitors, but there are several new features which help to bring out the key factors behind the United Kingdom's economic performance over the last twenty years.

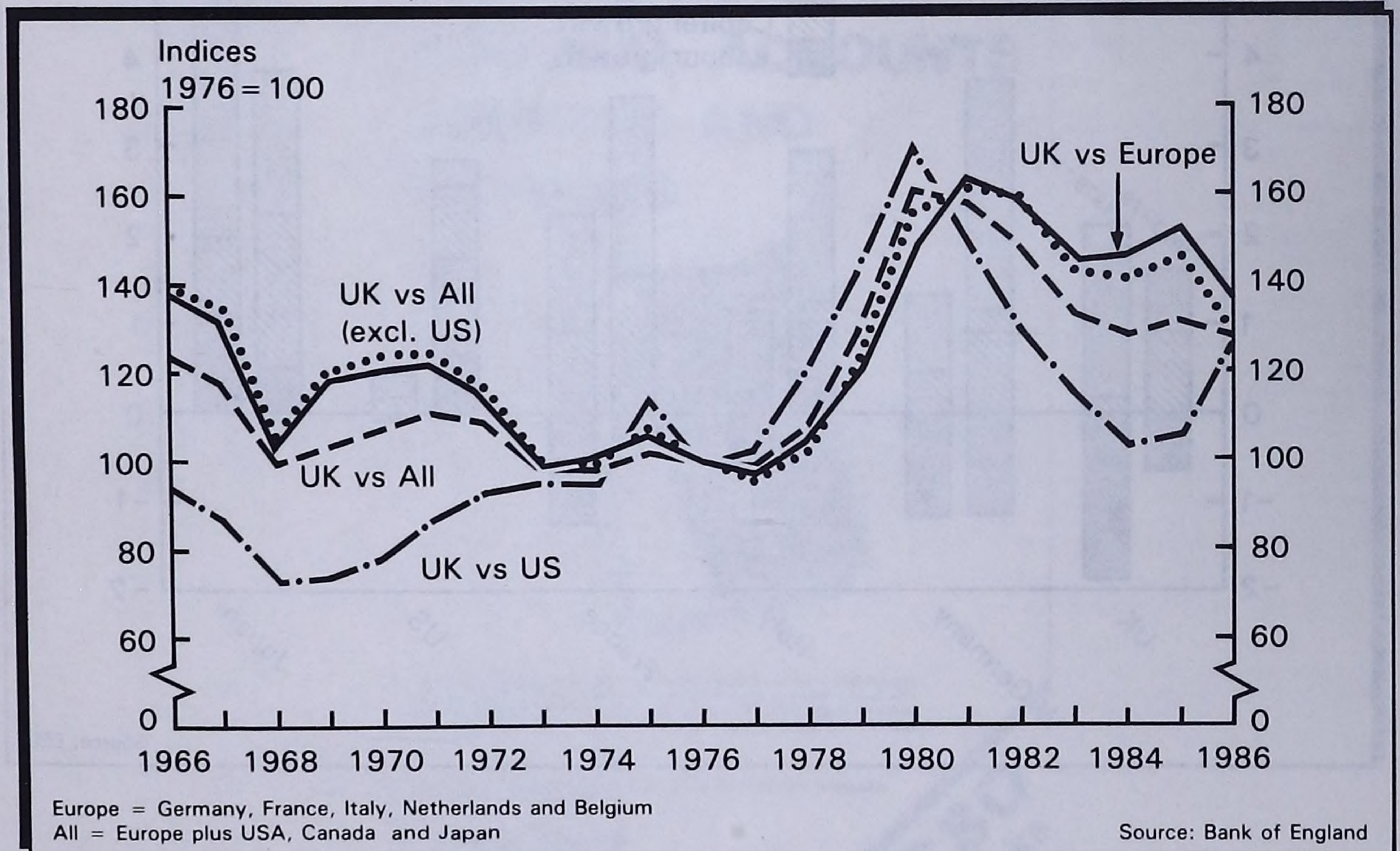
The broad aim of the publication remains the same; that, in the words of NEDO's Director General in the Foreword,

'by providing relevant information from the past to all sides of industry, our understanding of economic problems will be improved, and as a result solutions may be devised to improve future performance. A better economic future can be realised to the extent that those in education, training, management, the trade unions and government can learn from the past.'

The opening section on 'Overall Performance' shows trends over twenty years of broad measures of performance. The charts in this section begin with living standards, measured by GDP per head in standardised units, comparing the United Kingdom with our major competitors, West Germany, Italy, France, the US and Japan. United Kingdom recent experience is included as a small inset. The merits of the insets are that more detail is possible, often because quarterly data can be used, and because more recent information is available from United Kingdom sources than from international ones. Also scales can be made relatively larger for better visual effect. British recent performance is thus well highlighted. Therefore the graph and its inset provide a comparative long run picture of living standards as well as a close-up of the recent past. As the text, which faces each figure giving a brief discussion, points out:

'The United Kingdom level (of GDP per head) has risen steadily over the period, although other countries have generally done better except in later years. Recent United Kingdom performance is in the inset chart showing GDP per head in constant prices. It depicts the decline in the early 1980s and the recovery since then.'

FIGURE 1 Cost competitiveness: in terms of relative unit labour costs in manufacturing

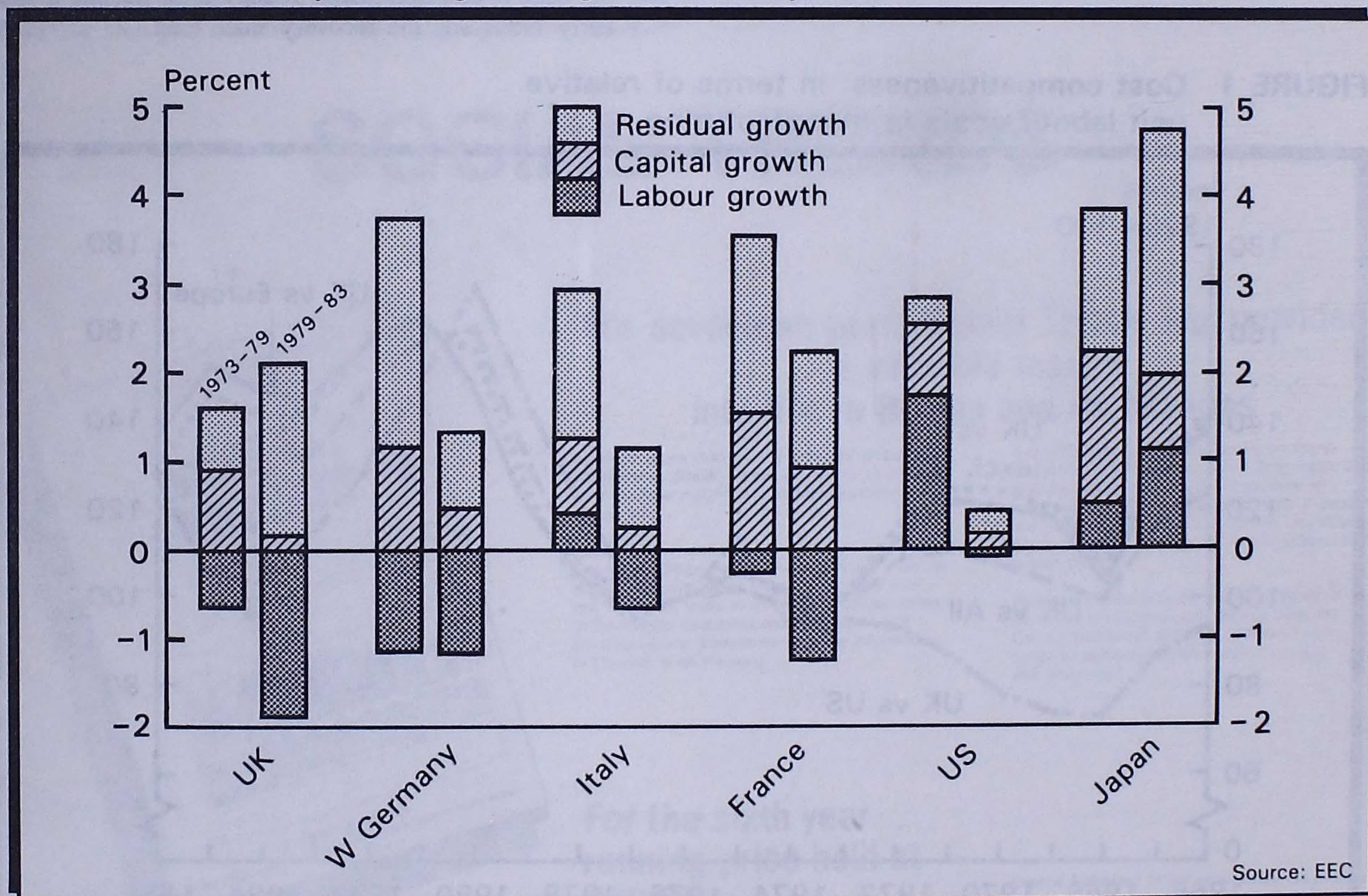


Section B, 'Industry Analysis', was a new feature of the third edition and it is expanded in the fourth. As well as the analysis of ten broad industry groups, the manufacturing industries are examined separately. The economic indicators used are output, employment, investment, productivity and international trade. A considerable amount of information is compressed into this section but it is hoped that the effect is to provide a valuable guide to the micro-economic aspects of performance to supplement the broad aggregates of the first section.

The middle two sections examine the relative effectiveness of the contributions of labour and capital to economic performance. The makeup of cost competitiveness in manufacturing industry is a key feature of the booklet. The measure of cost competitiveness which is derived is of United Kingdom unit labour costs in manufacturing relative to those of our major international competitors. The section builds up the picture of cost competitiveness by showing movements in earnings per head and labour productivity in order to derive unit labour costs in national currency, and then exchange rate changes so that movements in these can be compared with other countries. Taken together these factors enable unit labour costs relative to those in other countries to be calculated.

Included in this section is a graph of how cost competitiveness relative to different countries has changed (see Figure 1). This shows that United Kingdom relative unit labour costs have increased compared with the US in the recent past, because of the fall in the value of the dollar, and thus reduced United Kingdom competitiveness against the US. On the other hand, relative to the main European countries, competitiveness is now back to the levels of the mid-1960s. The text quotes the Director General's statement in NEDO(87)7 that the chart shows how this 'offers Britain an exceptional export opportunity'. The fourth section, Investment and Capital Productivity considers three aspects of capital; fixed capital, R & D capital and human capital. Measurement of the first is difficult but international comparisons of capital productivity are used together with the flow of investment which serves to make up the stock of fixed capital. The second and third types of capital pose even greater measurement problems. Investment *spending* on R & D is the only reflection of R & D capital presently available in a universally acceptable way. Similarly, investment in education is the only consistent guide to human capital. The final chart in this section attempts to bring together aspects of the third and fourth sections by showing the weighted contributions to GDP growth of labour, fixed capital and the remainder (see Figure 2). In the words of the text:

**FIGURE 2 Contributions to growth of GDP:
Annual percentage change, constant prices**



'The last is the growth of GDP which is not accounted for by labour and fixed capital, and is often referred to as the 'residual' or the rate of technical change. The size of the residual will reflect the contributions of other influences on GDP growth including of course, R & D capital and human capital. The residual growth is a significant proportion of total growth in all countries, emphasising the importance of technical change and therefore of R & D capital and human capital in the process of growth.'

The fifth section, International Trade, has been substantially augmented by examining changes in trade patterns, in terms of types of goods, main countries trading with the United Kingdom, and an analysis of invisible trade. This last is important for the United Kingdom and the chart shows that the United Kingdom has consistently earned the second largest surplus in world trade in invisibles after the US and that this is more than accounted for by investment income and financial services.

The final section provides a detailed analysis of the labour market including total employment, labour force composition, participation rates and unemployment by age, sex, duration and region. It is broadly similar to the equivalent section in the last edition, but attempts to map out the considerable amount of information in a more comprehensive form. A new chart is also incorporated showing occupation trends in the United Kingdom in the 1980s.

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

So what is the value of the exercise and can it achieve the aim stated at the beginning? Firstly, it draws together a number of themes which do not appear together in other publications. Secondly, the charts are visually enhanced by the use of colour and their generous size. Third, acceptance by the National Economic Development Council implies that broad agreement has been arrived at by its members, the CBI, the TUC and the Government which indicates that the data presented are well balanced. Finally, as the foreword concludes:

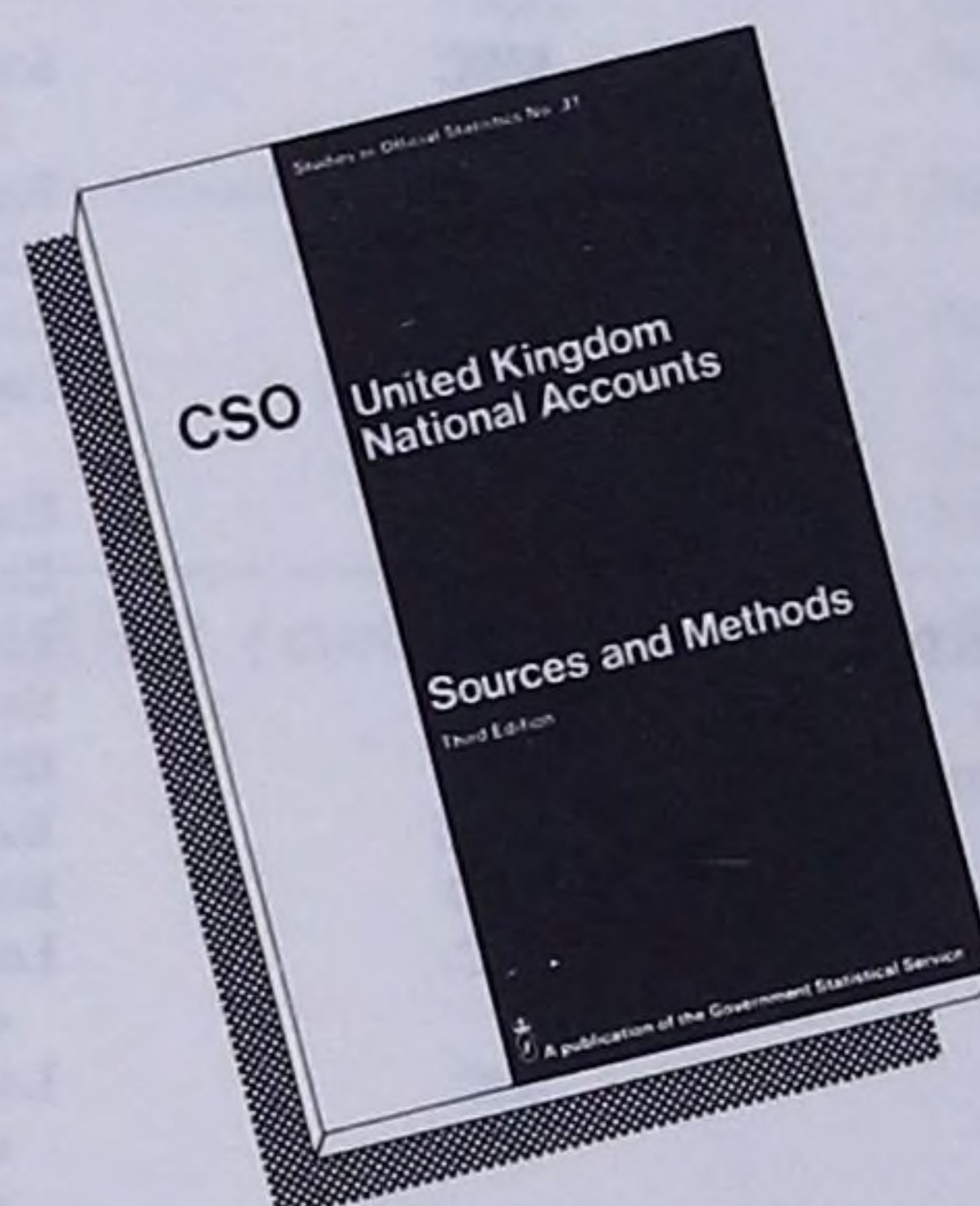
'These pages will fulfill their purpose if the reader finds them interesting and stimulating and of help in evaluating the past performance of the British economy, as well as indicating some of the possible avenues to a successful future.'

References

British Industrial Performance NEDO, 1987. Copies can be ordered from NEDO Books, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX.

Britain's New Export Opportunities, NEDC(87)7, 1987.

UNITED KINGDOM NATIONAL ACCOUNTS SOURCES AND METHODS



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March to May 1987

For further information on the surveys listed, the appropriate departmental contact may be obtained from Miss C. MacMillan (01-270 5963), Survey Control Unit, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

New Surveys notified March to May 1987

Title	Department	Those approached	Appropriate number approached	Location	Frequency
Business and Local Authority Surveys					
Analysis of expenditure on vehicles, plant and machinery by commodity group	BSO	Specified industries	125	GB	AH
Value added and data services (VADS) inquiries (annual and quarterly)	BSO/DTI	VADS suppliers	200	UK	A/Q
Employment of graduates in small firms	DEM	Small firms	25	E	AH
Study into the operation and performance of innovation centres	DEM/DTI	Innovation centres and support organisations	70	GB	AH
Fast growth businesses in Northern England	DEM	Small firms	40	N	AH
Job release scheme (JRS) employers survey 1987	DEM	JRS employers	850	GB	AH
Job clubs - a study in speculative applications and recruitment practices	DEM/MSC	Employers	2555	GB	AH
The study of consultation procedures for small firms	DEM	Small firms	50	GB	AH
Training for energy management	DEN/EEO	Energy managers	1500	N	AH
Image of users of Offshore Supplies Office	DEN/COI	Suppliers to offshore industry	30	GB	AH
Private generation of electricity including heat and power update	DEN	Private sector generators	130	UK	AH
Statistical survey: introduction of Advanced Supplementary (AS) level examinations 1987	DES	Head teachers	2500	E	AH
Monitoring the after-use of land reclaimed with the aid of derelict land grant	DOE	Recipients of derelict land grant	400	E	AH
Survey on an advanced manufacturing technology centre	DTI	Manufacturers	400	S	AH
Research and technology transfer club evaluation	DTI	Manufacturers and related research organisations	550	GB	AH
Evaluation of 'support for design' scheme	DTI	Firms using SFD scheme	100	UK	AH
Use of the patent service (survey of library users)	DTI/OAL	Library users	60	UK	AH
Evaluation of outward science and technology export missions (OSTEMS)	DTI	Delegates to mission seminars	172	GB	AH
Open systems interconnection campaign survey	DTI	Suppliers and users of computer equipment	30	UK	AH
Survey of industrial interest in a Computer Vision Awareness centre	DTI	Manufacturers	480	UK	AH
The impact of alternative agricultural policies on the rural economy and rural environment of two scenic areas in Scotland	MAFF	Farmers	600	S	AH
Impact on the rural economy of forestry and woodland replacing agricultural land use	MAFF	Farmers	60	EW	AH
Egg industry survey	MAFF	Farmers and egg packing stations	5000	UK	AH
Socio-economic aspects of biological control of bracken	MAFF	Farmers	500	GB	AH
Pilot study of interdependence of farming and the local rural economy	MAFF	Farmers, agricultural suppliers, food and drink processors	260	E	AH
Views about MSC/LAA non-advanced further education (NAFE) planning agreement	MSC	Employers	15	EW	AH
Graduate gateway programme (GGP)	MSC	Small firm participants in GGP	290	GB	AH
National training award advertising response check	MSC/COI	Employers	300	GB	AH
CAPITB manpower survey 1987 (management training)	MSC	Clothing manufacturers	3409	GB	AH
Design 2000 - company survey	MSC	Clothing manufacturers	3409	GB	AH
Awareness of and attitudes to the job training scheme (JTS) amongst senior businessmen	MSC/COI	Employers	70	GB	AH
A survey of youth training scheme (YTS) providers	MSC	Employers	1200	GB	AH
Net costs of training to employers in youth training scheme (YTS)	MSC	Employers	70	GB	AH
Full fact finding study of the non-statutory training organisation (NSTO) system	MSC	Employers	NK	GB	AH
Research into user reaction to training access point (TAP) initiative	MSC	Employers	NK	GB	AH
Evaluation of pilot employment initiatives for disabled people scheme	MSC	Employers	17	GB	AH
Research into information technology (IT) for young people	MSC	Employers	704	GB	AH
Education and social work building programmes monitoring	SED	Education authorities	64	S	Q
Sources of funding for sport	SSC	Local authorities, Sports councils and Trusts	100	S	AH
'What's your sport' pilot: information provision	SSC	Local authority officers in Grampian region	22	S	AH
Local information services for sport	SSC	Local authorities	100	S	AH
Accident reduction and prevention	TRRL	Highway authorities	113	E	AH
Wylle axle weight survey (eleventh)	TRRL	Heavy goods vehicle drivers	1200	SW	AH
Welsh Office housing forms: subsidised unit costs (SUCS) returns	WO	District councils	37	W	Q

<i>Title</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Those approached</i>	<i>Appropriate number approached</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Household and Individual Surveys					
The incidence and effects of neighbourhood noise - 1987 (July and November)	BRE	Adults	9600	GB	AH
Survey of hedgerow loss in selected areas of England	CC	Landowners and occupiers	150	E	AH
Leisure day trips methodology	DEM/OPCS	Travellers	700	GB	AH
Monergy News research	DEN/COI	Readers	60	ES	AH
Attitudes of final year undergraduates to a career in teaching 1987	DES/COI	Final year undergraduates	1000	GB	AH
Undergraduate income and expenditure survey	DES	Full time 'home' students	5700	GB	AH
Qualitative research into attitudes to condoms (AIDS)	DHSS/COI	Youth	130	GB	AH
Anti-heroin campaign tracking	DHSS/COI	13-20 year olds and parents	1320	GB	AH
AIDS - drugs advertising development research	DHSS/COI	Drug users	100	GB	AH
Pilot research among ethnic minorities on awareness and knowledge of AIDS	DHSS/COI	Adults	26	GB	AH
AIDS anti-body test leaflet communication check research: pilot and main study	DHSS/COI	Adults	26	E	AH
The investment account advertisement survey	DNS	Adults over 55 years	2500	GB	AH
The savings certificate 'orchestra' TV advertisement campaign	DNS	Adult wage earners	32	SE	AH
Income bond advertising awareness study	DNS	Adults	250	GB	AH
Evaluation of hostel provision for the single homeless	DOE	Hostel residents	300	E	AH
Effectiveness of housing management in England (main stage: tenants)	DOE	Tenants	2100	E	AH
Possession actions by local authorities (tenant survey)	DOE	Tenants	120	E	AH
A10 Wadesmill bypass	DTP	Drivers	5500	SE	AH
A69 Warwick Bridge bypass	DTP	Drivers	1000	N	AH
A58 Wigan bypasses (M6 - M61 link)	DTP	Drivers	25000	NW	AH
M20 Maidstone bypass widening	DTP	Drivers	14000	SE	AH
A63 Selby bypass	DTP	Drivers	10000	YH	AH
A259 Bexhill and Hastings west bypass	DTP	Drivers	35000	SE	AH
Operation, signing and publicity of traffic regulation orders in urban areas - phase 1	DTP	Travellers	60	SE	AH
A27 Westhampnett bypass coach road study	DTP	Travellers	1000	SE	AH
Job training scheme (JTS) tracking study	MSC/COI	Adults	6000	GB	AH
Enterprise allowance scheme monitor stage six	MSC/COI	Unemployed	600	GB	AH
Vocational education and training advice and guidance to individuals: Scotland	MSC	18-64 year olds	1150	S	AH
Travel to interview scheme (TIS): postal survey of participants	MSC	TIS participants	3500	GB	AH
Evaluation of passive videotex	MSC	Members of the public	950	NW	AH
Follow-up of former participants on voluntary projects programme (VPP) (self-employed projects only)	MSC	Former VPP participants	1300	GB	AH
2nd follow-up survey of former participants on the voluntary projects programme (training) VPP(T)	MSC	Former VPP(T) participants	500	GB	AH
Job club communication check	MSC/COI	Unemployed	70	E	AH
Restart postal survey	MSC	Unemployed	3000	GB	AH
Review of enterprise allowance scheme (EAS) guide	MSC	Adults	2150	GB	AH
Restart 'personalities' communication check	MSC/COI	Unemployed	70	ES	AH
Restart clients survey	MSC	Unemployed	4400	GB	AH
Visiting the National Portrait Gallery	OPCS/NPG	Visitors	1127	SE	AH
Strathclyde swimming pools survey	SSC	Swimmers and residents	4000	S	AH
Indoor bowling	SSC	Bowlers and residents	2250	S	AH
Sports participation survey	SSC	Adults 15 years and over	2000	S	AH
Long term effects of road accident injuries	TRRL	Patients	1000	NW	AH
Case study of Edinburgh C5 minibus service	TRRL	Passengers	500	S	AH
Two-wheeler accidents at roundabouts	TRRL	Cyclists and motorcyclists	100	EM	AH
Two-wheeler experience survey	TRRL	Cyclists and motorcyclists	200	EM	AH
Driving experience accident history survey	TRRL	Drivers	2000	GB	AH
Survey of motorcyclists 1987-88	TRRL	Motorcyclists	9600	GB	AH
Monitoring 1985 Act - case studies of taxibus schemes - Southend and Kings Lynn	TRRL	Passengers	3000	E	AH
Monitoring the 1985 Act: passenger attitudes in the passenger transport executive (PTE) areas: follow-up	TRRL	Passengers	500	ES	AH
Trial of magnetically encoded travel passes in Andover	TRRL	Pensioners	100	SE	AH
Monitoring 1985 Act: Blackburn - Accrington study area	TRRL	Passengers	NK	NW	AH
Innovative parking scheme in Bath	TRRL	Drivers	550	SW	AH
Origin and destination survey of traffic entering Mold, Clwyd	WO	Drivers	NK	W	AH

New Surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit (continued on page 78.30)

Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available during the July to September quarter of 1987. Unless otherwise specified, copies can be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. A list of release dates of economic series is published monthly in *Economic Trends*.

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 and invalidity benefits. Extracts and summaries for these series are published in *Social Security Statistics*. Further information can be obtained from:

Mr K A Fitch
Department of Health and Social Security
Room A2215
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE98 1YX
Telephone: Tyneside (091) 2797373 (GTN 2622)

The following publication is available:

DHSS Tax/Benefit Model Tables, April 1987, price £2.10

Copies available from:

Miss S C Lewis
Department of Health and Social Security
Room A526
Alexander Fleming House
Elephant and Castle
London SE1 6BY
Telephone: 01-407 5522 Extn. 6660 (GTN 2915 6660)

The following Statistical Bulletins are available:

No. 1/87 *NHS Acute In-Patient Statistics - England 1974-1984*

No. 2/87 *Mental illness and mental handicap hospitals and units in England: Legal Status Statistics 1982-1985*. (Price £1 net).

Statistical Bulletins referred to above may be purchased from:

DHSS Information Division
PO Box 21
Canons Park
Government Buildings
Honeypot Lane
Stanmore
Middlesex HA7 1AY
Telephone: 01-952 2311

Scottish Education Department

Scottish Education Department Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

Survey of Graduates in Mathematics and Physics: Career Intentions and Attitudes Towards Teaching
Placing Requests in Education Authority Schools
Pupils and Teachers in Education Authority Primary and Secondary Schools
School Leavers
Excess and Deficit of Secondary School Teachers by Subject.

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

Community Service by Offenders 1985
Children in Care or Under Supervision as at 31 March 1986
Home Care Services, Day Care Establishments and Day Services 1986
Residential Accommodation 1986

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased (Price 75p net) from:

The Library
Official Publication Sales
Scottish Office
Room 2/65
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-244 4806 (GTN 2688)

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit (continued from page 78.29)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Locations

E England
EM East Midlands
ES England and Scotland
EW England and Wales
GB Great Britain
N North
NW North West
S Scotland
SE South East
SW South West
UK United Kingdom
W Wales
YH Yorkshire and Humberside

General

NK Not known
LAA Local Authority Associations
CAPITB Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board

Frequency

A Annual
AH Ad Hoc
Q Quarterly

Departments

BRE Building Research Establishment
BSO Business Statistics Office
CC Countryside Commission
COI Central Office of Information
DEM Department of Employment
DEN Department of Energy
DES Department of Education and Science
DHSS Department of Health and Social Security
DNS Department for National Savings
DOE Department of the Environment
DTI Department of Trade and Industry

DTp Department of Transport
EEO Energy Efficiency Office
MAFF Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MSC Manpower Services Commission
NPG National Portrait Gallery
OAL Office of Arts and Libraries
OPCS Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
SED Scottish Education Department
SSC Scottish Sports Council
TRRL Transport and Road Research Laboratory
WO Welsh Office

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

People Count - a history of the General Register Office,
by Muriel Nissel (HMSO 1987)
Population Trends 49 Autumn (HMSO 1987) (Price
approx £5 net)

- OPCS Monitors -

(available free from OPCS Information Branch, St
Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP)
Legal abortions 1986, AB 87/3
*Legal abortions 1986: Residents of regional and district
health areas*, AB 87/4
Electoral statistics 1987: Parliamentary, local government,
EL 87/1
Hospital In-patient Enquiry (England), trends 1979-1985,
MB4 87/1
*Recorded internal population movements in the United
Kingdom, mid-1985 to mid-1986*, MN 87/2
International migration, mid-1985 to mid-1986, MN 87/3
Mid-1986 population estimates for England and Wales,
PP1 87/1

- Annual reference volumes -

Hospital In-patient Enquiry 1985: Summary tables,
MB4 No. 26
Mortality statistics: Childhood, 1985,
DH3 No. 19
Mortality statistics: accidents and violence, 1985,
DH4 No. 11
Period and cohort birth order statistics, FM1 No. 14
Communicable disease statistics, 1985, MB2 No. 12

- Social Survey Division -

Young people's intentions to enter higher education, by
Bob Redpath and Barbara Harvey, SS 1231

Welsh Office

Welsh Transport Statistics No 3 1987
Welsh Inter Censal Survey, 1986
Farm Incomes in Wales No 1 1987

The above publications are available from:

Publications Unit
Economic and Statistical Services Division
Welsh Office
Cathays Park
Cardiff CF1 3NQ
Telephone: 0222-82 5054 (GTN 2408)

Department of the Environment

*Housing and Construction Statistics, Great Britain,
1975-1985*

*Housing and Construction Statistics, March Quarter 1987
Part 1 No. 29 and December Quarter 1986
Part 2 No. 28*

*Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, April 1987
No. 81 figures for 1986*

*Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics,
No. 9 1986* (HMSO 1987)

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

*Development Control Statistics: England
1983/84-84/85-85/86*

*Development Control Statistics: England
1979/80-80/81-81/82-82/83 (reprint)*

Air Quality Statistical Bulletin (87)1

Water Quality Statistical Bulletin (87)2

Radioactivity Statistical Bulletin (87)3

Noise Statistical Bulletin (87)4

Solidwaste Statistical Bulletin (87)5

Supplementary Statistical Bulletin (87)6

The above annual bulletins provide additional detailed
tables for most of the Chapter topics in the Department's
Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics
published recently by HMSO.

Land Use Change in England, Statistical Bulletin (87)7
figures for 1986

The above publications are available from:

Department of the Environment
Publication Sales Unit
Victoria Road
Ruislip
Middlesex HA4 0NZ
Telephone: 01-845 1200 Ext 200

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 and Homeless households.*

Annually: *Slum clearance.*

Further information is available from:

Department of the Environment
LGS Room P1/001
2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB
Telephone: 01-212 5985

Scottish Home and Health Department

The following statistical bulletins are available:

- No. 1/1986 *Recorded crime in Scotland January to June 1985*
No. 2/1986 *Recorded crime in Scotland 1985*
No. 3/1986 *Homicide in Scotland 1980 - 1984*
No. 4/1986 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts 1984*
No. 5/1986 *Prison Statistics Scotland 1985*
No. 1/1987 *Crimes and Offences involving Firearms, Scotland 1985*
No. 2/1987 *Children and Crime, Scotland*
No. 3/1987 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1985*
No. 4/1987 *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1986*

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 Ext 4806 (GTN 2688)

Industry Department for Scotland

The following additional Bulletins are now available (price 75p):

- C3.1 *Aspects of employment structure in the electronics industry Scotland in 1985*
D2.2 *Index of production and construction for Scotland: output indicators for detailed industry sectors 1975-1985.*

The following Research Paper has now been published (price £5). Research Paper No. 11: *The economic effects of the inward acquisition of Scottish manufacturing companies, 1965 to 1980.* This report is the first major study of the effects of mergers on the Scottish economy in the post-war period.

Copies of Statistical Bulletins and Research Papers may be obtained from:

Scottish Office Library
Official Publication Sales
Room 2/66A
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-244 4806

Department of Education and Science

The following annual publications are available:

- Statistics of Education: Teachers in Service - England and Wales, 1985*
Statistics of Education: Schools, 1986

Copies of these publications (both £12.00) may be obtained from:

The Department of Education and Science
Room 337
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
Darlington DL3 9BG

Home Office

The following Command Papers will be published by HMSO:
Statistics of experiments on living animals, 1986 (July)
Prison statistics, England and Wales, 1986 (September)

The following Home Office publications are announced for September:

- Fire Statistics United Kingdom, 1985*
Statistics of the misuse of drugs, Supplementary tables

The following statistical bulletins are announced:

-- for July --

- Statistics of court proceedings and cautions, 1986*
Reconviction and recall of life licences
Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation, 2nd quarter 1987

-- for August --

- Summary probation statistics, England and Wales, 1986*
Citizenship statistics, 1986

-- for September --

- Statistics of the time taken to process criminal cases in the magistrates' courts, February 1987*
Statistics of the misuse of drugs, United Kingdom 1986
Control of immigration statistics, 2nd quarter 1987
Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, 2nd quarter 1987
The sentencing of those arrested in connection with incidents of serious disorder, September-October 1985

Statistical bulletins and Home Office publications are available from:

Home Office
Statistical Department
Lunar House
40 Wellesley Road
Croydon
Surrey CRO 9YD

Department of Transport

Recent Statistical Bulletins published by the Department of Transport:

Road Accidents Great Britain 1986 The Casualty Report
(Annual) (HMSO, price on application)

London traffic monitoring report 1986
(statistical bulletin (87)37, price £12.00)

Heavy goods vehicles in Great Britain 1986
(statistical bulletin (87)38, price £8.00)

*National Road Maintenance Condition Survey 1986 Sub
National Results* (statistical bulletin (87)39, price £1.50)

International Road Haulage Survey: Provisional Results, 1986
(statistical bulletin (87)40, price £5.00)

Traffic Speeds on London roads Central area survey
(statistical bulletin (87)41, price £3.00)

Transport of Goods by Road in Great Britain, 1986
(statistical bulletin (87)42, price £8.00)

The following statistical bulletins are issued on a regular basis:

Monthly: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Great
Britain* (price £2.50 per copy, annual
subscription £25.00)

Quarterly: *Road Goods Vehicles on Rollon Roll-off
Ferries to Mainland Europe* (price £5.00
per copy)

Traffic in Great Britain (price £8.00 per
copy, annual subscription £27.00)

Road Casualties in Great Britain (price £4.00
per copy)

Quarterly Transport Statistics (price £5.00 per
copy, annual subscription £12.00)

Department of Transport statistical publications are available from:

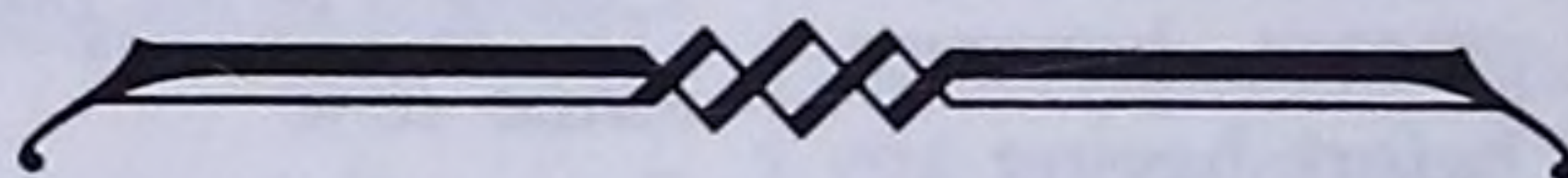
Publications Sales Unit
Building 1
Victoria Road
South Ruislip
Middlesex HA4 0NZ
Telephone: 01-845 3425

The Department of Transport is often prepared to sell unpublished data. Further information can be obtained from:

Department of Transport
Romney House
43 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3PY
Telephone: 01-212 6843

Department of Employment

Employment Gazette, which is published on Thursday towards the beginning of each month, regularly contains recent data and time-series on employment, unemployment, earnings, prices, family expenditure, tourism and other indicators. In recent months there were special features on 'Pensioner Price indices: Revision of weights', 'Labour Force outlook for Great Britain', 'Stoppages caused by Industrial Disputes in 1986', 'International comparisons of Industrial Stoppages for 1984', and 'Overseas Travel and Tourism in 1986'. *Employment Gazette* is published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £3.25 per issue. Annual subscription inclusive of postage is £35.



Notes on current developments

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Population Trends

To mark the 150th anniversary of the General Register Office, a special edition of *Population Trends*, the house journal of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, was published on 1 July 1987. The articles mainly take a retrospective view, looking at trends and developments in demographic, medical and census statistics over the last 150 years.

Fertility statistics from birth registrations in England and Wales, 1837-1987

This article, by Barry Werner of OPCS Population Statistics Division, describes some of the trends in fertility during the last 150 years using statistics which the General Register Office first began to collect when the Act requiring the civil registration of births came into force in 1837. Some of the features described are as follows:

- annual numbers of births reached a peak of almost one million during the early 1900s, but infant and child mortality depleted the numbers of children surviving considerably more than nowadays.
- the crude birth rate reached a peak of 36.3 per thousand population in 1876 and then fell steeply until the First World War, since when it has fluctuated and is currently similar to that of the 1930s.
- the proportion of births outside marriage changed relatively little (apart from during the two World Wars) up until the late 1950s, since when it has increased substantially, to about 19 per cent in 1985.
- a much larger proportion of families in the nineteenth century contained 4, 5 or more children than nowadays. The average number of children per woman was only moderately greater, however, because many more women died before having any children than is the case today.

Trends in marriage and divorce in England and Wales 1837-1987

This article by John Haskey, OPCS Population Statistics Division, describes some of the trends in marriage and divorce during the last 150 years using statistics which the General Register Office has compiled from marriage registrations and court divorce records. Some of the main features are:

- annual numbers of marriages rose steadily from the 1840s to the 1940s; apart from peaks and troughs in and around the years of the two World Wars. Since the early 1970s, however, the numbers have fallen quite steeply.
- for those born since 1900 there has been little change in the proportions of men and women who have ever married, although the proportions marrying at younger ages have changed substantially.

- widows and widowers have generally formed decreasing proportions of all brides and bridegrooms over the past 150 years.

150 years of Registrar General's medical statistics

The Registrar General has collected national mortality data for England and Wales from death certification since mid-1837. In this article, A J Swerdlow of OPCS Medical Statistics Division outlines the history of these and other OPCS medical statistics, and illustrates some uses of the mortality data to examine long-term trends in cause-specific mortality.

The range of data collected and of analyses conducted by the Office has expanded over the years:

- occupation and area mortality data have been published since the mid-nineteenth century, and immigrant and ethnic mortality data more recently.
- the Registrar Generals' morbidity data on infectious diseases date back to 1895.
- more recently other morbidity and health-care data sets have been compiled: data on cancer since 1947; hospital in-patient statistics from 1949; morbidity statistics from general practice in selected periods since 1955-6; congenital malformation data from 1964, and data on abortions since 1968.
- linkage between data sets gives potential for analyses beyond those possible from the data sets individually. For instance, births and deaths registration data have been linked for infant deaths; data from the second and third Studies of Morbidity from General Practice with census data; and various linkages have been made in the Longitudinal Study, and using the National Health Service Central Register.

Changes in the population composition of England and Wales since 1841

Some of the main changes over the last 150 years are:

- a three-fold increase in the population of England and Wales from 15 million to just over 50 million.
- major changes in the age-structure. In 1841 there were five children under 15 for every person over 60; now the numbers are about equal.
- the balance between country and town is quite different; what is now Greater London had a population of only 2.2 million in 1841, and whereas Surrey's population has increased seven-fold Powys is the only county with fewer people.

In this article, John Craig of OPCS Population Statistics Division analyses these and other changes by making extensive use of the early GRO publications concerning the 'number and condition', of the population.

Developments in census-taking since 1841

This article by Ian Mills of OPCS Census Division looks at how the census in England and Wales has developed over the

last 150 years by looking in detail at particular areas of the census content and operation. The main developments have been:

- an increase in the number of questions asked, from six in 1841 to twenty-one in 1981.
- the introduction in 1891 of questions on housing quality.
- the development of classifications of occupations and industries.
- the first computer processing of census returns in 1961.
- growth in the quantity of output, to around 1.5 million pages from the 1981 census.
- increasingly thorough checks on the quality of census data.

The GRO use of social surveys

This article by Frank Whitehead, Deputy Director: Statistics OPCS, describes the ways in which the work of the Social Survey Division over the last forty years has increasingly complemented the traditional statistical tasks of the General Register Office. Some of the main examples of this development are:

- the role played by Social Survey Division in the testing of questions for the census and in the evaluation of the quality and coverage of census results.
- the use of the continuous surveys in the production of migration, population and fertility statistics.
- the contribution made by the Survey of Sickness, the General Household Survey and a wide-ranging programme of *ad hoc* surveys to the measurement and monitoring of the annual health of the nation, disability and health-related behaviour.

Reference

Population Trends 48 Summer, 1837-1987, 150 years of the General Register Office, (HMSO 1987) (Price £5.40 net).

Period and cohort birth order statistics

This report, published by OPCS in April 1987, describes the derivation of a series of birth statistics classified by true birth order, that is first, second, third and subsequent births regardless of legitimacy, covering the period 1938-85. The series was obtained by using information from the General Household Surveys for 1979-82 to re-base the conventional statistics of legitimate birth order available from registrations.

The tables in this volume present analyses of births for each calendar year from 1938, when details of maternal age and birth order within marriage were first collected at the registration of births, up to 1985; in further tables the information is re-arranged to show cohort analyses of births at successive ages to women born in each year from 1920. In addition to analyses of births by legitimacy and birth order within marriage, tables are included in which births are analysed by their estimated birth order regardless of legitimacy. An account of the method by which these estimates were made together with a summary of the analyses and a commentary upon the trends they reveal is also included.

Reference

Period and cohort birth order statistics, microfiche. Series FMI No.14 (HMSO 1987) (Price £7.50 net), ISBN 0 11 691188 3.

Mortality statistics: childhood, 1985

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys has recently published the 1985 edition of their annual publication on childhood mortality in England and Wales. This 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.

Reference

Mortality statistics: childhood, 1985, Series DH3 No.19 (HMSO 1987) (Price £6.80 net) ISBN 0 11 691198 0

Mortality statistics: accidents and violence, 1985

Statistics of deaths attributed to accidents, poisonings and violence registered in England and Wales in 1985 were published in April by OPCS. The report contains detailed tables of deaths from transport, accidents in the home, and deaths from poisoning analysed by sex, age and substance(s) involved, distinguishing accidents from suicides. The data on transport accidents are not comparable with those published by the Department of Transport whose figures are restricted to deaths within 30 days of the accident.

Reference

Mortality statistics: accidents and violence, 1985. Series DH4 No.11 (HMSO 1987) (Price £5.20 net), ISBN 0 11 691195 6

An evaluation of the Postcode Address File (PAF) as a sampling frame and its use within OPCS

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) has adopted the PAF as its main sampling frame for household surveys. The PAF is evaluated as a sampling frame in several respects. First in terms of its coverage, both general and of special groups, where it was found to be substantially better than the Register of Electors but not quite as good as the Ratings Valuation list. Second in the extent of its inclusion of non-residential and vacant addresses, where it is considerably worse than the main alternatives. Third in its identification of flats, where some deficiencies have necessitated the development of special procedures. A paper on this subject by P R Wilson and D J Elliot of OPCS will be published in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, No 150 in August*. It will describe how OPCS has made use of the PAF's hierarchical structure for cluster sampling and how Census data has been linked to these clusters for the purposes of stratification.

SOCIAL STATISTICS

The effect of taxes and benefits on household income, 1985. Following the publication in the November 1986 issue of *Economic Trends* of a summary of the redistributive effects of Government taxation and expenditure based on the 1985 Family Expenditure Survey, a full analysis was published in the July 1987 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 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 features in this year's article are an analysis of trends in the effects of taxes and benefits on household incomes between 1975 and 1985, and an investigation of the effects of applying three different 'equivalence scales' to the data in order to remove differences in incomes caused purely by household size or composition. Further information can be obtained from:

Ian Wilkinson
Central Statistical Office
Branch 8
Great George Street
London SW1P 3AQ
Telephone: 01-270 6251/6247

Reference

Economic Trends, No. 405, July 1987 (HMSO) (Price £9.25 net).

Judicial Statistics 1986

The Judicial Statistics Annual Report, 1986 was published in 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 1986* 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 1986.

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
CSI Division
Lord Chancellor's Department
Trevelyan House
30 Great Peter Street
London SW1P 2BY

References

Judicial Statistics, Annual Report 1986, Cm 173 (HMSO July 1987) (Price £9.10 net)
Criminal Legal Aid 1986, an information bulletin, available free from the Information office, Lord Chancellor's Department, Trevelyan House, 30 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 2BY.

Pensioner price indices: revision of weights

An article in *Employment Gazette*, May 1987, gives the weights being used in 1987 for the two special price indices which are compiled for one- and two-person pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1987 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net).

Pensioners' incomes and expenditure 1970-85

This article by Andrew Dawson and Graham Evans, DHSS Economic Adviser's Office appeared in *Employment Gazette*, May 1987. It describes how pensioners' incomes have changed since 1970; the factors contributing to these changes and items pensioners spend their money on. It covers changes in pensioners' average incomes and the sources of these incomes between 1970 and 1985; the way pensioners' incomes vary according to age; trends in the distribution of pensioners' incomes; how they compare with the rest of the population and pensioners' spending patterns.

Information in the article is derived from the Family Expenditure Survey which each year interviews a representative sample of all households about their incomes and spending. 1985 is the latest year for which information is available.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1987 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net).

Metropolitan Borough Election Results 1987

The Centre for the Study of Local Elections at Plymouth Polytechnic published on 1 June 1987, *The 1987 Metropolitan Borough Election Results, A Statistical Digest* by Colin Rallings and Michael Thrasher.

Contained in the book are:

- The election results for all 36 Metropolitan Boroughs in England.
- For over 800 wards the names of candidates, party labels, votes, percentage share of vote for each candidate and percentage turnout are listed.
- For each ward there is an indication of the winning party in the three previous elections, ie 1983, 1984 and 1986.

- For each of the main parties there is also an indication of their percentage increase/decrease in every ward compared with the results in 1983 and 1986.

In addition to these ward level data the book also includes:

- A special appendix which translates the 1987 Borough results to Parliamentary constituencies.
- A variety of grant, expenditure and census statistics for each of the 36 Boroughs.
- The current party political composition in each Borough.
- The seats won by each party in the last four elections together with their percentage share of the vote in the Borough.
- Over 50 comprehensive summary tables on party strengths and weaknesses, levels of turnout, changes in share of the vote, and the ordering of all Boroughs in political, socio-economic and financial terms.

The 1987 Metropolitan Borough Election Results: A Statistical Digest (price £25 post free), is a companion volume to the *1986 Metropolitan Borough Election Results: A Statistical Digest* (price £20 post free) and the *1985 County Council Election Results in England: A Statistical Digest* (price £40 post free) are available from:

LGC Communications
122 Minories
London EC3 N1NT
Telephone: 01-623 2530

All cheques should be made payable to **LGC Communications**.

Local housing, England and Wales

Local Housing Statistics is prepared by the Department of the Environment and the Welsh Office to provide figures for individual local authority areas in a quarterly publication. These figures are taken from returns made by the local authorities and do not include any allowance for missing returns. Tables are by region, county and local authority area, unless otherwise stated. Regular tables appearing in each issue show cumulative figures within either the calendar or financial year.

Subject areas covered are: housebuilding, renovations, sales of dwellings owned by local authorities and new towns, housing land disposals, local authorities' action under the provisions of the 1985 Housing Act, compulsory purchase orders confirmed and slum clearance.

Reference

Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No. 81 (HMSO April 1987) (Price £6.25 net)

Housing trends in Scotland

This Scottish Development Department bulletin summarises housing activity in Scotland during the third quarter of 1986. Topics covered include new house building, improvement of existing houses and sales of public sector dwellings. The following main points are detailed:

The number of houses completed in both sectors increased by around ten per cent compared with the corresponding

quarter of 1985. The private sector figure rose by over ten per cent while the public sector increase was just under ten per cent.

New dwellings started increased by over three per cent compared with the corresponding quarter of 1985. Within this total, private sector starts rose by over five per cent while public sector starts fell by almost five per cent.

Sales to sitting tenants at 3251 show a decrease of over seven per cent when compared with the same period in 1985. Applications to buy went up by 38 per cent.

The number of applications by private owners approved for repair and improvement grants increased by almost 55 per cent.

Any enquiries about this bulletin should be made to:

Housing Statistics and Intelligence Unit
Scottish Development Department
Room 327
St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3DD
Telephone: 031-244 2684 GTN 2688.

Copies of this bulletin (HSIU No. 28 - Q3(86), price 75p), may be obtained from:

Scottish Office Library
Publication Sales
Room 2/65
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-244 4806 GTN 2688.

HEALTH

DHSS Statistical Bulletins

No. 1/87 *NHS Acute In-Patient Statistics - England 1974-1984*
This bulletin contains information about cases treated, bed-usage and surgical operations and procedures.

No. 2/87 *Mental illness and mental handicap hospitals and units in England: Legal Status Statistics 1982-1985*

This DHSS Statistical Bulletin, published in April 1987, is the first to deal specifically with patients detained for psychiatric care in National Health Service mental illness and mental handicap hospitals and units in England under the 1983 Mental Health Act. Figures on the legal status of patients for 1982 are analysed in terms of the Sections of the 1983 Act, which came into effect from September 1983.

Details regarding the availability of the above statistical bulletins is contained in the 'Recently available' section.

Hospital In-patient Enquiry 1985: summary tables

This volume, recently published by OPCS, presents the summary tables from the 1985 Hospital In-patient Enquiry (HIPE). 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.

The summary tables include the following information on non-maternity cases:

National and regional data on discharge rates and occupied bed 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: discharged 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. HIPE trends for the years 1979-1985 have also been published recently, in an OPCS Monitor.

References

Hospital in-patient enquiry: summary tables 1985 Series MB4 no 26 (HMSO 1987) (Price £6.20 net) ISBN 0 11 691201 4

Hospital in-patient enquiry (England): Trends 1979-1985, OPCS Monitor Series MB4 87/1, (OPCS 1987).

EDUCATION

Education Statistics for the United Kingdom, 1986 Edition

Education Statistics for the United Kingdom, 1986 Edition is the title of a recent statistical bulletin (no. 5/87) which summarises the statistical tables published in a separate annual volume with the same name (price £7.95 HMSO, available from Government bookshops or through booksellers). Basic statistics for the whole of the United Kingdom illustrate the size and nature of education in the United Kingdom and facilitate international comparisons, providing data on pupil and student enrolments and achievements, teachers and expenditure. Most of the figures relate to the academic year 1984-85, but two-thirds of the tables in the volume provide time-series, usually spanning nearly twenty years.

Statistics for the education systems in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are collected and processed separately in accordance with the particular needs of the responsible Departments (the Department of Education and Science, the Welsh Office Education Department, the Scottish Education Department and the Department of Education Northern Ireland). Each Department makes available a selection of statistics concerning the education services for which it is responsible.

Enquiries about the contents of the bulletin should be referred to Room 2/43 at the same address. (Telephone: 01-934 9108 or 9109).

Copies of the bulletin are available, free, from:

Statistics Branch
Department of Education and Science
Room 1/28
Elizabeth House
York Road
London SE1 7PH
Telephone: 01-934 9038 (GTN 2914)

Scottish Education Statistics

School Leavers

Published annually, this bulletin gives information about the numbers of pupils leaving school in Scotland in 1976-77 (the first for which the current school leaving arrangements applied) and 1979-80 to 1985-86. A separate bulletin will be published later giving details of the Scottish Certificate of Education qualifications held by school leavers.

Excess and Deficit of Secondary School Teachers by subject

This bulletin gives estimates of the net excess or deficit of teachers in each of the main subjects taught in education secondary schools in Scotland at September for the years 1979 to 1986. For price and availability of these bulletins see the 'Recently available' section.

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

Labour force outlook for Great Britain

An article in *Employment Gazette*, May 1987, presents revised projections of the labour force to 1991, incorporating new 1985-based population projections and preliminary information available from the 1986 Labour Force Survey. Trends in the size of the labour force and the level of activity rates since 1971 are reviewed. The new projections are compared with those published previously. The civilian labour force in Great Britain, (see 'The labour force in 1985', *Employment Gazette*, August 1986), which comprises people aged 16 or over with jobs (other than Armed Forces) together with those seeking work in a reference week, is projected to rise from its mid-1985 level of 26.6 million to 27.2 million in 1991.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1987 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net).

Home-based work in Britain

Key findings from a national survey of home-based workers were presented in an article in the February 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette*, and the full report is published as DE Research Paper No. 60. The home-based workforce runs to some 1.7 million workers and includes both full-time and part-time workers, employees and the self-employed, men and women, and a very wide range of jobs done either at home, or working from home as a base, of which manufacturing homework constitutes only a tiny part.

References

Homebased work in Britain: a report on the 1981 National Homeworking Survey and the DE research programme on

homework, by C Hakim, Research Paper No. 60, London: Department of Employment, May 1987. Copies available on request from:

Department of Employment
Research Administration Branch
Steel House
Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NF
Telephone: 01-213 4662

'Homemaking in Britain: Key findings from the national survey of home-based workers', by Catherine Hakim, *Employment Gazette*, February 1987, pages 92-104 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net).

Disposal of Department of Employment statistical records

The Department of Employment is to dispose of a quantity of historical records that may be of interest to researchers, data archivists or statisticians. The data are all on clerically compiled forms, some dating back to 1936. A brief description of each type is given below. Any organisation requiring the data must satisfy the conditions relating to the Presentation of Information as laid down by the Lord Chancellor's Department; viz:

- a. The records are available for public inspection at a specified period after their creation and adequate facilities for this are available. The Department of Employment would expect records to be available immediately
- b. No records can be presented to a body whose continued existence is in doubt.

No charge would be made for this data, but those seeking to obtain it must be responsible for the removal and transportation to the new location. It is currently stored in the Department's archive at Watford. Only whole series may be applied for; we are unable to split data sets or supply copies of individual towns or areas. The Department of Employment does not guarantee that the data are complete for all the years stated below.

Form name	Description	Dates available
EDS 1	Number of unemployed, by sex, registered at Careers Offices	1947 - 1976
EDS 2	Summary of registered non-claimants and non Thursday temporary stopped	1936 - 1974
EDS 10A	Unemployed and vacancies by occupation in the construction industry	1947 - 1981
EDS 68A	Unemployed and vacancies for selected occupations	1947 - 1978
EDS 80	Young (under 18) entrants to employment by sex and industry	1950 - 1975

Form name	Description	Dates available
EDS 81	Unfilled vacancies by industry	1947 - 1982
EDS 81A	Unfilled vacancies - totals	1947 - 1976
EDS 89	Placings by sex and occupation	1970 - 1981

Applications or enquiries, which should be made by 30 September 1987, should be addressed to:

Graham Tippen
Department of Employment
Stats B, Room 428
Caxton House
Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NF
Telephone: 01-213 6511

Top Salaries

Report No 25 of the Review Body on Top Salaries (Chairman, Lord Plowden) was published in April 1987. 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 recommended revised salaries to take effect from 1 April 1987. The average increase recommended was 4.8 per cent; the Government has announced that the increases will be implemented as 4.25 per cent from 1 April, with the balance from 1 October 1987.

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 1985 and 1 October 1986. Questions about pensions and fringe benefits, previously included in the survey for Report No 22 (1985), were omitted on this occasion. Usable replies were obtained from 158 organisations in respect of 2,557 posts. The response rate was 81 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, quartile and decile pay by level of post and size of company.

Reference

Review Body on Top Salaries, Report No 25, Tenth Report on Top Salaries Cm 128 (HMSO April 1987) (Price £4.70 net).

Armed Forces Pay

The Sixteenth Report by the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay (Chairman, Sir Peter Matthews) was published in April 1987 and recommends pay, accommodation and food charges for Service ranks up to and including Brigadier (and equivalent), to apply from 1 April 1987.

Details of the main recommended levels of military salary (in Army terms) are in Tables 1-3, and of accommodation charges in Tables 5-7. Equivalent levels for 1 April 1986 are in Appendices 3 and 4 respectively.

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.

Reference
Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Sixteenth Report 1987 - Cm 126 (HMSO April 1987) (Price £4.50 net).

Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration

The Seventeenth Report by the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration (Chairman, Sir Graham Wilkins) was published in April 1987: it recommends pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1987, for doctors and dentists in the National Health Service.

Details of the pay recommendations are in Appendix A. Appendix E gives further 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.

Reference
Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Sixteenth Report Cm 127 (HMSO April 1987) (Price £5.50 net).

Pay of Professions Allied to Medicine

The Fourth Report on Professions Allied to Medicine by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Sir James Cleminson) was published in April 1987. It recommends pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1987, for chiropodists, dietitians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, physiotherapists, radiographers, and related grades in the National Health Service. Current and recommended pay scales are in Appendix A; current and recommended levels of certain allowances are in Appendix B; and details of the numbers covered and paybill are in Appendices C and D respectively.

The results of two surveys were published. Appendix E covers a survey of allocation of time, amongst 5 broad areas of work, by managers in the professions allied to medicine. A 76 per cent response was achieved. For the 3,100 usable returns received from full-time staff, the mean percentage of time spent on each area of work is shown by grade within profession. Appendix F presents the results of a survey of teaching experience amongst the same group of staff. The number in each profession who had taught trainee members of their profession is analysed by year of return from teaching, grade on return to clinical or managerial work, and teaching grade before return. A 79 per cent response was achieved. 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 entrance to the professions allied to medicine or to training for them - were also 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, Fourth Report on Professions Allied to Medicine, 1987 Cm 129 (HMSO April 1987) (Price £4.50 net).

Pay of Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors

The Fourth 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 James Cleminson) was published in April 1987 and recommends pay levels in the National Health Service for the year from 1 April 1987. Current and recommended pay scales are in Appendix A; current and recommended levels of leads and certain allowances are in Appendix B; and details of the numbers covered and paybill are in Appendices C and D respectively.

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, Fourth Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors, 1987 Cm 130 (HMSO April 1987) (Price £4.90 net).

Parliamentary allowances

The Review Body on Top Salaries (Chairman, Lord Plowden) conducted a review of the secretarial, research and office equipment allowance for Members of the House of Commons and the allowance for Peers' secretarial and related costs. Their report (No 24) was published in April 1987 in two volumes. The second volume contains the results of three postal questionnaire surveys carried out by the Office of Manpower Economics. These covered MPs; their staff; Members of the House of Lords.

The questionnaire addressed to all MPs elicited a 50 per cent response, similar to that obtained in previous surveys. Published tables cover: numbers and types of staff working for MPs, the proportion of staff paid from the secretarial allowance, average pay, Members' total expenditure on staff and office costs and a summary of Members' views on the allowance.

A separate questionnaire was addressed to a sample of MPs' staff. This was despatched by the Fees Office, on the Review Body's behalf, to a 1 in 4 sample of staff who were paid directly by them. The survey thus excluded staff paid directly by the Member and unpaid volunteers. Of the 257 questionnaires despatched, 63 per cent were completed and returned. The survey results cover: the nature and location of the work, the number and kind of Members worked for, hours of work, age and length of service, qualifications, the existence of written terms of employment, and a summary of the comments made by respondents.

For Peers, questionnaires were sent to a 1 in 2 sample of those who had attended the House at least once during the previous Session. Of the 382 forms despatched, 64 per cent usable returns were received, a similar response rate to that achieved in previous surveys. Relatively fewer of the less frequent attenders completed a form and the results were thus more

representative of those who attended the House frequently. Two-thirds of the respondents were able to provide estimates of their annual expenditure on secretarial, postage and other items covered by the allowance and the report includes a table of average expenditure per day related to frequency of attendance, together with a summary of respondents' views on the allowance.

Reference

Review Body on Top Salaries, Report No 24, review of Parliamentary Allowances Cm 131 (HMSO April 1987) Volume 1: (Price £3.80 net), Volume 2: Surveys and Studies (price £7.80 net).

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

National Food Survey

The National Food Survey Committee's recently published Annual Report for 1985 presents extensive analyses of data obtained from the National Food Survey about household food consumption, expenditure and nutritional levels in Great Britain in 1985. 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 1985 Report has been produced on a fully revised format and makes use of illustrations and summary tables showing long-term developments. The main results for 1985 are presented both in aggregate and according to various household characteristics, including by region and the income group of the head of the household. The Report also contains a review of the changes in the longer-term pattern of household food consumption and estimates are given of the price and income elasticities for individual foods derived from survey data.

Summarised quarterly results are released to the press as soon as they become available, the latest such results being those for the first quarter of 1987. Detailed monthly, quarterly and other unpublished data are available on a subscription basis. For details contact:

National Food Survey Branch
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Room 419
Whitehall Place (West Block)
London SW1A 2HH
Telephone: 01-270 8652

Reference

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure 1985 (HMSO June 1987) (Price £13.00 net).

Agricultural censuses and surveys

Grain Fed to Livestock 1986/87 - England and Wales

The results of the monthly sample surveys of straight grain fed to livestock were published as follows:

July 1986-January 1987 MAFF Statistics 80/87 on
24 March 1987
July 1986-February 1987 MAFF Statistics 107/87 on
28 April 1987
July 1986-March 1987 MAFF Statistics 145/87 on
8 June 1987

Cereals Stocks on Farms 1986/87 - England and Wales

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

January 1987 MAFF Statistics 76/87 on 20 March 1987
February 1987 MAFF Statistics 103/87 on 22 April 1987
March 1987 MAFF Statistics 124/87 on 20 May 1987

December Agricultural Census 1986

The final results of the December 1986 Agricultural census for England and the United Kingdom were published in MAFF Press Release 62/87 on 12 March 1987.

June Agricultural and Horticultural Census 1986

The final results of the June 1986 census for the United Kingdom were published in MAFF Statistics 78/87 on 23 March 1987.

1986 Harvest: Estimates of Cereal Production in England and Wales

The results of the January 1987 Cereals Production Survey which covered a sample of approximately 1,750 cereals holdings in England and Wales were given in MAFF Statistics 81/87 published on 25 March 1987.

December Agricultural Census 1986 - Machinery Items

Estimated numbers of certain machines and implements returned by occupiers of agricultural holdings and by agricultural contractors were published in MAFF Statistics 110/87 on 30 April 1987.

April Pig Survey 1987

The results of this survey which was based on a sample of approximately 4,000 holdings in England and Wales, together with the results for the United Kingdom, were given in MAFF Statistics 141/87 dated 5 June 1987. The Statistics Notices and Press Release are available free from:

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

Scottish Agricultural censuses

Results of the Scottish Agricultural Census, December 1986

The results of the December 1986 Scottish Agricultural Census were published as a Scottish Office Press Notice on 24 March 1987 (Press Notice No. 0426/87).

Results of the Scottish Sample Pig Census for April 1987

The results of the Scottish Sample Pig Census for April 1987 were published as a Scottish Office Press Notice on 15 June 1987 (Press Notice No. 0773/87).

For further details please contact:
 Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland
 Economics and Statistics Unit
 Chesser House, 500 Gorgie Road
 Edinburgh EH11 3AW
 Telephone: 031-443 4020 (GTN 2691)

Business Monitor Number	Description	Standard Industrial Classification 1980 Group
PA421	Icecream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	421
PA422	Animal feedingstuffs	422
PA423	Starch and miscellaneous foods	423
PA427	Brewing and malting	427
PA429	Tobacco industry	429
PA432	Cotton and silk industries	432
PA436	Hosiery and other knitted goods	436
PA437	Textile finishing	437
PA438	Carpets and other textile floorcoverings	438
PA439	Miscellaneous textiles	439
PA453	Clothing, hats and gloves	453
PA455	Household textiles and other made-up textiles	455
PA461	Sawmilling, planing, etc of wood	461
PA462	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood	462
PA463	Builders' carpentry and joinery	463
PA465	Miscellaneous wooden articles	465
PA466	Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms	466
PA467	Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings	467
PA472	Conversion of paper and board	472
PA475	Printing and publishing	475
PA481	Rubber products	481
PA483	Processing of plastics	483
PA494	Toys and sports goods	494
PA495	Miscellaneous manufacturing	495

INDUSTRIAL

Business Monitors - Annual Census of Production 1985
 Readers of *Statistical News* are made aware of the results of the 1985 Census of Production as the Business Monitors become available. The following table lists the monitors published since notification in the last edition of *Statistical News*.

Business Monitor Number	Description	Standard Industrial Classification 1980 Group
PA111	Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels	111
PA140	Mineral oil processing	140
PA221	Iron and steel industry	221
PA223	Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	223
PA224	Non-ferrous metals industry	224
PA239	Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (including salt)	239
PA242	Cement, lime and plaster	242
PA243	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243
PA248	Refractory and ceramic goods	248
PA251	Basic industrial chemicals	251
PA255	Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255
PA256	Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural products	256
PA258	Soap and toilet preparations	258
PA259	Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use	259
PA311	Foundries	311
PA312	Forging, pressing and stamping	312
PA313	Bolts, nuts, etc: springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment	313
PA320	Industrial plant and steelwork	320
PA321	Agricultural machinery and tractors	321
PA322	Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools	322
PA324	Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries, process engineering contractors	324
PA325	Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	325
PA326	Mechanical power transmission equipment	326
PA327	Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries: laundry and dry cleaning machinery	327
PA328	Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment	328
PA329	Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329
PA330	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	330
PA341	Insulated wire and cables	341
PA342	Basic electrical equipment	342
PA343	Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators	343
PA344	Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic capital goods and passive electronic components	344
PA345	Miscellaneous electronic equipment	345
PA361	Shipbuilding and repairing vehicles	361
PA363	Cycles and motor cycles	363
PA371	Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus	371
PA373	Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment	373
PA411	Organic oils and fats	411
PA412	Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products	412

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

DTI databanks to be made publicly available
 The February issue of *Statistical News* (page 76.36) referred to two databanks to be made commercially available by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The Industrial Economic Indicators (IEI) databank covers all of the production industries (Divisions 1 to 4 of the Standard Industrial Classification) at all levels of aggregation down to the 4-digit Activity Heading level. The series to be made available include exports, imports, product sales, overseas trade performance ratios, employees in employment, indices of production, producer price indices and many series from the Annual Census of Production. A marketing agent for the

IEI databank has been appointed who will receive the data tapes and will handle distribution to hosts and other customers. All inquiries should be addressed to:

Mr Ian Maclean
Business and Trade Statistics Ltd
Lancaster House
More Lane
Esher
Surrey KT10 8AP
Telephone: Esher (0372) 63121

The Business Statistics Office (BSO) databank consists of two data sets. Firstly, quarterly time series of sales by United Kingdom manufacturers, analysed by commodity and industry (these data are published by HMSO in Business Monitors PQ2100 to PQ4959 inclusive). Secondly, monthly indices of sales per week by retailers, analysed by kinds of business (published in Business Monitor SDM28).

A marketing agent has now been appointed for the BSO databank who will handle the marketing of the BSO databank to hosts and other customers. All inquiries should be addressed to:

Mr Michael Cousins
BIS Infomat
VO TEC Centre
Hambridge Lane
Newbury
Berks RG14 5HA
Telephone: Newbury (0635) 34867

VAT data on numbers of businesses

Two recent articles draw on VAT data to describe various aspects of the United Kingdom business population.

The first¹ looks at the lifespan of firms registered for VAT; for example, the median time spent on the register is around five years. Because registration and deregistration are not synonymous with births and deaths of firms, the actual lifespan of the firms is almost certainly longer. By making different working assumptions, the median lifespan can be estimated as up to seven or nine years.

The second article² brings together a number of previously published results, including those summarised above, and also describes in some detail the strengths and weaknesses of the VAT register as a source of statistics.

A forthcoming article in *British Business* will present updated estimates of VAT registrations and deregistrations, including the first estimates for 1986.

References

1. 'Lifespan of businesses registered for VAT', *British Business* (3 April 1987, pp28-29) (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.25 net).
2. 'Numbers of businesses: data on VAT registrations', *Employment Gazette* (April 1987, pp 176-183) (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net).

Import penetration and export sales ratios for manufacturing industry - Business Monitor MQ12

This monitor, which has been produced for each period since the first quarter of 1978, contains four ratios which indicate the trade performance over time of around 250 industries. A new development for the monitor is the inclusion of provisional estimates of the ratios one period ahead. The provisional estimates are calculated at SIC class level and

above and indicate the likely short-term movements in the ratios.

The first monitor to be produced in the new format was published in May and contains the standard industry level ratios up to the year ended third quarter 1986 and also provisional estimates of the ratios at class level and above for 1986 as a whole. Through the inclusion of these provisional estimates the monitor becomes more up-to-date in the information it contains.

The publication of the monitor is announced through an article in the Department of Trade and Industry's weekly magazine *British Business* (Fridays, price £1.25 net) in which the ratios are given at a less detailed level. The latest article featuring the provisional estimates for 1986 was published in the 15 May 1987 edition. The publication of the next four monitors will be announced in articles to be published in *British Business* on the following dates:

- Fourth quarter 1986
with provisional First quarter 1987,
10 July 1987
- First quarter 1987
with provisional Second quarter 1987,
2 October 1987
- Second quarter 1987
with provisional Third quarter 1987,
15 January 1988
- Third quarter 1987
with provisional Fourth quarter 1987,
8 April 1988

(The timetable may be revised if the collection of the trade data used in the calculation of the ratios is affected by the industrial action taken by Customs and Excise staff.)

Business Monitor MQ12, published quarterly, is available on subscription from HMSO (PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT) price £9.75 per year.

For further details contact:

Department of Trade and Industry
Statistics Division 1c
Room 1922
Millbank Tower
Millbank
London SW1P 4QU

Business in the Community - the first five years

This article by Geoffrey Rigby in *Employment Gazette*, May 1987, reviews the rapid expansion of 'Business in the Community' (BiC), since its formation just over five years ago. In particular it relates the outstanding achievement of the successful creation of the 350 enterprise agencies that exist today. More than 250 enterprise agencies have been sponsored with the assistance of more than 3,000 companies helping to create some 20,000 new businesses each year. HRH The Prince of Wales is the president of the 'Business in the Community' organisation.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1987 (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net),

Textiles and clothing output 1986

An article in *British Business* 12 June 1987, states that production of both textiles and clothing in 1986 as a whole rose for the fourth consecutive year. However, for both, the annual increases were less than one per cent and were the smallest since 1982. In the fourth quarter of 1986, textile output was two per cent higher, but clothing output showed little change.

Producer output prices in both the textiles industry and the footwear, made-up textiles and clothing industries rose only marginally in the fourth quarter, but prices in both industry groups for 1986 as a whole were up by around five per cent on 1985, broadly on a par with manufacturing in general. Employment in the textile industry in Great Britain rose in the fourth quarter to a level nearly 4000 persons higher than a year earlier. However, Great Britain employment in clothing and fur goods fell back slightly in the fourth quarter, with nearly a 1000 persons fewer employed than a year earlier. The EC accounted for over fifty per cent of United Kingdom exports by value in both textiles and clothing, for the first time in 1986. Indeed, exports to the EC increased faster than imports in the period, although the overall picture in both industries was one of faster rising imports, more especially in clothing which was influenced by large increases in imports from the far east.

Further information about this article is obtainable from:

Department of Trade and Industry
Room 2012
Millbank Tower
Millbank
London SW1P 4QU
Telephone: 01-211 3539

Reference

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Distributive and Service trades

An article in *British Business* 17 July 1987, presents the results of the 1985 Business Statistics Office (BSO) inquiries into the distributive and service trades, together with comparable figures for recent years. The relevant inquiries are those conducted annually into retailing, wholesaling, catering and the motor trades and those which in the recent past have been conducted biennially into the service trades and property. The article contains the first results of the extended and strengthened service trades inquiry. This development is intended to give more comprehensive coverage of the increasingly important services industries, filling a gap in existing statistics. The results of the 1984 annual inquiries were published in *British Business* on 11 July 1986 (retailing) and 25 July 1986 (wholesaling, catering and the motor trades). The 1983 service trades and property inquiry results were included in an article published in *British Business* on 16 August 1985.

The inquiries are conducted primarily for national accounts purposes, including the provision of estimates of output, consumers' expenditure, stock changes and capital expenditure. Some of the inquiries are also being used increasingly within government for policy purposes.

Reference

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

DEFENCE

Defence Statistics

The Statement on the Defence Estimates 1987 was published on 6 May 1987. 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 1987 (HMSO May 1987) (Volume 1, Cm 101-I, price £5.00 net; Volume 2, Cm 101-II, price £5.50 net).

ENERGY

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1987

The latest edition of this series, prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy, was published at the end of July. It contains 75 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*.

Included with this year's Digest is a chart which illustrates for 1986 the flow of fuels from the point at which they become available (from production or imports) to their final use, either in their original form or after conversion.

Reference

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1987 (HMSO July 1987) (Price £13.50 net).

TRANSPORT

Road haulage in Great Britain - 1986

The Department of Transport has just published the results of its 1986 survey of heavy goods vehicles. The survey shows that the level of haulage activity has grown at a slightly slower pace than gross domestic product as a whole, but with the heaviest vehicles continuing to increase their share of the work.

The survey covers goods vehicles of over 3.5 tonnes gross weight registered in Great Britain. The tables in the report cover activity by size and type of vehicle, commodities carried, distances travelled, etc. Time series of the main aggregates are given from 1976. There are also tables showing estimates of the mean mileage, tonnes carried, etc., for

vehicles grouped according to size and type of work. Further tabulations of the data can be purchased from the Department. (Address and telephone number given in the 'Recently available' section.)

The report - *The Transport of Goods by Road in Great Britain*, Statistics Bulletin 87(42), (ISBN 1 85112 120 X) - costs £8 and is available from:

Department of Transport
Publication Sales Unit
Building 1, Victoria Road
South Ruislip
Middlesex HA4 0NZ
Telephone: 01-841 3425

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

United Kingdom National Accounts 1987 edition

The 1987 edition of *United Kingdom National Accounts - The CSO Blue Book* - is due to be published on 4 September 1987. This year marks three new departures for the Blue Book. **First**, it has been given a **new presentation** to give more emphasis to the structure of the accounts; this is done by grouping the sixteen chapters of tables into five sections, and by providing a brief written introduction to the United Kingdom system of national accounts.

Second, a good deal of new material is provided, notably some twelve pages of tables including national and sector balance sheets.

Third, for the first time, a computer-readable Blue Book dataset will be released during October 1987 as part of the Central Statistical Office Database Service. This Blue Book dataset will contain annual data only, for a large subset of the time series in the Blue Book. The series to be included will be indicated throughout the publication by the occurrence of four-character identifiers for the individual time series. The Blue Book itself can therefore be used as a directory to the new computer-readable dataset. 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 for the years 1977/78 to 1986/87. Longer-run data will be published also as usual in the *Economic Trends Annual Supplement* in early 1988.

References

United Kingdom National Accounts 1987 edition (HMSO) (Price £11.95 net)
ISBN 0 11 620297 1

Economic Trends (HMSO Monthly) (Price £9.25 net, annual subscription including supplement £110)

Economic Trends Annual Supplement No. 12 1987 edition (HMSO) (Price £12.50 net)
ISBN 0 11 620226 2

HOME FINANCE

Cash Limits

A White Paper giving provisional figures for cash limited expenditure, running costs and the external financing limits of the nationalised industries in 1986-87 was published in July 1987. The White Paper also included information on changes

to cash limits and running cost limits in 1986-87 and revised outturn for cash limited expenditure in 1985-86.

The original cash limits for central government voted expenditure in 1986-87 and the original running cost limits for 1986-87 were published in the Summary and Guide to the Estimates, 1986-87. The original cash limits for local authority capital expenditure and certain other expenditure in 1986-87 were announced by a written Parliamentary Question on 18 March 1986.

References

Cash Limits 1986/87 provisional outturn (and 1985-86 Outturn) Cm 189 (HMSO) (Price £6.30 net) ISBN 0 10 101892 4

Supply Estimates 1986/87 Summary and Guide, Cmnd. 9742 (HMSO) (Price £6.40 net) ISBN 0 10 197420 5

OVERSEAS FINANCE AND TRADE

United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1987 Edition

The CSO Pink Book

The 1987 edition of the CSO Pink Book, containing detailed balance of payments figures for the last eleven years and summary figures from 1965, was published in 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 Pink Book presents more complete information than is published elsewhere and is the source for estimates of United Kingdom transactions with the countries and institutions of the European Community and the overseas earnings of United Kingdom financial institutions ('City' earnings). It also includes estimates of the levels of United Kingdom external assets and liabilities. 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, transactions in United Kingdom external assets and liabilities, etc., with each section containing explanatory notes on the series covered and the sources of the data.

Reference

United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1987 Edition (HMSO) (Price £8.95 net) ISBN 0 11 620296 3

Book value of United Kingdom net investment overseas at end of 1984

An article in *British Business* dated 22 May 1987 gives details of the book value of United Kingdom net direct investment overseas at the end of 1984 which was £79 billion whilst overseas companies' net direct investment in the United Kingdom was £40 billion. The figures cover all forms of direct investment including that of industrial and commercial companies, banks, insurance companies, oil companies and investments in property abroad. There were coverage changes for oil companies in 1984.

The article presents the main results of the triennial inquiries into the book value of overseas net direct investment by and in the United Kingdom at the end of 1984. The last inquiry

was for end 1981 and the results were published in *British Business*, 2 March 1984. Further details of the results of the inquiries conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry covering all concerns outside the monetary sector, and by the Bank of England, covering the monetary sector, will be published later this year in Business Monitor MO4 1984, *Direct Investment: External Assets and Liabilities 1984*.

Inquiries on this subject should be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry
2nd Floor
20 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0NF
Telephone: 01-215 3345 (inward investment)
Telephone: 01-215 3044 (outward investment)

Overseas direct investment 1985

An article in *British Business*, dated 3 July 1987, gives the main results of the Department of Trade and Industry's detailed inquiry into the annual flows of overseas direct investment and the earnings on direct investment in 1985. Total net direct investment abroad by United Kingdom companies in 1985 was £8.8 billion whilst net direct investment in the United Kingdom by overseas companies was £4.4 billion.

Net earnings by United Kingdom companies on their stock of overseas direct investment built up over the years were £8.1 billion whilst overseas companies earned £4.7 billion on their corresponding stock of direct investment in the United Kingdom.

The tables in the article incorporate revisions to investment flows and earnings arising from the results of the triennial inquiry into external assets and liabilities at the end of 1984. Details are also given about the coverage and reliability of the inquiry; definitions of direct investment and the relationship between direct investment and capital expenditure.

The Business Monitor MA4 *Overseas Transactions 1985*, which will be published later this year, will give more detailed results for each main country and industry. Copies of the Business Monitor will be sold at HMSO bookshops.

Inquiries on this subject should be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry
2nd Floor
20 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0NF
Telephone: 01-215 3345 (inward investment)
Telephone: 01-215 3044 (outward investment)

Investment intentions survey, 1987 and 1988

An article in *British Business*, 5 June 1987 gives details from the latest survey of investment intentions carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). There are indications that there will be a rise of around eight per cent in the volume of investment by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected service industries in 1987. Indications from the results of the second survey for 1988 suggest that investment will continue to increase at around the same rate.

The results are based on the latest of a series of regular surveys directed to a panel of mainly larger companies in manufacturing and in the construction, distribution and selected service industries. A description of the surveys is given in a report entitled, *Report of the review of the biannual survey of the investment intentions of the manufacturing industries and of the distribution, construction and service industries*.

Copies of the Report are available from:

Business Statistics Office
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG

Enquiries regarding the survey may be made to:

The Department of Trade and Industry
Telephone: 0633-222149/222215 GTN(2411)

Reference

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

International publications

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

United Nations. Conference on Trade and Development.

Handbook of international trade and development statistics: supplement 1986, price £55 net.

United Nations. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

Population studies, No. 66, The methodology of measuring the impact of family planning programmes of fertility Manual 9, Addendum viii, price £8 net.

Statistics on special population groups: series Y, No. 2
Development of statistics of disabled persons: case studies - United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, price £19 net.

The situation of youth in the 1980s and prospects and challenges for the year 2000, price £11 net.

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

Demographic yearbook 1985: 37th issue, price £90 net.
National accounts statistics: main aggregates and detailed tables, 1986, price £85.00 net.

Statistical papers, series M, No. 53, Classification by Broad Economic Categories: defined in terms of SITC, rev. 3, price £8.50 net.

Studies in methods, series F, No. 43, Manual for the development of criminal justice statistics, price £8.50 net.

World statistics in brief: United Nations statistical pocketbook, 10th edition, price £5 net.

United Nations. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

Uses of census data for demographic research and development planning in Africa, aspects of technical co-operation, price £4 net.

United Nations. Economic Commission for Europe.

Annual bulletin of electric energy statistics for Europe, vol. 31, 1985, price £15 net.

Annual bulletin of gas statistics for Europe, vol. 31, 1985, price £11 net.

Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe, Vol. 37 1985, price £30 net.

Statistics of road traffic accidents in Europe, Vol. 32, 1985, price £18 net.

United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Unesco statistical digest 1986: a statistical summary of data on education, science and technology, culture and communication, by country, price £5.50 net.

European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

Vocational training and job creation schemes in the countries of the European Community, price £2.50.

European Conference of Ministers of Transport

Statistical trends in transport 1965-1984, price £12 net.

Eurostat

Agricultural income, sectoral income index analysis 1986, price £3.60 net.

Basic statistics of the Community: comparison with some European countries, Canada, the USA, Japan and the USSR, 24th edition, price £4.20 net.

Economic accounts 1980-1985, agriculture, forestry, price £8 net.

Energy: statistical yearbook, 1985, price £13.20 net.

Government financing of research and development 1975-1985, price £6.60 net.

Food and Agriculture Organization

Fishery report no. 365, report of the Ad Hoc Consultation on Global Tuna statistics, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 6-7 December 1985, P M Miyake (Chairman), price £4 net.

World agricultural statistics: FAO statistical pocketbook 1986, price £6 net.

Statistics series no. 72, FAO trade yearbook, 1985, vol. 39, price £24 net.

Statistical Development series no. 1, Food and agriculture statistics in the context of a national information system, price £12 net.

International Energy Agency

Energy balances of OECD countries 1970-1985 and main series from 1960, price £25 net.

Energy statistics, 1970/1985, and main series from 1960 (2 vols., not to be sold separately). Vol. 1: *OECD, IEA, North America, Pacific, OECD Europe, EC, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland - Vol. 2: Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia*, price £44 net (2 vols).

International Monetary Fund

Occasional paper no. 50 - Strengthening the International Monetary System, exchange rates, surveillance and objective indicators by Andrew Crockett and Morris Goldstein, price £7.50 net.

World economic outlook April 1987, a survey by the staff of the International Monetary Fund, price £15 net.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Annual oil and gas statistics and main historical series 1984-85, price £22 net.

New roles for cities and towns: local initiatives for job creation, price £5 net.

OECD economic outlook. Historical statistics, 1960-1985, price £6 net.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Department of Economics and Statistics. *Flows and stocks of fixed capital, 1960-1985*, price £3 net.

World Health Organisation

Teaching health statistics, twenty lessons and seminar outlines, by S K Lwanga and Tye Cho-Yook (Editors), price £15.75 net.

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

PUBLICATIONS

Civil Service Statistics

Civil Service Statistics 1987 was published in July 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 by department and region; they also show the relative sizes of the groups and grades, the numbers of recruits and rates at which staff leave the Service. For each of the major grades, there is information about the proportions of staff on salary scale maxima.

The introduction to the booklet provides some background information and draws out key facts from the tables. Regional resignation rates and equal opportunities are amongst topics discussed.

A selected bibliography is included.

Reference

Civil Service Statistics 1987 (HMSO) (Price £7.25 net).

Scottish Economic Bulletin

The latest edition of the *Scottish Economic Bulletin* published in July 1987, contains an economic review, two articles and revised charts and statistics.

The economic review discusses changes in the Scottish economy in 1986, and the prospects for 1987, in the light of developments in the United Kingdom and world economy. The review looks at several sectors of the economy (agriculture, energy and water supply, manufacturing, construction and services) in turn, and considers a number of factors affecting the performance of each of these. The first article reports the main findings of a study of economic and social change in the Highlands and Islands. It considers the main problems of the region as perceived when the Highlands and Islands Development Board was set up in 1965 and traces the key economic and social changes which have taken place since then. The second article provides some preliminary analyses of industrial and commercial premises owned by government agencies and local authorities in Scotland on 31 March 1985.

The charts and statistics provide information on a number of topics including population, employment, unemployment, output, earnings, expenditure, investment, imports and exports, and oil-related activity. Some give details for the regions of Scotland, and others provide comparisons with Great Britain or the United Kingdom.

Reference

Scottish Economic Bulletin, No 35 (HMSO June 1987) (Price £7 net).

Industrial relations

Two recent books have reported extensively on the results of the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey series, begun in 1980. *British Workplace Industrial Relations, 1980-1984*, gives an overview of the changes in industrial relations practices that occurred at workplace level between the first two surveys in the series. Topics covered include: management organisation; trade union representation and membership; the closed shop; trade union branch organisation; consultation and communication; industrial relations procedures; employment practices; pay determination; strikes and other industrial action.

Workplace Industrial Relations and Technical Change, reports the detailed findings of a section of the 1984 survey devoted to the introduction and acceptance of technical change. The results come from the two largest and most thorough interview surveys ever conducted in Britain on the subject of industrial relations. The two surveys, each covering over 2000 workplaces and around 4,500 respondents, are the result of collaboration between the Department of Employment (DE), the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), the Policy Studies Institute (PSI), and the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). The surveys cover workplaces in manufacturing and service industries in both public and private sectors. Information was collected from managers responsible for personnel and industrial relations and for production and also from employee representatives, mostly shop stewards. The 1984 survey included a small, experimental panel of establishments covered in 1980.

The data from the surveys have been lodged in an anonymised form at the Economic and Social Research Council Data Archive at Essex University and are now being subjected to considerable secondary analysis by researchers at universities and other research centres as well as by the authors of the two reports. Both books are available through booksellers or can be obtained from:

Policy Studies Institute
100 Park Village East
London NW1 3SR

Further information on the surveys and on publications arising from them is available from:

Dr N Millward or Dr M Stevens
Social Science Branch
Department of Employment
Steel House
11 Tothill Street
London SW1 9NF
Telephone: 01-213 4728 or 4742

References

British Workplace Industrial Relations, 1980-1984: the DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys, by Neil Millward and Mark Stevens, (Gower, Aldershot, 1986) (Price £25 hardback; £9.95 paperback).

Workplace Industrial Relations and Technical Change, by W W Daniel, (Frances Pinter and the Policy Studies Institute, London, 1987) (Price £25).

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

Measures of broad money

A major feature of financial intermediation since 1980 has been the intensity of competition between banks and building societies, and the effects of this competition have added greatly to the difficulties of targeting broad money, in the form of £M3. This article looks at measures of broad money that include both building society and bank deposits, and compares their behaviour with that of £M3. One such measure, PSL2 (here renamed M5), has been in the public domain for some time, but it also includes money-market instruments, certificates of tax deposit and some national savings instruments. This article introduces and considers an alternative, but similar aggregate (M4) whose coverage is limited to bank and building society sterling deposit liabilities to the non-bank, non-building-society private sector and that sector's holdings of notes and coin. The article emphasises that there can be no unique definition of broad money. Any choice of dividing line is to a degree arbitrary and likely over time to be invalidated by developments in the financial system: but the authorities have found broad monetary aggregates useful in seeking to make assessments of monetary conditions, and will continue to take them into account for this purpose.

Management of United Kingdom equity portfolios

This article reports the results of interviews carried out earlier this year, on behalf of the City Capital Markets Committee, with eighteen of the largest fund managers in the United Kingdom, in an attempt to examine how large United Kingdom equity portfolios are managed and to assess the implications for quoted companies. The results indicate an increase in the pressures on fund managers for good performance in recent years (particularly for unit and investment trusts and outside management of pension funds), which has led to more intensive management of portfolios, but do not suggest that fund managers are necessarily taking a more short-term view of the prospects for companies. The interviews also revealed a strong pre-disposition on the part of a number of fund managers to support the incumbent management of a target company in a contested takeover bid.

Developments in international banking and capital markets in 1986

The pace of innovation and deregulation in the world's financial markets - a major feature of developments in recent years - slowed in 1986, although new issues on the international capital markets continued to expand and banks' international interbank lending increased strongly. Growth of international capital flows was even more concentrated than in the past among developed countries: debt problems in certain developing countries continued to overshadow the markets and debtor countries received little new bank lending, either spontaneous or associated with new money packages. A notable feature of developments in international financial

markets during the year was the increased influence of the Japanese as intermediaries, investors and borrowers.

The financial behaviour of the United Kingdom personal sector, 1976-85

The financial behaviour of the personal sector has important implications for both the real economy and monetary policy. This article examines developments in the sector's behaviour over the period 1976-85 and considers the various factors - including the impact of inflation, deregulation and innovation, and other government policies - that have been important in shaping the sector's balance sheet and in changing its composition over time. The issue of whether the strong growth in personal sector holdings in life assurance and pension funds has influenced households' behaviour is also discussed. Finally, the article considers some implications of developments within the balance sheet, in particular with regard to the build-up of personal sector debt and the possibly growing interest rate sensitivity of the personal sector's financial behaviour.

Companies' long-term financial decisions; dividends and debt

This article summarises the findings of research undertaken in the Bank (and described in detail in a Discussion Paper to be published shortly) into factors underlying the long-term financial decisions of some 650 United Kingdom-based companies. Among the principal conclusions to emerge are:

- i levels of capital and income gearing and variability of income appear to be central to the financing decisions;
- ii powerful effects of changes in tax rates and of relative interest rates are apparent, although the process is complicated by the incidence of tax exhaustion; and
- iii long lags of company income and of dividend payments appear to be relevant in determining current dividend flows, suggesting that smoothing of payments is a common phenomenon.

Other items

The May Bulletin also reprints speeches by the Governor on issues arising in the relationship between industry and the financial sector and by Mr David Walker, an executive director of the Bank, on the role and responsibilities of pension fund managers in sustaining a free and competitive environment in the future.

The Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* may be obtained (at £7.50 per copy) 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 and Social Research (NIESR) Review* includes the following items:

A current cost accounting measure of Britain's stock of equipment

Officially-compiled series of Britain's capital stock are based on the perpetual inventory method, the reliability of which depends on the accuracy of the assumed asset lives. This article by A. D. Smith, presents a more direct measure of the gross stock of equipment - plant, machinery, fixtures, fittings and vehicles - derived from valuations of assets actually in existence as shown in organisations' current cost accounts. It indicates that in 1983 the gross replacement cost of equipment in energy, manufacturing, construction, distribution, transport and financial services totalled £306 billion compared with the official estimates of £380 billion.

Vocational training in France and Britain: office work

This article by Hilary Steedman, presents the second of a series of comparisons of vocational training for selected occupations in France and Britain; it follows an earlier study comparing training for the building trades in the two countries (*National Institute Economic Review No. 116*, May 1986). It draws attention to the importance of full-time commercial secondary schools in France, and their role in training office personnel to handle the broader range of tasks required by modern office equipment.

Labour costs in manufacturing

This note by G. F. Ray, looks at comparative industrial labour costs for most OECD countries.

Analysing economic behaviour 1975-85 with a model incorporating consistent expectations

This note by S. G. Hall, considers the problems of using a model incorporating consistent expectations, such as National Institute Model 8, to analyse economic behaviour in the United Kingdom during the period 1975-85.

Reference

National Institute Economic Review No. 120, May 1987, 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).

CONFERENCES

Statistics Users' Conference 1987

Quality of Life Indicators - Measuring Social and Economic Well-being

This is the arresting title of the Annual Statistics Users' Conference to be held at the Royal Society on Wednesday, 18 November 1987. The morning session is devoted to social reporting in different countries, with papers from the Statistical Office of the European Communities, OECD, West Germany and a review of United Kingdom social trends.

The afternoon session concentrates on measurement in practice, with papers covering income and expenditure, social welfare, health care, the quality of working life and measuring well-being among the elderly.

The afternoon is rounded off with a Panel session of distinguished social and economic statisticians.

Quality of life, however we define it, is the major aim of our society. The problems of measurement are great, but they need to be tackled. This Conference is a bold attempt to push forward the development of indicators of economic and social well-being. Copies of the Conference Programme and further details can be obtained from:

Ian Maclean
Secretary, Statistics Users' Council
Lancaster House
More Lane
Esher
Surrey KT10 8AP
Telephone: 0372-63121

Institute of Statisticians

IT and statistics: the changing interface, 15-16 September 1987

The current uneasy relationship between IT and statistics is entering a period of substantial change. On the one hand, the inability of statistics and statisticians to take on board satisfactorily the facilities available with current technology is costing UK industry and society considerable sums of money: on the other, the fight for survival by UK IT product manufacturers, both of hardware and software, is requiring them to turn increasingly to statistics as an important source of support. It is in the light of these developments that the Institute of Statisticians is organising a two-day conference on the changing interface between statistics and IT. The conference, which will be held at Trent Polytechnic and the Royal Hotel, Nottingham, will take place on 15th and 16th September 1987. The twin themes of the conference will be reflected in the two days of the event, with the first being dedicated primarily to the role of statistics within IT, and the second to the role of IT within statistics. To encourage participation at a busy time of year, delegates may - if they wish - register for just one day of the event, although the fee structure has been constructed to offer an advantage to those attending on both days.

Day one will commence with a critique of the dual interrelationship, to be followed by an overview of that of statistics within the IT industries. Major papers will deal, in particular, with Hardware and Software Quality Assurance and reliability as well as, it is hoped, Bayesian Applications in Expert Systems and Databases. Statistical aspects of telecommunication systems and of product design will be discussed.

In contrast, the second day will be concerned with the use of IT facilities within statistical work with the safeguards for non-expert use of statistical software, and the inherent dangers of the current situation. It is planned that major papers will discuss current available statistical packages including SAS and GLIM, and ongoing developments such as the GLIMPSE intelligent front-end for GLIM. Bayesian as well as classical software will be represented, and alternative approaches such as the application of interactive modelling languages, for example APL, will be examined.

On the evening of the first day, the conference dinner will be held at the Royal Hotel where residential delegates will be accommodated. Throughout the Conference, an exhibition of statistical software and related material will be taking place. The Conference is intended for all those in the IT industries who recognise the need and potential for statistical work, as well as for practising statisticians and their associates who are users of IT products.

A limited number of places at a special rate will be available to those undertaking higher education.

Residential course: non-linear modelling Preston, 2nd - 4th November 1987

Linear models have been studied extensively and their properties are much revered. However, it very often happens that theoretical/practical considerations dictate the use of models that are non-linear with respect to the parameters of interest. Such non-linear models occur over a whole range of applications - for example, yield curves in chemical processes, product life cycles in market development, growth curves in the biological sciences and adjustment/expectation modelling in economics. Unlike linear models, the properties of non-linear models are not so well known. This Course aims to be a practical Non-Linear Modelling Course and Course members will be given access to use interactively a specialist mainframe package.

Some non-linear models that have wide applicability will be introduced. The physical and theoretical properties of these models will be discussed as will be the attendant numerical estimation problems. Moreover, Course members will be provided with data sets with which to estimate the relevant models. The specialist package to be extensively used on the Course is Maximum Likelihood Program (MLP) which has been developed at Rothamsted Experimental Station.

Organised by The Institute of Statisticians in conjunction with Schools of Management Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics, it will take place at Lancashire Polytechnic in Preston from 2nd to 4th November 1987.

Interested applicants may contact the Technical Convener, Mr. I. McGowan, School of Management Sciences at Lancashire Polytechnic, for more details concerning the Programme. (Telephone: 0722-22141 ext. 2770)

Booking forms for both conferences may be obtained from:

Mrs L Butterworth
The Conference Secretary
The Institute of Statisticians
36 Churchgate Street
Bury St. Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 1RD

Telephone: 0284-63660

University of Warwick - Business Information Service

Local area statistics: Information for Marketing, Investment and Planning - a one-day seminar on Friday October 23.

The Arden House Conference Centre at the University of Warwick is the venue for the next Business Information Service seminar on local area statistics.

The morning session will be opened by Dr D Mort, former manager of the Business Information Service and currently with the Centre for Local Economic Strategies, Manchester. Dr Mort, who is currently revising on behalf of the Business Information Service his book *The Counties and Regions of the United Kingdom* to be published by Gower, will talk about local area information in general. Other speakers include Tim Owen, author of *Mind Your Own Local Business*.

He will speak on local area statistics. The afternoon will see several commercial providers of local area statistics and information, including Market Locations of Leamington Spa, talking about the compilation of such statistics and the use of their services.

The fee for the seminar, which includes handouts, tea/coffee and lunch, will be £80 for subscribers to the Business Information Service and £90 for non-subscribers.

Further details can be obtained from:

David Sykes
University of Warwick
Business Information Service
University of Warwick Library
Gibbet Hill Road
Coventry CV4 7AL
Telephone: (0203) 523251/523051

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Review of regular surveys

Reviews of the annual Catering and Service Trades Inquiries and the Biennial Property Inquiry

The Business Statistics Office and the Survey Control Unit of the Central Statistical Office have recently undertaken joint reviews of the annual Catering and Service Trades Inquiries and the biennial Property Inquiry. These reviews were carried out as part of the programme for reviewing all business inquiries which was outlined in *Statistical News*, page 61.33, May 1983. The reports of the reviews have now been approved by Ministers of the Department of Trade and Industry and hence they provide the agreed framework for the inquiries to be taken over the next five years.

The major recommendation in the reports of the reviews is that the frequency of the Property Inquiry and of the road transport and ancillary transport services and personal and miscellaneous services sections of the Service Trades Inquiry should be increased from biennial to annual. It is also recommended that the sample in the personal and miscellaneous services area be strengthened to allow reliable results to be produced regularly at the level of individual trades.

The reviews recommend that the annual Catering Inquiry and the annual business services and professional and scientific services sections of the Service Trades Inquiry should continue in a largely unchanged format. However, it is proposed that a more detailed Catering Inquiry with a larger sample should be conducted in respect of 1988 and that additional information on cinemas be collected annually in the Service Trades Inquiry.

The report of the review of the Service Trades Inquiry is priced at £1.75, whilst the reports on the Catering and Property Inquiries cost £1.50 each (including postage). Copies are available from:

The Librarian
Business Statistics Office
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport
Gwent NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633-222973 (GTN 2411)

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

I Surveys to businesses

Poultry packing station survey

Ms A Hamilton
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland
Chesser House
Gorgie Road
Edinburgh EH11 3AW

Fishermens costs and earnings survey

Mr P Duncan
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland
Chesser House
Gorgie Road
Edinburgh EH11 3AW

Survey of SDA tenants to ascertain employment

Mr A J Harvey
Industry Department for Scotland
New St Andrews House
St James Centre
Edinburgh EH1 3TA

Return of pigs slaughtered, carcasses used, bacon and ham produced

Orchard fruit census

Condensed milk and milk powders production and stocks
Survey of cheese stocks held by manufacturers, factors and importers

Survey of grain haulage costs (Home Grown Cereals Authority)

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

II Local authorities

Statistics of death reported to coroners

Mr C F Woolf
Home Office
S3 Division
50 Queen Annes Gate
London SW1H 9AT

Road lengths return

Mr P R McGill
Scottish Office
Central Statistics Unit
New St Andrews House
Room 5/57
Edinburgh EH1 3SX

Local authority social work departments (Scotland):

Staffing return
Staff on full-time secondment for training
Grade of staff - entrants and leavers
Mr I Bald
Scottish Education Department
Social Work Services Group
43 Jeffrey Street
Edinburgh EH1 1DN

Welsh Office road lengths return

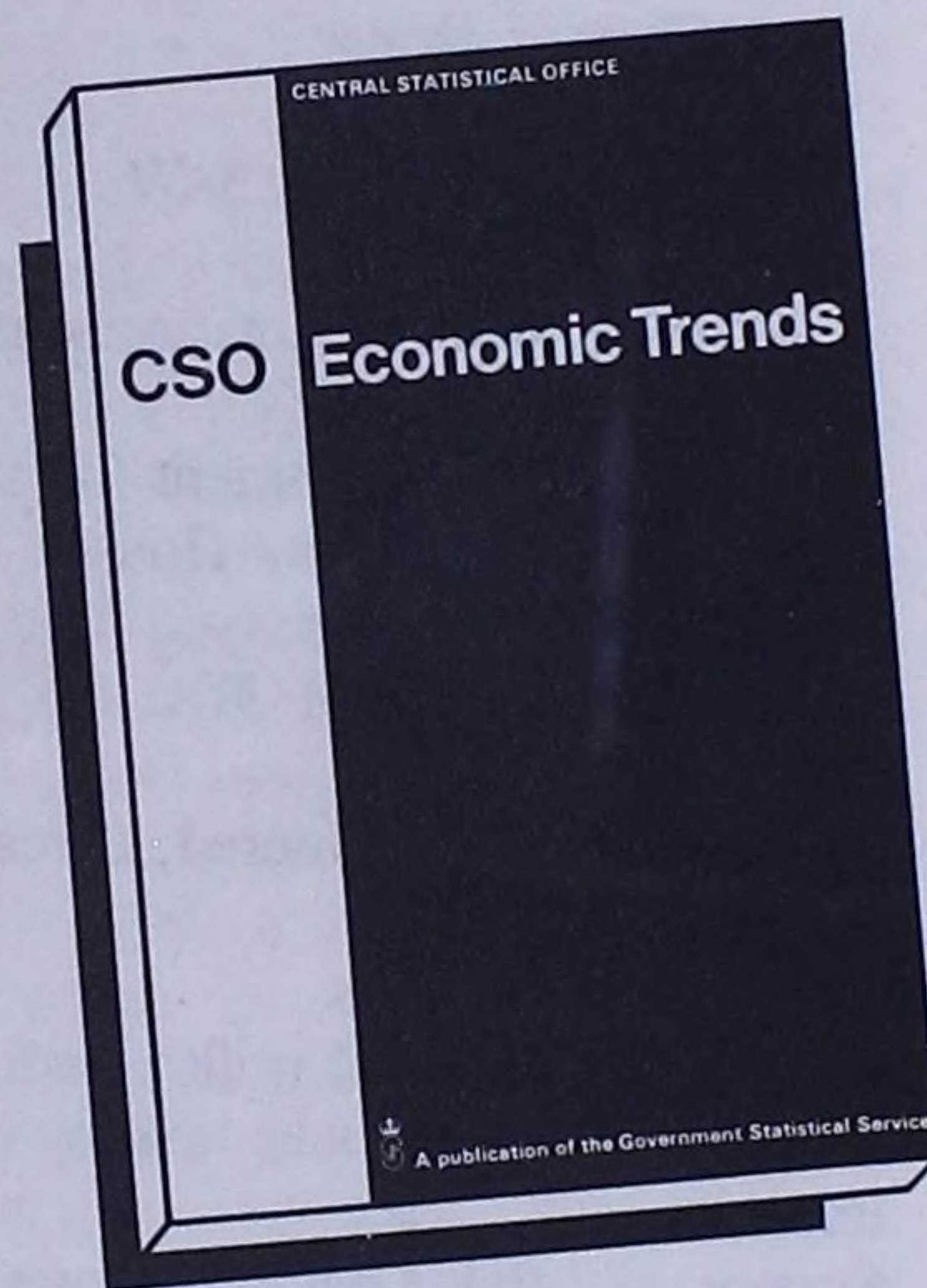
Mrs M A J Gronow
Welsh Office
Room 2044
Cathays Park
Cardiff CF1 3NQ

Appointments and changes

Mr J A Rowntree, Chief Statistician, Department of Health and Social Security, transferred to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys on 1 June 1987.

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