

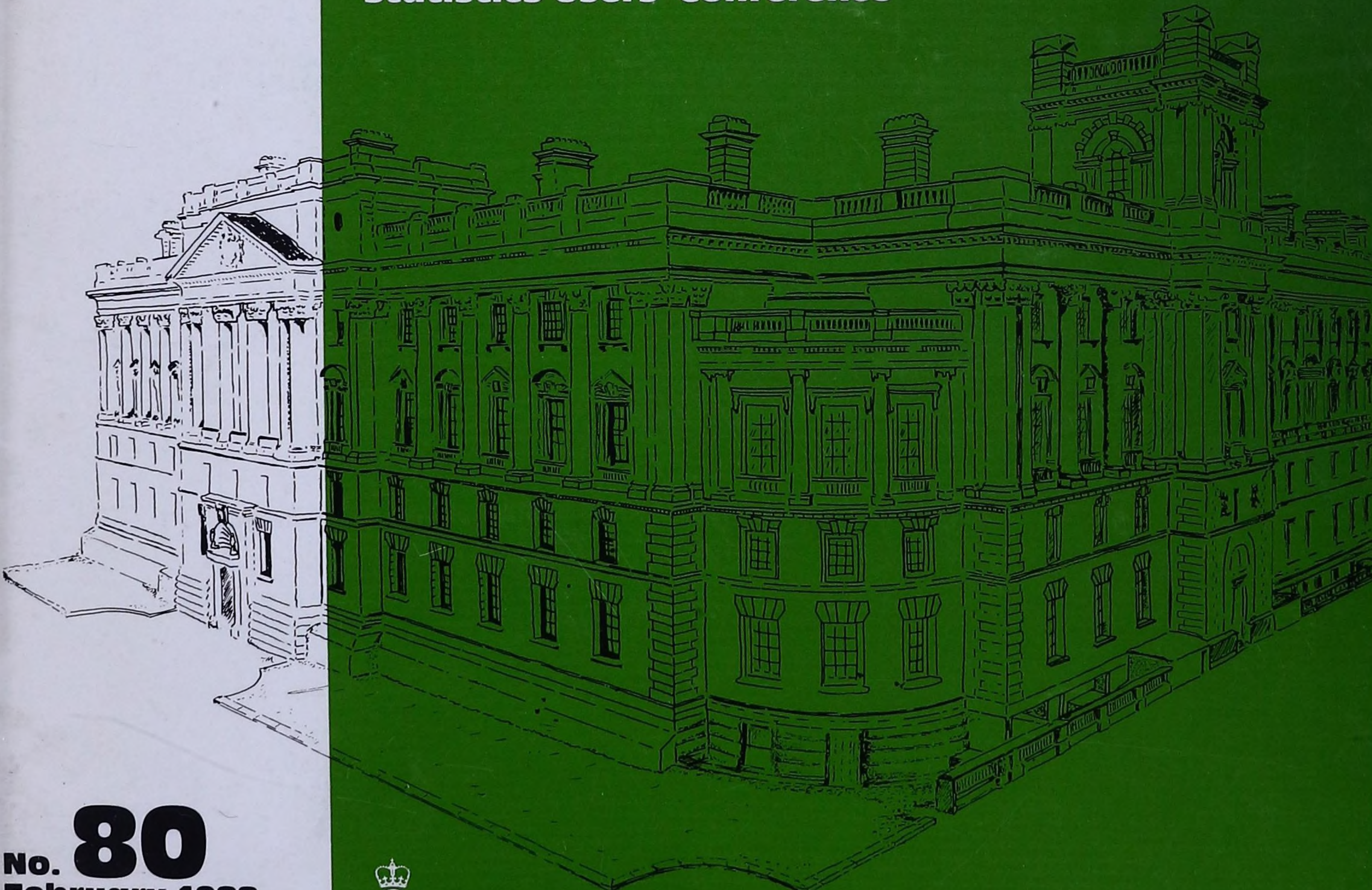
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

CSO

Statistical News

IN THIS ISSUE

**The GSS
National Food Survey
Airport Passenger Surveys
Statistics Users' Conference**



No. 80
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J. H. G. GURNEY

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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.

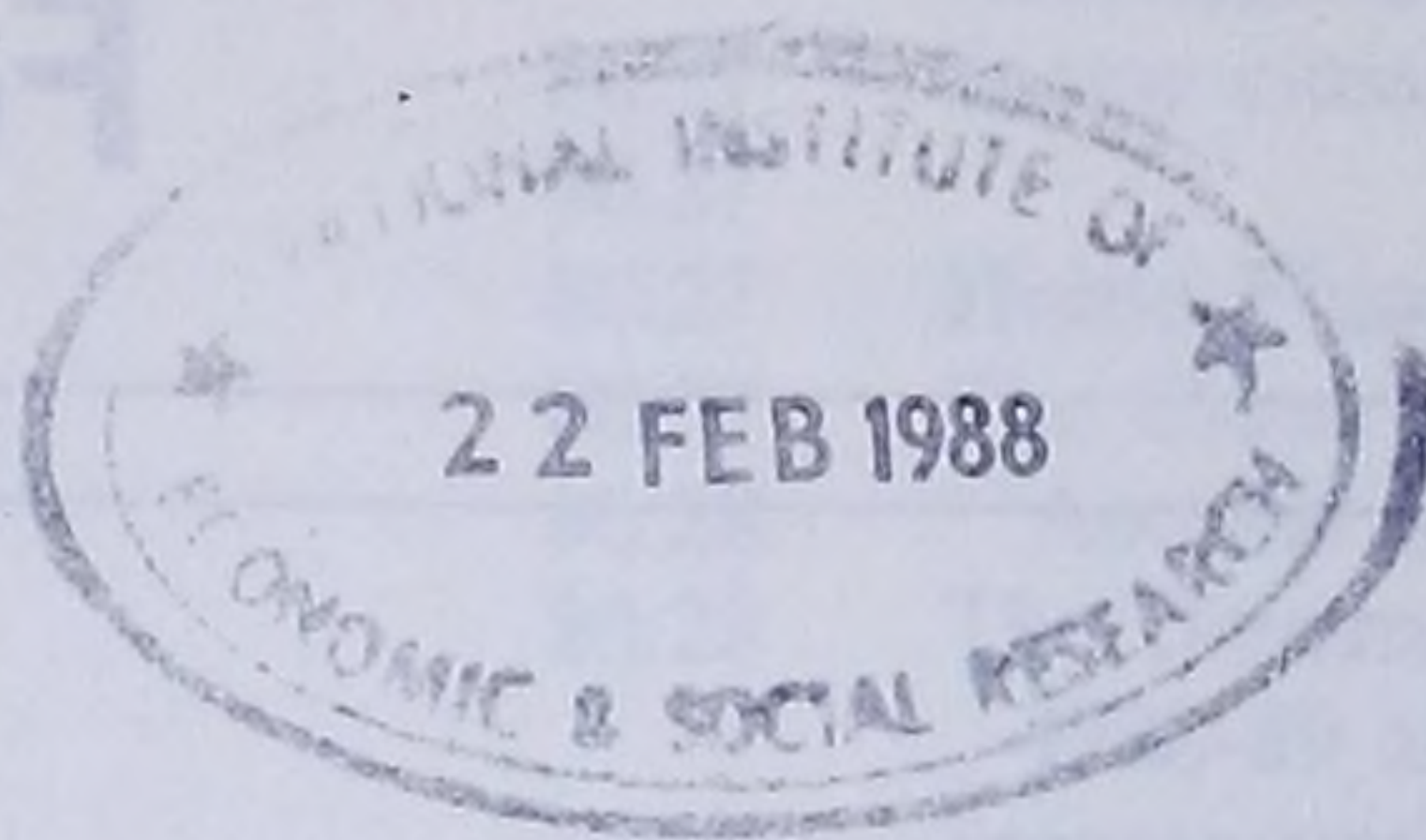
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FRONT COVER

The cover design depicts a corner of the Government Offices in Great George Street which house the CSO.



Statistical News

**Developments in British
Official Statistics**

**No. 80
February 1988**

Statisticians in today's Civil Service by Eric J. Thompson	<i>Page</i> 80.4
The philosophy of a Director of Statistics	
National Food Survey: a Second Study of Differential Response, comparing Census Characteristics of NFS Respondents and Non-Respondents; also A Comparison of NFS and FES Response Bias by Bob Redpath and Dave Elliot	80.6
The findings of a study of the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents to the NFS in 1981	
Passenger Surveys at Major United Kingdom Airports by Stephen Nash	80.11
The latest results which emerge from having interviewed over half a million passengers	
The 1987 Statistics Users' Conference on Quality of Life Indicators by Walter Benjamin	80.16
The author's view of the proceedings	

REGULAR FEATURES

New Surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

Page

80.18

Recently available statistical series and publications

80.21

NOTES ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Page

Population and vital statistics

Population Trends

80.25

Population projections to 2025

80.26

Mortality statistics: causes of death

80.26

Demographic review of Great Britain

80.26

Vital statistics (Scotland)

80.26

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Social statistics		National Accounts	
<i>Social Trends 18: 1988 edition</i>	80.27	Sector classification booklet	80.37
General Household Survey 1985	80.27		
Family Expenditure Survey 1986	80.27	Home Finance	
<i>Social Security Statistics 1987 edition</i>	80.27	The Chancellor of the Exchequer's	
Prison statistics, Scotland 1986	80.28	Autumn Statement	80.37
<i>Prisons in Scotland</i>	80.28	The Government's Expenditure Plans	
		1988-89 and 1990-91	80.37
		Income statistics	80.38
Housing		Research and Development	
Local housing, England and Wales	80.28	Annual Review of Research and Development	80.38
Housing trends in Scotland	80.28		
		Overseas Finance and Trade	
Health		Economic Classifications: The Revision	
Health and Safety statistics	80.29	of the ISIC and NACE	80.38
Scottish Health statistics	80.29	Review of tourism statistical needs	80.39
		Investment intentions for 1988 and 1989	80.39
Education		International comparisons of profitability	80.40
The 1984 Secondary School Staffing Survey	80.29	Import penetration and export performance:	
Education statistics 1987-88 estimates	80.30	year to June 1987	80.40
Scottish Education Statistics:		International publications	80.40
University students	80.31		
School leavers' destinations	80.31	Publications	
Pupil projections	80.31	<i>Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 124</i>	
School meals and milk and school transport	80.31	1988 edition	80.41
Placing requests in Education Authority			
schools	80.31	<i>Monthly Digest of Statistics Annual Supplement</i>	80.41
		<i>Economic Trends Annual Supplement, No. 12,</i>	
Manpower and earnings		1987 edition	80.42
Labour Market Quarterly Report	80.31	<i>Financial Statistics and Explanatory Handbook</i>	80.42
Trends in the flexible workforce	80.32	<i>Scottish Economic Bulletin</i>	80.42
European policies to help long-term		<i>Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin</i>	80.42
unemployed people	80.32	National Institute of Economic and Social	
Measures of unemployment and characteristics		Research: abstracts of articles from the	
of the unemployed	80.32	Review	80.44
International comparisons of industrial		<i>British Imports of Consumer Goods</i>	80.44
stoppages for 1985	80.32	<i>Youth Unemployment in Great Britain</i>	80.44
Pay in Great Britain	80.32	Becket's Directory 1987	80.44
Agriculture and food		Conference	
National Food Survey	80.33	United Kingdom Non-Official Statistics	80.44
Agricultural censuses and surveys	80.33		
Scottish Pig Census, August 1987	80.33	Government Statistical Service	
		Review of regular surveys	80.44
Computer environment		Appointments and changes	80.44
The role of computers in training	80.33		
Industrial and Service Industries			
Business Monitors - Annual Census of			
Production 1986	80.34		
New Business Monitors on the Distribution			
and Service Industries	80.34		
Stock of consumer durables in the			
United Kingdom	80.35		
United Kingdom Cinema Exhibitors' statistics	80.35		
Insurance companies: results of 1986			
annual inquiries	80.36		
Electrical engineering 1986	80.36		
Aerospace and Electronics Industries	80.36		
Mechanical engineering for 1986	80.37		

Alphabetical index and classified list of articles

The alphabetical index will in future only be published annually in the November edition. However, a free up-to-date copy of the index and a classified list of articles can be obtained by sending a SAE to: Central Statistical Office, Room 74B/3, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AQ.

STATISTICIANS IN TODAY'S CIVIL SERVICE - Selling ourselves but not our souls

Eric J. Thompson, Director of Statistics, Department of Transport

The Government Statistical Service provides the Government, and thence the nation, with a professional statistical service. It must ensure both that the Government gets the best possible advice and that the outside world sees that this is so.

A major requirement for today's statisticians is that we must learn to sell both ourselves and our services within the Civil Service. To do this we need to identify clearly the customers for our work, be familiar with current policy issues, and place greater stress on good drafting and other forms of communication. In the administrative civil service culture particular value is given to skill in rapid but polished drafting. This is an essential part of the way in which information is communicated and so made to affect decisions. As statisticians we must recognise the importance of good presentation in showing the relevance of our work to government decisions. There is no point in producing information unless it has an impact on the world in which we are operating. Work cannot be justified simply by being interesting; it has to have impact too. We must give greater thought to just how our work is relevant to what is going on in the areas of government policy we serve. The emphasis should be less on 'Where are we?' and more on 'Where are we going?'. Because of this, trend data are particularly important and we must deal with the many problems of consistency over time as best we can.

Taking a chance

How then do statisticians ensure that their skills make their fullest impact? The first priority of all must be to be seen to maintain professional integrity. This must not, however, be confused with pedantry. Data are never perfect, and the statistician knows this better than anyone. Indeed, one of our particular contributions is that we are in the best position to say what weight of interpretation can be put on imperfect data. Where the available data are not exactly what our customers need - and are they ever? - statisticians are in the best position to see what might be done to make them better - and to then get on and do it. It is far more economic for any adjustments - eg for changes in the basis of time series - to be done once centrally by the specialist statistician than for all users to be attempting to make their own adjustments separately - and almost certainly inconsistently.

While retaining our integrity, we need to be prepared to chance our arms in interpreting data, and not sit back and retire from the fray. We can make the best estimates of what our data mean. If we are to do this, however, it is important that we should not be afraid to face the criticism of those who, with the benefit of hindsight, find our efforts wanting. Of course, there will be occasions when our best guess turns out subsequently to have been wrong. Provided that we are sure that it was the best guess at the time, and that by producing a rapid answer we have provided an input to policy when our

contribution mattered, this must just be accepted as part of the job. We must be prepared to accept that being useful involves risking - and sometimes making - mistakes. Similarly, we must be frank about the need to revise our estimates in the light of later information. We must balance the need for timely figures against the need for precision and be open about how we approach this.

Contact with suppliers and users

To prepare and present data effectively obviously involves understanding them first. Contact with data suppliers can be important here. For example, talking to trade associations and to individual business or personal respondents to our surveys helps in two ways: it helps us to get their co-operation, and it helps us understand what their replies mean. We need to know what information potential respondents can, and are willing to, supply as well as what information our customers would ideally like us to collect.

We also need to give more attention to looking at our results in the light of those produced by our colleagues, and considering whether they are all telling the same story. We should seek to produce a coherent picture in the context of current policy issues by linking information from various data sources. To do this effectively we need to know about the data produced by other statisticians. Talking to our colleagues helps us to do this, as does a wide experience of different jobs in the GSS. I hope that the development of information technology will make it increasingly easy to find out what information other people have - and what the snags are with their data and what qualifications have to be made in their use.

Contact with users of statistical services is even more important than contact with data suppliers: it encourages our administrative colleagues to approach us at an early stage in policy development, and it helps us to find out what their needs really are. Statisticians should never simply provide the number a customer first thought of! We must ask questions to identify the real needs. Why do our customers need data? In what form will the data be most helpful? How accurate do they need to be? And, following from this third question, our objective must be to produce data, as economically as possible, which are good enough for their likely uses. Money is wasted by too much precision as well as by too little. Taking the initiative in consulting users - and potential users - of our data will make it possible to avoid both types of error.

Emphasising contact with users does not necessarily mean accepting every suggestion they make. Statistical series have a long lead time, and we must bear in mind that different administrators will perceive different data needs. Experience will help us identify the common core in those needs; but we must also beware of acting as though statisticians always

know better than the people who use our data. That is a danger against which any professional group needs to guard.

In many areas, there is a connection between the work done by members of the Government Statistical Service and that done by the Government Economic Service. On the whole, statisticians tend to stick more closely to the data and say less about their policy implications than economists. However, this does not mean that statisticians should say less about the implications of the data for interpreting the world around us. We may not offer prescription; but we should provide description in its widest sense.

Resources and priorities

Like the rest of the Civil Service, the GSS continues to be affected by tightening resources. One area where the impact has been particularly painful for some people has been in the need to reassess priorities between work for central government as such and work for parliament and the wider public. But it is a mistake to draw too stark a contrast between the two sides of our work. It is only if the public and our professional colleagues outside the Civil Service see what we are doing that they can be satisfied that our work for the Government is of a high professional standard and is producing results which all sides of the political spectrum can accept as the starting point for debates on policy.

Limited resources must not make us adopt too narrow a view of our job in other respects either - data collection cannot operate effectively if it is isolated from data use. Interpreting the data helps us gain a clearer idea of their usefulness, significance, and interrelation with other data; and this means that we are in a better position to assess their value and to design their collection in the best and most cost-effective way.

There are some traditional activities which we do have to be prepared to sacrifice. In my early days in the Civil Service, much effort went into tidying tables so that percentages added up exactly and precisely to a hundred in all directions, while ensuring also that each adjusted figure was adjusted in precisely the same way in every different table in which it appeared. I always had doubts about the value of exercises such as that, but it is clear that we no longer have the resources to afford them even if we wished to do so.

Taking the initiative

Instead of devoting all our resources to the pursuit of precision, we must be positively looking for new initiatives, and projecting a new but accurate image of people at the forefront of change. This means aggressive marketing of ourselves as advisers to policy makers, vigorous development of new skills in 'information technology', and energetic searches for new data and better ways of presenting them. It also means taking the initiative in dropping 'slow selling products' so that room can be made for the new lines which are in demand, while giving due attention to maintaining, if not consistency, then at least measurable comparability over time in those series which will continue to be needed. Questions which each statistician must regularly ask are: 'Are

my statistics/reports/publications/forecasts really necessary?' and 'Could I be putting my statistical expertise to better use?'. There must be no easy pickings for our critics or future inquisitors.

Talking about change leads naturally on to computing and information technology. Technical advances and falling costs are creating both new opportunities for us and an urgent need to respond to them. Public awareness of what computers can do is increasing rapidly, and so are the proper expectations of our customers. We must be prepared for the fact that our services will soon have to bear comparison with what many of our customers know they can do for themselves on their own desk-top computers. If we are to stay ahead of our customers we need to force the pace on enhancements to the hardware and software available to us. We also need to improve our personal computing skills. Unless we maintain our ability to provide 'added value' we might suffer the same fate as watchmakers and typesetters.

The management role

Another area in which statisticians should be able to make a particular contribution to the Civil Service is by exploiting our skills as managers. Unlike some other professional groups, many statisticians manage substantial numbers of staff. Furthermore, we all have a skill in managing information. With the development of information technology this is an increasingly important skill. Our ability to use computers is a key one for the Civil Service; but our knowledge about how to use data and how to bring information together from different sources in the most effective way may well turn out to be even more important.

Much of the above could be said from a purely departmental point of view. But the GSS is more than a federation of departmental statistical units. It is essentially inter-departmental, and that it is so adds a great deal to the value of its output. Links with statisticians in other departments are often vital, and experience in different departments can be valuable. This is obviously the case for people in departments with small numbers of statisticians; but even for those of us in larger departments it can be invaluable to see how things are done elsewhere, and to be able to consider how other people's statistical and computing methods might be able to make a contribution to our work. The GSS Directory is one of our most important tools. There are few areas where we will not find ourselves needing to bring in information from other departments, as background if not as a major component of our work. One of the challenges before us today is to ensure that the extension of the open structure and the consequent pressure to develop our skills in a wider range of posts within departments does not cause us to lose the essential inter-departmental perspective which characterises the Government Statistical Service.

National Food Survey: A Second Study of Differential Response, comparing Census Characteristics of NFS Respondents and Non-Respondents; also A Comparison of NFS and FES Response Bias.

By Bob Redpath, Principal Social Survey Officer and Dave Elliot, Senior Social Survey Officer, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Introduction

This article reports the findings of a study of the 1981 characteristics of respondents and non-respondents to the National Food Survey (NFS) during the second quarter of 1981. The study is a sequel to the first study using 1971 Census data, whose findings were reported in Issue Number 35 of *Statistical News*.¹ Other articles already reported in *Statistical News*, compare the 1981 Census characteristics of respondents and non-respondents for the General Household Survey² (GHS), the Family Expenditure Survey³ (FES) and an article on the Labour Force Survey.⁴

The National Food Survey is a continuous sampling inquiry into the domestic food consumption and expenditure of private households in Great Britain. It has been conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food since 1940 and broadly in its present form since 1952. Each household which participates does so voluntarily. The sole respondent in each household is the person, female or male, who is principally responsible for domestic arrangements (the 'housewife'). She (or he) keeps a seven day diary record of details of all food entering the household and, unlike the FES, is not provided with any incentive payment for keeping a diary.

The main purpose of this study is to compare the 1981 Census findings with those in 1971 to see if the same biases exist. Additionally, the 1981 Census included variables which the 1971 Census did not and some of these are included. In the final section there is a comparison between the non-response biases in the NFS and those in the FES. In 1981 the response rate on NFS (56 per cent) was almost 20 per cent lower than on FES and so it is possible to assess whether the non-response bias becomes more serious the lower the overall response.

1981 Census comparison methodology

The methods used in this study to match the names and addresses of the NFS respondents and non-respondents to Census data were the same as those described in the earlier study. As in 1971, confidentiality was maintained because the Census offices did not see the NFS field documents nor did Social Survey Division see the Census returns. The 1971 study attempted to match the whole year's sample; the 1981 study was restricted to one quarter only, the second quarter, comprising 3,873 addresses. This should be noted when comparing the significance test results between the two studies. Ninety-one per cent (3,544) of these addresses were matched by name and address, one per cent lower than in 1971. Three per cent (107) were matched by address but not by name and these were used in the analysis on the assumption

that the householders would have similar characteristics to the NFS respondents. The remaining six per cent could not be matched by name or address either because the addresses were not traceable in Census records or because a Census record had not been returned.

NFS response

The NFS response in 1981 was lower than the response rates for the other OPCS continuous surveys. One reason for this was that interviewers were only allowed three days to contact twenty addresses.⁵ (In contrast, interviewers working on the FES, the survey which is closest to the NFS in tasks required of respondents, were allowed up to five weeks to contact sixteen households, and achieved a response rate of 74 per cent. It is often difficult for the NFS interviewer to contact the housewife within the three-day placing period and this leads to a relatively high non-contact rate of around 15 per cent on NFS. A further possible reason for the lower response on NFS than FES was that FES respondents were each given £5, whereas the NFS housewives did not receive any payment.

Comparisons with 1971 study

In 1971 the overall response rate for the NFS was 54 per cent, one per cent lower than the response rate during the second quarter of 1981. Seventeen census variables were tested for significance in the 1971 study; all showed Chi-Square values significant at the 5 per cent level. In the 1981 study three of these variables, availability of inside wc, sharing of dwelling and HOH's employment status, were no longer significant. In 1981 there were four additional variables analysed. Not all the 1981 distributions have been included in this report. As in the 1971 study, the differences between respondent and non-respondent distributions on Census variables were tested for statistical significance using the Chi-Square test. The tests used formulae suitable for simple random samples and have not made an allowance for the clustering in the NFS sample. These adjustments which are difficult to compute tend to slightly depress the significance levels. However as almost all of the significant Chi-Square values were at the 1 per cent significance level or lower, these adjustments would not affect the interpretation of the results.

Having compared the overall distributions of Census variables, the next stage of the analysis was to examine the distributions to discover which values of the variables accounted for the differences. Differences between the proportions of respondents and non-respondents were tested using the 't' test. Tables 1-5 show the results of this analysis and those variables which were significant at the 5 per cent level have been marked with an asterisk.

NFS non-response biases

This study examines only non-response bias as measured by Census variables; it therefore cannot cover other variables for which there could be undetected bias. Most of the Census variables for which there was significant non-response bias in the NFS in 1981 are shown in Tables 1-5. The remaining Census variables where there were significant biases were either related to those reported (occupation and SEG of HOH with Social Class, and density of occupation with household size) or showed minor substantive differences which were unlikely to affect the interpretation of the NFS results, (for example, industry of HOH).

In both 1971 and 1981, NFS response varied directly with household size: in 1971 response was lowest for one person households and rose to 63 per cent for households with four or more persons (Table 1). In 1981 response rates for four and five person households rose to 67 per cent and 69 per cent, respectively; with larger households, response dropped to 63 per cent. Therefore the response bias towards four and five person households increased between 1971-1981.

One reason for the difference in response between single person households and two person households is likely to be the short (three day) placing period that interviewers have to contact NFS households. Single person households are less likely than households of other sizes to be contacted in the three days allowed because they are less likely to be home when the interviewer calls.

Linked to or perhaps as a result of the influence of the short placing period on response, there is a family-oriented bias in the NFS response which could also be partly due to the appeal of the topics covered in the NFS especially to families and married couples. The table shows clearly how households where there is no family respond far less (41 per cent) than households where there are families⁶ (61 per cent). Similarly there is also a higher response from households with married couples than households where the HOH is either divorced, widowed or single (Table 2). The bias towards a higher response from families has increased slightly since 1971.

Response is connected directly with the presence of *dependent* children in a household, similar to findings in both the GHS and FES studies (Table 1). However, unlike GHS and FES, NFS response does not rise directly with the number of dependent children in a household. It is at a maximum (72 per cent) for households with two dependent children; it declines slightly for households with three dependent children (69 per cent) and declines further to 60 per cent for households with four or more dependent children. Table 3 shows that it is the presence of dependent children, regardless of whether the family is headed by a single parent or a married couple, which influences response positively. Response rates for married couples and single parents with dependent children were each about 15 per cent higher than the response rates for married couples and single parents with non-dependent children. There were similar results for the GHS and the FES, so this finding appears to be unrelated to the survey topic.

Table 1 Response rate for the NFS: by selected household characteristics

	1971	1981	
	Response rate (percentage)	Response rate (percentage)	Sample size ¹ (numbers)
Number of persons usually resident			
One	41 *	42 *	786
Two	50 *	53 *	1,141
Three	58 *	58	620
Four	63 *	67 *	663
Five	63 *	69 *	280
Six or more	63 *	63	161
Household type			
No family	41 *	42 *	972
One family, no other	57 *	61 *	2,463
More than one family	58 *	61 *	215
Number of dependent children²			
None	48 *	49 *	2,403
One	62 *	66 *	505
Two	66 *	72 *	537
Three	68 *	69 *	158
Four or more	63 *	60 *	48
Tenure			
Owner-occupied	54	59 *	2,002
Rented			
Council or New Town	54	53 *	1,179
Private			
Unfurnished	51 *	48 *	229
Furnished	48 *	41 *	90
Number of cars			
None	50 *	49 *	1,427
One	58 *	60 *	1,563
Two or more	55	61 *	612
Household members in employment			
None	46 *	51 *	1,142
One	57 *	56	1,160
Two	55 *	60 *	1,028
Three	53	58	231
Four or more	58	56	78
All households	54	56	3,651

1 For some characteristics, the components may not add to the all households figure because some cases were not stated.

2 Under 15 in 1971; under 16 in 1981.

* The difference between the proportions of survey respondents and non-respondents in this category is significant at 5% ('t' test).

In 1971 there was a marked relationship between response and age of HOH with response peaking (66 to 68 per cent) at age 21-30 and declining thereafter to only 42 per cent for those aged 71 or over. There was a similar type of relationship in 1981 with a peak in the 31-40 age group (64 per cent) declining to 46 per cent for those aged 71 or over (Table 2).

In 1981 the relationship was slightly more direct between the age of 'housewife' and response than the age of HOH, reflecting the housewives' reaction to keeping diary records for the household (Table 4). The marked age bias in this survey and in the FES seems to reflect the difficulties the elderly encounter with diary surveys - more than on GHS.

Certain variables in Tables 1, 2 and 5 suggest that NFS response is highest amongst more affluent families; for example there is a significantly higher response from households where the HOH is in Social Class I. Another indication is the bias towards owner occupier households compared with those renting. Here the response bias has increased significantly since 1971. Similarly the response rate for households with cars is far higher (61 per cent) than for households without cars (49 per cent). Table 1 also shows that in 1981, as in 1971, those households with at least one member in employment had a higher response rate than households without employed members. Response was highest (60 per cent) for households with two members working. Table 5 shows that the lowest response rate came from households whose residents came from New Commonwealth countries and from Pakistan.

Comparison of the NFS and FES

The 1971 study raised the issue of whether differential response becomes more serious the lower the overall response. NFS and FES Chi-Square values were compared. Most of the NFS Chi-Square values exceeded those of the FES; however, this feature was not uniform - for two variables, household tenure and employment status of HOH, the NFS values were less than those of the FES. One possible explanation offered by Kemsley was that the two surveys appealed to different sub-groups and that lower response did not lead to greater non-response bias on all variables.

There is further evidence from the 1981 study that the lower response rate of the NFS did not lead in all cases to greater non-response bias than on the FES. There are three conditions which need to be satisfied to confirm the hypothesis that non-response bias increases with lower response:

- significant biases in the NFS which were not in the FES
- any significant biases in FES should also be present in NFS
- where both surveys showed significant bias, the biases should be in the same direction *and* of a greater magnitude in the NFS than the FES

Table 2 Response rate for the NFS: by selected characteristics of heads of household

	1971	1981	
	Response rate (percentage)	Response rate (percentage)	Sample size ¹ (numbers)
Marital status			
Single	41 *	43 *	394
Married	58 *	61 *	2,457
Widowed	44 *	46 *	599
Divorced	45 *	48 *	201
Age			
16-20	58	55	31
21-25	65 *	59	185
26-30	67 *	61	286
31-35	67 *	64 *	335
36-40	59 *	64 *	312
41-45	55	58	284
46-50	56	60	320
51-55	53	58	314
56-60	49 *	51	361
61-65	51 *	47 *	287
66-70	50 *	54	317
71 or over	42 *	46 *	610
Social class			
I - Professional or managerial	60 *	68 *	162
II - Intermediate	56 *	56	713
IIIN - Skilled non-manual	53	56	417
IIIM - Skilled manual	58 *	58	957
IV - Partly skilled	54	56	551
V - Unskilled	48 *	53	183
Not classified or not answered	45 *	48 *	668
All heads of households	54	56	3,651

¹ For the 'age breakdown', the components do not add to the 'all heads of households' figure because 9 cases were not stated.

Of twenty-one Census variables examined, seven were variables where the NFS showed statistically significant bias but the FES did not, thereby supporting the hypothesis that lower response leads to increased non-response bias. These variables were: number of rooms; tenure; household size; density of occupation; numbers of persons in employment; marital condition of HOH; and industry of HOH.

Table 3 Response rate for the NFS: by type of family of head of household

	1981	
	Response rate (percentage)	Sample size (numbers)
Married couple without children	56 *	909
Married couple with dependent children	68 *	1,194
Married couple with non-dependent children	53 *	286
Lone mother or father with dependent children	62	180
Lone mother or father with non-dependent children	46 *	139
All family households	60	2,708

However, there were two variables where the NFS did not show a statistically significant bias but the FES did: employment status of HOH and length of residence at the current address, which goes against the hypothesis. The greater bias in the FES on employment status was due to lower response by the self-employed. One possible explanation for FES's greater non-response bias from the self-employed is the nature of the tasks required of the FES HOH (full income details and a fortnight's expenditure diary) whereas the NFS require minimal income details and information on food purchases collected from the housewife only.

Both surveys showed significant biases for the remaining twelve variables, although not always in the same direction. In order to compare the size of the non-response biases, NFS and FES contingency coefficients were calculated for each variable and then the ratio of the NFS to the FES contingency coefficient was formed. ⁷ For the hypothesis of greater bias with lower response to hold, the ratio should be greater than one, ie the NFS bias should be greater than the FES bias. The twelve remaining variables fell into four further groups:

- where the NFS contingency coefficient was greater than that of the FES and the bias was in the same direction; (presence of family or not; numbers of dependent children; household composition; presence of dependent children or not in families);
- where the NFS contingency coefficient was greater than that of the FES but the biases were in different directions (number of cars; birthplace of residents);
- where the FES contingency coefficient was greater than that of the NFS and the bias was in the same direction (age of HOH, age of housewife; social class of HOH);
- where the FES contingency coefficient was greater than that of the NFS but the bias was in a different direction (occupation of HOH; educational qualifications of HOH; SEG of HOH).

Table 4 Response rate for the NFS: by age of 'housewife'

	1971	1981	
	Response rate (percentage)	Response rate (percentage)	Sample size (numbers)
16-20		52	67
21-25		66 *	61
26-30		68 *	64 *
31-35		64 *	62 *
36-40		59 *	64 *
41-45		55	58
46-50		56	57
51-55		50 *	56
56-60		53	53
61-65		49 *	44 *
66-70		49 *	45 *
71 or over		41 *	45 *
All housewives		54	56
			3,632 ¹

¹ 19 cases not stated.

Table 5 Response rate for the NFS: by birthplace of respondent

	1981	
	Response rate (percentage)	Sample size (numbers)
Birthplace of respondent		
Great Britain	60 *	9,540
Northern Ireland	56	162
New Commonwealth and Pakistan	44 *	320
Other countries	57 *	176
All respondents		10,198

The variables where the NFS contingency coefficient is greater than that of the FES and is in the same direction most probably reflect the fact that families with dependent children are more easily contacted than other household types. We have noted previously that the NFS, with its shorter three-day placing period, had a higher (15 per cent) non-contact rate than the FES (2 per cent), with its five-week placing period. This clearly suggests that lower response, here partially a function of the length of the placing period, can lead to greater non-response bias.

More surprising are the variables where the FES contingency coefficient is greater, albeit only slightly, than that of the NFS and the bias is in the same direction. The ratios for age of HOH, age of housewife and social class of HOH are all less than one, although that for social class is only marginally so. Thus, the FES shows evidence of slightly higher non-response bias than the NFS for age of HOH and age of housewife. Why this should be so cannot be conclusively pinned down; however, it is possible that the FES, because of its longer recording period and its requirement for more detail, imposes greater tasks on informants and therefore acts as a greater deterrent to older respondents than the NFS.

In conclusion, for roughly two-thirds of the Census variables examined, the non-response bias for the NFS was, as expected, greater than that of the FES. However, there were exceptions where the FES non-response bias was greater or no worse than that of the NFS. Certainly, it does not follow from this that striving for high response should cease to be a central aim for survey practitioners. What it does suggest however is that non-response bias can be seriously affected by the tasks demanded of respondents and the nature of the data collected as well as by the overall level of response.

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5. Fieldwork and coding of the NFS was contracted out by OPCS to the British Market Research Bureau (BMRB).
6. Family is defined as: a married couple with or without children; or a lone parent family, ie a mother or father with her or his never-married child(ren). Also a family can consist of grandparent(s) and their never-married grandchild(ren) where there are no parents in the household. There is no age limit to the term 'child'. *Definitions, 1981 Census of Great Britain HMSO 1981 pp. 23.*
7. The comparison was made by means of the contingency coefficient, defined as

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2 + n}}$$

where n is the sample size. This removes the dependency of X^2 on the sample size and thus gives a better measure of the *size* of the non-response bias, rather than its *statistical significance*. (See *Analysis of Nominal Data*, H T Reynolds, Sage Publications 1977, pp 30.)

The Editorial Board regret that the article on the structure and functions of the Department of Education and Science does not appear in this issue.

Passenger Surveys at Major United Kingdom Airports

Stephen Nash, Statistician, Civil Aviation Authority

Introduction

The Civil Aviation Authority, in conjunction with airport authorities, Government Departments and United Kingdom airlines, over the last twenty years has run a series of surveys to obtain information about air travellers and the determinants of the travel market. The surveys have been organised in cycles; the first and second cycles were undertaken between 1970 and 1972 and 1975 and 1978, and covered 95 per cent of terminal passengers in the UK. The third cycle began in 1982 in Scotland, then covered central England in 1983, the London area airports in 1984 and other provincial airports in 1985. Just over 231,000 passengers were interviewed at the nineteen airports and the surveys were designed to collect data of a kind that could not be collected on a routine basis from the air transport industry. The surveys have included questions on journey purpose, final and intermediate surface origins/destinations, means of surface transport, country of residence, immediate destination airport and where appropriate, final airport, airline used, socio-economic group, main business, income, family make-up, and age. Other questions concerning areas such as car parking, airport

facilities and frequency of travel have also appeared from time to time. This information is used in determining the type of market served by airports and consequently for forecasting air transport demands and for planning airport facilities. The main objectives of the surveys have been to derive maximum value from the information collected, and at the same time to minimise passenger inconvenience.

The surveys were designed to cover the peak holiday period, the shoulder and the trough traffic in an attempt to eliminate seasonal bias. Normally, surveys were run between February and July or July and early December though the survey conducted in 1987 at the London airports and Manchester was run over a whole year. Since 1978 only departing passengers have been interviewed as results from previous surveys showed that the difference in characteristics between departing and arriving passengers was not significant. The surveys were all broken down into subperiods normally of four weeks or a month's duration. The coverage was designed on a shift basis with a day divided into AM, PM and where appropriate night shifts, so that during every subperiod, each shift (eg Wednesday pm) was sampled approximately the same number



CAA Interviewer, Susan Herbert, working at Heathrow.

of times. The number of shifts run each week was a function of the required sample size and interviewer team size. Optimum team sizes were calculated using information on terminal/airport layout, frequency and concentration of flights, average load factors and plane size, and sampling process employed. Normally between three and five shifts were run at each airport/terminal a week with a team size varying from four to six interviewers. Within each subperiod all scheduled and most charter airlines and routes were covered. The supervisors kept a constant monitor of flights sampled and ensured that the appropriate coverage was obtained.

At all airports interviewing took place in the airside departure gate rooms, the holding areas prior to boarding, or in the main airside departure lounges. All departing passengers using the airports were eligible for interview including those passengers transferring from one flight to another. Where surveys were conducted in the gaterooms systematic random samples were taken with one in three or one in five passengers being interviewed. One interviewer would count all passengers except for children under two, across an imaginary counting line. When the volume of passengers entering the gateroom was too great for whatever sampling ratio was being used then the counter handed out identification cards to the appropriate contacts and when interviewers became available again they were able to recognise the missed contacts. For those passengers who refused to be interviewed, had no time, were ineligible or spoke no English, a non-contact questionnaire was completed. Interviewers were instructed to record the nationality of the passenger for language non-contacts. The non-contact rate varied from airport to airport but was generally less than 5 per cent. The same sampling procedure was employed for airports where the main airside departure lounges were used as the holding areas prior to boarding. At Gatwick and Terminal 4 Heathrow where, for technical reasons, gateroom surveys were not conducted, variable systematic random samples were taken. Passengers were counted as they entered the departure lounge and half hourly totals recorded. The fifth person across the counting line was interviewed and when the interviewer returned to the counting point the next fifth person was approached and so on.

The results were weighted on a route-by-route and airline-by-airline basis, firstly to subperiod totals and then to annual figures. For Gatwick and Heathrow Terminal 4 the results were weighted to the half hourly counts before being weighted to subperiod totals. Passengers who were not able to be interviewed were assumed to have the same characteristics as those who were. Further weighting adjustments were made for routes to Japan, the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent where significant numbers of language non-contacts had occurred.

Since 1981 all survey work has been conducted directly by the Authority using its own field force resulting in considerable cost savings and greater control over the quality of the results obtained.

Passenger Growth

Over the last twenty years the number of passengers using United Kingdom airports has trebled from 25 million in 1967 to 75 million in 1986. Further growth of around 14 per cent was recorded in 1987 and subject to stability in world economic markets the number of passengers using United Kingdom airports is expected to grow at 9 per cent per annum. Airports handling over a million passengers in 1986 included Heathrow (31.3m), Gatwick (16.3m), Manchester (7.5m), Glasgow (3.1m), Birmingham (2.1m), Belfast (1.8m), Edinburgh (1.6m), Aberdeen (1.5m), Newcastle (1.2m), and East Midlands (1.1m).

Against this background of almost continual growth in the number of air passengers, fundamental changes have been taking place in their makeup. In the early 1960s around 10 per cent of passengers were travelling on charter flights; by 1970 this proportion had more than doubled to 24 per cent reflecting the huge increase in availability of charter holidays to areas such as the Mediterranean. The charter market in the 1970s and 1980s developed further to cover almost every holiday area in the world, so by 1986 the proportion of passengers travelling on charter flights from United Kingdom airports had increased to 31 per cent. This level is expected to be maintained over the foreseeable future though there has been an increasing trend over recent years for passengers on inclusive tour holidays to be carried on scheduled services.

Gatwick and Heathrow remained the only United Kingdom airports with significant numbers of passengers connecting between international flights and between international and domestic flights. The 1984 survey results showed that 9.6 per cent of passengers at Gatwick and 22.4 per cent of passengers at Heathrow were changing planes.

Airport Usage

Over the last twenty years the London area airports have accounted for around two thirds of all passengers using United Kingdom airports, though since 1977 when a peak market share of 70.2 per cent was reached there has been a gradual decline to 66.8 per cent in 1986. The spread of charter international services to all major United Kingdom airports together with the increased availability of direct scheduled international services from airports such as Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester and Newcastle has contributed to this decline in the share of traffic at the London area airports. Growth at Manchester in particular has been spectacular, increasing from 2.8m passengers in 1977 to 7.5 million in 1986.

Within the London area airports there have been changes in market share. In 1976 Heathrow accounted for 74 per cent of passengers, Gatwick 18 per cent and Luton and Stansted 8 per cent. By 1986 traffic at Heathrow had grown by just under a third whereas traffic at Gatwick had almost trebled; this resulted in a lower market share of 62 per cent for Heathrow, an increased market share for Gatwick at 32 per cent and Luton and Stansted carrying 6 per cent of passengers.

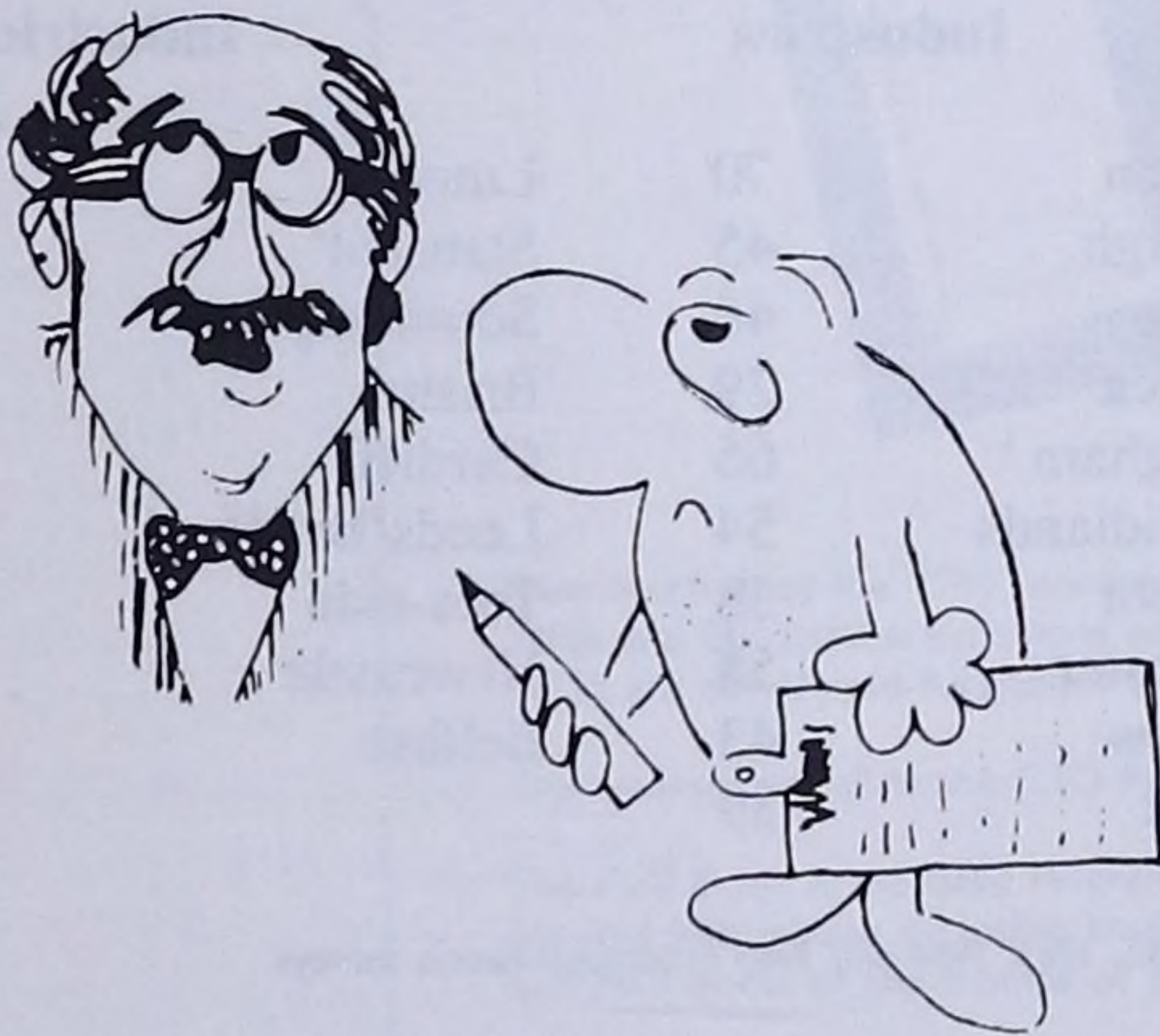
Choice of Airports

Most passengers when asked why they used a particular airport said they chose it because it was the nearest airport to their home, business destination or leisure destination which had the services they required. A few passengers mentioned airport preference and surface access.

Generally airports served catchment areas within their own planning regions. Over 90 per cent of passengers of airports in Scotland, Northern, Yorkshire/Humberside and the Wales planning regions began or ended their surface journeys in the planning region of the airport. In the North West and Midlands there was more movement between surrounding planning regions and airports, with between 63 per cent and 74 per cent of passengers travelling to or from points in the planning region of the airport.

In the London area just over 80 per cent of passengers using surface modes of transport were travelling between the region's airports and points in the South East.

Over the last twenty years there has been little change in the pattern of surface origins/destinations at most major United Kingdom airports. The London airports have consistently attracted around four out of five passengers travelling to or from the South East planning region, though when those passengers who connected by air at Heathrow and Gatwick between international and domestic services are taken into account, this proportion drops to 75 per cent.



**“ Terminating airport ?
– Me or my luggage ”**

Manchester Airport, with its increased range of scheduled services and expanded charter operation, has widened its attractiveness with four in ten passengers travelling to or from points outside the North West compared to one in three in 1975 and just over one in four in 1970.

Looking at the patterns of surface movements between planning regions and airports can show to some extent the market share each airport has of its potential traffic. The range is wide, with airports in the South West and Yorkshire/Humberside carrying just 15 per cent of potential traffic, the equivalent figures being 90 per cent in Scotland and the North West, and nearly 100 per cent in the South East.

Journey Purpose/Country of Residence

Aggregate figures taken over the last three cycles of passenger surveys show that the business element of passenger traffic at United Kingdom airports increased significantly between 1972 and 1978 by eleven percentage points from 28 per cent to 39 per cent but then dipped slightly to stand at 37 per cent in 1985. At the same time the proportion of United Kingdom passengers using the airports dropped from 65 per cent in 1972 to 61 per cent in 1978 but by 1985 had recovered some ground to stand at 63 per cent.



**“ Business or pleasure ?
– Her or me ? ”**

Surface Modes of Transport

As traffic levels have increased so have demands on facilities for travel to and from the airports. The large majority of passengers at UK airports did not change modes of transport for their journeys to and from the airport. The distribution in the type of transport used has generally been shown to be a function of the type of passengers using the airports and the transport facilities available. Airports with high proportions of foreign passengers, particularly those on holiday, generated greater demand for taxis and public transport than those airports predominantly used by United Kingdom passengers. Private car was far and above the most popular mode of transport used by over 70 per cent of passengers at all English and Welsh airports apart from Gatwick, Heathrow, Liverpool and Stansted where the percentages were 47 per cent, 38 per cent, 64 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. In Scotland the majority of passengers used private cars ranging from 50 per cent at Aberdeen to 70 per cent at Glasgow. Table 1 shows the range of figures for the individual airports during the period 1982 to 1985.

Table 1 - Mode of Surface Transport used at Major UK Airports

Airport	Mode of Transport				
	Private Car %	Taxi/Minicab %	Train/Tube %	Buses/Coaches %	Other %
Aberdeen	50	30	—	10	10
Edinburgh	61	19	—	9	11
Glasgow	70	17	—	8	5
Prestwick	64	6	—	17	13
Birmingham ¹	77	15	—	6	2
East Midland	84	9	—	6	1
Liverpool	64	26	—	7	3
Manchester	73	13	—	11	3
Heathrow	38	21	21	15	5
Gatwick	47	6	32	12	3
Luton	75	7	—	17	1
Stansted	39	4	—	55	2
Southampton	79	11	—	3	7
Bristol	83	11	—	5	1
Cardiff	81	11	—	7	1
Leeds/Bradford	76	17	—	4	3
Tees-side	76	13	2	3	6
Newcastle	71	21	—	4	4
Belfast	83	7	—	5	5

¹ Survey conducted in old terminal with no direct rail link

Source: 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 origin/destination surveys

Socio-Economic Group, Income, Main Business

Air travel has become progressively cheaper in real terms over the years, thereby attracting passengers from a wider range of socio-economic groups than ever before. The latest cycle of surveys show that just over three in ten passengers come from socio-economic groups B or C1, which cover intermediate managerial and supervisory and clerical grades respectively; around one in seven came from the higher managerial group A or the skilled manual worker group C2. The indications are that the proportion of air travellers from the C1 socio-economic group is increasing for both business and leisure passengers.

Generally United Kingdom passengers had lower incomes than foreign passengers and leisure passengers lower incomes than business passengers. As expected, the higher the income and socio-economic group, the greater the propensity to fly. The main business of business air travellers varied from airport to airport reflecting to a large extent the range of industries situated in the catchment areas of the airports. For example, in the Midlands, engineering and the vehicle industry were to the fore for passengers using Birmingham Airport. Table 2 shows the proportion of business passengers from the manufacturing industries at each airport.

Table 2 - Business Passengers from the Manufacturing Industries

Airport	Percentage of business passengers who were from the Manufacturing Industries	Airport	Percentage of business passengers who were from the Manufacturing Industries
Aberdeen	70	Luton	33
Edinburgh	45	Stansted	43
Glasgow	46	Southampton	33
Prestwick	29	Bristol	40
Birmingham ¹	66	Cardiff	50
East Midlands	54	Leeds/Bradford	46
Liverpool	38	Tees-side	71
Manchester	58	Newcastle	54
Heathrow	43	Belfast	30
Gatwick	39		

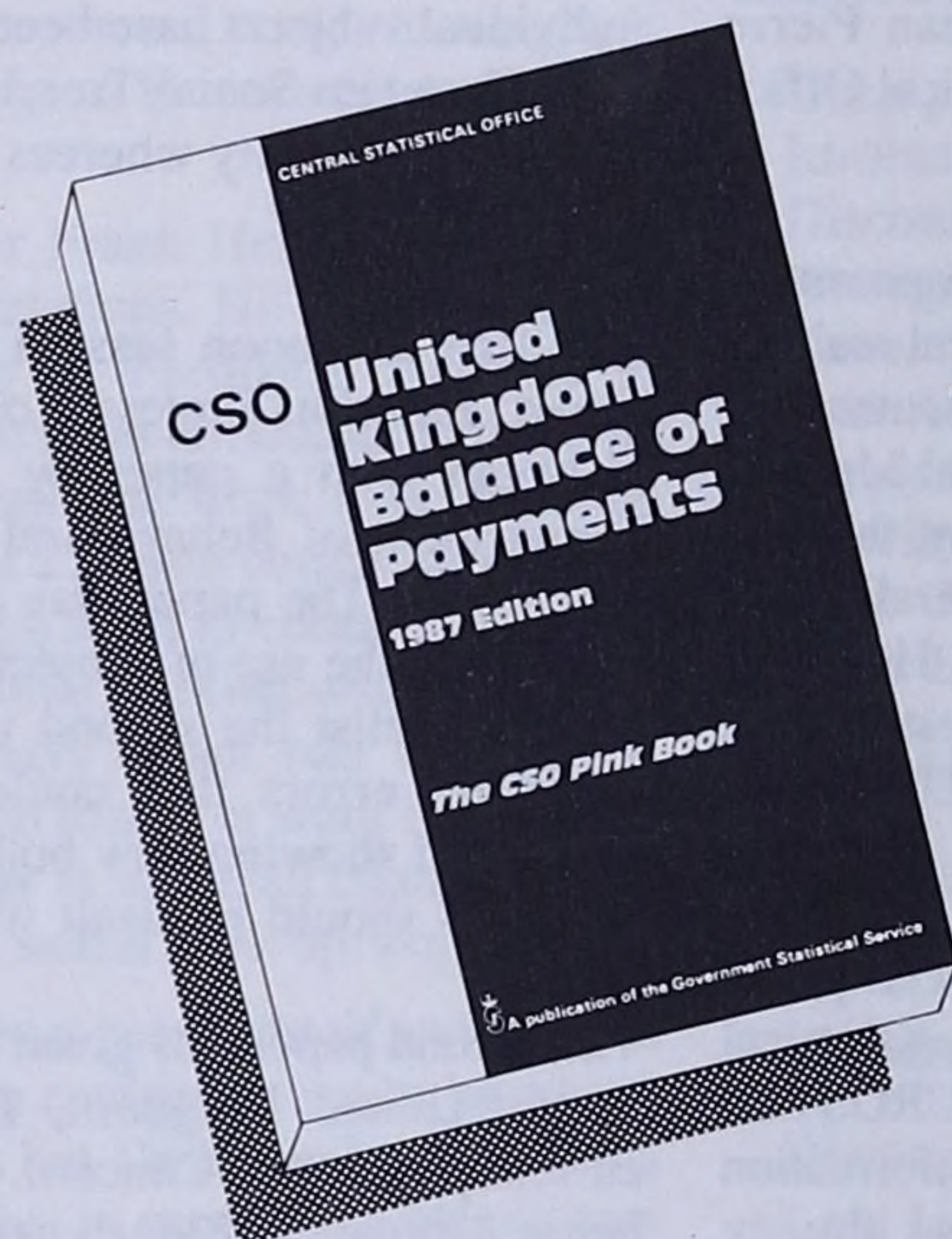
Source: 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 origin/destination surveys

Sex, Age and Family Make-Up

The proportion of women travelling has increased over the last twenty years. In the period 1982 to 1985 women comprised 38 per cent of the travellers using the United Kingdom airports, compared with 34 per cent between 1975 and 1978. The average age of leisure passengers varied from airport to airport generally within the 35-40 age range. Passengers in the 25-29 age groups showed the greatest inclination to fly. Not surprisingly, the majority of leisure passengers had no children under 16 living in the household.

The Authority has just completed the largest and most ambitious survey ever conducted at United Kingdom airports or probably any other airports in the world in a single year. Just over 540,000 passengers have been successfully interviewed at Gatwick, Heathrow, Luton, Manchester and Stansted. The results will be validated, weighted and analysed during the next few months. A further cycle of surveys is planned starting in 1990. Information on all CAA surveys can be obtained from CAA Surveys, T416, CAA House, 45-53 Kingsway, London WC2.

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The 1987 Statistics Users Conference on Quality of Life Indicators

Walter Benjamin formerly Chief Statistician of Gillette Industries and Chief Economist for Grand Metropolitan plc

This year's Statistics Users Conference took place on November 18th at the Royal Society. The subject was 'How can the quality of life be measured?' and speakers from many countries and disciplines took part.

The morning sessions covered the varying attitudes to the subject in different countries whilst the afternoon sessions were concerned with the actual measurement in practice of different aspects of Quality of Life. There were well over 200 participants which reflected the wide and varied interest in the subject.

The first session, chaired by Terry Banks, Director of OPCS and Registrar General, consisted of papers by Jean Pierre Poullier of OECD and Roy Walker of SOEC (Statistical Office of the European Community).

M Poullier gave his personal view about the development of Social Indicators within the OECD and of the political realities which had to be met in developing consistent indicators for a number of countries. Over the years the original ideas of measuring an individual's well-being has given way, through political pressure, to developing measures of overall well-being akin to those of the macro-economic system. However, work is currently vastly curtailed due to budgetary restrictions. A full list of the Social Indicators used by OECD is given as a footnote to this report.

The paper by Mr Roy Walker was in effect an official paper by the SOEC and was a factual account of the statistical development and work on Social Indicators by EUROSTAT given that they had to present broadly comparative information for all the member countries, based on data that was already available, coupled with the inevitable restriction of personnel and resources. To date, three volumes of 'comparable' data have been published (the first in 1977, the second in 1980 and the latest in 1986, each volume being an improvement on the preceding one). A further volume is expected in Autumn 1988.

Session 2 had 2 papers and was chaired by Stella Cunliffe, past president of the RSS and past Director of Statistics at the Home Office. The paper by Professor Doctor Elisabeth Noelle Neuman, Head of the West German Institute for Social Research (Institute fur Demoskopie Allensbach GmbH), was a very illuminating and thought-provoking one on the West German experience of measuring Economic and Social Well-being. It showed the influence of West German sociologists on the framing of the OECD classifications and described a series of experiments carried out since 1972 by Allensbach for the regular observation of subjective indicators such as the development of direct questions about happiness and satisfaction, along with a battery of interviewer observations on physiognomy and body language with which psychological well-being can be measured.

In latter years new subjective social indicators have been developed. These were reported on for the first time in 1985. Among these were such ideas as the different types of society which can develop when parents' and childrens' moral and social values a) agree and b) disagree and also the effect of varying degrees of boredom among teenagers.

The Second paper in this session was from Jackie Morris, former deputy editor of *Social Trends*, who gave the United Kingdom experience with regards the development of 'Social Trends', and a look into how that publication is likely to develop. One interesting aspect of the work is looking at the changes that have taken place over the years as to where individual subjects have been placed within the contents. For example when *Social Trends* began Smoking was classified as a leisure activity whereas currently it is to be found under Health Hazards!

The first afternoon session was chaired by Professor Alan Stuart, Emeritus Professor of Statistics at London University. It began with a paper by Torbjorn Moum, Head of the Department of Behavioural Sciences in Medicine of Oslo University. The paper was divided into two parts, the first discussing the use of subjective social indicators in decision making whilst the second was concerned with the type of statistical errors that could arise. A formal model was developed showing how both the applications and the types of errors should be dealt with.

The second paper was given by the doyen of social well-being in the United Kingdom, Doctor Mark Abrams, who is currently with Age Concern. His talk was on Measuring Well-being Among the Elderly and showed the range of problems involved with this type of work and how one had to be careful not to generalise about the elderly from overall well-being indicators of the population at large.

The third paper of the session was on Measuring Health Quality of Life and was given by Professor Alan Maynard Head of the Centre of Health Economics University of York. He gave the reasons for using quality of life indicators in measuring health and the choices that had to be made when, as always, there are limits to resources. His conclusion was that despite all the limitations of current methods of measuring quality of life they are of great help in making allocation decisions on health resources. Should they disappear he could see no alternatives.

Session 4 was chaired by Jack Hibbert, Head of the Government Statistical Service. It opened with a paper by Michael Janes, Chief Statistician in charge of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) at the Department of Employment, who described how the FES was carried out and the type of

information that is available from it. There followed a detailed exposé on the reliability of both the expenditure and income data derived from the FES and the rationale behind its presentation. One of the current drawbacks of the FES is that because of the lack of synchronisation between income and expenditure data it is not possible to use it as a source for providing a measure of saving and dis-saving. Similarly no measurement of wealth as such can be ascertained though in 1986 an attempt was made to ask about liquid assets but preliminary results are not very encouraging.

The penultimate paper was on Measuring Welfare Through Social Surveys. This was a highly technical paper given by Professor Richard Blundell (of the Institute of Fiscal Studies and UCL) in which he developed a procedure whereby an economist can use household surveys and behavioural models to measure the welfare changes that would result from changes in economic policy. One of the most significant but perhaps not unexpected findings to emerge from these exercises was that choice of model can make a difference to policy makers' choice of reforms so that not only are simple labour supply equations liable to impose unattractive restrictions but also they can mislead policy analysts when it comes to weighing up alternative ideas on such things as for example tax/benefit reforms.

The final paper was by Doctor Frank Heller Head of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations. He spoke about the Quality of Life and the Use of Feedback Analysis in Multinational Studies. One of the main difficulties in this type of research is trying to translate the work ethic between different countries eg given that a person comes into a large sum of money would that person wish to continue working or not, and if he wished to continue working would he prefer to change jobs? Not surprisingly Japan had the highest percentage of people who wished to stay at work in the same job. The USA worker would stay at work but change his job whereas most British workers would give up work!

Another example was how the boss sees himself and how his subordinates see him. In this case conflicting results have been obtained from different studies but Dr Heller's conclusions from studying the evidence is that in general the judgements of the subordinates, who thought that they had more influence than their superior was prepared to admit, were correct. Whilst the superiors' judgement was more in line with the mythology of leader power.

The conference ended with a General Forum chaired by Jack Hibbert in which the audience argued and discussed various points with the speakers. However, one of the disappointing aspects of the Conference, for me anyway, was the apparent lack of controversy from the floor. It had been hoped that the speakers would have really let the cat among the pigeons but in the end it turned out that the audience were so much in sympathy with the speakers that criticism was muted.

A verbatim report of the conference including a set of all the papers is available from the Statistics Users Council for £35 and anyone who wishes to purchase a copy should communicate with its secretary Ian Maclean, Lancaster House, More Lane, Esher Surrey KT10 8AP. Tel Esher (0372) 63121. Delegates to the Conference do of course get their copies free.

This year's conference on International Trade Statistics will take place on 7 December 1988, and anyone who wishes to participate, or would like a particular aspect discussed, should contact either Ian Maclean at the above address or myself at 17 Underne Avenue, Southgate London N14 7ND (Telephone: 01-368 1621).

The OECD list of Social Indicators:

HEALTH

- Life Expectancy
- Perinatal Mortality Rate
- Short-term Disability
- Long-term Disability

EDUCATION AND LEARNING

- Regular Education Experience
- Adult Education
- Literacy Rate

EMPLOYMENT AND QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE

- Unemployment Rate
- Involuntary Part-time Work
- Discouraged Workers
- Average Working Hours
- Travel Time to Work
- Paid Annual Leave
- Atypical Work Schedule
- Distribution of Earnings
- Fatal Occupational Injuries
- Work Environment Nuisances

TIME AND LEISURE

- Free Time
- Free Time Activities

COMMAND OVER GOODS AND SERVICES

- Distribution of Income
- Low Income
- Material Deprivation
- Distribution of Wealth

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Indoor Dwelling Space
- Access to Outdoor Space
- Basic Amenities
- Proximity of Selected Services
- Exposure to Air Pollutants
- Exposure to Noise

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

- Suicide Rate

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Fatal Injuries
- Serious Injuries
- Fear for Personal Safety.

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

September to November 1987

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

New surveys notified September to November 1987

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Business and Local Authority Surveys					
Jobs and funding evaluation	CC	LA planning departments	1028	EW	AH
Deer farming census	DAFS	Farms and estates with deer	100	S	A
Use of pesticides on lettuces grown in the open in 1987	DAFS	Field lettuce growers	60	S	AH
Use of pesticides on protected edible crops in 1987	DAFS	Horticulture	180	S	AH
Use of pesticides on potatoes - 1987 crop	DAFS	Potato growers	1050	S	AH
Recruitment difficulties of firms in the south east	DEM	Employers	24	SE	AH
Review of small firms service counselling activity	DEM	Small firms	2000	E	AH
Study of employee participation and ownership (part 1)	DEM	Private sector	4000	GB	AH
A study of the careers guidance function in relation to two years YTS	DEM	Managing agents	129	E	AH
Small firms service awareness research	DEM/COI	Small businesses	2000	UK	AH
Skills training agency: market assessment	DEM		40	UK	AH
Study of employee participation and ownership (part 2 - case studies)	DEM	Private sector	45	GB	AH
Offshore Research Focus - readership survey	DEN	Offshore oil companies	175	UK	AH
Research into users' experiences	DES/MSC	Providers of YTS training	650	GB	AH
Further education revenue account survey	DES	Further Education Colleges	461	E	A
Secondary school staffing survey 1988	DES	Teachers	20000	E	AH
Supported lodgings and family placements	DHSS/OPCS	Social services departments	128	UK	AH
Disturbance caused by low frequency noise	DOE/BRE	District council environmental health department	244	UK	AH
Survey of land for mineral working in England 1988	DOE	Mineral planning authorities	110	E	AH
Derelict land survey 1988	DOE	All district councils in England	332	E	AH
The initial and updating training of engineering designers	DTI	Manufacturing industry in engineering sector	1100	UK	AH
Value added and data services (VADS) training requirements study	DTI	Suppliers of value added and data services	NK	UK	AH
Study of the electronics information requirements of the UK construction industry	DTI	Construction industry	NK	UK	AH
Vanguard database enquiry	DTI		50	UK	AH
UK wind turbine industry	DTI	Establishments in national wind turbine guide	25	UK	A
Awareness of internal market/single European market	DTI/COI	UK businesses	150	UK	C
Informal study of EC research action programme on materials 1982-85	DTI	Industrial companies	23	UK	AH
A study of the relationship between Japanese equipment manufacturers and British electronics components industry	DTI	Equipment manufacturers	50	GB	AH
National Physical Laboratory calibration service	DTI	NPL customers requiring calibration services	300	UK	AH
Register of quality assessed companies study	DTI	Industrial and commercial companies	3040	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - iron and steel	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - pharmaceuticals	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - aerospace	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - electronic equipment, instruments and control systems	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - brewing	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - textiles	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - paper, pulp and board	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - printing and publishing	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - wholesale distribution of food, drink and tobacco	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - transport	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Vanguard awareness initiative - education supplies	DTI		NK	UK	AH
Survey of OECD export market services	DTI	Manufacturers	165	UK	AH
BOTB export advertising research	DTI/COI	Manufacturing companies	13	UK	AH
Qualitative research on recruitment of part-time firefighters - firms	HOME/COI	Firms near part-time fire stations	30	E	AH
Provision of safety training for oil industry technicians working in hazardous areas	HSE	The oil industry	NK	GB	AH
SDA financial services in Scotland	IDS/SDA	Finance services	250	S	AH
Lanarkshire Engineering Initiative: impact assessment	IDS/SDA	Engineering companies	40	S	AH
An evaluation of the training and Employment Grants Scheme (TEGS): Employers	IDS/SDA	Businesses	210	UK	AH
An assessment of the impact of Small Business Division advisory services	IDS/SDA		NK	S	AH
Cereal Disease Survey	MAFF	Farms	700	EW	A
Cost effectiveness of open learning	MSC	Personnel, finance and training managers	150	GB	AH
General construction apprenticeship training scheme	MSC/ITB	Construction	2000	GB	AH
Strategic marketing research for open learning	MSC	Training managers	1500	GB	AH
Servicing and repair of small items of plant and equipment: training needs	MSC/ITB	Construction industry	3300	UK	AH

<i>Title</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Those approached</i>	<i>Approximate number approached</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Business and Local Authority Surveys (Cont'd)					
Walford College of Agriculture local collaborative project: business development for the small family farm	MSC	Small family farms	2100	WM	AH
ITB research project	MSC/ITB	Employers	2500	GB	AH
Evaluation of management company expansion scheme (MACE)	MSC	Independent small companies	140	GB	AH
'Investing in people' booklet evaluation	MSC/COI	Managers	520	GB	AH
New job training scheme (JTS) practical experience providers: exploratory interviewing	MSC	Employers	12	NK	AH
The development of measures of personal effectiveness: training providers	MSC	Providers of YTS training	NK	GB	AH
Survey of former community programme participants	MSC	Small businesses	200	GB	AH
The women and training group (WATG) stocktaking exercise (business)	MSC	Organisations involved in training women	30	GB	AH
Evaluation of enterprise pack and videos (community programme projects)	MSC	Community programme agents and sponsors	340	UK	AH
Training needs in land based industry in Clwyd (Llysfasi COA LCP)	MSC	Farming	1100	W	AH
Research into basic level jobs for special training needs trainees in YTS	MSC	Employers	60	GB	AH
Changing supply of young persons to the labour market	NEDO/MS	Employers	400	GB	AH
AS (advanced supplementary) level survey	WO	Schools and colleges	245	W	AH
Survey of local authority expenditure on the GCSE in 1986-87 and 1987-88	WO	Local education authorities	8	W	AH
Household and Individual Surveys					
Mature students' income and expenditure	DES/OPCS	Students	1000	GB	AH
Cold weather campaign evaluation	DHSS/COI	GB population 15 years and over	6000	GB	AH
Attitudes of West Indians and Asians to AIDS	DHSS/COI	Young people	280	GB	AH
AIDS-Drugs campaigns: qualitative evaluation research	DHSS/COI	Young people	180	GB	AH
National and regional publicity needs for the blood transfusion service	DHSS/COI	Blood donors and regional donor organisers	84	GB	AH
Yearly plan TV advertisement study	DNS	Adults	278	GB	AH
Quality of postal service	DNS	Savings certificates holders	1000	UK	AH
Postal service monitoring (dividend warrants)	DNS	Income bond holders	1000	UK	AH
Postal service monitoring (repayment authorities)	DNS	Premium bond holders	1000	SE	AH
Savings organisations (special) study	DNS	Adults	1200	UK	AH
Investment account TV campaign (beach/park) survey	DNS	Adults	2400	UK	AH
Drink and drive qualitative research	DTP/COI	Drivers	78	E	AH
Drink and drive evaluation	DTP/COI	Drivers	1200	GB	AH
Drink and drive TV campaign evaluation	DTP/COI	Drivers	1200	GB	AH
Drink and drive TV campaign development	DTP/COI	Drivers	48	E	AH
A406 improvement Bounds Green to Green Lanes (Bowes Road)	DTP	Drivers	1000	SE	AH
A41 Kings Langley/Berkhamsted bypasses post M25 roadside interview surveys	DTP	Drivers	4000	SE	AH
A21 Kippings Cross-Lamberhurst improvement and A21 bypass	DTP	Drivers	8500	SE	AH
A259 New Romney bypass/St Mary's Bay and Dymchurch bypass: traffic surveys	DTP	Drivers	5000	SE	AH
A261, A259 to M20 improvement: traffic surveys	DTP	Drivers	1650	SE	AH
A523 Poynton bypass: roadside interview surveys 1987	DTP	Drivers	4000	NW	AH
A406 Golders Green Road/Brent Street traffic survey	DTP	Motorists/cyclists	6500	SE	AH
Crime Prevention 87/88 campaign development research	HOME/COI	Adults	75	GB	AH
Qualitative research on recruitment of part-time firefighters	HOME/COI	Part-time firefighters	64	E	AH
Fire prevention - smoke alarms	HOME/COI	Adults	40	E	AH
Drinking habits in England and Wales 1987	HOME/OPCS	Adults aged 16 and over	4000	EW	AH
Smoke detectors campaign evaluation	HOME/COI	Adults	2000	EW	AH
British crime survey 1988	HOME	Adults aged 16 and over	12000	EW	AH
Crime prevention campaign development: stage 2 qualitative research	HOME/COI	General public	40	EW	AH
Conference delegate expenditure study	IDS/SDA	Conference delegates	7500	S	AH
The measurement and evaluation of health and related intangible impacts of flooding	MAFF	Households who have experienced flooding	800	E	AH
Survey on food hygiene	MAFF	Adults over 16	2000	GB	AH
Survey of Armed Services Youth Training Scheme (ASYTS)	MOD	Ex-ASYTS personnel	200	UK	AH
Army officers press advertising	MOD/COI	Sixth formers and under-graduates	100	E	AH
Soldier concept testing	MOD/COI	Men aged 13-25 years	112	GB	AH
Evaluation of the experimental strengthening of job centre staff in ethnic areas	MSC	Job centre staff, ethnic minority group leaders	200	GB	AH
Evaluation of Glasgow videotex	MSC	Job centre staff, users/non-users of videotex	NK	S	AH
Preliminary evaluation of community link	MSC	MSC staff, community centre staff	10	E	AH
New Job Training Scheme leavers survey, January 1987 starters cohort	MSC	Individuals leaving a new JTS programme	600	GB	AH
New Job Training Scheme leavers study (leavers before August 1987)	MSC	Individuals leaving a new JTS programme	1500	GB	AH
New Job Training Scheme follow-up survey (three months after leaving)	MSC	Individuals leaving a new JTS programme	228000	GB	M
The women and training group (WAGT) stocktaking exercise (individual)	MSC	Recipients of the WATG newsletter	13000	UK	AH
Job Training Scheme - communication check	MSC/COI	Unemployed 18-25 years	50	E	AH
Enterprise allowance scheme - 18 month postcard survey	MSC	Former EAS participants	3000	GB	AH
Research into health and safety training in YTS programmes	MSC	Youth trainees and YTS supervisors	80	E	AH
Child pedestrian accidents	SDD	Children aged 3-14 who had been involved in accidents	400	S	AH

<i>Title</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Those approached</i>	<i>Approximate number approached</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Household and Individual Surveys (Cont'd)					
Marketing areas of Scotland	STB/HIDB	Adults who had holidayed in Scotland	800	S	AH
Monitoring the 1985 Transport Act - surveys of passenger attitudes in the non-metropolitan counties	TRRL	General population	75000	EW	AH
Ten year follow-up to IDBRA national attitude and opinions survey	TRRL	Drivers	1500	GB	AH
Hospital based study of alcohol involved road users	TRRL	Travellers	450	SE	AH
Combatting sex stereotyping in schoolgirls' career choice: evaluation of the women's training roadshow	WO	Secondary schoolgirls	550	W	AH

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Location

<i>E</i>	<i>England</i>
<i>EW</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
<i>GB</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>
<i>NW</i>	<i>North West</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>Scotland</i>
<i>SE</i>	<i>South East</i>
<i>UK</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>
<i>W</i>	<i>Wales</i>
<i>WM</i>	<i>West Midlands</i>

General

<i>BOTB</i>	<i>British Overseas Trade Board</i>
<i>IDBRA</i>	<i>International Drivers' Behaviour Research Association</i>
<i>NK</i>	<i>Not known</i>
<i>OECD</i>	<i>Organisation for European Cooperation and Development</i>

Frequency

<i>A</i>	<i>Annual</i>
<i>AH</i>	<i>Ad Hoc</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>Continuous</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>Monthly</i>

Departments

<i>BRE</i>	<i>Building Research Establishment</i>	<i>HOME</i>	<i>Home Office</i>
<i>CC</i>	<i>Countryside Commission</i>	<i>HSE</i>	<i>Health and Safety Executive</i>
<i>COI</i>	<i>Central Office of Information</i>	<i>IDS</i>	<i>Industry Department for Scotland</i>
<i>DAFS</i>	<i>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland</i>	<i>ITB</i>	<i>Industry Training Board</i>
<i>DEM</i>	<i>Department of Employment</i>	<i>MAFF</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</i>
<i>DEN</i>	<i>Department of Energy</i>	<i>MOD</i>	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>
<i>DES</i>	<i>Department of Education and Science</i>	<i>MSC</i>	<i>Manpower Services Commission</i>
<i>DHSS</i>	<i>Department of Health and Social Security</i>	<i>NEDO</i>	<i>National Economic Development Office</i>
<i>DNS</i>	<i>Department for National Savings</i>	<i>OPCS</i>	<i>Offices of Population Censuses and Surveys</i>
<i>DOE</i>	<i>Department of the Environment</i>	<i>SDA</i>	<i>Scottish Development Agency</i>
<i>DTI</i>	<i>Department of Trade and Industry</i>	<i>SDD</i>	<i>Scottish Development Department</i>
<i>DTP</i>	<i>Department of Transport</i>	<i>STB</i>	<i>Scottish Tourist Board</i>
<i>DVLC</i>	<i>Driver Vehicle Licencing Centre</i>	<i>TRRL</i>	<i>Transport and Road Research Laboratory</i>
<i>HIDB</i>	<i>Highlands and Islands Development Board</i>	<i>WO</i>	<i>Welsh Office</i>



Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available during the January to March quarter of 1988. 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 W J Graham
Department of Health and Social Security
Room A2215
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE8 1YX
Telephone: Tyneside (091) 2797373 (GTN 2622)

The following Statistical Bulletins are available

- No. 4/87 *NHS Acute In-Patient Statistics — England 1974–1986*
No. 5/87 *NHS Hospital Activity Statistics — England 1974–1986*

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:

University students
School leavers' destinations
Pupil projections
School meals and milk and school transport
Placing requests in Education Authority schools

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

Referrals of children to Reporters and Children's Hearings 1986
Staff of Social Work Departments 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)

Industry Department for Scotland

The following additional Bulletin is now available (price 75p):
E1.3 *Offshore employment in the Northern North Sea in 1986*

Research Papers

The following Research Paper (No. 12) has now been published (price £5):

The impact of changes in wholesaling and retailing on Scottish manufacturers: summary report, conclusions and recommendations.

Copies of the Scottish Economic Bulletin, Statistical Bulletins and Research Papers may be obtained from:

Scottish Office Library
Official Publications Sales
Room 2/66A
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TA
Telephone: 031-244 4806 (GTN 031 etc.)

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends 51 Spring (HMSO 1988) (Price approx £5 net)

— OPCS Monitors —

(available from OPCS Information Branch, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP.
Telephone enquiries (01) 242 0262 ext. 2243)
Infant and perinatal mortality, 1986, DHAs DH3 87/4
Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (England) day case statistics 1985 (MB4 87/3)

— Annual reference volumes —

Mortality statistics: cause, 1985 (DH2 No. 12)
Demographic review, Great Britain, 1984 (DR No. 2)
Population projections 1985-2025 (constituent countries of UK) (PP2 No. 15)
General Household Survey 1985 (GHS No. 15)

— Social Surveys Report —

Recent lettings in the private sector 1982-84, technical report, by Jean E Todd and Julian Foxton (SS 1212 B)

Welsh Office

The incidence of congenital malformations in Wales, with particular reference to the district of Torfaen, Gwent
Mental Health Statistics for Wales No. 7 1987
Welsh Local Government Statistics No. 11 1987
Digest of Welsh Statistics No. 33 1987
Statistics of Education in Wales: Schools 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, 1976-1986
Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 1 No. 31 September Quarter 1987 and Part 2 No. 30 June Quarter 1987
Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No. 83 October 1987 - figures for first half of 1987
Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics, No. 9 1986 (HMSO 1987)
Local Government Financial Statistics England 1985-1986

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
Solid Waste 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: 01-841 3425

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 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. 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 1983-1985*
No. 3/1987 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1985*
No. 4/1987 *Recorded Crimes Scotland 1986*
No. 5/1987 *Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland 1985*
No. 6/1987 *Prison Statistics Scotland 1986*
No. 7/1987 *Children and Crimes, Scotland 1986*
No. 8/1987 *Homicide in Scotland 1981-1985*
No. 9/1987 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts 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)

Scottish Development Department

The following statistical bulletins are available:

HSIU No. 26 — *Annual Estimates of Households*
HSIU No. 27 — Q2(86) — *Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 30/6/86*
HSIU No. 28 — Q3(86) — *Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 30/9/86*
HSIU No. 29 — *Public Sector Rents in Scotland: 1986-1987*
HSIU No. 30 — Q4(86) — *Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 31/12/86*
HSIU No. 31 — Q1(87) — *Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 31/3/87*
HSIU No. 32 — Q2(87) — *Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 30/6/87*

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)

Department of Education and Science

The following Statistical Bulletins are available:

- 12/87 *Survey of Schools/Industry links in Industry Year*
13/87 *Statistics of Further Education Students in England - November 1986*
14/87 *Education Expenditure 1981-82 to 1985-86*

Copies of these publications may be obtained from:

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

The following publication is announced:

Education Statistics for the United Kingdom - 1987 Edition, (HMSO) (Price £7.95 net). This edition provides statistics for 1985-86 and is available from HMSO bookshops.

Home Office

The following statistical bulletins are announced:

-- for January --

Firearms certificates issued by the police, 1986
Statistics on the use of the fine, 1979-86
Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation, 1987

-- for February --

Reconvictions of mentally disordered offenders
Reconvictions of life licencees

-- for March --

Projections of long-term trends in the prison population to 1996
Notifiable offences recorded by the police, England and Wales, 1987
Control of immigration statistics, 4th quarter and year 1987
The prison population, 1987
Summary fire statistics, United Kingdom, 1986
Statistics of the time taken to process criminal cases in magistrates' courts - October 1987
Statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act: 1987
Sequence of sentencing

Statistical Bulletins are available from:

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

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 'Patterns of household spending in 1986', 'International comparisons of industrial stoppages for 1985', and 'young people leaving school'. *Employment Gazette* is published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £3.40 per issue. Annual subscription inclusive of postage is £35.

Department of Transport

Recent Statistical Publications by the Department of Transport:

United Kingdom Shipping Industry:

- International revenue and expenditure 1986*
(statistical bulletin (87)48, price £5.00)
Traffic levels at selected sites in Inner London: First half 1987
(statistical bulletin (87)49, price £2.00)
General trends in Shipping
(statistical bulletin (87)50, price £12.00)
Review of Surveys to Business and Local Authorities:
Stats 19 Road Accident report form
(statistical bulletin (88)31, price £4.00)
Bus and Coach Statistics, Great Britain 1986/87
(statistical bulletin (88)29, price on application)
National Speed Survey, 1987
(statistical bulletin (88)30, price on application)
Goods vehicles in restricted tax classes: 1986
(statistical bulletin (88)33, price on application)

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: *Traffic in Great Britain* (price £8.00 per copy, annual subscription £27.00)
Road Casualties Great Britain (price £4.00 per copy)
Quarterly Transport Statistics (price £5.00 per copy, annual subscription £12.00)
Road Goods Vehicles on Roll - on Roll - off Ferries to Mainland Europe (price £5.00 per copy)

Department of Transport statistical publications are available from:

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

Waterborne freight in the United Kingdom 1986 (Annual, price £15.00)

Available from the following revised address:
Maritime and Distribution Systems
28 City Road
Chester CH1 3AE

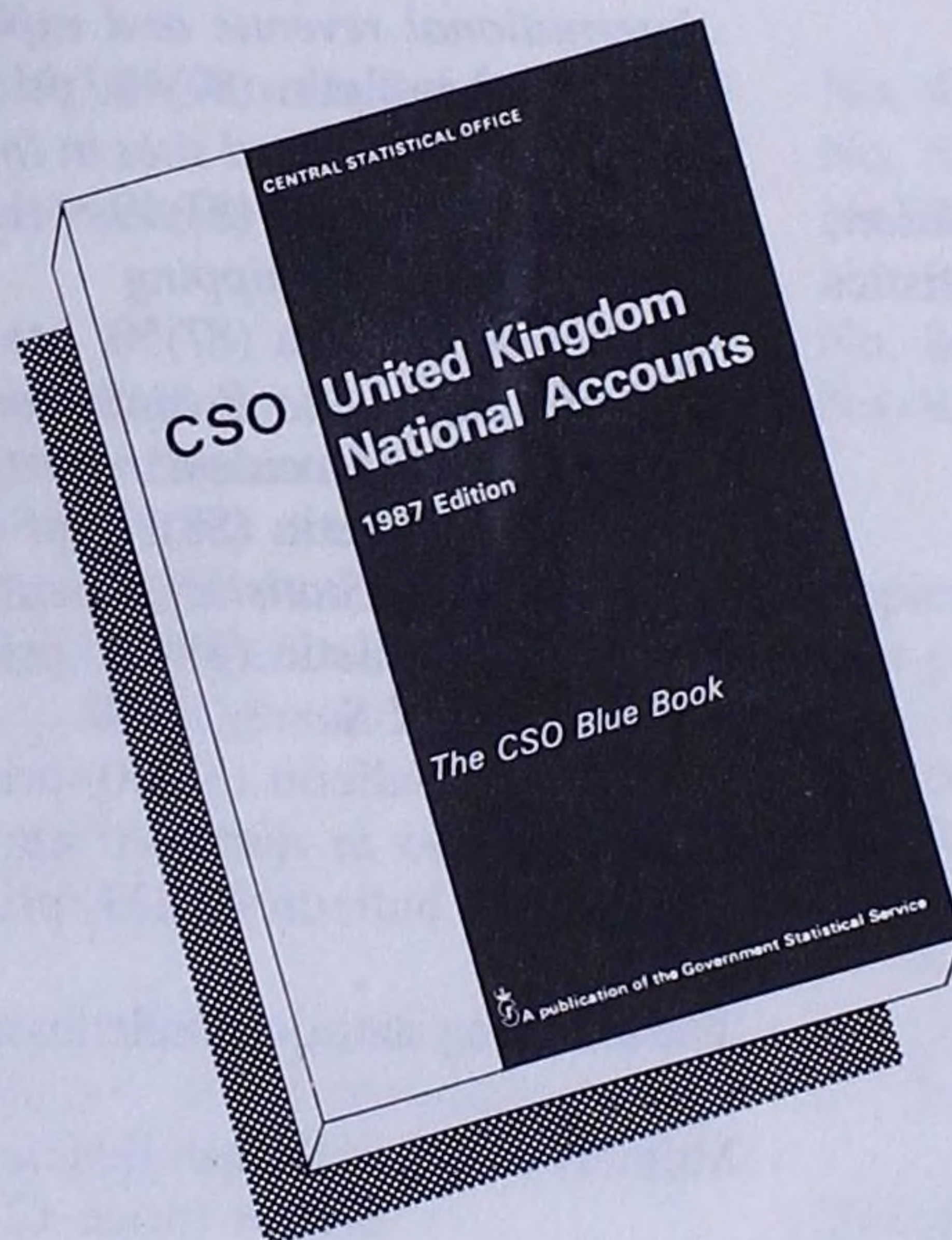
The Department of Transport is often prepared to sell unpublished data. Further information can be obtained from:

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

Central Statistical Office

United Kingdom in Figures 1988 (March)
A Brief Guide to Sources, 1988 edition (March)

United Kingdom National Accounts



**The CSO
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ISBN 0 11 620297 1

This publication is the essential data source for everyone concerned with macro-economic policies and studies.

The principal annual publication for national accounts statistics, the CSO Blue Book provides detailed estimates of national product, income and expenditure for the United Kingdom.

The Blue Book covers value added by industry, personal sector, companies, public corporations, central and local government, capital formation and financial accounts. Tables contain up to 22 years' data. There are definitions and detailed notes.

Central Statistical Office publications are published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. They are obtainable from Government bookshops and through booksellers.

**CSO
books**

Notes on current developments

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Population Trends

The latest edition of *Population Trends*, the quarterly journal of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), was published in December 1987 and contains the following articles:

A review of 1986

The review focuses on some of the changes that have taken place between 1985 and 1986 in population size and composition, mortality, marriage, divorce, fertility and migration. Some of the striking changes are:

- * The resident population reached 50 million for the first time.
- * People moving to reside in England and Wales from outside the British Isles amounted to 228 thousand in the twelve months to mid 1986 - a net gain of 72 thousand over the 155 thousand departing residents.
- * For both men and women above age 35, there were reductions in age-specific mortality rates. The crude death rate fell to 11.6 per thousand population.
- * The number of divorces fell in 1986 after the initial effect of the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act (1984), but was still higher than before 1985.
- * The number of births outside marriage at 141 thousand was the highest ever recorded - accounting for over one in five of all births. Births inside marriage fell by 2 per cent.

Ageing of the population: contemporary trends and issues

This article by Jean Thompson (formerly of Population Statistics Division OPCS) shows how current and prospective trends in the age structure of the population give rise to important problems for the economic and social organisation of society and how uncertainties in the assessment of future population prospects have to be borne in mind in policy making.

The age structure of the population is undergoing substantial and complex change; increased longevity and a low birth rate account for some but not all of the changes. The ageing of the population is widely recognised - less so the scale of the increase in numbers of the very old. The steep decline in the size of the child population is now affecting the number of young people entering the labour market. Over the next two decades the population of conventional working ages will show an older age profile. On present indications its size may subsequently shrink.

One-person households in Great Britain: living alone in the middle years of life

In this article John Haskey of Population Statistics Division OPCS examines the numbers and characteristics of people aged from 30 to 59 who live alone. They number over one million and account for 6 per cent of the population in that age-group (19.9 million). The historical growth in the proportion of people living alone is traced, and trends over the last 25 years are examined against the background of changes in household and family composition. The proportion of all households in Great Britain containing only one resident (of any age) has grown considerably over the years: one in twenty households in 1911 to one in eight by 1961 and to almost one in four by 1985. Almost one in ten of the population currently live alone - 5 million out of 54 million.

The most important findings for the age-group 30-59 are:

- Of those estimated to have started living alone during the last year, more men than women begin to do so because of divorce, but more women than men do so because of being widowed.
- Almost one third more men than women in this age-group live alone; among those aged 30 to 44 who live alone, men outnumber women by two to one.
- Over one half of men and one third of women who live alone have never married; approximately one quarter of men and women who live alone are divorced.
- One in four women and one in seven men who live alone are owner occupiers (without mortgage). Those living alone are more likely than the average family to be renting their accommodation and to have lived at a different address one year ago.

Migration in 1986

This article presents the latest annual statistics for international migration and internal population movements in the United Kingdom. These key statistics were previously published as OPCS Monitors but following the recent review of OPCS publications these early results will now be released through *Population Trends*.

The key features are:

International migration

- The combined inflow of British and non-British citizens at 250 thousand was 8 per cent higher than in the previous year, and the highest yet recorded. The corresponding outflow, although 22 per cent higher than that in 1985, at 213 thousand was still lower than the level in the early 1980s and well below the levels before 1976.

- The net gain of 37 thousand persons though much smaller than the gain of 59 thousand in 1985, is the same as in 1984 continuing the trend over the last three years of a net gain in population due to migration.

Internal migration

- There was an increase of 14 per cent in the total number of movements between Family Practitioner Committee areas in England and Wales - 1.82 million moves compared with 1.60 million in 1985.
- Net losses from metropolitan counties and Greater London as a whole were about the same as in 1985. The net gain of the non-metropolitan counties as a whole increased by 10 per cent over the same period.
- The rise in the total number of moves between regions was spread evenly across all age-groups and both sexes.

Reference

Population Trends 51 Spring 1988 (HMSO 1988) (Price £5 approx.)

Population projections to the year 2025 (Mid-1985 based)

By 2025 the population of the United Kingdom is projected to have increased by 6 per cent from 56.6 million in 1985 to 60.0 million, slightly higher than in the previous mid-1983 based projections. The populations of Scotland and Wales are projected to decline by 8 and 1 per cent respectively whereas those of England and Northern Ireland are expected to increase by 8 and 13 per cent respectively. The elderly (60 years and over) who formed one in 5 of the United Kingdom population in 1985 are projected to increase in relative numbers so that by 2025 they form one in 4 of the population. This increase results from the assumed improvements in mortality rates, equivalent to an increase in expectation of life of about three years for both men and women by 2025.

These projections were prepared by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrars General and are available in *Population projections 1985-2025*, published in December 1987.

Other statistics in the publication show that in the United Kingdom just over 6 in every ten (61 per cent) of the total population in 1985 was of working age (16-59F, 64M) but that this proportion is projected to decline to 58 per cent in 2025. During the same period the numbers of people of retirement age (60+F, 65+M) are projected to increase by 46 per cent for men and 24 per cent for women so that for every 100 people of working age in 2025 there will be 38 of retirement age compared with only 29 in 1985.

The volume contains eleven microfiche which give details of the mid-1985 based population projections by age and sex for the United Kingdom and its constituent countries, one microfiche for each country. The projections include summaries of projected populations and annual changes, projected populations in 5-year age-groups and by individual ages, and fertility and mortality rates for individual ages.

Reference

Population projections microfiche 1985-2025 PP2 No.15 (HMSO) (£10.20 net) ISBN 0 11 691207 3

Mortality statistics: Causes of Death

Detailed statistics on causes of death in 1985 were published in November 1987 by OPCS. Nearly one half of all deaths in 1985 were from diseases of the circulatory system, 287,054 (48.6 per cent). Of these ischaemic heart disease accounted for 163,104 (27.6 per cent) followed by cerebrovascular disease 73,219 (12.4 per cent). Other main causes of death were neoplasms, responsible for a further 141,618 (24 per cent) deaths of which 35,792 were caused by malignant neoplasm of the trachea, bronchus and lung, and diseases of the respiratory system which accounted for 64,607 deaths (10.9 per cent) of which deaths from pneumonia and influenza, 28,593, were the main constituents.

This publication also includes, for the first time, an analysis of deaths by all causes mentioned on the death certificate; previously only the underlying or main causes of death were analysed. Overall, the total number of mentioned causes is greater than that of underlying causes by 130 per cent for male deaths and by 125 per cent for female. There are some striking differences for individual causes. For example, diabetes is given as a mentioned cause for male deaths two and a half times as often as it is given as an underlying cause, and for females twice as often.

Reference

Mortality statistics: cause 1985 Series DH2 No.12 (HMSO) (£9.80 net) ISBN 0 11 691213 8

Demographic review of Great Britain

A detailed analysis of the population of Great Britain up to 1984 has been published by OPCS. This latest demographic review looks at the changes in the composition of the population, mortality, marriage and divorce, births and fertility. It provides more detailed statistics for England and Wales than for Scotland. Summary tables for Great Britain, where these could be readily compiled, are given. In the concluding chapter a personal assessment of the significance of the changes is given by Mr E Grebenik, consultant on demographic research to OPCS.

This is the second review following the recommendation in 1971 by the Government appointed Population Panel that periodic demographic reviews should be issued. The first review went up to 1976.

Reference

Demographic Review 1984 DR No.2 (HMSO) (price £8.00 net) ISBN 0 11 691211 1

Vital statistics (Scotland)

Vital statistics relating to the third quarter of 1987 appeared in the Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 49 to 52.

The Vital Statistics Return is obtainable every four weeks for an annual subscription of £20. The order form is obtained from:

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

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

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Social Trends 18: 1988 edition

The 18th edition of *Social Trends* was published by the Central Statistical Office on 14 January 1988. As usual, *Social Trends* bring together a wide range of information recording the changing face of British society, presented through tables, charts and interpretative text. The material is organised into twelve chapters on social topics: population; households and families; education; employment; income and wealth; resources and expenditure; health and personal social services; housing; transport and the environment; leisure; participation; and law enforcement. The focus in each chapter is on current policy concerns, and new data sources are used as much as possible. Almost half of the 206 tables and about two-thirds of the 93 charts in *Social Trends* are new. Although much of the information covered is already available from departmental sources, *Social Trends* enables a wide variety of sources to be brought together in a coherent and comprehensive way. Its accessibility has been further improved this year by the restyling of the first page of each chapter to give key points drawn from the chapter and a key chart illustrating the chapter's broad themes.

Social Trends 18 contains an article on 'Major Epidemics of the 20th Century: from Coronary Thrombosis to AIDS', by Professor Sir Richard Doll, FRS, of the University of Oxford. This is based on a paper presented by Sir Richard Doll to the Royal Statistical Society Charter Centenary Conference in April 1987.

Further details are available from:

Peter Stokes
Central Statistical Office
Branch 8, Great George Street
London SW1P 3AQ
Telephone: 01 270 6257

Reference

Social Trends 18, 1988 (HMSO) (Price £21.00 net) ISBN 0 11 620293 9

General Household Survey 1985

The fifteenth issue of the annual *General Household Survey* report was published in December 1987. It provides updated information on population, cohabitation, housing, consumer durables, employment, education and health. Information collected in the 1985 GHS on caring in the community, the elderly and membership of occupational pension schemes will be issued in due course in separate publications.

Some of the main findings in 1985 show that:

- the average size of a household in Great Britain was 2.56 persons, compared with 2.91 in 1971,
- one in eight people age 16 or over lived alone,
- one in eight dependent children lived in a one-parent family.

The General Household Survey is an inter-departmental survey sponsored by the Central Statistical Office and carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS. It is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population resident in private (non-institutional) households in Great Britain and has been running since 1971.

Reference

General Household Survey 1985, GHS No.15 (HMSO 1987) (price £10.70 net) ISBN 0 11 6912146

Family Expenditure Survey 1986

An article in *Employment Gazette*, December 1987 on the Report of the 1986 Family Expenditure Survey (FES) gives detailed information on the way households in the United Kingdom spend their money. It also provides data on the sources of their income and the characteristics of the households, such as their size and composition. This article presents a selection of results from the report and draws attention to a few of the aspects of household finances on which the FES throws light. Summary results on the pattern of average household spending in 1986 from the Family Expenditure Survey, together with corresponding results for 1984 and 1985, were published in the October 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Reference

Employment Gazette, October and December 1987. (HMSO) (Price £3.25 net).

Social Security Statistics 1987 Edition

The fifteenth issue of the annual *Social Security Statistics* compiled by the Department of Health and Social Security was published in December 1987. It provides tables covering each of the social security benefits, National Insurance contributions, finance and relative movements on contributions, benefits and prices and earnings. Tables showing trends over several years are included and detailed analyses are provided for the most recent year available.

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

Reference

Social Security Statistics 1987 (HMSO 1987) (Price £14.80 net) ISBN 0 11 761382 7

Prison statistics, Scotland 1986

This bulletin (no 6/1987) on Scottish prison statistics forms part of the Scottish Home and Health Department series on topics in the criminal justice system, which includes statistics on crimes and offences recorded by the police and court proceedings. Details of the returns and terms used in compiling the bulletin are given in the Annex.

The following main points emerge.

In 1986 the Scottish prison population reached its highest level ever, averaging 5,588 over the year. This was 6 per cent higher than in 1985.

The average number of remand prisoners fell, from 1,092 in 1985 to 1,017 in 1986, the first reduction since 1979.

The number of prisoners under sentence rose from 4,178 in 1985 to 4,570 in 1986, an increase of 9 per cent.

The number of adults serving fixed sentences of 3 years or more rose by 19 per cent, from 982 in 1985 to 1,166 in 1986.

Slightly fewer prisoners were received for fine default than in 1985.

The number of children remanded into penal custody on unruly certificates fell from 137 in 1985 to 59 in 1986.

Copies of this bulletin (price 75p) may be obtained from:
Scottish Home and Health Department
Criminal Statistics Unit
Room 324B
St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3DE
Telephone: 031-244 2225

An issue of 10 consecutive bulletins on education; social work; roads and transport; environment; housing; crime; criminal justice and prisons; agriculture; fisheries; economics and finance will be available on a subscription of £7.50 per category from:

Scottish Office Library
Publications Sales
Room 2/65
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-556 8400 Ext 5901

Prisons in Scotland

This report for 1986 includes a review by the Director and a statistical summary of prison population and receptions. Other chapters give details on regimes; health and hygiene; accommodation, security and discipline; staff; resource management; the prison service and the community. Seven comparative tables conclude the report.

Reference

Prisons in Scotland, report for 1986, Cm 223. (HMSO) (Price £5.50 net)

HOUSING

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 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 homelessness provisions of the 1985 Housing Act, and sales of flats owned by local authorities and new towns.

Reference

Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No 83 (HMSO July 1987) (Price £5.80 net).

Housing trends in Scotland

This Bulletin (HSIU No 31), summarises housing activity in Scotland during the first quarter of 1987, as reported to the Scottish Development Department by the various housing authorities. Topics covered include new house building, improvement of existing houses, and sales of public sector dwellings.

The following main points emerge:

- a. New dwellings started increased by over 2 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter of 1986. Within this total, private sector starts fell by over 5 per cent while public sector starts rose by over 32 per cent.
- b. The number of houses completed in both sectors decreased by 13 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter of 1986. The private sector figure fell by over 10 per cent while the public sector decrease was over 23 per cent.
- c. Sales to sitting tenants at 3,491 shows no change when compared with the same period in 1986. Applications to buy went up by 34 per cent.
- d. The number of applications by private owners approved for repair and improvement grants more than doubled compared with the same quarter in 1986.

This bulletin was compiled by the Housing Statistics and Intelligence Unit (HSIU). Enquiries regarding details in the bulletin should be addressed to:

Housing Statistics and Intelligence Unit
Scottish Development Department
Room 327 St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3DD

Copies of the bulletin (price 75p) are available from:

Scottish Office Library
Publications Sales
Room 2/65
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-244 2684 (GTN - same number)

HEALTH

Health and Safety Statistics

Two recent publications give information on health and safety statistics.

One is the Annual Report of the Health and Safety Executive 1986/87¹ which contains the first provisional health and safety statistics for the year 1986/7. The nature of the information on occupational accidents, diseases and dangerous occurrences differs in many ways from that in previous publications because it is collected under new reporting regulations. These new regulations, the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 1985, came into effect from 1 April 1986. Hence the first year of these statistics relates to the period April 1986 to March 1987. The report contains tables showing reported accidents leading to more than 3 days incapacity for work (the duty to report which was reimposed by RIDDOR after some years in which this was not required), as well as fatal and major injuries (the latter associated with a wider definition). The data are provisional and the commentary explains the difficulty of interpreting first full year of figures generated by the new regulations; and the problems presented by the probable under-reporting, particularly of 'over 3 day' accidents.

The other, for which these difficulties do not arise, is an article on occupational accident trends for the period 1981 to 1985, published in the January Employment Gazette². During this period, accidents were reported under the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences (NADO) Regulations 1980, which came into operation on 1 January 1981, and which were superseded by RIDDOR. The article concentrates on trends in reported fatal and major occupational injuries. It shows that while reported fatal accidents were roughly level over the period there were substantial increases in reported major injuries. The article examines some possible causes.

Fuller more detailed information on health and safety statistics is also presented in the *Health and Safety Statistics* reports published by the Health and Safety Executive. The last such report to be published covered the period to 1984 with provisional 1985 data³.

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

Economics and Statistics Unit
Magdalen House
Stanley Precinct
Bootle
Merseyside L20 3QZ
Telephone: 051-951 4842/4862 (GTN 2023)

References

1. Health and Safety Commission/Health and Safety Executive Annual Report 1986/87 ISBN 0 11 883976 4. (HMSO 1987) Price £11.50
2. 'Occupational accident statistics 1981-85', by Gillian Goddard. Employment Gazette, January 1988 (HMSO) £3.25
3. *Health and Safety Statistics 1984-85* ISBN 0 11 883967 5 (HMSO 1987) Price £9.00

Scottish Health Statistics 1986/87

This twenty-ninth volume in the series is published by the Information & Statistics Division (ISD) of the Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service. It includes statistics on a comprehensive range of health service topics.

There are sections on population and vital statistics; mortality; morbidity; hospital in-patient diagnostic statistics; family planning; hospital and associated services non-diagnostic statistics; family practitioner services; community health services; manpower; cost of the Health Service and indicators for the Scottish Health Authorities Priorities for the Eighties (SHAPE).

ISD received the majority of official statistical returns from Health Boards and is the principal source of the data included in this volume. Other important contributors are the Scottish Home and Health Department, the Registrar General for Scotland, and Scottish Office Finance Division.

Comments on the scope of this publication would be welcomed. They should be directed to:

David Loeb
Editor, ISD Publications
Trinity Park House
Edinburgh EH5 3SQ

Reference

Scottish Health Statistics 1986/87, ISD Publications, Trinity Park House, Edinburgh EH5 3SQ. Price £7.00 net.

EDUCATION

The 1984 Secondary School Staffing Survey: Data on the curriculum in maintained secondary schools in England Statistical Bulletin 10/87 is the second to summarise results from the survey. (Other data, covering the qualifications and deployment of teachers, appeared in Bulletin 8/86.) It concentrates on the curriculum and contains analyses showing the extent to which subjects are offered at schools; the proportions of pupils studying each subject; the spread of pupil time by subject and examination aim; and average class sizes for each subject.

A new survey, of similar size and scope, is planned to take place in March 1988. See the 'Recently available' section for details of availability.

Education statistics 1987-88 estimates

As plans proceed to reorganise the financial accountability of local education services, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) have released figures today showing total net rate and grant borne spending in England and Wales of £13.8 billion. Significantly, nearly 7.5 per cent (£1 billion) of this spending relates to cost of support services including administration and advisory services, which are necessary to maintain the 27,554 primary, secondary and special schools.

In general, the survey shows that despite the fall in school rolls over the past five years, LEAs have budgeted to improve pupil/teacher ratios which have developed as follows.

Pupils per Qualified Teacher

	1983	1987	1988
Primary	22.2	21.7	21.4
Secondary	16.6	15.7	15.1
Special	7.2	6.4	6.1

However, in the provisions made for further and higher education, students to lecturer ratios have worsened as there has been a substantial influx of student registrations.

Full time Equivalent Students per Lecturer

	1986/87	1987/88
Polytechnics	11.1	11.6
Other Major Establishments	10.0	10.1

In the light of the Government's proposals to explore the possibility of allowing schools to opt out of local authority direct control, the CIPFA Survey figures reveal substantial differences throughout the country in the relative costs per pupil, such disparities will make the definition of funding formulae all the more complex:

(Some difference in these figures reflects varying 'capitation allowance' policies of LEAs)

	Primary		Secondary	
Counties				
High	£1043	(Mid Glamorgan)	£127	(Cornwall)
Average	£ 935		£1459	
Low	£ 814	(West Sussex)	£1684	(Powys)
Mets				
High	£1133	(N. Tyneside)	£1953	(Sheffield)
Average	£1004		£1552	
Low	£ 835	(Bolton)	£1368	(Calderdale)
London				
ILEA	£1715		£2635	
High	£1412	(Brent)	£2326	(Brent)
Average	£1109		£1734	
Low	£ 896	(Merton)	£1394	

The disparities in the relative expenditure per pupil on books, educational stationary and equipment are even more marked:

	Primary		Secondary	
High	£71.40	(ILEA)	£142.40	(Kingston upon Thames)
Average	£28.30		£ 60.50	
Low	£12.50	(Leeds)	£ 14.90	(North Tyneside)

The CIPFA survey also identifies the fact that nearly one in every six school pupils is now in receipt of free midday school meals. The actual proportion has grown from 11.6 per cent to 16 per cent over the past five years.

Reference

Education Statistics, 1987-88 Estimates, (CIPFA) (Price £30 in booklet form, £100+VAT on computer disc).

CIPFA publications are available from:

CIPFA
3 Robert Street
London WC2N 6BH
Telephone: 01-930 3456

Scottish Education Statistics

University students

This bulletin gives numbers of full-time students (including those on sandwich courses) and part-time students at UK universities in December 1985, and recent trends in the numbers of students at Scottish Universities. It also includes a section on students registered with the Open University in Scotland.

School leavers' destinations

This bulletin gives details of the destinations of pupils leaving secondary schools in Scotland derived from the 1985 Scottish Young People's Survey and earlier surveys in this series. It concentrates on the destinations in Spring 1985 of pupils who left school in session 1983-84.

Pupil projections

This bulletin contains projections of numbers of pupils in education authority primary, secondary and special schools in Scotland over the period September 1987 to September 2010. Also shown are projections of the total numbers of pupils aged 5 years and over receiving school education.

School meals and milk and school transport

This bulletin, the first on these topics, gives data obtained from education authority schools at the January 1987 Census of School Meals and Milk and data from the September 1986 Survey of School Transport.

Placing requests in education authority schools

This bulletin gives information on the number of placing requests received by education authorities during the period 1 August 1986 to 31 July 1987 under the Education (Scotland) Act 1981, which conferred upon parents the right to make a request nominating the school which they wished their children to attend. Some information is also given about the numbers received since the provision was introduced in February 1982.

See the 'Recently available' section for details of availability.

Higher education in engineering - international comparisons

It has been claimed that the United Kingdom is substantially behind its competitors in the provision of qualified engineers. Such claims often only refer to university graduates or those with first degrees or student numbers.

An article in *Employment Gazette*, December 1987 shows that by using a broader range of qualifications, the United Kingdom appears to compare favourably with its international competitors. There are doubts about the equivalence of the qualifications and a follow-up study is recommended.

The article is based on a report from an inter-departmental working group, which brought together statistics on a comparable basis from France, Federal Republic of Germany, USA, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Reference

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

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

Labour Market Quarterly Report (LMQR)

The November 1987 issue of the Labour Market Quarterly Report was published by the Manpower Services Commission on 14 December 1987. Mention is made of the future Occupational Changes likely to occur and how Skill Supply and Demand is changing, in addition to the regular comments on the latest labour market trends. A special feature in this issue highlights the way that manpower intelligence can be utilised in Local Labour Markets. The following summary appears in the report:

Output growth has been sustained and is now increasing at an annual rate of around 4.5 per cent.

Employment continues to increase at a higher rate. The employed labour force (seasonally adjusted) increased by 372,000 in the year to June 1987 with 134,000 of this occurring in the last quarter.

Employees in employment increased by 109,000 in the second quarter of 1987 - the largest quarterly increase since the fourth quarter in 1984. Service sector employees accounted for 99,000 of this increase. Manufacturing employment increased by 10,000 in the second quarter, although it fell by 20,000 in the third quarter.

Total hours worked by manufacturing operatives have remained stable over the last year with average weekly hours worked per operative increasing by 0.8 per cent. Paid overtime has increased by 11.0 per cent in the year to September 1987.

Average weekly earnings have continued to grow between 7 and 8 per cent per year since 1982. In April 1987, the average weekly earnings of adult full-time employees was just under £200.

A great variety of skills will be needed to fill the job opportunities of the future according to forecasts by the University of Warwick's Institute for Employment Research (IER). If these forecasts are realised 1.4 million new jobs will be created between 1986 and 1995, mostly professionals in the business and miscellaneous service sector.

Demands for certain categories of skilled labour are increasing during the current period of strong economic growth.

The number of unfilled vacancies continued to increase - a rise of 23 per cent in the year to October 1987. Vacancies notified increased by 7 per cent, the increase being mainly in full-time permanent positions.

The GB claimant count (seasonally adjusted) fell by 57,400 in October 1987 to 2,592,100. Unemployment on this basis has now fallen by 494,600 over the last 16 months reducing the unemployment rate by 1.8 percentage points. The drop in unemployment continued in all regions.

Long-term unemployment continues to fall - decreasing by 169,000 over the year to October 1987.

A special feature on local labour markets shows that some of the biggest falls in long-term unemployment over the last year have occurred in some of the most depressed areas. The feature also highlights the importance of Local Labour Market Information in local planning and some of the initiatives that are under way.

For further information or copies of the LMQR please contact:

Darren Howson
MSC, LM5
Room W815
Moorfoot
Sheffield S1 4PQ
Telephone: 0742 704075

Trends in the flexible workforce

The flexible workforce constitutes a fairly sizeable one-third of the workforce. This article by Catherine Hakin in the November 1987 *Employment Gazette* examines the composition of the 'traditional' and 'flexible' sectors. It looks at international comparisons for the European Community and considers the impact of the business cycle within long-term trends.

The 1951 Census of Population showed that there were about 800,000 people working part-time within a total workforce of 22 million. Part-timers represented four per cent of total employment. By 1987 the workforce had grown to 24.2 million and part-timers accounted for 5.6 million or 23 per cent of total employment.

Reference

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

European policies to help long-term unemployed people

Over 50 per cent of the European Community's 16 million unemployed people have been out of work for more than one year. This proportion has grown over recent years and is likely to remain high even if the total numbers of the unemployed begin to fall. The problem is widespread and affects all areas of the Community and all categories of people.

An article by Peter Irwin in the November 1987 *Employment Gazette* provides a survey of the various measures used in member states of the European Community to help tackle the problem of long-term unemployment. Through a workshop organised by the Mutual Information System on Employment Policies (MISEP), it looks at different approaches in four member states and provides a chart of measures in operation throughout the European Community.

Reference

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

Measures of unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed

This article in the January 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette* compares the monthly count of benefit claimants in Great Britain with alternative measures from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It summarises trends in these measures and mainly uses data from the 1986 LFS to describe some of the characteristics of the unemployed.

In this country the main survey is the annual Labour Force Survey. This collects data not only about unemployment but also employment and self-employment. Additionally it provides a wide range of detail about the social characteristics of the unemployed. Since 1982, monthly figures have been based directly on the number claiming benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices, referred to as the claimant count. These figures are available frequently, quickly and cheaply as the by-product of official procedures.

A technical note explains, 'the claimant count', and also gives ILO, OECD and the LFS definition of unemployment.

Reference

Employment Gazette, January 1988, (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net).

International comparisons of industrial stoppages for 1985

This annual article compares the incidence of working days lost in the United Kingdom with which appears in the November 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette* data available from twenty other countries. Comparisons of international disputes statistics are complicated by differences in methods of compiling data and the criteria used for inclusion of stoppages in the statistics. These differences are also discussed in the article.

Reference

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

Pay in Great Britain

An article in the November 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette* provides the first summary results of the 1987 New Earnings Survey.

They show that in April 1987 the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates working a full week were £198.9. For adult males in manual occupations working a full week average weekly earnings were £185.5, while the equivalent figure for adult males in non-manual occupations was £265.9. Average weekly earnings for adult

females in non-manual occupations working a full week were £157.2, while for the relatively few adult women working full-time in manual occupations average weekly earnings were £115.3.

The New Earnings Survey is the only regular source of information which gives comprehensive information on the structure of earnings in Great Britain. A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development in Belfast. The Survey has been carried out in a similar form since 1970 and collects information for a 1 per cent sample of individual employees on hours of work and earnings. Information is also collected on characteristics of the employees including age, occupation, industry, place of work and collective bargaining arrangements. In the 1987 Survey, information was also collected on the holiday entitlement of employees.

Information for the Survey sample of individual employees is obtained from employers through anonymous returns, which are treated as strictly confidential.

Reference

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

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

National Food Survey

The National Food Survey Committee's recently published Annual Report for 1986 presents extensive analysis of data obtained from the National Food Survey about household food consumption, expenditure and nutritional levels in Great Britain in 1986. The data included in the Report are considerably more detailed than those presented in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Facts series.

The main results for 1986 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 consumption of cereals and cereal products 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 third 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 8562

Agricultural censuses and surveys

Mushroom Survey: 1986 Production England and Wales

A statistical survey of commercial mushroom growers in England and Wales in April 1987. Information was sought from growers who returned 150 square metres or more of mushroom beds at the June 1986 census and the results were given in MAFF Statistics 262/87 on 12 October 1987.

1987 Harvest: Estimates of Cereal Production in England and Wales

The provisional results of the September 1987 Cereals Production Survey which were based on an effective sample of 1,650 cereals holdings in England and Wales were given in MAFF Statistics 259/87 published on 13 October 1987.

Grain fed to Livestock 1987/88 - England and Wales

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

July-August 1987	MAFF Statistics 227/87 on 3 November 1987
July-September 1987	MAFF Statistics 299/87 on 25 November 1987

1987 Harvest: Estimates of Cereal Production in England and Wales

The final results of the September 1987 Cereals Production Survey based on an effective sample of 3,000 holdings in England and Wales were given in MAFF Statistics 285/87 published on 10 November 1987.

Cereal Stocks Survey England and Wales September 1987

The results of the monthly sample surveys of on-farm stocks and disposals of home grown wheat and barley were given in MAFF Statistics 302/87 and published on 30 Nov. 1987.

MAFF Statistics Notices are available free from:

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

Results of the Scottish Sample Pig Census, August 1987

The results of the Scottish Sample Pig Census for August 1987 were published as a Scottish Office Press Notice on 22 October 1987 (press notice number 1458/87).

COMPUTER ENVIRONMENT

The role of computers in training

The advent of low-cost personal computers has sparked off a revolution not only in the use of computers in the workplace, but also in the area of training. This article by Jerry Leese, and published in the January 1988 *Employment Gazette*, looks at the expanding market of computer-based training and, in particular, at recent developments in interactive systems.

The use of interactive training systems is something which changes conventional training techniques into dynamic, self-teach lessons stored in a computer and accessed by the trainee through a keyboard and touch-sensitive screen in a way that is totally flexible in both application and operation. Fundamentally, it frees instructors from their traditional 'chalk and talk' role to manage the training discipline efficiently, monitor student progress and, where necessary, provide individual help and advice.

Reference

Employment Gazette, January 1988, (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net).

INDUSTRIAL AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Business Monitors - Annual Census of Production 1986

Readers of *Statistical News* are made aware of the results of the 1986 Census of Production as the Business Monitors become available. A list of the first of these monitors to be published is given below.

<i>Business Monitor</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification 1980 Group</i>
PA170	Water supply industry	170
PA210	Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	210
PA246	Abrasive products	246
PA257	Pharmaceutical products	257
PA258	Soap and toilet preparations	258
PA259	Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use	259
PA260	Production of man-made fibres	260
PA311	Foundries	311
PA314	Metal doors, windows, etc	314
PA321	Agricultural machinery and tractors	321
PA323	Textile machinery	323
PA330	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	330
PA341	Insulated wire and cables	341
PA347	Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment	347
PA361	Shipbuilding and repairing	361
PA362	Railway and Tramway vehicles	362
PA374	Clocks, watches and other timing devices	374
PA414	Processing of fruit and vegetables	414
PA420	Sugar and sugar by-products	420
PA426	Wines, cider and perry	426
PA431	Woollen and worsted industry	431
PA433	Throwing, texturing, etc of continuous filament yarn	433
PA434	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie	434
PA435	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435
PA438	Carpets and other textile floorcoverings	438
PA456	Fur goods	456
PA462	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood	462
PA463	Builders carpentry and joinery	463
PA464	Wooden containers	464
PA466	Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms	466
PA471	Pulp, paper and board	471
PA492	Musical instruments	492

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 Statistical Office
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
NEWPORT
Gwent NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633-56111 Ext 2455

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: 0633-56111 Ext 2973

New Business Monitors on the Distribution and Service Industries

Three new Business Monitors on the distribution and service industries have recently been published by HMSO on behalf of the Business Statistics Office (BSO). These are:

Business Monitor SDA26 *Wholesaling*

Business Monitor SDA27 *Motor trades*

Business Monitor SDA28 *Catering and allied trades*

The Monitors contain the detailed results of the BSO's wholesaling, motor trades and catering inquiries for 1985, including comparable data back to 1980. Each inquiry regularly collects data on turnover, stocks and capital expenditure, together with certain additional industry-specific data such as the number of letting bedrooms in the catering inquiry. In addition occasional or rotating topics such as purchases feature in the inquiries from time to time.

In detail each Business Monitor contains the following information:

Wholesaling

Analyses by both VAT trade code and 3-digit Group of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification from 1980 to 1985.

Detailed tables on commission agents, coal and oil merchants and plant hirers without operatives.

Analysis of purchases of goods for resale and gross margins for 1984.

Analysis of 1985 data by year of return.

Motor trades

Analyses by both VAT trade code and kind of business from 1980 to 1985, including a commodity analysis of sales (from 1982 only).

Analyses of purchases and stocks of used motor vehicles.

Analyses of stocks of new motor vehicles.

Analysis of 1985 data by year of return.

Catering and allied trades

Analyses by both VAT trade code and 3-digit Group of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification from 1980 to 1985.

A detailed table on the number of establishments offering accommodation and the number of letting bedrooms in 1985.

Analysis of catering sales and purchases data, together with gross margins, for 1982.

Analysis of 1985 data by year of return.

These three Business Monitors will be published on a regular annual basis in future. The existing Business Monitor SDO25 on retailing will next be published in the autumn of 1988 and then on a regular annual rather than a biennial basis. In addition it is planned to introduce a further new annual Business Monitor next year containing the results of the annual service trades inquiry.

Business Monitors SDO26 to SDO28 are now available from HMSO, price £6.95 each.

Stock of consumer durables in the United Kingdom

An article in the March 1978 issue of *Economic Trends* (subsequently reprinted in *Studies in Official Statistics Number 35*) by J R Calder entitled 'The stock of consumer durables in the United Kingdom' provided a selection of figures over the run of years end-1966 to end-1976 for the total and major components of consumer durables. Six variants were considered, two methods of calculating depreciation (straight-line and reducing balance) for each of three life-length assumptions (short, medium and long). Estimates were provided at current (end-year) prices and at constant (1970) prices.

The results of the reducing balance, medium life-length variant were used in the compilation of the balance sheets for the personal sector which formed part of the CSO's evidence to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth.

The exercise has been extended annually to include the end of more recent years. The base-year of the constant price figures has been updated from 1970 to 1980.

The latest extension of the exercise to end-1986, has now been completed. A short paper summarising the results is available, updating the text affected by changes in methodology and some of the tables given in the *Economic Trends* article, of which offprints are also available. A small charge, of £2.00 each including postage is made for these items.

Enquiries to:

Publications Unit
Central Statistical Office
Great George Street
LONDON SW1P 3AQ
Telephone: 01-270 6084

References

Economic Trends No. 293 (March 1978) (HMSO)

Studies in Official Statistics Number 35, 'Personal sector balance sheets and current developments in Inland Revenue estimates of personal wealth 1978', (HMSO) (Price £2.25 net).

United Kingdom Cinema Exhibitors' Statistics:

First, second and third quarters, 1987

The Department of Trade and Industry introduced a new quarterly inquiry, into the UK cinema exhibition industry, during 1987. Results for the first three quarters of 1987, not seasonally adjusted, are shown in the table. The figures are based on the returns drawn from a panel of 12 companies who are contributing on a voluntary basis. The results are published each quarter in *British Business*.

Results

During the first three quarters of 1987, around 700 screens at about 274 sites were being operated by the inquiry panel. 40 million admissions were reported for the nine months, and box-office takings (excluding VAT) were £75m while the cost of film hire (excl VAT) amounted to £27m. Average revenue per admission was £1.87, and the average revenue per screen for the three quarters was £106.9 thousand.

Table 1 - UK Cinema Statistics for Q1, Q2 and Q3 1987

		Not seasonally adjusted		
		1987		
	Units	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3
Sites *	number	277	272	273
Screens *	number	706	696	702
Number of Admissions	millions	15.7	10.4	14.1
Box-Office Takings **	£ millions	29.6r	19.7	25.8
Payments for Film Hire **	£ millions	11.6	6.3	9.5
Revenue per Admission	£	1.88	1.90	1.83
Revenue per Screen	£ thousands	41.9r	28.3	36.7

* in use on last day of quarter.

** excluding Value Added Tax.

r revised.

Background

Because the results are based on returns from a panel, they cannot provide a picture of the level of activity in the industry as a whole. Instead, they are intended to give an indication of the trends in the industry. With the inquiry still in its early stages, it has not been possible to provide seasonally adjusted series. As a result, comparison between the three quarters is not advisable, since the movements between quarters will be affected by seasonality.

Until 1985, statistics on the cinema industry were collected through the Eady Levy and the annual Film Exhibitors' Inquiry, and the results published in *Business Monitor MA2*. These inquiries were discontinued when the 1985 Films Act was passed. The new inquiry is intended to fill the gap thus created in statistical information about the UK Cinema Exhibition industry.

Inquiries to:

Anand Mehta
Statistics 1
1095 Millbank Tower
Millbank
London SW1P 4QU
Telephone: 01-211 5320/3385.

Insurance companies: Results of 1986 annual inquiries

An article giving details of assets held by insurance companies at the end of 1986 was published in *British Business* on 18 December 1987. This shows the total market value of assets held by insurance companies to have been £192 billion at the end of 1986, compared with £157 billion at the end of 1985. Pie charts included in the article show that there are considerable differences in the composition of financial assets held by long-term funds and other than long-term funds of insurance companies at the end of 1986. The market value of assets of insurance companies consisted of £156 billion in the long-term funds, £26 billion in the other than long-term funds and £10 billion represented the net value to insurance companies of direct investment in other companies.

Full details of investment by insurance companies and pension funds are given each quarter in *Business Monitor MQ5*. The data on insurance companies' holdings of assets will appear in the issue for the third quarter of 1987, together with details of income and expenditure during 1986.

Inquiries relating to the statistics should be addressed to:

Statistics Division 2C
Department of Trade and Industry
4th Floor
20 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0NF
Telephone: 01-215 3334/3338

References

British Business (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.25 net)
Business Monitor MQ5 Insurance Companies' and Pension Funds' Investment (HMSO)
(Price annual subscription £11.95 net)

Electrical engineering 1986

An article in *British Business* dated 20 November 1987 gives details of the electrical engineering industry (Standard Industrial Classification Classes 33 and 34 during 1986).

Following the rapid expansion in the previous three years, output of the electrical engineering industry fell marginally in 1986. The rate of increase in home and overseas sales moderated and the balance of trade deficit worsened slightly. Employment in the sector at 678 thousand is estimated to have fallen by 23 thousand.

More recent developments suggested that growth resumed in 1987.

Import penetration and export sales ratios for individual manufacturing industries may be found in *Business Monitor MQ12*.

Inquiries about the content of the article may be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry
Statistics 1A/2
Room 1903
Millbank Tower
London SW1P 4QU
Telephone: 01-211 4655

Reference

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

Aerospace and Electronics Industries

A table in *British Business* 11 December 1987 gives annual averages cost indices (1975=100) 1968-86 for the following facets of the aerospace industry:

1. Bought out finished goods purchased,
2. Other materials purchased,
3. All purchases of goods,
4. Salaries and general expenses,
5. Hourly earnings of adult manual workers and
6. Combined costs.

Averages for the radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry are also given for items 3 to 6. An explanation of the method of compilation of the indices was given in *British Business*, 2 December 1983.

Reference

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

Mechanical engineering for 1986

An article in *British Business* dated 11 December 1987 gives details on the mechanical engineering industry for 1986.

Nineteen eighty six was a year of consolidation for the mechanical engineering industry with some slight growth in its output. In current price terms, sales were four per cent higher than in 1985 continuing the moderate growth rate of recent years. Exports were one per cent higher, but imports increased by seven per cent, half the average rate from 1983 to 1985. As a result the balance of trade surplus fell from £2.1bn in 1985 to £1.8bn in 1986. Employment in the mechanical engineering sector declined by 28 thousand. This decrease of four per cent coupled with the one per cent increase in the index of production gave a five per cent increase in output per head.

There are thirteen tables accompanying the text giving figures on sales, exports, imports and employees.

Further inquiries can be made by telephone: 01-211 3518.

Reference

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

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Sector classification booklet

To complement the industrial classification of economic activities - the Standard Industrial Classification - which groups together economic units in accordance with their main activity, the Central Statistical Office publishes each year a sector classification which divides the economy into institutional sectors with reference to economic organisation as displayed by control and ownership. An updated version - *Sector Classification for the National Accounts*, No. 6 - was published in January 1988.

The framework of the classification is as follows:

- 100 Personal sector
- 110 Individuals and households (including private trusts)
- 120 Unincorporated businesses
- 130 Private non-profit-making bodies serving persons
- 140 Life assurance and superannuation funds (income and expenditure)
- 200 Corporate sector
- 210 Industrial and commercial companies
- 220 Financial companies and institutions
- 221 Monetary sector institutions
- 222 Other financial institutions
- 230 Public corporations
- 300 General government
- 310 Central government
- 311 Trading
- 312 Non-trading
- 313 Social security funds
- 320 Local authorities
- 321 Trading

322 Non-trading

400 Overseas sector

and leads to the following combinations:

230+300 Public sector
100+210+222 Domestic non-bank private sector.

Part 1 of the booklet outlines the basis, structure and purpose of the classification whilst Part 2 defines each of the individual sectors identified in the classification, and shows lists of organisations typical of each sector and, as far as possible, any bodies whose status and structure do not give a clear guide to their classification. There is an alphabetical index.

Copies are available from Branch 5, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ (price £4.00 including postage). A cheque made payable to the 'Cabinet Office' should accompany each order.

HOME FINANCE

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Autumn Statement

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his Autumn Statement to Parliament in November 1987. The document included outline plans for public expenditure for 1988-89 to 1990-91 and a departmental breakdown of estimated outturn for the current and previous financial years. Departmental figures for central government spending, local authority spending and public corporations were also separately identified, and the external finance limits for 1988-89 for the nationalised industries were given. The statement included the short-term forecast which the Treasury is required to publish by the Industry Act, proposed changes in National Insurance Contributions and a ready reckoner for the effects of various illustrative tax changes on receipts of taxes in 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Reference

Autumn Statement 1987 HC 110 (HMSO November 1987) (Price £5.10 net)
ISBN 0 10 211088 3

The Government's Expenditure Plans 1988-89 to 1990-91

The Government's detailed spending plans for the period 1988-89 to 1990-91 are contained in the 1988 public expenditure White Paper which was published in January 1988.

Volume I of the White Paper contains six chapters. Chapter 1 gives a summary of the new plans. It gives an analysis of public spending by departments, shows a breakdown of how the money will be spent by central government, local authorities and public corporations and gives a broad indication of what money will be spent on. Chapter 2 gives

an explanation of the measurement of public expenditure and related concepts and provides more detailed figures than Chapter 1 and a range of additional analyses, including a new section on science and technology. Chapter 3 summarises the spending plans carried out by local authorities. The capital requirements and financing requirements of the nationalised industries and the other public corporations are set out in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 includes information on historical trends in public spending and Chapter 6 contains more technical analyses and a glossary of terms.

Volume II of the White Paper has twenty separate chapters which set out in detail the spending plans for the main departments, including indicators of output, performance and value for money.

Reference

The Government's Expenditure Plans 1989-90 to 1990-91 Cm 288-I,II HMSO 1988 (Price, Volume I £9.80 Volume II £22)

Income Statistics

The 1984-85 edition of the Inland Revenue's *Survey of Personal Incomes* was published in December. The survey covers, on a sample basis, all individuals for whom income tax records are held by the Inland Revenue; details of income liable to tax, and of allowances and deductions, are recorded for each selected case. Tables providing information on regional incomes and county incomes have again been included.

The service whereby users may specify tables to be supplied to them direct is being continued (a charge may be made): the years covered are from 1980-81 up to and including 1984-85.

Reference

Survey of Personal Incomes 1984-85 (HMSO December 1987) (Price £6.95 net).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Annual Review of Research and Development

The fifth edition of the *Annual Review of Government Funded R&D* was published on 25 November, by the Cabinet Office Science and Technology Secretariat. The statistics used in the Review are from surveys carried out by S2 Statistics Division of the Department of Trade and Industry. Surveys were made of both Government and industrial expenditure in 1985. Some details of the R&D performed in industry have already appeared, in *British Business*. Government expenditure is shown for 1985/86 and the following four financial years of the Public Expenditure Survey (PES), to 1989/90.

Government net expenditure on R&D is presented as totals for the five years of the PES, together with analyses of the primary purpose of the spending and the subject areas, for each Government Department or Research Council.

Part 1 of the Review explains the background, and presents totals for Departmental spending in current and 1985/86 prices. Comparative results for competitor countries, within the European Community and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, are also given.

Part 2, written by the spending departments, shows an analysis of their R&D expenditure as well as a brief description of the work involved.

A selection of the main statistics is provided in a separate 'facts card'. The card is available, free, from the Science and Technology Secretariat, Cabinet Office, 70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS.

References

British Business, Department of Trade and Industry, 24 July 1987.

Annual Review of Government Funded R&D 1987 (HMSO) November 1986 (Price £10.50) ISBN 0 11 513988 5

OVERSEAS FINANCE AND TRADE

Economic Classifications: The Revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and the European Communities' Industrial Classification (NACE)

Work on producing a third revision of the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev 3) and developing an associated product classification (CPC) is proceeding with a view to proposals for these new classifications being submitted for adoption by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its meeting in February/March 1989. This work has been undertaken by the UN Statistical Office (UNSO) with the guidance of experts from countries representing the wide range of interests involved, from the highly industrialised countries who may choose to adapt the classifications to suit their own national purposes, to developing countries who may adopt the UN classifications in their entirety. In addition to the group convened by the UN, development of the classifications has benefitted from the close involvement of experts from the European Community countries through the medium of a joint UNSO/SOEC Group on World Level Classifications, as a major objective has been to arrive at classifications for world level that are compatible with the needs of the Community countries. It is Community policy that, in realising the single market new activity and product classifications should be developed and introduced by member countries in order to improve the comparability of data between member countries and to facilitate the collection of data for the Community as a whole. Community classifications that are compatible with international classifications will improve the prospect of achieving comparability with data for other countries too.

This work was taken a further step forward during the meeting of the UNSO/SOEC Joint Working Group meeting from 14-18 December last, when both the structure and the detail of the

ISIC Rev 3 and the draft CPC - particularly the sections on services - were discussed. It is encouraging that the latest UN and European proposals have come much closer together so that the prospects of compatibility being achieved between needs at world level and those of the European Community countries are now much brighter than appeared likely at one stage.

Of greatest interest to those interested in United Kingdom and European data is however how the revision of NACE is proceeding and how its revision will affect the industrial classification currently used in the United Kingdom - SIC 1980 - which corresponds closely to the present (1970) version of NACE.

As the objective of the European Commission is to arrive at a classification that can eventually be used by all Community countries, the revision of NACE is being subjected to detailed study by the NACE Working Party which comprises representatives of each member state. As proposals for each industrial sector are discussed so the relevant European trade interests are informed and involved in the discussions when appropriate.

Concurrently the relevant UK trade associations are consulted. It is as yet too early to say when the current SIC might be replaced, but it is unlikely that any inquiries could be conducted on the basis of a new classification within the next five years. The new product classification being developed alongside the revised NACE is currently known as the Central Product Classification for the Communities (CPCCOM). The objective for this classification - and the UN classification (CPC), on which it will be based - is to describe the principal products of each of the activity headings in such a way that, for goods, they can be defined in terms of the Harmonised System that was introduced for classifying overseas trade in January of this year - see *Statistical News* 79 page 47. This should eventually lead to greatly improved comparability between overseas trade and production statistics. The CPC does however aim to define the products of non-goods producing industries too and proposals are therefore being formulated to describe the outputs of the transport, finance, wholesale and retail trades and other service activities. This is however relatively new ground and it is doubtful whether that part of the UN product classification (CPC) will have reached the stage of being suitable for adoption by the Statistical Commission at its 1989 meeting.

The December 1987 meeting referred to above did not arrive at final solutions to all the problems affecting the revision of ISIC and NACE, but these should be resolved at the planned April 1988 meeting of the UN Group of Experts on Classifications as this will be the last opportunity before the papers are finalised for the Statistical Commission.

Review of tourism statistical needs

The Department of Employment and the British Tourist Authority are to review the statistical needs of the tourism industry. Pannell Kerr Forster Associates have been commissioned to undertake the work to be completed by May 1988.

Tourism, worth £15 billion, and employing 1.4 million people, is one of Britain's biggest growth industries. The review aims to create a sound statistical frame-work on which to base policy decisions and devise closely targetted marketing and development strategies.

The review - which is being undertaken on behalf of all of Britain's tourist boards - will examine the current situation, and anticipate statistical requirements into the 21st century.

Pannell Kerr Forster Associates will consult both public and private sector tourism representatives at national, regional and local level.

The review will

- Categorise the main groups of users of tourism statistics.
- Identify statistics needed.
- Analyse existing government, national tourist board and other main statistical sources.
- Examine cost-effectiveness and revenue raising.
- Make recommendations on priorities and possible improvements.

Any individual or organisation involved in tourism who wishes to contribute to the review can contact the consultants, the Department of Employment or the British Tourist Authority:

Ron French, Pannell Kerr Forster Associates, New Garden House, 78 Hatton Garden, London EC1N 8JA. (01-831 7393).

David Slater, Department of Employment, Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (01-273 4770).

Tyrrell Marris, Head of Research, British Tourist Authority, Thames Tower, Black's Road, London W6 9EL. (01-846 9000).

Investment intentions for 1988 and 1989

An article in *British Business*, 18 December 1987 gives details of the latest survey of investment intentions carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry. The Survey indicates a rise of around eight per cent in the volume of investment by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected service industries (Divisions 2 to 6, 8 and classes 72, 76 and 77 of Division 7 of the SIC, 1980 Revision) in 1988. Indications from the results of the first survey for 1989 suggest a further, though smaller, increase.

Respondents to the latest survey account for approximately a third of the capital expenditure of the manufacturing industries and about a fifth of the expenditure of the construction, distribution and service industries.

Reference

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

International comparisons of profitability

An article in *British Business*, dated 13 November 1987 states that the latest available data shows that net rates of return to fixed capital in the UK rose in each year from 1982 to a level above the most recent peak in 1977-78.

A table gives comparisons of pre-tax profitability: net rate of return to fixed capital 1972 to 1985, for United States, Japan, France, Finland, Norway, Canada, West Germany and the United Kingdom. Details of the calculation of rates of return are given and also a glossary of terms.

Inquiries on the subject should be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry
Statistics Division 2B
Room 6/1
20 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0NF
Telephone: 01-215 3379/3374

Reference

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

Import penetration and export performance: year to June 1987

An article in *British Business*, dated 15 January 1988 gives details of import and export performance.

From early 1983, import penetration in manufactured goods rose rapidly, reaching a peak in the year to June 1985. There followed a brief period of improvement which lasted until the year to June 1986 after which the upward trend resumed. Although there was a brief respite during the year to June 1987 the latest provisional figures for the year to September 1987 indicate a further increase. The export performance ratio has followed a similar trend to import penetration since 1983.

A sectoral analysis is included for:

Division 2 - ores, metals, chemicals and non-fuel minerals

Division 3 - metal goods, vehicles and engineering

Division 4 - other manufacturing industries.

Business Monitor MQ12, currently being published, presents more detailed estimates of import penetration and export performance. The monitor covers the same periods shown in the table accompanying this article. In addition to the class and divisional level figures given here, the monitor provides ratios for around 250 groups, activity headings and sub-activity headings.

Business Monitor MQ12 is published quarterly and is available on subscription from HMSO (PO Box 276, London SW8 5OT) price £11.95 a year.

Inquiries regarding this article can be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry
Statistics 1C
Room 1922
Millbank Tower
London SW1P 4QU
Telephone: 01-211 3720

International publications

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

United Nations Conference of European Statisticians.

Statistical standards and studies, no. 39, environment statistics in Europe and North America: an experimental compendium. Part 1, time series data and indicators. Part 2, statistical monograph of the Baltic Sea environment, price £20 net.

United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Statistics Office.

Energy business and electricity profiles 1984, price £45 net.
1985 energy statistics yearbook, price £55 net.

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

Construction statistics yearbook 1984, price £35 net.

United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa.

African statistical yearbook 1984, part 1, North Africa, price £18 net.

United Nations. Economic Commission for Europe.

Annual bulletin of coal statistics for Europe, vol 21, 1986, price £18 net.

Annual bulletin of general energy statistics for Europe, vol 18, 1985, price £25 net.

Annual bulletin of housing and building statistics for Europe, vol 30, 1986, price £22 net.

Annual bulletin of steel statistics for Europe, vol 14, 1986, price £18 net.

Statistics of world trade in steel in 1986, price £16 net.

UNESCO. Division of Statistics on Culture and Communication.

Statistical reports and studies, no. 29, latest statistics on radio and television broadcasting, price £6 net.

Council of the European Community.

Population studies no. 19, demographic aspects of the labour force and employment: with contributions by the members of the committee of experts on the labour force and employment, by Christian Brinkmann, price £5.50 net.

Customs Co-operation Council

Harmonized system: explanatory notes, amending supplement no. 1, April 1987, price £8 net.

European Communities Commission

Information management (series), one century of technical progress: based on an analysis of German patent statistics, by J Slama, price £19.80 net.

Programme for research and actions on the development of the labour market, new forms and new areas of employment growth, a comparative study, by Robert M Lindley, price £6.10 net.

Eurostat.

ACP basic statistics 1987, price £6.60 net.

Demographic statistics 1987, price £12.80 net.

Labour costs 1984, vol 1. principal results, price £3.60 net.

National accounts ESA, detailed tables by sector 1970-84, price £19.20 net.

Food and Agricultural Organisation.

FAO economic and social development series, no. 43, commodity review and outlook 1986-87, price £20 net.

FAO processed statistics series, no. 1, 1948-1985 world crop and livestock statistics: area, yield and production of crops: production of livestock products, price £31 net.

Pulp and paper capacities: survey 1986-1991, price £15 net.

International Atomic Energy Agency.

Reference data series no. 1, energy, electricity and nuclear power estimates for the period up to 2000, August 1987 edition, price £2.50 net.

International Monetary Fund.

International financial statistics yearbook 1987, price £25 net.

International Monetary Fund. Working Party on the Statistical Discrepancy in World Current Account Balances.

Final report of the Working Party on the Statistical Discrepancy in World Current Account Balances, by Pierre Esteva (Chairman). Cover title: Report on the world current account discrepancy, dated September 1987, price £15 net.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Controls and impediments affecting inward direct investment in OECD countries, price £5 net.

Issues in international taxation, thin capitalisation: taxation of entertainers, artistes and sportsmen, price £4.50 net.

OECD employment outlook: September 1987, price £16 net.

Revenue statistics of OECD member countries 1965-1986, price £16 net.

Trends in banking structure and regulation in OECD countries, asset and liability management by banks, by R Harrington, price £9.50 net.

Schemes with an impact on the labour market and their statistical treatment in the member states of the European Community, price £6.90 net.

The control and management of government expenditure, price £13 net.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Tourism Committee.

Tourism policy and international tourism in OECD member countries: evolution of tourism in OECD member countries in 1986: report adopted in July 1987 by the OECD Tourism Committee derestricted by the OECD Council in September 1987, price £12 net.

World Health Organisation.

WHO offset publications, no. 99 visual display terminals and workers' health, price £13 net.

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

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Abstract of Statistics No. 124 1988 Edition

The 1988 edition, the one hundred and twenty-fourth *Annual Abstract*, was published in January 1988. The Abstract contains 348 tables that cover a wide range of subjects including population, agriculture, retailing, transport, national income and expenditure, employment, banking, law enforcement, external trade and defence.

The majority of tables give annual figures from 1976 to 1986 where available: and some give monthly data to early 1987. Current series for many of the tables in the Abstract are published in *Economic Trends*, the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and *Financial Statistics*. Supplementary to the national data, more detailed regional information is published in *Regional Trends*. All of these publications are prepared by the Central Statistical Office.

'Hundred Years Ago Table' contains figures for 1885 compared with those for 1886. The 1886 figures are taken mainly from the *Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom* for 1884-1898.

Reference

Annual Abstract of Statistics No.124, 1988 edition (HMSO) (Price £18.50 net) ISBN 0 11 620294 7

Monthly Digest of Statistics Annual Supplement

The 1988 *Annual Supplement* will be published shortly. This edition replaces the one published in February 1987. The definitions relate to the tables as they appear in issue No.505 of the *Monthly Digest* for January 1988. If further new series are added or changes made in the content before the next edition of the *Supplement* additional definitions will be given, where necessary, in the footnotes to the tables in the *Digest*. The definitions in the *Supplement* also apply to corresponding items in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and *Regional Trends*.

References

Monthly Digest of Statistics (HMSO) (Price £5.50 net, annual subscription including Supplement £60).

Monthly Digest of Statistics Supplement of Definitions and Explanatory Notes 1988 Edition (HMSO) (Price £2.50 net) ISBN 620327 7

Economic Trends Annual Supplement

The 1988 edition of *Economic Trends Annual Supplement* will be published with the January issue of *Economic Trends*. This thirteenth issue of the *Supplement* brings together long runs of quarterly and annual data for the key series of economic statistics which are included in the monthly *Economic Trends*. It is of special value to economists, planners, analysts and academic researchers. Some 300 series are included, linked to give continuous runs as far back as possible in the post-1945 period. In many cases there are both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted figures and over half the series span more than 30 years. Tables in the *Supplement* are backed by concise notes and definitions and an index to further, more detailed sources.

References

Economic Trends Annual Supplement No.12 1987 Edition (HMSO) (Price £11.50 net) ISBN 0 11 620226 2.

Economic Trends (HMSO monthly) (Price £9.25 net, annual subscription including Supplement £110).

Financial Statistics and Explanatory Handbook

The 1988 edition of *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook* will be published with the March issue of *Financial Statistics*. An up-to-date Handbook is a must for the user of *Financial Statistics* as it includes definitions and descriptions of the data series and methods of compilation. It is consistent with the January edition of *Financial Statistics*.

Financial Statistics is produced from data stored on the CSO computer which means the majority of the series are also available with longer runs of data in computer-readable form from the CSO Databank.

The cost of both publications remains the same as last year.

References

Financial Statistics (HMSO monthly) (Price £7.25 net, annual subscription including Handbook £85).

Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook 1988 Edition (HMSO) March 1988 (Price £6.75 net) ISBN 0 11 620302 1

CSO Databank, enquiries to the Databank Manager, CSO Branch 9, Room 52/4, Government Offices, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ. Telephone: 01-270 6386. (See first note under the 'Government Statistical Service' heading.)

Scottish Economic Bulletin

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

The economic review discusses the prospects for the Scottish economy in 1988, in the light of developments in the United Kingdom and world economies. The review looks in detail at the various sectors of manufacturing industry in Scotland. The first article discusses the main changes and trends in employment in Scotland and its Regions during the 1970s and 1980s. The article brings together, and comments briefly on, the principal 1984 Census of Employment results for Scotland and areas within Scotland.

The second article uses results from the Scottish Young People's Survey to examine the variation between areas in Scotland in participation in the Youth Training Scheme. The charts and statistics include the provisional regional accounts estimates of Scottish Gross Domestic Product at factor cost for 1986 and some earlier years, and percentages

of households with certain durable goods in 1985 and some earlier years.

They also provide information on topics such as population, employment, unemployment, output, earnings, and oil related activity. Some give detail for the Regions of Scotland, and others provide comparisons with Great Britain or the United Kingdom.

Reference

Scottish Economic Bulletin No.36, December 1987 (HMSO) (Price £7).

Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

In addition to regular articles providing commentary on recent developments in the UK and world economies and on domestic and international financial markets, the November issue of the Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* contains the following items:

Japanese banks in London

Measured by the size of balance sheet assets, Japanese banks are now London's largest foreign bank group. This article, which is based on analysis of the banking statistics reported to the Bank by the Japanese banks but also reflects views expressed by a wide range of Japanese bankers, traces the historical development of the Japanese presence in London and examines the evolution of their business over the past five years. The main features of their treasury activities are discussed, together with shifts in the pattern of their international lending away from sovereign lending towards non-banks in the industrial countries. The article also notes a shift in emphasis away from volume of business towards quality of loan portfolios and return on assets.

The early development of the sterling commercial paper market

This article describes the development of this market since the regulatory changes in April last year to facilitate the issue of sterling commercial paper. The growth of the market up to August this year is described, with details of the value of programmes notified to the Bank together with data on gross issues and maturities. The article goes on to examine the market by type of issuer and investor and the role of intermediaries.

Statistics on euronotes and eurocommercial paper

This short note describes the results of a statistical investigation undertaken by the Bank into the amount of paper issued under short and medium-term euronote and eurocommercial paper programmes - a fast growing market which has not hitherto been covered in the statistics compiled to monitor international credit flows.

The external balance sheet of the United Kingdom: recent developments

This article, one in an annual series, examines changes in the United Kingdom's external assets and liabilities in 1986 and some early indications for the first half of 1987. The article also considers the earnings on these assets and liabilities, comparing estimates of the full return, which includes capital gains, with the recorded flow of interest, profit and dividends - noting that over the five year 1982-86 UK assets, on a full return basis, earned somewhat more than liabilities, with a significant positive real rate of return being achieved.

Distribution of the national debt: end-March 1987

This article, which also continues an annual series, analyses the national debt by instrument and by holder.

Pre-emption rights

The question of the preservation of shareholders' pre-emption rights - that is, the right of existing shareholders to have the first opportunity to subscribe to any new issue of shares in their company - and the circumstances in which these rights should be waived has been an issue of much recent debate. This article describes the background to, and discusses the main issues surrounding, this debate, and welcomes the new guidelines recently issued by the Stock Exchange as a helpful clarification of acceptable practice.

Performance of large companies

This note updates and revises estimates of company performance drawn from the published accounts of a sample of the largest UK companies. It describes a further improvement in the performance of large non-oil companies (in terms of return on capital employed and return on trading assets), offset by a sharp fall in the profitability of the oil and gas sector as a result of the fall in the oil price over the period.

Other items

The November *Bulletin* also reproduces extracts from a recent speech by the Governor setting out the Bank's approach to the ownership and control of UK banks under the extended powers provided by the new Banking Act; and a further speech by the Governor on the problems facing the world economy and in particular the prospects for heavily indebted middle-income developing countries.

The Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* may be obtained (at £7.50 per copy or £27 for an annual subscription) from:

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

National Institute Economic Review

The latest edition of the *National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) Review* includes abstracts of four special articles which were written for a conference entitled, 'Manufacturing in Britain' which was held at the National Institute of Economic and Social Research on 30 September 1987.

They are as follows:

Does manufacturing matter?

This article by David G Mayes addresses the question whether it is important how much of United Kingdom demand for manufactures is met from United Kingdom sources. It examines three lines of argument: first that, since the United Kingdom is an open economy, if manufacturing is low in relative importance then it is difficult for other sectors to generate sufficient foreign exchange to pay for desired net imports; second that an emphasis on manufacturing, because of its faster rate of growth of productivity, allows the economy to grow faster; and third that a decline in manufacturing would have a knock-on effect on other firms and on employment.

Industrial support policies

This article by James Shepherd is concerned with the development of both the purposes and the operational practice of industrial support policies in the Department of Trade and Industry during the period of Conservative government since 1979. The article seeks to convey some of the flavour of industrial support policies in current practice and to show that they reflect both a coherent thread of economic reasoning and a systematic effort to learn from experience.

The elements of British technological competitiveness

Concern has been expressed about Britain's (lack of) funding of R and D compared to the main sources of foreign competition. This concern rests on two assumptions: that technological leads and lags are major determinants of the relative efficiencies, competitiveness and incomes of firms and countries; and that firms' R and D expenditures and patenting activities are proxy measures of firms' and countries' commitments to technological activities. This article by P Patel and K Pavitt analyses patterns, trends and determinants of Britain's R and D activities and assesses Britain's sectoral patterns of technological competitiveness and the activities of individual firms and identifies some policy conclusions.

A second look at productivity, machinery and skills in Britain and Germany

This study by Hilary Steedman and Karin Wagner is the second in a series of comparative investigations of matched manufacturing plants in Britain and Germany into factors influencing productivity. It looks at the production of fitted kitchens and finds that the net effect of differences in technology, organisations and workforce skills between plants in the two countries is that the typical German and British firms visited are visibly of different calibre: an observation emphasised by the productivity gap in the furniture industry of 50-60 per cent in favour of Germany.

Reference

National Institute Economic Review No. 122 November 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).

National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) - two new books for March 1988

British Imports of Consumer Goods - a study of import penetration 1974-85 by Ann D Morgan.

Youth Unemployment in Great Britain by P E Hart

The above two books should be published in March, cased £19.50 net each, further details from NIESR, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HE. Telephone: 01-222 7665.

Becket's Directory 1987

Now in its second edition, Becket's Directory has already established itself as the most authoritative, comprehensive and up-to-date guide to the people in the City ever published. A reference work that lists essential data on over 550 leading institutions, from accountants to venture capital specialists, and gives detailed biographies of 1,450 key decision makers.

The Directory costs £65 net and is available from:

Becket Publications Ltd
259 New King's Road
London SW6 4RB
Telephone: 01-736 3031

CONFERENCE

United Kingdom Non-Official Statistics, Sources for Business Planning and Market Research

The Arden House Conference Centre at the University of Warwick is the venue for the next Business Information Service seminar. It will take place on Tuesday March 22 and will look at the range of statistics available from non-official sources and the advantages and disadvantages of accessing and using these sources.

The morning session will be opened by Mr J A Tudor, Marketing Information Manager at Hamworthy Engineering Ltd and author of the Macmillan Directory of Business Information Sources. He will review the variety of sources of non-official statistics available in the United Kingdom. Other speakers include Andrew Walker, Director of Marketing Strategies for Industry on Market Research Reports, and Geoffrey Dicks from the London Business School on Economic Forecasts.

Other areas which the seminar will cover include the media, finance and trade associations.

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

Further information can be obtained from:

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

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Review of Regular Surveys

Set out below is a list of recently completed category B reviews 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

'Ski holiday Scotland' survey of advertisers

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

II Local authorities

Return of Land with outstanding permissions for Private Housing Development

Miss F V Sly
Department of the Environment
Room P1/179A
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3EB

Return of extra district pupils at maintained schools

Return of pupils at non maintained schools

Census of pupils and staff in nursery schools

Return of pupils and teachers in registered independent schools

Estimate of expenditure on mandatory awards

Mr J W Gardner
Department of Education and Science
Elizabeth House
York Road
London SE1 7PH

Appointments and changes

Mr P Turnbull, Chief Statistician, Department of Education and Science transferred to a special assignment in the Cayman Islands for two years from 6 January 1988.

Mr H M Dale, Chief Statistician, Department of Transport transferred to the Department of Education and Science on 11 January 1988.

Mr R P Donachie, Statistician, Department of Transport, was promoted to Chief Statistician within the Department on 25 January 1988.

Mr J Wells, Assistant Director, Division II, Central Statistical Office will be retiring at the end of April. His place will be taken by John Kidgell presently at the Property Services Agency, on promotion from Grade 5 at the beginning of May.

Articles in recent issues of *Statistical News*

No. 75 November 1986

The headquarters divisions of the Department of Trade and Industry
The BBC Domesday Project
Input-output: Eighth International Conference, and proposals for the 1984
United Kingdom Tables
Department of the Environment (DOE) Household Projections
Performance Indicators for the National Health Service
The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Archive - The Practice
of Data Ecology

Neil Harvey and Peter Stibbard
Howard Newby

Robin Lynch
Shekhar Nandy
Antonia Roberts

Eric Tanenbaum

No. 76 February 1987

Statistics in HM Customs and Excise
Central and Local Government Statistical Liaison — The Information
Development and Liaison Group (IDLG)
Top companies in the DTI Company Accounts analysis
The Statistics Users' Conference on Agricultural and food statistics
Writing statistical articles for publication

Colin Finlinson

Sam Jones and Roger Sellwood
John Knight
Arthur Barnett
Tom Griffin

No. 77 May 1987

Statistics in the Ministry of Defence

The puzzle of a Global Balance of Payments Discrepancy
Smaller Companies in the DTI Company Accounts Analysis
The Acquisitions and Mergers Boom
Company reporting for the production industries
Development of Microcomputer-based reports on Vital Statistics
topics in General Register Office (Scotland)
In an Octopus's Garden

Maurice Wilde, Frank Hutber, Dombey Wallage
and John Brant

John Knight and Graham Jenkinson
Mark Chaplin
John Perry

David Salmond
Graham Jones

No. 78 August 1987

Statistics in the Department of Transport
150 years of the General Register Office
The United Kingdom blood lead monitoring programme - results for 1984 and 1985
Tax-benefit modelling in Government: the 'IGOTM' model
The recording of crime in England and Wales
Reviewing Britain's industrial performance

Eric Thompson
Frank Whitehead
Mike Quinn
Jenny Church
Trevor Benn
Tony Buxton and Tim Bolton

No. 79 November 1987

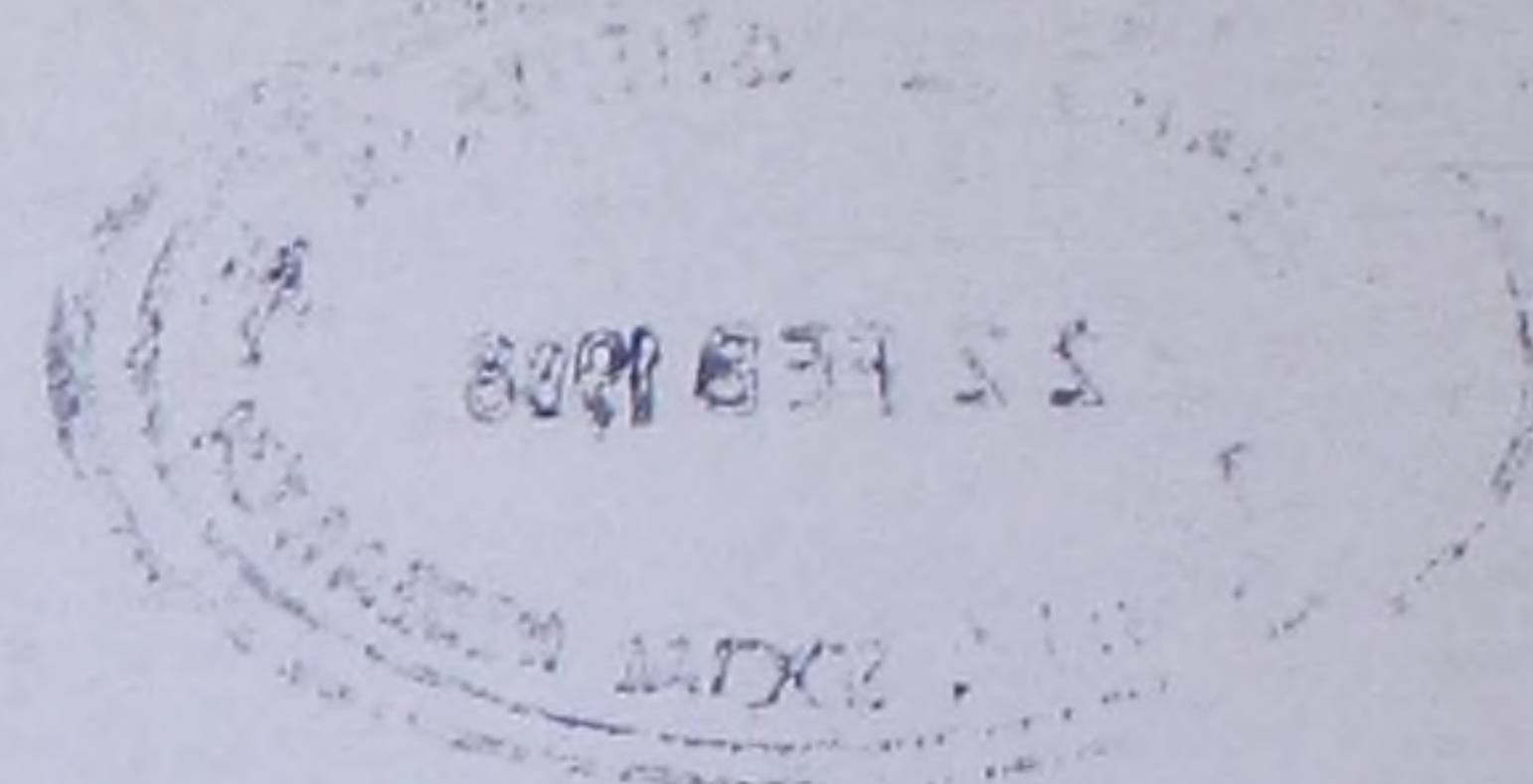
Planning the 1991 Census
Bridging a gap
Statistics of Changes in Land Use: A New Series
Survey of Bridge Carrying Capacity
The Labour Force Survey: A Study of Differential Response
According to Demographic and Economic Characteristics
The good, the bad and the ugly: multiple stratified sampling
in the 1986 Welsh House Condition Survey

OPCS
Martin Fessey
Roger Sellwood
Peter Scott

Peter Norris
Ed Swires-Hennessey
and Gwyneth Thomas

Copies of the above and earlier articles and also of *Economic Trends* articles may be obtained from: Central Statistical Office, Room 74B/3, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ, on payment of £1.50 per copy to cover postage and handling. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc., should be made payable to 'The Cabinet Office'.

A classified list of *Statistical News* articles from the first issue to date and a full alphabetical index may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the CSO Publications Unit at the address given above.



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