

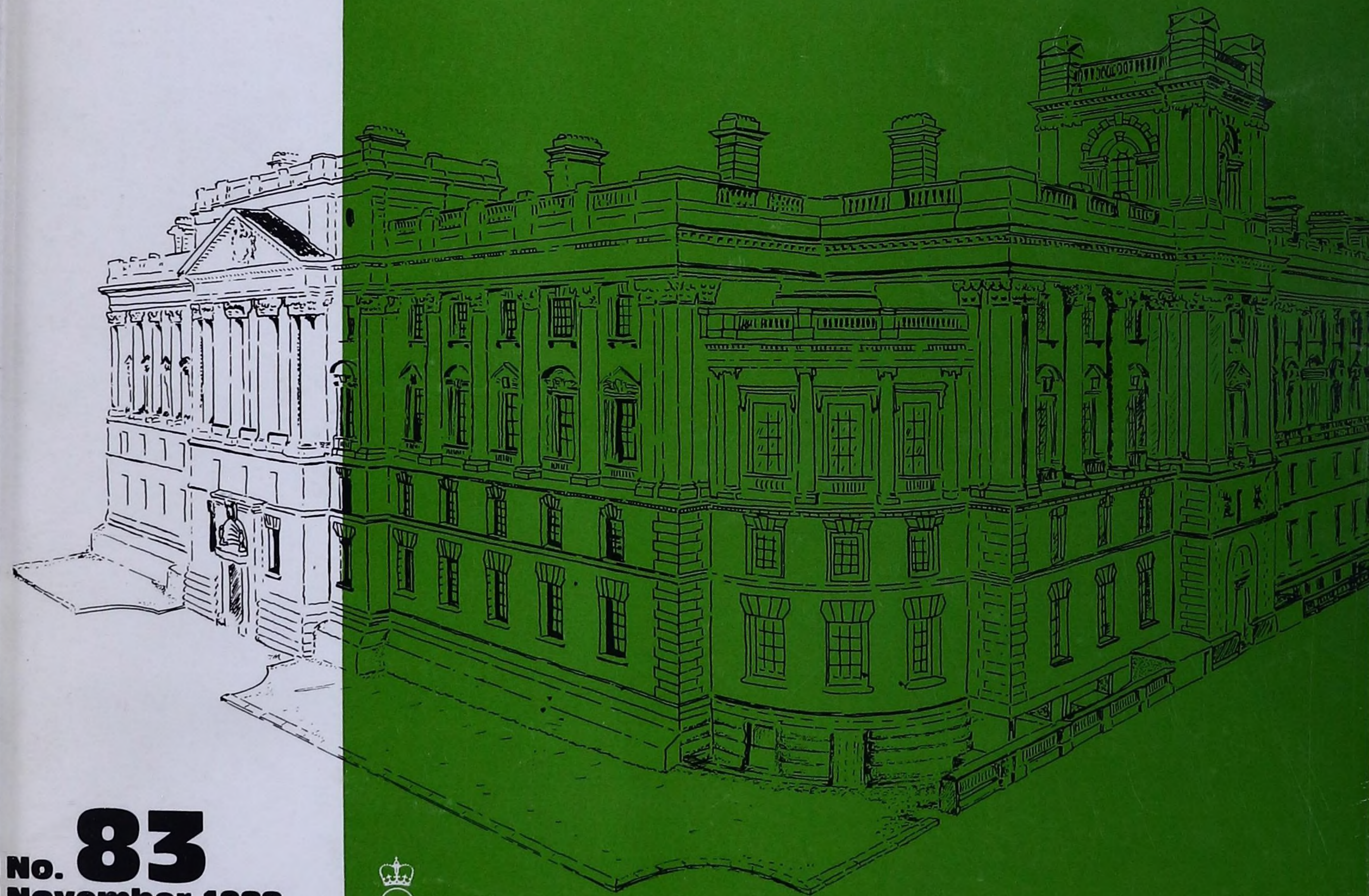
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

CSO

Statistical News

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**The Training Agency
DOE's 1985-Based Household
Projections
International Co-ordination
of Official Statistics**



No. 83
November 1988
HMSO Quarterly



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

RAY / 12/88

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First published 1988

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ISBN 0 11 620342 0
ISSN 0017-3630



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.

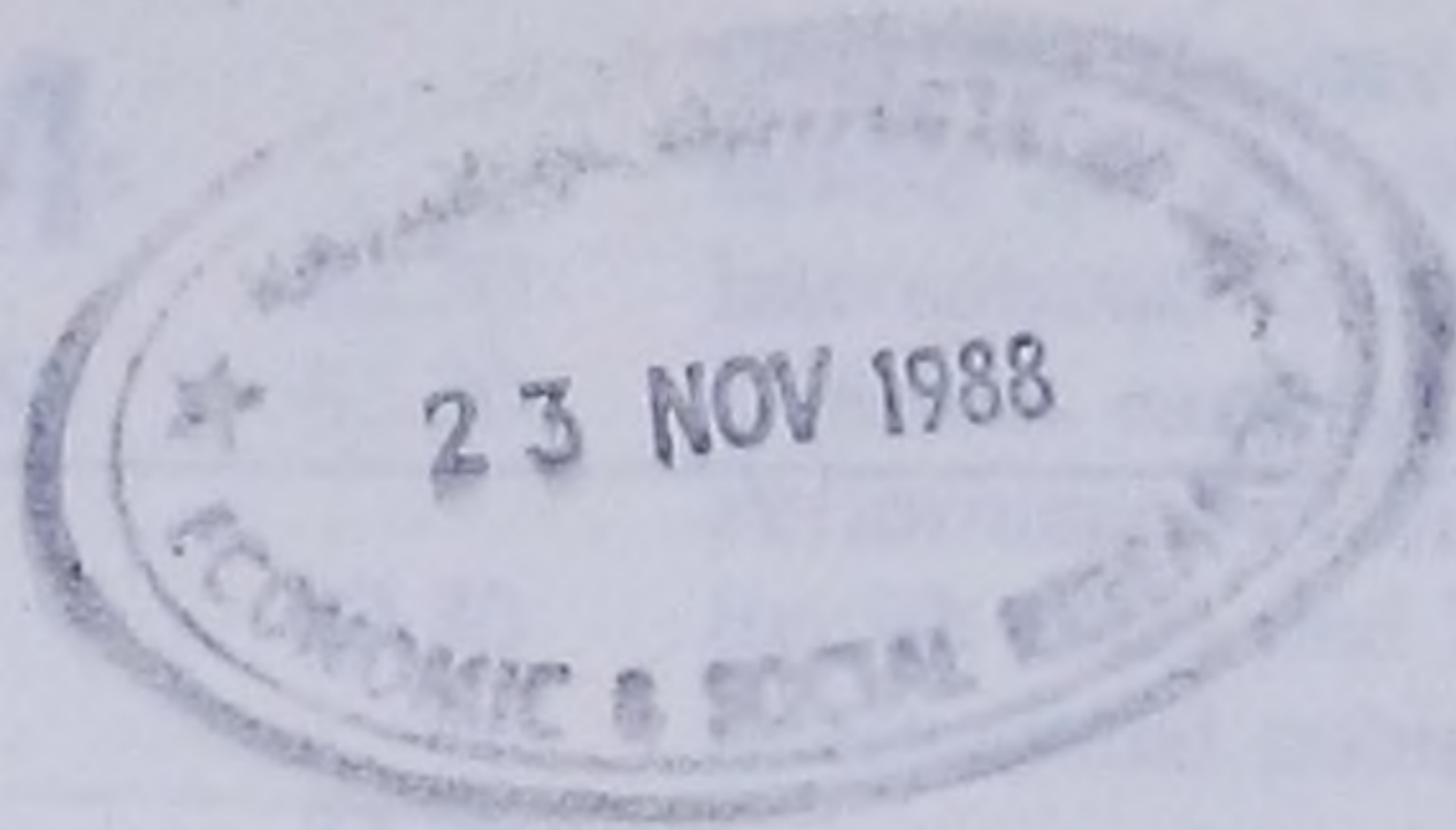
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Telephone: 01-270 6081/6071

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



Statistical News

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Statistical Work in the Training Agency

Alan Davies, Chief Statistician

Introduction

The Training Agency (TA) has only existed since September 1988, but its work within the Employment Department Group has been with us for a number of years: first as part of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) and latterly as the Training Commission (TC). Until September this work came under the control of Commissioners, including representatives of employer, union, local authority and educational interests. Since then TA has operated from within the Employment Department itself.

As the national training authority, TA has a central role in promoting and facilitating vocational education and training (VET). Its aims are to:

- support business competitiveness and economic growth through the securing of a skilled and adaptable workforce;

- help develop to the full the skills of individuals (employed and unemployed, young and old) particularly those at a disadvantage in the labour market;
- increase the relevance of education to employment, and assist the efficiency and responsiveness of the VET system.

For these purposes the Training Agency has a £3bn annual budget and over 12,000 staff in its Head Office, 10 regional and 58 area offices. These latter are mainly concerned with local delivery of programmes such as 2-year YTS (Youth Training); Employment Training, for long term unemployed adults launched in September 1988 out of the old Community Programme and other adult schemes; the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) and a range of other provision to employers, colleges and individuals.



At the back from left to right: Paul Turner (Statistician), Marion Rout (Grade 6, Statistician), Alan Davies (Chief Statistician), Andrew Birtwhistle (Statistician).

At the front from the left, Arnott Rankin (Statistician) and Peter Helm (Statistician).

Statisticians in TA

One of TA's specific objectives is to improve the quality and availability of labour market and training information. Much of the work of our statisticians and economists is directed towards this - for example through the interpretation of national and local labour market and skills information; the development of systems to collect and analyse those data; the design, execution and use of follow-up surveys of programme participants; and major programmes of research and dissemination. The last is particularly important to support Government policy of encouraging employers to take responsibility for the training of their own workforce; and to influence and assist the planning process for training providers and training managers or agents who are contracted to deliver TA-funded programmes.

There are 16 members of the Statistician Group employed by TA, headed by myself. In addition to the usual line management responsibilities that this entails, I also act as Head of Profession for other Sheffield-based GSS members working in the Employment Department Group - including those in the Employment Service. Apart from our location in a city now recovering fast from the sharp decline of its manufacturing (steel) base, on the edge of the Peak District National Park, there are two features which set TA statisticians aside from the bulk of our GSS colleagues 160 miles away in London:

- Our work is concerned more with servicing the changing information needs of senior management and evaluating fast moving policy developments as new training and employment measures emerge. Regular time series of numbers on our programmes and the destinations on leaving the schemes are produced. But apart from this we do not publish any main statistical indicators or run any free standing surveys.
- partly for this reason, TA statisticians are brigaded not in a separate Statistics Division but in multi-disciplinary teams integrated with administrators and fellow specialists serving the particular needs (eg youth training, adult training, strategy, systems and evaluation) of parts of the organisation.

This requires care in professional management and career development and has led under unified grading to a steady flow (mainly but not exclusively outward) of statisticians into generalist Grade 7, 6 and 5 posts. While there is a danger that this may dilute the pool of technical expertise, there are benefits to the organisation and individuals in statisticians applying their skills across a wider canvas. In Sheffield at present we have four statisticians in policy, management and systems jobs outside the GSS. Also it tends to mean a good relationship between TA statisticians and their customers, based on a full understanding of their service and needs respectively.

Labour Market Intelligence Service

My own Labour Market Information (LMI) Branch provides a central service to staff at all levels in head office and the field, and to many others. In addition to a national LMI section, there are two main units (headed by Grade 6s) in each of which a Grade 7 statistician works alongside economist and administrator colleagues supplying LMI or co-ordinating its provision:

- i. The *Local Labour Market Unit* provides professional support and development services for the TA's Local Labour Market Intelligence (LLMI) initiatives. Within this Unit, Paul Turner and his team provide guidance to local office staff on the use of and access to relevant data; to promote the efficient use of LLMI within the TA; and to maintain and develop the supply of quality information from a variety of sources. The Unit is responsible for the management and development of two major computerised information systems: CALLMI (Computerised Assisted Local Labour Market Information) and NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower Information System).

CALLMI allows Area Office LLMI teams to collect, store, retrieve and analyse local information relating to employers (their workforce, recruitment and training provision), and training providers. NOMIS is an online database offering rapid and flexible access to a wide range of labour market statistics including unemployment, employment, vacancies, population and migration. Information is held at the lowest level of geographical disaggregation available (eg ward or postcode sector), using these as building blocks for analysis and mappings at higher levels of geographical aggregation up to national totals.

A substantial amount of time is spent in providing guidance and support (eg via training seminars and the development of Open Learning products) to field staff at both Area and Regional levels. Examples of this support work include a Memo on the procedures to be followed to enable a statistically representative sample of local employers to be selected for interview, and training in the application of simple statistical techniques to the analysis and presentation of their locally collected material.

The purpose of the LLMI effort is to provide a sound information base to support the planning and delivery of training programmes offered by the TA; and to advise senior management of local labour market conditions or trends affecting policy formulation. Improved access to systems and the information, together with analysis and interpretation of this information are two of the ways in which we are attempting to achieve these goals. The role of the statistician is challenging but has its rewards in the incorporation of LLMI in the mainstream of TA activity. This will become more than ever important with the development of a coherent system of local, publicly available, training plans.

ii. In order to plan and implement training effectively the TA needs timely and reliable information on the skills needs of the country. Information is required on a variety of geographical levels and relating to a number of time horizons ranging from the recent past to several years in the future. A **Skills Unit** was set up in 1986 to monitor trends in skills supply and demand and to raise awareness of skills issues inside government bodies and in the country at large. The main focus of the Skills Unit is national, complementing the Local Labour Market Unit's work and the TA's field network of Regional and Area Offices. The Skills Unit handles a variety of information on skills. It sponsors research work on a number of topics such as the skill implications of new materials and part-time working. It collects reports of research and surveys and press cuttings which are available through the Skills Unit Library. It also disseminates information on skills through seminars and through its own publications such as the quarterly *Skills Bulletin*¹ and the six-monthly *Skills Monitoring Report*². Central to this work is a small statistical section under Stephanie Morgan (previously Arnott Rankin) which is responsible for managing a number of surveys on skills needs. Amongst the surveys which the section handles are the annual CBI/MSA Special Survey of Skill Shortages in Manufacturing Industry and the Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER) Skills Survey.

The annual CBI/MSA survey, the fourth of which was carried out in October and November 1987, is conducted by the CBI in conjunction with their monthly enquiry. The survey in its most recent form questions employers about labour shortages affecting output, occupations involved, their severity, which factors underlie the shortages and how employers are responding to problems. As well as contributing to design improvements to the survey, Skills Unit staff are involved in coding the returns and in interpreting and reporting the results. The Skills Unit has also contributed to design improvements of other recent surveys such as the Survey of Long Duration Vacancies (SLDV) and PER surveys and carried out the analyses of these surveys. The PER survey canvasses the views of PER office staff on the higher level skill needs in their area. Until recently jobcentre vacancies which were hard to fill due to skill shortages or other reasons were analysed also. The results of these surveys are available in reports produced by the Skills Unit.

iii. The *national LMI Section* is the largest statistical unit in the Training Agency and the only one which works directly to me. It is headed by Peter Helm and is primarily responsible for keeping senior TA staff informed of labour market trends particularly as they affect training; and for the development of new classification systems for coding occupations and training. In addition the section is my lifeline, looking after the Branch budgets and assisting me in general GSS matters.

More specifically the section is currently involved in three major areas of work. These are:

i. *Production of Labour Market Quarterly Report (LMQR)*³

This 20 page free report produced four times a year comments on and explains current labour market trends and topics of special interest to training. It has been published since 1981 and is a respected part of the labour market reporting scene. Over 15,000 copies are now circulated throughout GB - including 10 Downing Street. Readers even come from as far afield as Canada and Russia (Russian translations are not provided yet!)

ii. *Effect of Falling Number of Young People*

As many of you will know, the number of 16-19 year olds is set to drop by 25 per cent between now and 1995 - a colossal fall. We have been undertaking research with the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) to assess employers' knowledge (which was not great) of the fall and their likely responses. This has significant implications for employers training, manpower and recruitment strategies and affects the Commission's youth and adult training programmes. Peter has organised a major campaign with NEDO to ensure that employers get the message. The title of the campaign leaflet 'Are You Ready for the Numbers Game' should appeal to many statisticians.

iii. *Development of Occupational and Training Classifications*

Classifications are an essential part of collecting and analysing data on the type of work and training being undertaken. Information is needed on this for the effective planning of training. This section manages a contract with the University of Warwick's Institute for Employment Research to develop a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) on behalf of the GSS. Proposals have been developed with the considerable help of OPCS and other Government Departments. Extensive consultations have taken place and the SOC is now being finalised. It is intended that this new skills-based classification will replace Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT) and be used throughout the GSS.

Work is also being undertaken to improve the way in which data about training course provision is coded. It needs to be simplified, standardised and much more directed to the objectives of the training course. Other Government Departments and education officials from local authorities are assisting in this work. The section has also contributed to the development of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) and to the development by Eurostat/CEDEFOP of a training classification framework: Peter Helm and I represent UK internationally on these matters.

In total the work of this busy section involves a good mix of statistics, management, policy development and working with administrative colleagues.

YTS Statistics

The YTS Statistician, Arnott Rankin (formerly Duncan Gray), operates from within a Branch responsible for Youth Training Development. He is responsible for providing update analyses and assessments to assist with YTS planning and evaluation. This includes:

- running the survey to follow up all YTS leavers;
- producing up-to-date monthly estimates of starts, leavers and 'in training' figures from the computerised management information system SPECTRUM;
- summarising reports from YTS Evaluation sources;
- conducting various research and evaluation surveys when required (most recently Vocational Qualifications, Lodging Costs and trainees in their second year of training).

Support is also given to the development of the SPECTRUM *ad hoc* facility (SHROS) as well as guidance to Area and Regional Offices on the interpretation and use of YTS statistical data for planning, evaluation and assessing the interaction between YTS and the local labour market.

One of the main areas of responsibility is the 100 per cent follow up of YTS leavers. Since April 1985 all YTS trainees have been sent a questionnaire three months after leaving their scheme. The replies to these questionnaires, along with information from the Management Information System (SPECTRUM) form the 100 per cent follow up database. Every month standard output tables are produced from this database for National (including Large Companies Unit), Regional and Area level data, with individual scheme information being produced every six months. The standard tables show:

- information on the destination of YTS leavers detailed by sex, early leaver status and ethnic group;
- an analysis by occupation of training and type of work, usefulness of different parts of the scheme and where appropriate, reasons for leaving early;
- qualifications on YTS;
- the issue and content of YTS certificates.

Arnott and his team can also be called upon for statistical advice across the Directorate which results in a very varied and at times pressurised diet of work.

Statistics in Evaluation

The statistics section in TA's Evaluation and Research Branch is also part bedded out - while not under my direct line management, it is nevertheless a professional branch which operates a co-ordinated approach to meeting policy needs. The branch is headed by a senior economic adviser and consists of professionals from the economist, statistician, research and psychologist groups with administrative support. The work of the statistics section under Andrew Birtwhistle has been roughly evenly divided over the past few years into two parts:

- The first is the evaluation of **adult training programmes**: mainly by organising regular postal follow-up surveys of those completing Training Agency programmes, but also including other *ad hoc* evaluations (such as and in-house evaluation of certain aspects of the New Job Training Scheme; and an externally contracted study of the benefits offered by the type of skills training given by the Old Job Training Scheme (OJTS) by comparing a sample of OJTS completers with a matched control sample). The regular postal follow-up surveys have been carried out by Training Agency area offices or by external contract but some *ad hoc* surveys have been carried out from within the section.
- The second part has been in helping to collect together information on the context in which the TA works, largely by contributing to the **study of the Funding of Vocational Education and Training**. Professional advice and help has been given to the Branch responsible though much of this multi-component study has been contracted out; the two biggest components being a study of employers' training activities and a study of the level of training undertaken by individuals and how they make decisions about training. A third in-house element of the Funding Study has involved collating statistics on the flows of money and people through the VET system.

For the future, the section will be pursuing further analysis of the large body of Funding Study data and plan further work to build on it. This will involve continuing to co-ordinate existing sources of training statistics, designing further studies and beginning to monitor trends. This and related work will be steered by an internal TA group and report to the wider statistical community through, among other ways, the Interdepartmental Training Statistics Group which I chair. Assistance will also be given by the section to the development of evaluation systems for Employment Training (see below) and other programmes as appropriate.

Employment Training Statistics

Senior Assistant and Assistant Statisticians also work in TA's Adult Training Directorate as part of a multi-disciplinary team responsible for the management information and research for Employment Training (and before that the Community Programme, Enterprise Allowance Scheme and other employment and training measures).

Most recently work has been directed towards the launch and subsequent monitoring of Employment Training. The main areas requiring statistical inputs are the design of a user requirement of management information systems and design of the evaluation strategy. At the pre-programme stage this has involved determining base-line information against which performance of the new programme will be measured; and moving from old to new Management Information and Evaluation Systems. The Statisticians are responsible for ensuring that the necessary data are collected accurately, cost effectively and timeously at the appropriate level to run and monitor Employment Training, and for ensuring the quality of that information.

As regards evaluation, consideration (with Evaluation Branch) is being given to the size and design of the follow up system for ET leavers together with some exploration of options for a control group. Longer term input will be in the areas of providing statistical advice and action for surveys and the analysis/evaluation of the results.

Conclusions

I hope that this short summary of statistical work in the Training Agency has given a flavour of the varied and challenging tasks undertaken by GSS members. We are not many in number but our impact is, I think, felt and our contribution recognised across the whole spectrum of TA's work. I am particularly pleased at recent moves to incorporate relevant labour market, skills and demographic information fully in the internal planning and performance assessment

process; and at the responsiveness of our statisticians in meeting these demands and in presenting their statistics in an effective way. More remains to be done to persuade sceptics of the value of this, but we can see very directly the impact our work has on policy. I hope that my own visit to the United States in the Autumn of 1988 to study **their** approach to these issues will help us improve further. We play our part too in the wider statistical community around Sheffield with Stephanie Morgan and me on the Committee of the local RSS Group, and a lively GSS University Liaison operation managed by Peter Helm and myself.

Structural and organisational changes in what is now the Training Agency have been rife over the past couple of years. As I write there are further uncertainties, with a White Paper on Training planned for the Autumn. It is timely therefore that the role of professionals in the TA is soon to be reviewed - I hope and expect this to lead to a continuation and a strengthening of our contribution. And also to further recognition both of the importance of training and career development for statisticians (to which we give a deal of attention already); and of the special features (eg mobility issues) of working out of London.

References

- 1 *Skills Bulletin* - published four times a year. For further information or copies please contact Gail Waring, Skills Unit, Employment Department: The Training Agency, Room W425, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Telephone (0742) 703149.
- 2 *Skills Monitoring Report* - For further information and copies please contact Gail Waring, Skills Unit, Employment Department: The Training Agency, Room W425, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Telephone (0742) 703149.
- 3 *Labour Market Quarterly Report*. For further information, or copies of the LMQR please contact Darren Howson, Employment Department: The Training Agency, Room W815, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ Telephone: (0742) 704075.

This is the seventeenth in a series of articles on the structure and functions of the Government Statistical Service.

DOE's 1985 – Based Household Projections

Shekhar Nandy, Statistician, Department of the Environment

Introduction

The latest set of population projections was published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys in January, and this was followed by publication of the 1985–based household projections in February¹. The published household projections are for quinquennial years up to the year 2001 covering England, the regions, the counties, the metropolitan districts and London boroughs. Additionally, summary figures for Wales are included in the publication.

These projections are the latest in a series, first produced by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in the 1960s. Earlier, the Registrar General had also published a set of household projections for England.

The figures are produced primarily to provide a basis for estimating future housing demand and consequently in assessing housing land requirements for planning purposes. The national figures give only an overall picture but the regional figures are of more importance, while the figures for counties, metropolitan districts and London boroughs are directly relevant to planning needs. The projections necessarily incorporate a number of assumptions. The Household Projections Service of the DOE provides projections based on alternative views upon request.

The methodology has varied only slightly from that described in the November 1986 issue of *Statistical News* (pp 75.20-22), so this article concentrates on some of the main trends in the projections.

Summary of the Main Trends

The main trends in the population projections have been outlined by the OPCS in their publication². We refer to these in our discussion.

The 1985-based household projections for England show the total numbers of households to be larger than the 1983-based figures for all the projection years. In particular, for 1986, 18,044,000 instead of 17,879,000, and for 2001, 20,083,000 replacing 19,481,000. This is a direct consequence of two major factors. First, the 1985-based population figure for England in 2001 is 48,622,000 instead of 47,535,000 as given in the 1983-based projections. The difference in the two estimates has been explained in reference 2. On the whole people are living longer and are expected to live longer in the future. Our estimates of the numbers of households reflect this fact. Secondly, the latest headship rate projections take note, for the first time, of trends in household formation shown in sample surveys since the last census. From results of the

Labour Force Surveys (LFS) it appears that headship rates in the eighties have been rising more steeply than they did earlier in the sixties and the seventies. Hence the current projections are based on slightly raised headship rates for the future years. The increased population projections combined with increased headship rates account for the difference in the projected total for all households.

Tables I, II, III and IV (on page 83.11) present summary figures on household population and numbers of households in England. The major features are as follows:

- i. Increase in population and total number of households (Table I): In the fifteen years 1986-2001, it is estimated that there will be increases of 2.1 million (4.4 per cent) in the household population and 2.0 million in households. These changes imply a drop in the average household size from 2.58 in 1986 to 2.42 persons per household in 2001. The expected fall in the size of the average household is in keeping with the trend observed in the censuses and the Labour Force Surveys.
- ii. Decline in numbers of married couple households (Table I). Table I shows a decline in the number of married couple households. Estimates for married couple households rely on the projections of marital status made by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). GAD's projections relate to *de jure* marital status and they show that the proportion of persons married would be declining over time. The table below shows the distribution by marital status in England and Wales assumed by the projections.

**Projected Marital Status Ratios (per cent)*
England and Wales**

	1986	1991	1996	2001
Married	59.5	57.8	56.7	55.6
Widowed/Divorced	13.9	15.0	15.8	16.2
Single	26.6	27.2	27.5	28.2

* Proportion of the (adult) household population in each marital status group.

- iii. The contribution of one person households to the total increase between 1986 and 2001 (Table II): Of the 2.04 million increase in households, Table II shows that one person households account for 1.73 million. The youngest age group (15–29) accounts however for only four per cent of the total increase and most of the increase in the number of one person households is expected to come from the middle-aged and the elderly, with those in 30–44 group more than doubling. People of 15–29 age group living on their own account for only about 2.5 per cent of all households.
- iv. Table III gives increases in household population and numbers of households in the standard regions of England, East Midlands, East Anglia, South East and the South West each show increases higher than the average of 11.3 per cent in England as a whole

between 1986 and 2001. The North shows the smallest increases. The regional differences in numbers of households reflect differences in population changes.

- v. Table IV shows another important feature of these projections reflecting a parallel trend in the population: the figures cover England and Wales as the fine age breakdown can only be made at the national level. Both men and women are expected to survive longer and this table shows the projected increases in the numbers of households classified by the age of the head of the household. The last row shows that the increase in the crude headship rate is only a small contributor to the total increase in the elderly households; the major contributor is the estimated increase in the population of the elderly.

References

- 1 1985–based estimates of the numbers of households in England, the regions, the counties, metropolitan districts and London boroughs, 1985–2001, DOE 1988.
- 2 OPCS Monitor PP3 88/1, OPCS, January 1988.

TABLE I: 1985-based household projections
Number of households in England

Type of household	Thousands			
	1986	1991	1996	2001
Married couple	10724	10559	10449	10350
Lone parent	1661	1868	2013	2074
One person	4452	5099	5691	6184
Other	1206	1378	1465	1475
All households	18044	18903	19617	20083
Private hhold pop.	46572	47213	48001	48622
Average hhold size	2.58	2.50	2.45	2.42

Source: DOE

TABLE II: 1985-based household projections
Number of households in England

Age distribution of one-person households	Thousands			
	1986	1991	1996	2001
Age of head				
Males				
15-29	286	361	369	335
30-44	341	460	601	734
45-64	402	463	552	647
65 and over	538	641	736	819
Total	1567	1925	2258	2535
Females				
15-29	194	249	247	220
30-44	163	231	331	424
45-59	335	348	416	503
60 and over	2194	2346	2438	2503
Total	2886	3174	3432	3650
Grand Total	4453	5099	5690	6185

Source: DOE

TABLE III: 1985-based Household Projections: Regional Summary
Number of Households

	Thousands				Per cent change 1986-2001
	1986	1991	1996	2001	
England	18044	18903	19617	20083	11.3
Northern Region	1175	1200	1214	1215	3.4
Yorks & Humberside Region	1882	1940	1980	1999	6.2
East Midlands Region	1489	1577	1651	1704	14.4
East Anglia Region	756	817	873	918	21.4
South East Region	6649	7023	7350	7572	13.9
South West Region	1746	1858	1962	2041	16.9
West Midlands Region	1945	2027	2090	2125	9.3
North West Region	2402	2462	2498	2508	4.4

Source: DOE

TABLE IV: 1985-based household projections
Number of households headed by the elderly.

Age of head	England and Wales			
	Thousands			
	1986	1991	1996	2001
75-79	1184.8 (1587.2)	1215.9 (1610.2)	1193.2 (1577.5)	1278.1 (1673.7)
80-84	738.3 (950.7)	850.7 (1069.9)	896.3 (1110.3)	903.5 (1113.8)
85 +	400.2 (542.9)	535.6 (697.0)	676.3 (851.1)	777.8 (955.1)
Total	2323.2 (3080.7)	2602.2 (3377.2)	2765.7 (3539.0)	2959.4 (3742.6)
Crude head-ship rate for the elderly (75 +)	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.79

Source: DOE

NOTE: Figures in brackets give total household population in age group.

International Co-ordination of Official Statistics

United Nations - OECD - Eurostat

Mr George Clarke wrote this paper before his recent retirement as Adviser to the Director General of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT). He has since been awarded the OBE and has been made an Honorary Director of Eurostat. This paper was written for a meeting of Directors General of National Statistical Offices of EC member states. It is an overview of international statistics organisation as seen from a Community point of view. Previous articles in *Statistical News* have described EUROSTAT and OECD (see pages 67.14 and 71.21). This article puts them into context with other international organisations and also provides a reliable description of the rather complex United Nations system.

Introduction (1.)

EUROSTAT's closest links are naturally with the services of the Commission in Brussels who use its statistics, and the national statistical services of the Member States who provide the basic data from which Community statistics are compiled.

However, the links with international organisations engaged in statistical activities are also very strong and perhaps more extensive than is generally realised.

A survey of the European Commission's participation in the activities of the principal international organisations revealed that in nearly 50 instances there were regular contacts involving EUROSTAT in participation in meetings of Committees and Working Groups. Excluded are a host of other contacts, many of them frequent, with statistical departments of international organisations of all kinds.

It is impossible to describe these links exhaustively*. This note sets out briefly the organisational structure for the general co-ordination of international activities as regards official statistics, and the place within that structure occupied by the European Communities, represented by the Member States and/or EUROSTAT. Consequently the work of many important organisations with whom EUROSTAT collaborates are not described here.

Co-ordination Machinery (2.)

The word co-ordination is used in this note in a broad sense ranging from exchange of information about developments and initiatives to joint efforts to reach a common statistical objective. Within this broad spectrum co-ordination can take many forms. The compass of the note is restricted to general co-ordination and deals only with the visible tip of an iceberg, for the vast bulk of international statistical co-ordination activities are of a specific day-to-day nature.

Overall international statistical co-ordination at the world level is guided by three committee meetings (UN Statistical Commission, the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities), and among the organisations one has responsibility for promoting co-ordination, namely the United Nations Statistical Office. Each of these activities is described in turn.

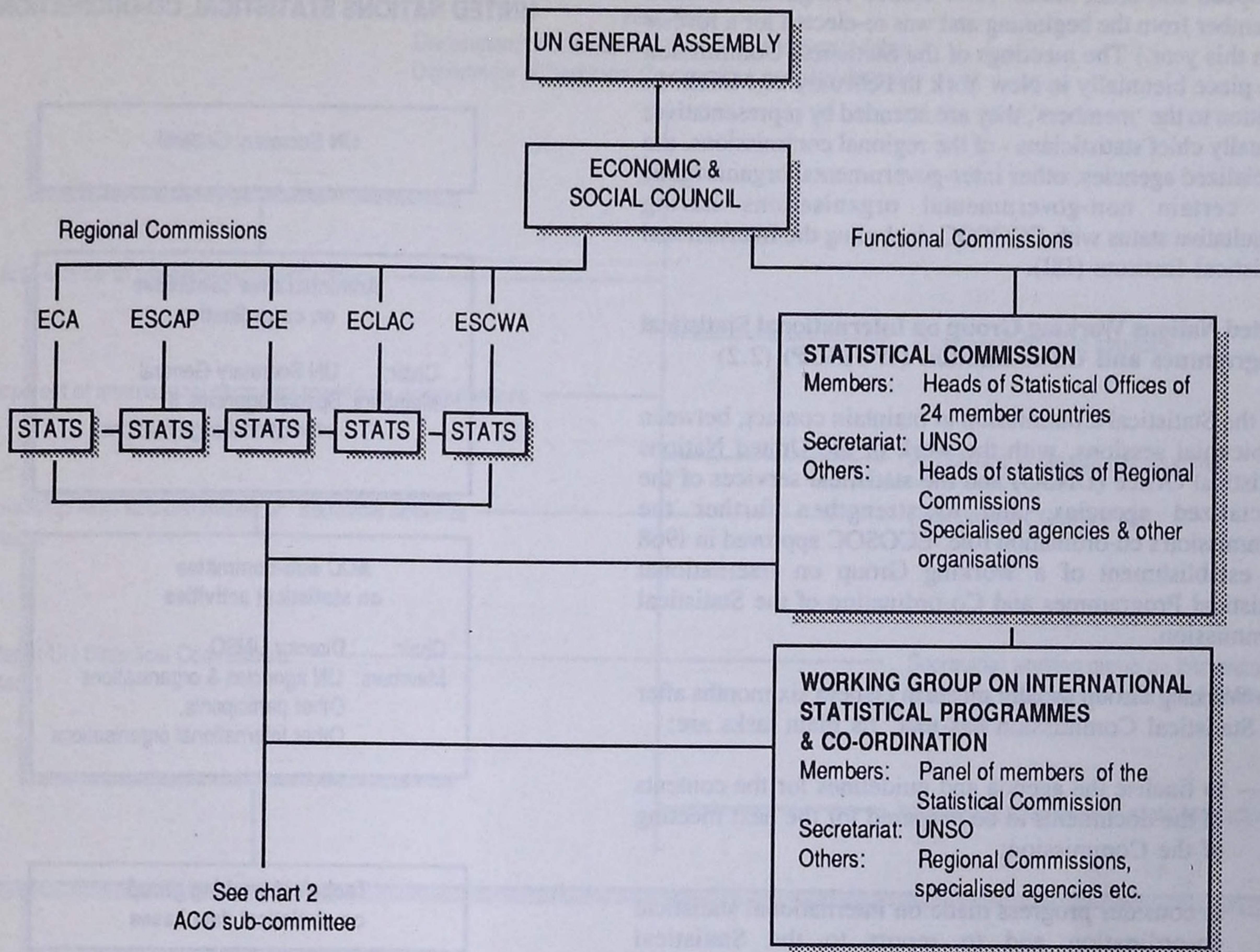
United Nations Statistical Commission (2.1)

A description of the institutional framework within which international statistical work is carried out begins with the United Nations. See Chart 1.

Ultimate responsibility for the work of the United Nations lies with its principal policy-making body, the General Assembly. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has been delegated the responsibility for economic and social activities, including statistics.

Much of the work of ECOSOC is done through five regional commissions and several functional commissions including the Statistical Commission. The regional commissions are: the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) with headquarters in Addis Ababa; the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) with headquarters in Bangkok; the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) with headquarters in Geneva; the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) with headquarters in Santiago; the Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA) with headquarters in Baghdad. Each of the regional commissions has a secretariat which includes a statistical division or section.

*EUROSTAT was only one out of thirty international and inter-governmental organisations whose statistical representatives were present at the last meeting of the UN Statistical Commission (see paragraph 2).



The UN family of organisations also includes the specialised agencies. Each of the specialised agencies has its own policy-making body with a distinct country membership and its own secretariat including in many cases a statistics division or section. Among those with large statistical collection and publication components are: the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome; International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva; International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in Paris; World Health Organisation (WHO) in Geneva; International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) in Montreal; the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). Other agencies carry out statistical collection work. Some, for example the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva and the World Bank in Washington are, in the main, users rather than producers of statistics.

There are also various other organisations contributing to the work of ECOSOC including inter-governmental organisations with important statistical interests such as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in Moscow, the European Economic Community (EEC) in Luxembourg and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris.

The Statistical Commission, acting on behalf of ECOSOC, is the major policy-making body in statistics. It assists ECOSOC and the Secretary-General:

- In promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability;
- In the co-ordination of the statistical work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
- In the development of the central statistical services of the Secretariat;
- In advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, interpretation and dissemination of statistical information;
- In promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally.

The Statistical Commission, the national representatives of which are usually the chief statisticians of their respective country, represents the interest of national and international statistics at the world level. Since 1967, the Commission has had 24 members who are elected by ECOSOC for a four-year term on the following geographic basis: five members from African states, four each from Asian states, Latin

American states and Eastern Europe, and seven from Western European and other states. (The United Kingdom has been a member from the beginning and was re-elected for a further term this year.) The meetings of the Statistical Commission take place biennially in New York in February or March. In addition to the 'members', they are attended by representatives - usually chief statisticians - of the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, other inter-governmental organisations and certain non-governmental organisations having consultative status with ECOSOC, including the International Statistical Institute (ISI).

United Nations Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination (WGISCP) (2.2)

For the Statistical Commission to maintain contact, between its biennial sessions, with the work of the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) and the statistical services of the specialized agencies, and to strengthen further the Commission's co-ordination role, ECOSOC approved in 1968 the establishment of a Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination of the Statistical Commission.

The Working Group usually meets in Geneva six months after the Statistical Commission has met. Its main tasks are:

- to finalise the agenda and guidelines for the contents of the documents to be prepared for the next meeting of the Commission;
- to consider progress made on international statistical co-ordination and to report to the Statistical Commission.

The membership of the Group is chosen from the 24 countries who are members of the Commission. These heads of the national statistical services are joined by representatives of international statistical organisations. EUROSTAT attends and participates. The UNSO provides secretariat services and the Director of the UNSO attends.

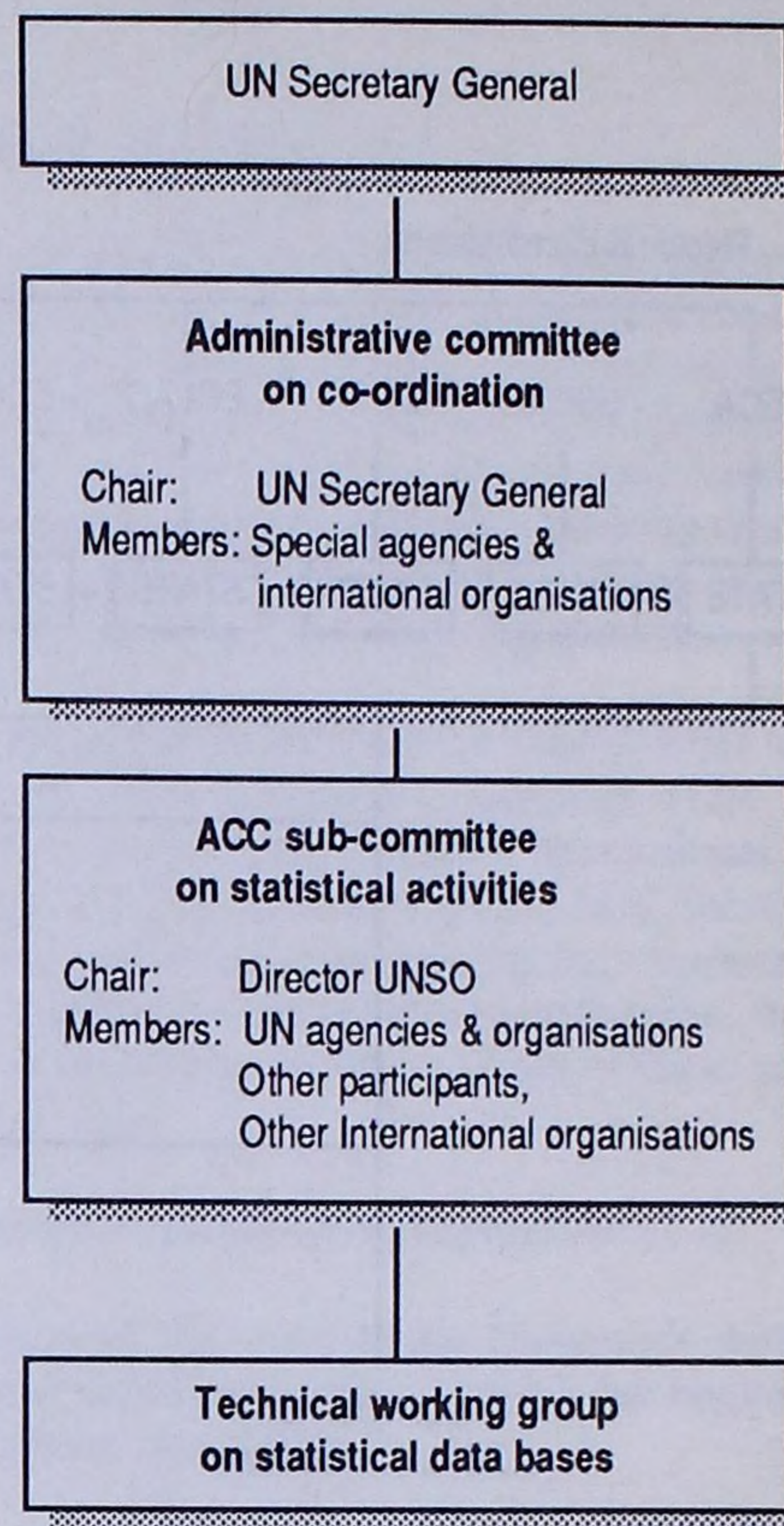
ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities (2.3)

The main co-ordinating organ of the United Nations system at the secretariat level is the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (see Chart 2). It is composed of the executive heads of the specialized agencies and international bodies, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The ACC works through subsidiary bodies, including a small number of permanent sub-committees, one of which is the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities.

This Sub-Committee meets annually. Its membership consists of the Director of UNSO and the heads of the statistical services of the specialized agencies. Representatives from several non-United Nations statistical organisations, including EUROSTAT, also participate in the work of the Sub-Committee.

CHART 2

UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL CO-ORDINATION



The Sub-Committee has two primary concerns: First, to consider topics with a view to promoting co-ordination and consistency in statistical practices and development. Second to consider some aspects of preparations for statistical Commission meetings and follow-ups to relevant decisions of the Commission where co-ordinated actions by the organisations is required.

Its primary concern is co-ordination within the sphere of the United Nations but the need for attention to a wider co-ordination of international statistical activities has long been accepted.

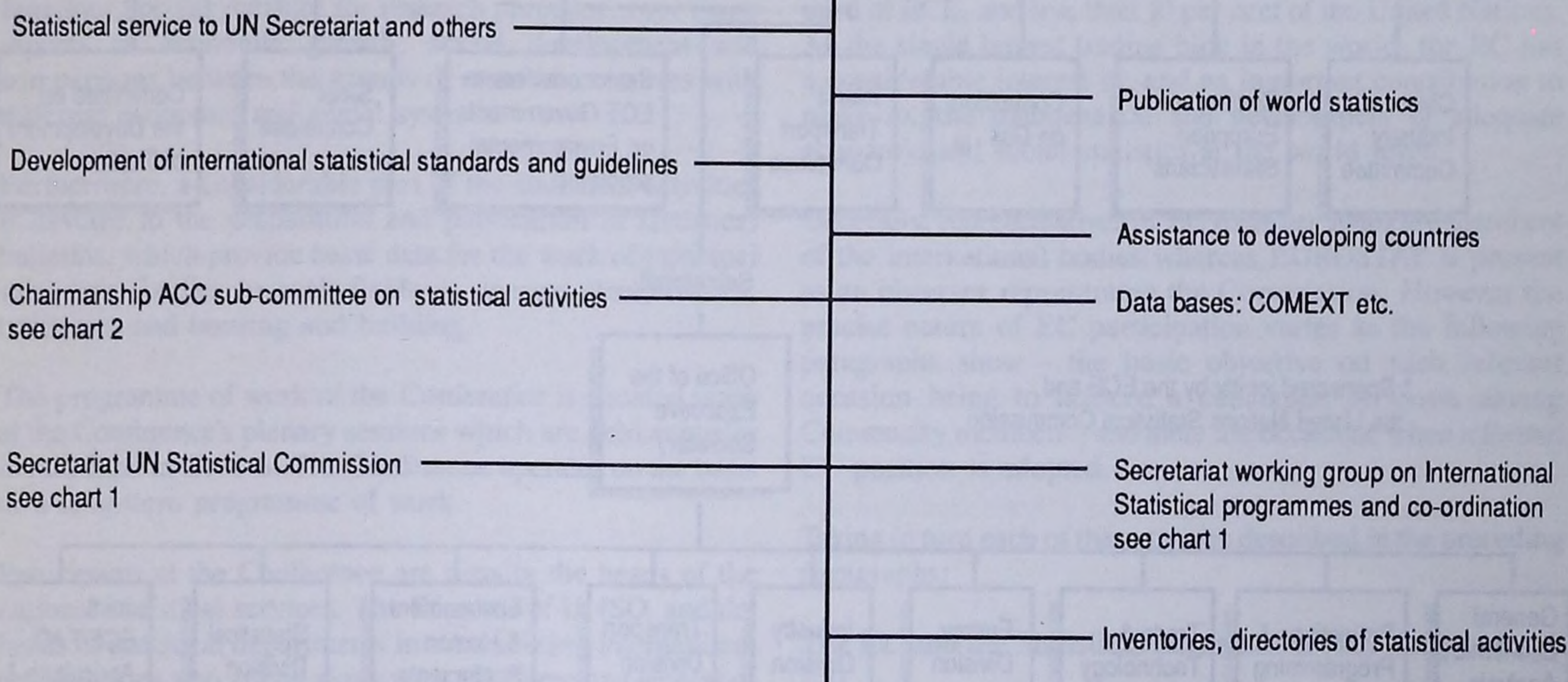
In addition to the identification of emerging priorities and programmes common to all or many of the organisations present, much attention is given to the prospects of work-sharing between international organisations, to co-ordination of plans for meetings, and generally to the co-ordination of efforts in specific fields.

The growth of data banks and of telecommunications networks has led to an exchange of experience and to efforts to avoid conflicting policies and practices. The importance of technical developments in this field has led the Sub-Committee to set up a Technical Working Group on Statistical Data Bases which normally meets every year.

CHART 3

The United Nations Statistical Office
New York
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
Department of Technical Co-operation and Development

UNSO



The United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) (2.4)

UNSO, as the central statistical unit of the United Nations plays a central role in international statistical activities and programmes (see Chart 3). It has many tasks:

- the provision of statistical services to the various units of the UN Secretariat and to other United Nations bodies; work in which the statistical divisions of the regional commission are closely involved;
- compilation of world statistics and their dissemination;
- provision of direct advice and assistance to developing countries;
- development of international statistical standards;
- compilation and publication of international statistical guidelines, recommendations, manuals, guides to sources and methods etc.

Its co-ordinating activities include the servicing of the three main meetings referred to in 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 above, its own work programme constituting a centre-piece for consideration at the meetings of the Statistical Commission.

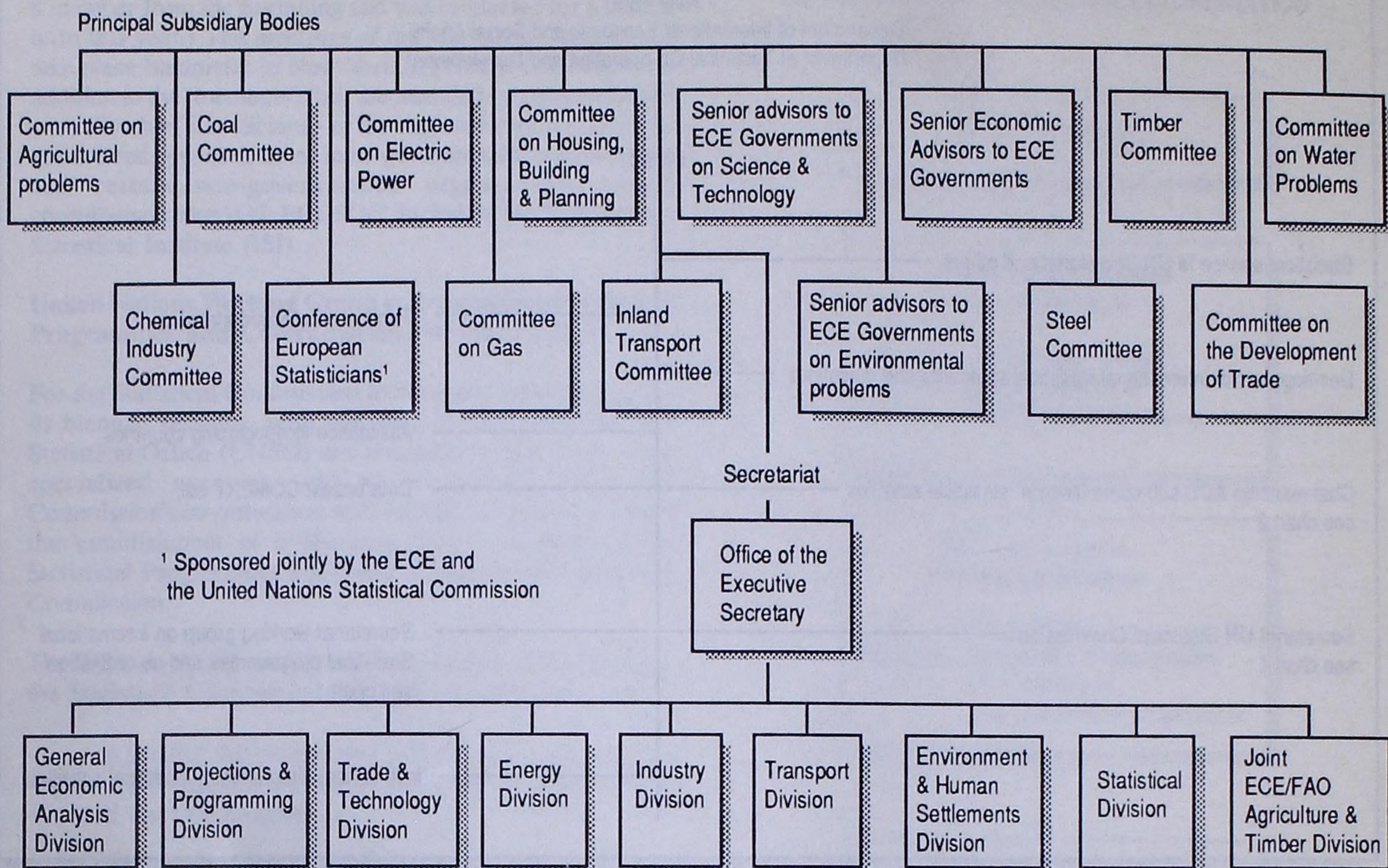
In addition, with the assistance of other organisations the UNSO compiles a number of inventories and/or directories of international statistical activities (data bases, collection and other activities etc) some of which are published and all of which contribute to the co-ordinating efforts of the UNSO and the three meetings.

Regional Co-ordination in the European Area (3.)

The headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are in Western Europe but their membership and their statistical activities go well beyond these boundaries.

The 34 members of the ECE include, not only Western European countries but also those of Eastern Europe, Canada and USA. OECD (see 3.3) membership excludes the planned economies of Eastern Europe but in addition to the two North American countries includes Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Yugoslavia is an Associate Member of OECD. All EC states are members of the ECE and OECD.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE



United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) (3.1)

The ECE is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations (see Chart 4).

The Commission meets in public once a year in order to direct, supervise and formulate policy for the activities of the organisation as a whole. At these annual sessions, the Commission reviews the economic situation in its region; considers the activities of its Principal Subsidiary Bodies, and formulates policies orienting their future activities; determines and supervises work on projects not assigned to any of the Principal Subsidiary Bodies; decides on activities to be undertaken in new fields and on the establishment of new subsidiary bodies for this purpose; and considers and approves the programme of work of the organisation as a whole.

The Annual Report of the Commission, adopted at its plenary session, is submitted for consideration to the Commission's parent body, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The Conference of European Statisticians (CES) (3.2)

The central work of statistical standardization and development, undertaken under the auspices of the Commission, is carried out by the Conference of European

Statisticians, which was set up in 1953. It is one of a number of 'Principal Subsidiary Bodies' of the ECE. The Conference is also a subsidiary body of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

A large part of its activities contribute at the regional level to the world-wide projects of the Statistical Commission. Other principal subsidiary bodies of the ECE co-operate closely with the Conference in statistical problems in their fields of competence.

Since its establishment the Conference of European Statisticians has been kept informed of the statistical activities of the other principal subsidiary bodies and has given advice on the statistical questions which arise. The Conference has also become more directly associated with these activities and, in most cases, meetings on statistics in particular fields are convened under the joint auspices of the Conference and the Principal Subsidiary Body concerned.

Such problems as further development and adaptation of the System of National Accounts (SNA) including links to the Material Product System (MPS), comparability of statistical standards in different fields of the economy (eg preparation of conversion keys in foreign trade), selected aspects of social and demographic statistics, use of electronic data processing for statistical purposes, and promotion of co-operation in

statistical activities of international organisations in the ECE region, are a constant concern of the Conference of European Statisticians.

Within the secretariat the preparation of statistics for general economic studies and projections and for studies under the programme of the other principal subsidiary bodies is mainly the responsibility of the Statistical Division. The compiling of statistical tables with region-wide coverage and, so far as possible, with comparable figures, has been its significant function. Special statistics for research purposes cover many aspects of economic growth, social development and comparisons between the groups of member countries with different economic and social systems.

Furthermore, a considerable part of the statistical activities is devoted to the preparation and publication of statistical bulletins, which provide basic data for the work of principal subsidiary bodies in such fields as energy, steel, timber, transport, and housing and building.

The programme of work of the Conference is decided upon at the Conference's plenary sessions which are held annually in mid-June in Geneva. The Conference operates on the basis of a long-term programme of work.

Participants at the Conference are usually the heads of the national statistical services. The Director of UNSO, and the heads of statistical departments in several other international organisations also attend along with the Director-General of EUROSTAT and representatives from the CMEA.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (3.3)

The OECD was set up in 1961, a successor body to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC, founded in 1948). Its membership covers the greater part of the industrialised world, with the exclusion of the planned economies (except Yugoslavia) and the newly industrialised countries.

Its structure consists of a Council of Member States, and an Executive Committee. The major part of its work is prepared and carried out in numerous specialized committees and working parties of which there exist about two hundred.

The OECD has a non-centralized statistical service. Individual departments are responsible for collecting, processing and publishing the statistics that they need for their own programmes of work. Precisely what statistics these are, is determined by the committees of national representatives which are responsible for directing each department's work programme.

There is thus no general purpose Committee for Statistics. However, the largest statistical unit in OECD is the Economics Statistics and National Accounts Division of the ESD (Economics and Statistics Department) and this Division represents the OECD in the general co-ordinating meetings and machinery described elsewhere in this note. The statistical

working groups convened by this Division and by other departments also provide opportunities for international co-ordination between OECD and other organisations.

Participation of the European Communities in International Statistical Co-ordination & Development (4.)

To establish some orders of magnitude in this field it is useful to remember that the EC accounts for one half of the membership of OECD (12 out of 24 countries), about one third of ECE, and less than 10 per cent of the United Nations. As the single largest trading bloc in the world, the EC has a considerable interest in, and an important contribution to make to, the maintenance and development of adequate economic and social statistics at the world level.

Generally, representatives of EC member states are members of the international bodies whereas EUROSTAT is present as an observer representing the Commission. However the precise nature of EC participation varies as the following paragraphs show - the basic objective on each relevant occasion being to achieve a consensus of views among Community members - and there are occasions when a formal EC position is adopted.

Taking in turn each of the activities described in the preceding paragraphs:

The EC and the Statistical Commission (4.1) (see paragraph 2.1)

Four member states - France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom - are currently members of the Commission and are represented by the heads of the national statistical services. Other EC Member States occasionally participate as observers. The Director-General of EUROSTAT participates as an observer.

The Community plays an active role in the deliberations of the Statistical Commission not least because of the considerable contributions it has made in ideas and resources to many major world statistical projects co-ordinated by the United Nations Statistical Office. These projects include work on national accounts, classification, purchasing power parities, statistical networks and dissemination policy, co-ordination of technical co-operation; the statistical training programme for Africa etc.

Each member of the Statistical Commission speaks for himself, and there is no formal presentation of a EC view. Nevertheless convergent expressions of opinions from EC members are frequently put forward at the Statistical Commission. These common approaches arise from the very close relationships which have been established among the national statistical services and with EUROSTAT by virtue of constant attention to the EC's needs for statistics. These relationships lead frequently to explicit agreements or consensus established in the course of the meetings of EUROSTAT's Committees and Working Groups.

In particular the regular six-monthly Conferences of the Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes (DGINS) provide occasions for considering common approaches to the Community's participation in world projects.

Interested international statistical organisations are invited to all these EC meetings and their participation is much appreciated.

The documents for discussion at the Statistical Commission are produced by UNSO. EUROSTAT sometimes circulates to members of the Commission background papers designed to give additional information about EC participation on a number of topics, particularly joint projects. In recent years papers have been provided on economic statistics and on the co-ordination and evaluation of technical co-operation.

The EC and the WGISCP (4.2) (see para 2.2)

No EC member state is currently a member of this group. As an observer, EUROSTAT nevertheless plays an active part in the discussions, partly because of its participation in joint projects co-ordinated by UNSO, partly because of its activities, strongly supported by member states, to improve co-ordination and thus to reduce the overall workload and to share the burden of statistical work between countries and organisations.

EC and the ACC Sub-Committee (4.3) (see para 2.3)

EUROSTAT with certain other non-UN statistical organisations joins in the meetings of this Committee and submits papers for discussion. The Sub-Committees deliberations have often served EUROSTAT well - for example in the establishment of agreed guidelines for the secondary dissemination of machine-readable data or in underlining the general concern to maintain the service offered by the UN-COMTRADE external trade statistics database. EUROSTAT also participates actively in the work of the Sub-Committee's Technical Working Group on Statistical Data Bases.

EC and the UNSO (4.4) (see para 2.4)

The UNSO deals directly with national statistical services. The members of the expert working groups that it convenes are chosen as experts rather than as national delegates, although there is, fortunately, much identity of view between the expert and his national statistical authority. UNSO usually consults international organisations before approaching countries on new initiatives. Co-ordination of data collection activities has led to close collaboration, for example between EUROSTAT, OECD and UNSO on national accounts questionnaires.

EC participation, led by EUROSTAT, in joint projects such as the SNA revision, nomenclatures, and purchasing power parities has led to the establishment of inter-secretarial co-ordinating working groups which bring together interested organisations with a view to joint planning and work sharing. In addition to those in the economic field there is an inter-secretariat group on energy statistics.

EC, ECE and the CES (4.5) (see paras 3.1 and 3.2)

In recent years the Governments of the EC Member States have taken the view that an agreed EC declaration on statistical matters should be prepared by the European Commission for the plenary session of the Economic Commission for Europe. EUROSTAT drafts this declaration, which is then agreed through diplomatic channels, and is made by the EC-spokesman (the representative for Ireland in recent years).

At the meetings of the Conference of European Statisticians, EUROSTAT participates as an observer and provides annually a report on its activities. However, its role is very limited compared to that of the Member States many of whom contribute papers on selected aspects of statistical policy and management questions (topics which the Conference has chosen in order to promote an exchange of views between heads of national offices).

Outside the CES meeting, EUROSTAT participates in most of the statistical working groups convened by the CES or the other subsidiary bodies and, where appropriate, arranges prior meetings with the representation of EC Member States in order to arrive at a common approach.

EC and the OECD (4.6) (see para 3.3)

Because of the decentralised nature of OECD statistical activities, EC participation in its working groups is somewhat different in character than in other international fora, although the same principle of EUROSTAT seeking to establish a common EC approach to statistical questions is still applied.

There is very close collaboration between EUROSTAT and the Economics and Statistics Department of OECD, particularly in the fields of national accounts and purchasing power parities. Equally, there are close ties between EUROSTAT and the International Energy Agency (IEA) on energy statistics. There are also close ties with the Social Affairs, Manpower and Education Directorate of OECD in statistics of the labour force. In all these areas, there are particular efforts to rationalise data-collection activities and, where possible, to produce identical figures.

Conclusion (5.)

The note has described a part of the international statistical activities in which the EC participates. The description shows that this part alone uses significant resources from EUROSTAT and the national statistical offices.

Questions must be put. Is the overall co-ordination worthwhile? Is it cost-effective? Is EUROSTAT's role justified? The answer to these questions is yes, for the following reasons:

The absence of the present co-ordination mechanism would lead rapidly to a far more costly situation with a deteriorating statistical system as duplication of collection and dissemination increased. The proliferation of inconsistent and confusing statistics would increase if the efforts by organisations to produce and maintain common standards were to weaken.

World events have increasing and accelerating repercussions on the fortunes of individual countries and communities. As a result international statistical comparisons are made more and more by national administrations, business interests and all sections of society. As a consequence, common international statistical standards and instruments have been in greater demand. Their creation cannot be made without an adequate co-ordination system.

The cost of co-ordination is also justified by the savings achieved through work-sharing on development projects, through rationalising data-collection activities and dissemination practices, through the convergence of differing international standards. The resultant reduction in the burden on countries who supply the data is a major element in these savings.

In addition, co-ordination creates the possibilities for an ordered hierarchical programme of meetings between statisticians from many different countries and at all levels

to promote the dissemination of good statistical practices, to identify new issues of common concern, to work together to find cost-effective but technically satisfactory solutions. These exchanges of experiences and opinions in addition creates the possibility for the less advanced to learn from the leaders. All within a framework aimed to achieve maximum results at minimum cost.

The European Community is thus necessarily part of the machinery and its participation essential to the good functioning of the world system. The need to find internal consistency within the Community binds the twelve national statistical services together and the synthesis of their combined experience makes a powerful contribution to the global effort. The Community system influences but must also fit in with the broader international statistical standards developed under the aegis of the United Nations and other bodies. The functioning of the Single Market, and the statistical cohesion this implies, can only strengthen the role of the EC in the co-ordination of international statistics.

A CAREER AS A

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

If you have, or expect to get, at least a 2nd class honours degree involving some formal training in statistics and are seeking an interesting and varied career, contact **John Cammack on 01-270 5909** at the Central Statistical Office for information about joining the Government Statistical Service as an Assistant Statistician (£10,150 - £12,550) or Senior Assistant Statistician (£13,350 - £16,345)

Most posts will be in London but there will be some elsewhere.

Interviews will be held in January and February
closing date for application is **13 DECEMBER 1988**

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

New Surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

June to August 1988

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

New Surveys notified June to August 1988

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Business and Local Authority Surveys					
Unified campaign tracking - employers	DEM COI	Employers	4000	GB	AH
Foreign labour immigration and the UK labour market	DEM	Employers	50	GB	AH
Pilot exercise-L1 census forms	DEM	Employers	30	E	AH
Monitoring and targetting in the paper converting industry	DEN	Paper Industries	N/K	UK	AH
Annual monitoring survey of FE student: staff ratios 1986-87 AH follow-up	DES	Local Education Authorities	60	EW	AH
Survey on student unions	DES	Local Education Authorities	90	GB	AH
Survey of Employers' demand for highly qualified manpower over next decade	DES DTI	Employers	N/K	UK	AH
Disabled children in communal establishments	DHSS OPCS	Hospitals	1000	GB	AH
Professional advisers research	DNS	Financiers	N/K	GB	AH
London development monitoring (Quarterly return)	DOE	Local Planning Authorities	33	SE	AH
Professional liability study - other surveyors (clients' survey)	DOE DTI	Customers of surveyors	600	UK	AH
Study to evaluate concierge and similar schemes (stage 1)	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	460	GB	AH
Professional liability study - other surveyors (professionals' survey)	DOE	Surveyors	441	UK	AH
Key indicators for British wildlife	DOE	Local Authorities	100	GB	AH
Evaluation of Regional Enterprise Grants	DTI	Manufacturers	350	GB	AH
Evaluation working group. Consultancy initiatives: Evaluation strategy	DTI		2420	GB	AH
Enterprise initiative - qualitative research (July 1988)	DTI COI	Manufacturers	60	GB	AH
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standards study	DTI	Suppliers and users of EDI	115	N/K	AH
Potential use of 'VADS'	DTI		N/K	N/K	AH
Survey on efficiency scrutiny of DTI statistics	DTI	Businesses	500	GB	AH
Survey of Fibre-Reinforced Plastics (FRP) processing methods	DTI	Other manufacturers	200	GB	AH
Professional liability: Auditors	DTI	Professional	750	UK	AH
British Overseas Trade Board-follow-up research	DTI COI	Various	500	UK	AH
Review of regulation on non-life insurance companies	DTI	Insurance companies	40	UK	AH
Companies' House survey	DTI	Financiers	N/K	GB	AH
Overseas Trade Fairs: canvass of reactions to possible changes	DTI	Exporters	140	GB	AH
Export to China seminar-follow-up questionnaire	DTI	Exporters	300	UK	AH
Survey of fleet car/van drivers	DTP TRRL	Operators of vehicle fleets	100	GB	AH
Dissemination of TRRL research-Businesses	DTP TRRL	Businesses	400	UK	AH
Sale of attractive Registration marks - Businesses	DTP DVLC	Company vehicle fleets	N/K	GB	AH
Enterprise Allowance Scheme-fourth eighteen month postal survey	ES	Small businesses	41000	GB	AH
Occupational Pensions Scheme survey 1987 stage 2 (Income & Expenditure)	GAD CSO	Financiers	1000	UK	AH
Impact assessment of Healthcare and Biotechnology division	IDS SDA		N/K	S	AH
Impact assessment of Scottish Co-operative Development Committee	IDS SDA		N/K	S	AH
Job/floor space ratios	IDS SDA	Employers	N/K	S	AH
Survey of oilseed rape production	MAFF	Farms	900	EW	A
Survey of Farmed Deer	MAFF	Farms	250	EW	A
Survey of the 1988 lowland Lamb crop	MAFF	Farms	400	EW	AH
Study on alternative crops to cereals (peas and beans survey)	MAFF	Farms	250	EW	AH
Employment Training Evaluation Research (business survey) 3 stages	TA COI	Employers	1050	GB	AH
Study of the conservation implications of the New System of Forestry Incentives	NCC	Forestry related industries	550	GB	AH
Alternative human resourcing in tourism and leisure	NEDO DEM	Employers	40	GB	AH
Awareness & perception of Scottish-based businesses of SDA & its services	SDA	Businesses	24	S	AH
Evaluation of Local Authority house modernisation	SDD	Local Authorities	35	S	AH
Pickup monitoring return	SED	Local Education Authorities	15	S	A
Study of probationer Teachers	SED	Local Education Authorities	215	S	AH
Investigation of Teaching, Learning and Assessment in the National Certificate	SED	Local Education Authorities	N/K	S	AH
Evaluation of new initiatives for young women in Youth Training Schemes	TA DEM	Employers	N/K	UK	AH
Evaluation of the 1987/88 National Priority Skills Scheme	TA	Businesses	N/K	GB	AH
Training Manager's postal questionnaire	TA	Employers	100	GB	AH
Computer Managed Learning-requirements, options and costs	TA DEM	Employers	40	GB	AH
A study of personal transferable skills in higher education	TA	Local Education Authorities	3030	GB	AH
Local knowledge and use of open learning in Doncaster	TA	Employers	990	YH	AH
The market for MARIS-NET	TA COI	Employers	100	GB	AH
Survey of readership of Skills Bulletin	TA	Readers	200	GB	AH
A74 (Carlisle) axle weight survey	TRRL DTP	Lorries	300	N	AH
TRRL Local Authority survey	TRRL DTP	County Councils	55	GB	AH
Survey of Tourist Coach Operators in London - second stage	TRRL DTP	Licensed Operators	900	SE	AH
A Market Research study of the Government's Profit Related Pay Initiative	TSY	Businesses	870	N/K	AH
Media education in Wales	WO NGOV	Schools & Colleges	274	W	AH
Advanced supplementary level survey (1988 follow-up)	WO	Local Education Authorities	275	W	AH
Evaluation of Development of Rural Initiative Venture and Enterprise (DRIVE)	WO	Tourism Related Industries	100	W	AH
Household and Individual Surveys					
'Signpost' campaign - qualitative research	DEM COI	Adults	50	GB	AH
Unified Campaign Tracking - Unemployed	DEM COI	Adults	18000	GB	AH
Survey of Unemployed claimants in London	DEM	Unemployed	2000	SE	AH
Enterprise Allowance Scheme - omnibus stage	DEM COI	Unemployed	500	GB	AH
Industrial Society - Employee involvement survey (working in Britain)	DEM	Employees	1000	GB	AH
Enterprise Allowance Scheme Communication Test	DEM COI	Unemployed	48	E	AH
Organ donor next of kin - qualitative research	DHSS COI	Adults	40	GB	AH
International Passenger Survey-anti malaria questions	DHSS OPCS	Travellers	3000	UK	AH

<i>Title</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Those approached</i>	<i>Approximate number approached</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Household and Industrial Surveys (continued)					
Misuse of drugs 1988/89 campaign: advertising development research	DHSS COI		100	GB	AH
1988 Nursing recruitment campaign evaluation	DHSS COI		1600	EW	AH
Quality of postal service (National Savings Certificates)	DNS	Adults	1000	UK	AH
Non-taxpayer poster survey	DNS	Adults	2400	GB	AH
Gift token research	DNS	Adults	50	E	AH
Corporate TV advertisement script survey	DNS	Adults	16	SE	AH
Non-taxpayer regional poster survey	DNS	Adults	275	E	AH
Private renters	DOE OPCS	Tenants	2500	E	AH
Forced movers in housing market	DOE OPCS	Movers	625	E	AH
Social survey of residents for the PEP cost-effectiveness study	DOE	Tenants	800	E	N/K
Evaluation of estate action funded scheme	DOE	Tenants	1000	E	AH
Exposure to Nitrogen Oxide (NO2) in the United Kingdom	DOE BRE	Adults	1944	UK	AH
Survey on the Assessment of the effects of air pollution on buildings and building materials: relative value placed on visits to Cathedrals	DOE	Visitors	N/K	E	AH
Survey on the Assessment of the effects of air pollution on buildings and building materials: willingness of society to pay for the utility derived from a Cathedral	DOE	Visitors	N/K	E	AH
Attitudes to the labelling of fur products	DTI	Adults	1978	GB	AH
Vehicle noise perception	DTP TRRL	Adults	750	SE	AH
A650 Shipley Eastern bypass	DTP	Drivers	1000	YH	AH
A282/A2 Dartford crossing study traffic survey	DTP	Drivers	10000	SE	AH
A406 North Circular Road - Popes Lane to Western Avenue roadside Interview surveys	DTP	Drivers	8000	SE	AH
A65 Ilkley roadside interview surveys	DTP	Drivers	3000	YH	AH
A556 South of Manchester study	DTP	Drivers	2500	NW	AH
Dissemination of TRRL research - Individuals	DTP TRRL	Individuals	300	UK	AH
Sale of attractive Registration Marks - Individuals	DTP DVLC	Adults	N/K	GB	AH
Evaluation of Integrated Office Pilots (claimants survey)	ES	Unemployed	3000	GB	AH
Enterprise Allowance Scheme sixth six-month national survey	ES	Adults	4000	GB	AH
Prison Officer recruitment - target market study	Home COI	Adults	102	SE	AH
Hours of work survey	Home EOC	Adults	1755	GB	AH
Survey of sweetener intake of diabetics	MAFF	Diabetics	100	E	AH
Consumer survey on food hygiene	MAFF	Consumers	480	GB	AH
National Employers Liaison Committee advertising communication check	MOD COI	Adults	35	E	AH
Britain in NATO: a study of exhibition visitors at four county shows	MOD COI	Visitors	N/K	EW	AH
Potential Officers - strategic qualitative research	MOD COI	16-20 year old men	44	E	AH
MOD (Navy) trailer crew questionnaire	MOD COI	Adults	N/K	GB	AH
Territorial Army Officers press advertising communication check	MOD COI	Adults	28	GB	AH
Army interactive video assessment	MOD COI	Adults	60	GB	AH
Employment Training Evaluation Research (individuals survey) 3 stages	TA COI	Unemployed	2400	GB	AH
'Shop around for credit' booklet research	OFT COI	Adults	500	UK	AH
1987 Test Census Check	OPCS	Adults	1500	ES	AH
1991 Census wording test (1987)	OPCS	Adults	1800	GB	AH
Survey on use of Family Conciliation Services	SO	Adults	125	S	AH
Glasgow Garden Festival: survey of visitors to STB exhibition	STB	Visitors	1500	S	AH
Employment Training: Creative Development stage two	TA COI	Unemployed	36	E	AH
YTS video research	TA COI	15-16 year olds	36	S	AH
Driver behaviour survey (Manchester)	TRRL	Drivers	1700	NW	AH
Evaluation of the Police National Motorway Safety Campaign 1988	TRRL	Drivers	4500	E	AH
Behavioural intentions towards drinking and driving - pilot	TRRL DTP	Drivers	200	E	AH
Study on the nuisance caused by spray from heavy lorries	TRRL DTP	Drivers	1000	SE	AH
Autoguide system proving and usability trials	TRRL DTP	Drivers	50	SE	AH
Minibus user survey	TRRL DTP	Passengers	2000	E	AH
Traffic nuisance prediction	TRRL DTP	Pedestrians	3400	E	AH
Brochure conversion study	WTB	Adults	600	GB	AH

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Location	Departments			
E	England	BRE	Building Research Establishment	MAFF
ES	England and Scotland	COI	Central Office of Information	MOD
EW	England and Wales	CSO	Central Statistical Office	NCC
GB	Great Britain	DEM	Department of Employment	NEDO
N	North	DEN	Department of Energy	NGOV
NW	North Western	DES	Department of Education and Science	OFT
S	Scotland	DHSS	Department of Health and Social Security	OPCS
SE	South East	DNS	Department for National Savings	SDA
UK	United Kingdom	DOE	Department of the Environment	SDD
W	Wales	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	SED
WM	West Midlands	DTP	Department of Transport	SO
YH	Yorkshire & Humberside	DVLC	Driving and Vehicle Licensing Centre	STB
		EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission	TA
General		ES	Employment Service	TRRL
FE	Further Education	GAD	Government Actuary's Department	TSY
NK	Not known	HOME	Home Office	WO
NOP	National Opinion Poll	IDS	Industry Department for Scotland	WTB
PEP	Priority Estates Project	IR	Inland Revenue	
VADS	Value Added Data Services			
YTS	Youth Training Scheme			
Frequency				
A	Annual			
AH	Ad hoc			

Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available during the October to December quarter of 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 NE98 1YX
Telephone: Tyneside (091) 2797373 (GTN 2622)

The following statistical series and publications are available:

- Bulletin 2/6/88 *Quarterly statistics of elective admissions and patients waiting: quarter ending 30 September 1987.* Published April 1988, price £2
- Bulletin 3/8/88 *Causes of Blindness and Partial Sight among Adults aged 16 to 64 newly registered as blind and partially sighted in 1985/86.* Published in July 1988, price £2.
- Bulletin 3/9/88 *Causes of Blindness and Partial Sight among Children aged under 16, newly registered as blind and partially sighted between April 1985 and March 1987.* Published in July 1988, price £2.
- Bulletin 3/10/88 *Personal Social Services: Provision for Mentally Handicapped people in England 1976-86.* Published in September 1988, price £2.

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:

Provision for Pre-School Children Higher Education Projections
The National Certificate: 1986/87 Schools Pupils and Teachers

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

Staff of Social Work Departments 1987
Residential Accommodation 1987
Children in Care or Under Supervision as at 31 March 1987
Home Care Services, Day Care Establishments and Day Services, 1987

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased (price £1 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 Research Paper has now been published (price £5): *ODA Dispersal to East Kilbride: An Evaluation* by B K Ashcroft, D Holden, J Smith and K Swales, Department of Economics, University of Strathclyde (Research Paper No. 14)

Copies of 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 7031 etc.)

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends 54 Winter (HMSO 1988) (price £6.50 net)

- OPCS Monitors -

(available from OPCS Information Branch, St Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP. Telephone enquiries 01-242 0262 ext. 2243)

Cancer survival, 1981 registrations (MB1 88/1) (price £1.00)
Fatal accidents occurring during sporting and leisure activities, 1986 (DH4 88/3) (price £1.00)
Mid-1987 population estimates for England and Wales (PP1 88/1) (price £2.50)

Deaths from accidents and violence, 1987 (DH4 88/4)
(price £1.00)

Deaths by cause, 1987 (DH2 88/3) (price £2.00)

- Reference volumes -

UK Electoral statistics for 1988 (EL No. 15)

Occupational Mortality: Childhood supplement (DS No. 8)

International migration in 1986 (MN No. 13)

Communicable disease statistics 1986 (MB2 No. 13)

- Social Survey reports -

Infant Feeding 1985

Scottish children's dental health 1983-1986

The prevalence of disability among adults in Great Britain

Welsh Office

Local Authority Social Services Planning

Statements for Wales - Summary No. 9, 1985/86 to 1987/88

Welsh Housing Statistics No. 8, 1988

Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics: Wales
No. 9, 1988

Welsh Agricultural Statistics No. 10, 1988

Welsh Hospital waiting list Bulletin 1988: No. 2

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, 1977-1987

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 1 No. 33 March
Quarter 1988

Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No. 85 April
1988 - figures for 1987

Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics,
No. 10 1987 (HMSO 1988)

Local Government Financial Statistics England 1985-1986

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

Statistical Bulletin (88) 1 : *Air Quality*

Statistical Bulletin (88) 2 : *Water Quality*

Statistical Bulletin (88) 3 : *Radioactivity*

Statistical Bulletin (88) 4 : *Noise, Waste, Landscape and*
Nature Conservation, and Supplementary

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.

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

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

Land Use Change in England, Statistical Bulletin (88)5 figures
for 1987

1985 Based Estimates of Numbers of Households in England,
The Regions, Counties, Metropolitan Districts and London
Boroughs 1985-2001

Housebuilding in England by Local Authority Areas 1980-1987

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 or
bulletins 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: 01-276 4003

Scottish Home and Health Department

The following statistical bulletins are available:

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

No. 1/1988 *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving*
Firearms, Scotland 1986

No. 2/1988 *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1987*

No. 3/1988 *Penalties Imposed by Criminal Courts in*
Scotland 1986

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased (price £1 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. 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*
- HSIU No. 33 - *Q3(87) - Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 30/9/87*
- HSIU No. 34 - *Q4(87) - Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 31/12/87*
- HSIU No. 35 - *Annual Estimates of Households*
- HSU No. 1 - *Housing Trends in Scotland 1987 Part 1*

Note: The Scottish Development Department's series of Statistical Bulletins is now being expanded to include information previously published in the annual publication *Scottish Housing Statistics*, which has been discontinued.

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased (price 75p for HSIU series and £1 for HSU No. 1) from:

The Scottish Office Library
Publications Sales
Room 2/65
New St. Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-244 4806 (GTN 7188)

Road Accidents, Scotland 1987 (August 1987)(price £3).

The following two publications are statistical bulletins:
Drunkenness and Injury Road Accidents in Scotland 1979-1986, (price 75 pence)
Radioactive Waste Disposals from Nuclear Sites in Scotland 1982 to 1987 (August 1988) (price £1).

The above three publications are available from Room 2/66A at the address above.

Department of Education and Science

The following Statistical Bulletins are now available:

- No. 1/88 *Education Statistics for the United Kingdom, 1987 Edition*
- No. 2/88 *Pupil/Teacher Ratios for each Local Education Authority in England - January 1987*
- No. 3/88 *Student Awards in England and Wales, 1985-86*
- No. 4/88 *Pupils under 5 years in each Local Education Authority in England - January 1987*
- No. 5/88 *English School Leavers, 1985-86*
- No. 6/88 *Statistics of Schools in England - January 1987*
- No. 7/88 *Student/Staff Ratios at Polytechnics and other Higher and Further Education Establishments in England*
- No. 8/88 *Student Numbers in Higher Education - Great Britain 1975-1986*
- No. 9/88 *Teachers in Service and Teacher Vacancies 1986-87*

- No. 10/88 *Survey of Adult Education Centres in England 1985-86: Enrolments, Courses, Hours of Tuition and Subjects of Study*
- No. 11/88 *Mature Students in Higher Education - 1975 to 1986*

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
Telephone: 01-934 9038 (GTN 2914-9038)

The following annual publication is announced:

Statistics of Education: Teachers in Service (England and Wales) 1986

Copies (priced £12.00) may be obtained from:

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

Home Office

The following proposed statistical publications are announced:

-- for October --

Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1987

(Command Paper)

Statistics of scientific procedures on animals, 1987

(Command Paper)

Offences relating to motor vehicles, Supplementary tables

(Home Office publication)

Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary volumes 1 to 5 (Home Office publication)

-- for December --

Prison statistics, England and Wales, 1987

(Command Paper)

Statistical Bulletins:

-- for October --

Criminal careers of those born in 1953, 1958 and 1963: sequence of sentencing Statistics of mentally disordered offenders, 1985 and 1986

Statistics of offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales, 1987

Statistics of offenders convicted of drunkenness, England and Wales, 1987

Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation, 3rd quarter 1988

Criminal careers of those born in 1953, 1958 and 1963: convictions in three further years

Statistics on the use of the fine Statistics of rape offences 1979-87

-- for November --

Statistics on the operation of the Firearms Acts 1987
Statistics on the time taken to process criminal cases in the magistrates' courts, June 1988
Statistics on breath tests, 1987 and first half 1988
Previous convictions of female prisoners

-- for December --

Control of immigration statistics, 3rd quarter 1988
Notifiable offences recorded by the police, England and Wales, 3rd quarter 1988
Criminal careers of those born in 1968
Summary fire statistics, United Kingdom, 1987

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 'Tourism and the tourist industry - latest statistics', and 'Economic Activity and Qualifications'. *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 Employment
Caxton House
Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NF

Department of Transport

Statistical Publications by the Department of Transport:

Port Statistics 1987 (price £25.00)

Available from:

British Ports Federation
Commonwealth House
1-19 New Oxford Street
London WC1A 1DZ
Telephone: 01-242 1200

Survey of Heavy Goods Vehicles entering Britain via Dover, November 1987 (statistical bulletin (88)34, price £2.50)
Road Accident Statistics, English Regions, 1986 (statistical bulletin (88)36, price £6.00)
International Comparisons of Transport Statistics 1970-1985 (statistical bulletin (88)38, price £6.00)

National Road Maintenance Condition Survey 1987, sub-national results (statistical bulletin (88)40, price £1.50)
Survey Control Review of the Continuing Survey of Road Goods Transport (statistical bulletin (88)41, price £2.00)
Local Road maintenance expenditure in England 1986/87 (statistical bulletin (88)42, price £2.50)
Heavy Goods Vehicles in Great Britain 1987 (statistical bulletin (88)43, price £8.00)
Transport of Goods by Road in Great Britain 1987 (statistical bulletin (88)44, price £8.00)
National Road Maintenance Condition Survey: Deflection Measurements 1987 (price £1.00)

The following statistical bulletins are issued on a regular basis:

Monthly: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Great Britain* (price £3.00 per copy, annual subscription £30.00)

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

Road Casualties Great Britain (price £4.00 per copy)

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

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

Department of Transport statistical publications are available from:

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

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

Directorate of Statistics
Department of Transport
Romney House
43 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3PY
Telephone: 01-276 8513

Northern Ireland Office

A commentary on Northern Ireland crime statistics - an overview of the work of the Criminal Justice system in Northern Ireland, covering crime, the prosecution of offences and public contacts with the police. The commentary will be available in November, price £6.40 and is obtainable from HMSO Belfast (address on rear cover).

Central Statistical Office

Key Data 1988 Edition (HMSO) (price £3.50 net)

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 September and contains the following articles:

Recent trends in Greater London's population

During the last few years there has been a marked change in the trend of Greater London's population with a major recovery from the rates of population loss recorded in the 1960s and 1970s. This article examines how this transformation came about and assesses how permanent the present stability is likely to be. Detailed analysis shows that natural change (the surplus of births over deaths), internal migration and international migration have each played a part in this transformation. The most significant element in the change since the early 1970s has been the fall in net out-migration to the rest of the South East.

How the 1991 Census should improve government statistics

The Government proposals for the 1991 Census were published in July. The main use of the results will be to update the benchmarks on statistics of population, housing, employment, travel to work and highly qualified manpower traditionally obtained from the census. This article draws attention to some of the special features of the plans for the 1991 Census which should improve the use and usefulness of the results.

The 1987 Census test

This article describes some of the results from the census test carried out in April 1987 in preparation for the 1991 Census. The test was mainly concerned with testing a wide range of procedures concerned with the delivery and collection of census forms but with the specific objectives of improving those field procedures known to have been relatively less effective in the 1981 Census, devising methods of improving coverage of the population, testing new reporting procedures for field staff and collecting information for determining enumerators' pay. Some revised or new questions were also tested.

Changing partners: a Longitudinal Study of remarriage

This article examines some of the medium term changes in the circumstances of couples who divorced and subsequently married. A sample was analysed from the OPCS Longitudinal Study of those people who were married at the time of the 1981 Census to a different spouse from the one to whom they were married ten years previously. Comparisons were made between the 1981 and 1971 Census characteristics of the new spouse and household and the previous one. Differences which were found between new and old marriages are compared with the changes in the circumstances of those married to the same spouse in 1971 and 1981.

Live births in 1987

This article presents the latest annual statistics for live births (1987) and conceptions (1986) in England and Wales. Summary results for the United Kingdom, Great Britain, Scotland and Northern Ireland are also given.

Updates

This issue also contains the most recent statistics on population, births, marriages, divorces, deaths, migration and abortion. This tabular section includes a brief commentary on these latest statistics and a number of charts and diagrams.

Reference

Population Trends 53, Autumn 1988 (HMSO) (£6.50 net) ISBN 0 11 691220 0

Occupational Mortality: Childhood Supplement, 1979-80, 1982-3

This report presents differences in mortality in childhood in England and Wales between social and occupational groups for the years 1979, 1980, 1982 and 1983. It is the companion to the volume on adult mortality published in 1986.

The report relates characteristics recorded at death registration to estimates of the population with those characteristics based on data from the 1981 Census of population. It analyses mortality at different ages from birth to age 15 for children grouped into social classes on the basis of parent's (usually father's) occupation. It also includes childhood mortality (for ages 1-15 as a single group) according to socio-economic group and occupation order of parent.

There are fewer deaths in childhood than in adulthood and as a consequence less emphasis is given to differences in mortality between individual occupations than in the companion volume on adult mortality. By grouping the data into broad social and economic groups some of the practical difficulties of analysing small numbers are overcome.

At all ages in infancy and in childhood death rates from all causes in each social class for male and female children were substantially lower around 1981 than around 1971. The improvement over the decade was often more than 30 per cent.

The report shows that at all ages in infancy and childhood death rates around 1981 were higher for male than for female children for most causes of death. The majority of deaths in childhood are due to accidents, neoplasms, congenital malformations and infectious diseases.

For almost all causes of death, at all ages and for both males and females, mortality rates rise across the social classes. Over all causes, mortality rates are about twice as high in Social Class V (unskilled occupations) as in Social Class I (professional occupations).

The social class differences are particularly marked for deaths due to infections, deaths due to accidents and violence and

sudden infant death syndrome. Infections and accidental deaths claimed the lives of infants born to parents in unskilled occupations at about three times the rate of those born to parents in professional occupations.

Mortality was generally higher among children living in the North and East regions and lower in the South and West. However within each region the overall pattern of higher mortality in Social Class V compared with Social Class I was repeated.

Although it is difficult to make precise comparisons with analyses for earlier periods the overall pattern of difference between male and female children by social class and by region is similar to that observed previously.

Reference

Occupational Mortality: Childhood Supplement (DS No.8) (HMSO) (£6.80 net) ISBN 0 11 691232 4

International Migration in 1986

In 1986 the inflow of people into the United Kingdom was estimated to be 250 thousand, 8 per cent higher than in 1985 and the highest yet recorded. The corresponding outflow at 213 thousand, 22 per cent higher than in 1985, was still lower than the level of the early 1980s and well below the levels before 1976. The net gain of 37 thousand persons is considerably smaller than the gain of 59 thousand in 1985 and continues the trend over the last three years of a net gain in population due to migration compared with losses in earlier years.

Other findings include:

- * The inflow of British citizens to the UK was 120 thousand, an increase of 9 per cent over 1985, the highest figure recorded since 1964. The outflow of British citizens also increased, by 22 per cent, to reach 132 thousand.
- * The inflow of non-British citizens intending to stay in the UK for a year or more increased by 6 per cent over 1985 to reach 130 thousand, the highest since 1970. The outflow at 81 thousand, an increase of 25 per cent over 1985 was higher than in any previous year.
- * Of the 77 thousand people who migrated to Commonwealth countries in 1986, 32 thousand went to Australia, an increase of 12 thousand over 1985. Among non-Commonwealth countries the European Community (69 thousand) and the United States of America (34 thousand) were the most popular destinations.
- * 54 per cent of the total outflow of people from the UK were employed compared with 49 per cent of the total inflow to the UK. For both outflow and inflow about two-thirds of the employed were in the professional and managerial occupations.

Reference

International Migration 1986 (MN No. 13) (HMSO) (£5.20 net) ISBN 0 11 691230 8

Population Estimates (Scotland)

Population Estimates, Scotland 1987 (HMSO £1.60) was published in July.

Vital Statistics

Tables relating to the first quarter of 1988 appeared in the Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 29 to 32 - 1988.

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

1. Cervical Cancer Deaths in Scotland 1953-87
2. Female Breast Cancer Deaths in Scotland 1930-87

SOCIAL STATISTICS

UK Electoral Statistics for 1988

Statistics on parliamentary and local government electors on the 1988 electoral register were published recently. Findings include:

- * The total number of parliamentary electors on the 1988 register in the United Kingdom was 43,705,071 the highest ever, and an increase of 38,696 (0.1 per cent) over the 1987 total of 43,666,375.
- * Between 1987 and 1988 the number of parliamentary electors increased in England by 55 thousand (0.2 per cent), in Wales by 5 thousand (0.2 per cent) and in Northern Ireland by 6 thousand (0.5 per cent). In Scotland the numbers of electors decreased by 27 thousand (0.7 per cent). These changes generally show a falling off from the level of increases seen in recent years.
- * Milton Keynes replaced the Isle of Wight as the parliamentary constituency with the largest electorate (103,210), 48 per cent above the English electoral quota of 69,691.
- * The Western Isles remains the constituency in the UK with the fewest electors (23,085), 58 per cent below the electoral quota for Scotland.

Reference

Electoral Statistics 1988 (EL No. 15) (HMSO) (£4.10 net) ISBN 0 11 691231 6

Housebuilding in England by local authority areas 1980 to 1987

The tables in this publication are revised versions of those previously published in *Local Housing Statistics* of house building in England for the years 1980 to 1987. The figures for local authority and new town areas, counties and regions now incorporate various amendments and late statistical returns. The data are mainly from returns made by the local authorities and new towns, but also, from December 1985, from National Housebuilding Council reports on those dwellings which they inspect for building control purposes.

Regional figures and those for England are estimates allowing for any missing returns and are as published in *Housing and Construction Statistics*. Figures for counties are only given where all returns have been received from member local authorities; local authority figures are those reported to the Department.

Enquiries about the publication should be made to:

Directorate of Housing Monitoring and Analysis
Department of the Environment
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3EB
Telephone: 01-276 4579

Copies of the publication may be obtained from:

Department of the Environment
Publications Sales Unit
Victoria Road
Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 ONZ
Telephone: 01-841 3425 Direct line

Reference

Housebuilding in England by Local Authority areas 1980 to 1987 (Department of the Environment) (Price £5 net)

Housing and Construction Statistics Great Britain

The quarterly publication *Housing and Construction Statistics* is produced in two parts each quarter. Part 1 which contains regular tables on housebuilding performance, housing finance and building materials is published in March, June, September and December each year. Part 2 is published in April, July, October and January and contains regular tables on construction activity and employment, local authority housing loans and sales. It also contains *ad hoc* tables on construction and housing topics and any figures for tables in Part 1 which missed its publication deadline.

Figures for the last 11 years for the tables in this Part 2 quarterly publication and for many more tables dealing with construction activity, housebuilding, building materials, employment, the private contractors' construction census and many other topics are published in the annual volume *Housing and Construction Statistics 1976-1986* published by HMSO and available from them and leading bookshops.

Detailed notes on the tables in the annual and quarterly publications, including definitions of the terms used are given in the annual volume together with a subject index.

Unless otherwise stated all tables relate to Great Britain.

Reference

Housing and Construction Statistics, Great Britain, March quarter 1988, Part 2 No. 33 (HMSO) (Price £3.90 net).

HEALTH

Health and Safety in Local Authority Enforced Premises 1986/87

This publication provides statistics upon those premises for which Local Authorities enforce Health and Safety at Work legislation.

This LA enforcement, concentrated in service sector work premises, covers around one million such premises employing nearly six million people - about a quarter of the workforce.

The title of the publication - *Health and Safety in Local Authority Enforced Premises 1986/87* - is a report by the Health and Safety Executive.

Copies of the report (free) are available from:

Economics and Statistics Unit
Health and Safety Executive
Room 006
Magdalen House
Stanley Precinct
Bootle
Merseyside L20 3QZ
Telephone: 051-951 4862

Prescriptions Dispensed in England 1977-1987

Details of prescriptions dispensed by the pharmaceutical services of the Family Practitioner Service are due to be published shortly.

The latest statistics, and changes in prescribing over 1986 will be presented in a DHSS Statistical Bulletin.

The bulletin will include information on the number of pharmacies, the number and cost of prescriptions dispensed, whether they are subject to a charge or exempt from charges, and the number of prescriptions in each exemption category (such as the elderly or DHSS exempt).

The bulletin will also analyse prescriptions by leading therapeutic group and show regional variations in prescribing.

Some of the key changes in 1987 were:

- the number of prescriptions rose by four per cent to 335 million in 1987, the highest-ever level;
- prescriptions for the elderly rose by five per cent to 136 million, accounting for nearly half of the total increase;
- the net ingredient cost (basic price) of prescriptions dispensed rose from £1366 million in 1986 to £1537 million in 1987, a rise of 12 per cent or 8 per cent in real terms.

For further information, please contact:

Mr P Alexander
Department of Health
Room 503
14 Russell Square
London WC1B 5EP
(Telephone: 636-6811 Ext 3182)

Reference

DHSS Statistical Bulletin. *Prescriptions dispensed by pharmacy and appliance contractors in England 1977-1987*, price £2.00.

General Medical Practitioners in England and Wales 1976-1986

A Department of Health Statistical Bulletin presenting statistics on general medical practitioners in England and Wales was published on 7 October 1988.

The bulletin will analyse the statistics and the major trends over the period 1976 to 1986. It will also include information on the number of general medical practitioners and trends in their sex, age, list size, partnership composition, country of birth and ancillary staff employed.

Some of the key changes in 1986 were:

- the number of doctors rose to 26,009 in 1986
- the number of women doctors rose by seven per cent to 5,109 or 20 per cent of the total
- the number of trainees fell for the first time: from 1,924 in 1985 to 1,814 in 1986
- the average list size fell by one per cent to 2,033 patients
- the average number of ancillary staff per doctor rose by five per cent to 1.20.

For further information please contact:

Ms A Banks
Department of Health
Room 518
14 Russell Square
London WC1B 5EP
Telephone: 01-636 6811 Ext. 3198

Reference

Statistics for General Medical Practitioners in England and Wales 1976 - 1986 (Department of Health Bulletin) (price £2.00)

Communicable Disease Statistics 1986

The main results contained in this volume are as follows:

Food Poisoning

Cases reported to OPCS increased from 14,253 in 1982, 17,735 in 1983, 20,702 in 1984, 19,242 in 1985, to 23,948 in 1986. The increase was in both formally notified cases and as ascertained by other means. Laboratory reports of Salmonella isolations from humans similarly increased.

Whooping Cough

The number of notifications (36,506) was the highest since 1982, and compared with 19,340 in 1983, 5,517 in 1984 and 22,046 in 1985.

Acute Meningitis

Both notifications of meningococcal meningitis (870) and laboratory reports of *Neisseria meningitidis* associated with meningitis (651) were the highest since 1974. The number of deaths from meningococcal infection (ICD 036) (141) was the highest since 1975.

Notifications of pneumococcal, *Haemophilus influenzae*, viral and other specified and unspecified types of meningitis each also increased.

Septicaemia

The number of deaths (ICD 038) has increased fairly steadily since 288 in 1979 to 613 in 1986: the majority of these (501) were in the other and unspecified group (ICD 038.3-038.9).

Reference

Communicable disease statistics 1986, MB2 No. 13 (HMSO) (£6.80 net) ISBN 0 11 691233 2

First results from the OPCS Surveys of Disability in Great Britain - estimates of the prevalence of disability among adults

The first results from the most comprehensive series of national surveys ever carried out among people with disabilities in Great Britain was published recently in an OPCS report. The surveys of disability were commissioned by the Department of Health and Social Security and carried out by Social Survey Division OPCS between 1985 and 1988. The four separate surveys covered adults in private households, children in private households, adults in communal establishments and children in communal establishments.

Unlike the last national survey in 1969, these surveys cover children and people living in communal establishments, and people with all types of disabilities, including those caused by mental illness and handicap.

The surveys provide estimates of the numbers of people in the country by level of severity and type of disability, and describe their circumstances.

As far as possible the surveys attempted to cover all types of disability, whatever their origin whether physical or mental. As disabilities range in severity from very slight to very severe, prevalence estimates depend on the level of severity above which people are actually defined as disabled. A low threshold of disability was used on the survey in order to obtain information about people over a wide range of severity.

The choice of a relatively low threshold of disability means that it is all the more important to avoid any sweeping conclusions - for instance that all those included in this study are unable to support themselves, or are unable to lead normal lives or are necessarily dependent on services or social security benefits.

The first in a series of six reports, this report describes the main concepts and methods common to all the surveys and presents the prevalence estimates from the two surveys of disabled adults.

The main findings show:

- just over six million adults in Great Britain have at least one disability above the relatively low threshold of disability used in the survey;
- of these about 400 thousand (or seven per cent) live in some kind of communal establishment;
- almost 14 per cent of all adults living in private households were defined as having at least one disability for the purposes of the survey;
- the majority of adults, particularly the more severely disabled and almost all of those living in communal establishments, had more than one type of disability. The most common type was locomotion disabilities, followed by hearing and personal care disabilities;
- the lowest severity category of the ten defined included over one million adults almost all of whom were living in private households, while 200 thousand were in the highest category, of whom half lived in private households and half in communal establishments;
- many disabilities are caused by complaints associated with ageing, for example arthritis and hearing loss. The overall rate of disability increased with age, slowly at first, more rapidly after age 50 and very steeply after about 70;
- almost 70 per cent of disabled adults were aged 60 or over and indeed nearly half were aged 70 or over. Among the disabled living in communal establishments half were aged 80 or over;
- among the most severely disabled adults, the very elderly predominate. Altogether 64 per cent of adults in the two highest severity categories were aged 70 or over; 41 per cent were aged 80 or over. Among those living in communal establishments 55 per cent of those in the highest two severity categories were aged 80 or over;
- there are more disabled women than men, partly because women live longer than men and therefore there are greater numbers of elderly women among whom disability rates are high. But among those aged 75 or over, the rate of disability, which allows for differing numbers of men and women in the population, is 63 per cent for women compared with 53 per cent for men, indicating that elderly women are more likely to be disabled than elderly men.

Reference

The prevalence of disability among adults, OPCS surveys of disability in Great Britain, Report 1, (HMSO) (£10.70 net) ISBN 0 11 691229 4

EDUCATION

Survey of adult education centres in England 1985-86: enrolments, courses, hours of tuition and subjects of study

A new Statistical Bulletin (No. 10/88) with the above title has just been published. It was prepared by the Department of Education and Science in collaboration with the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education (NIACE), and describes the results of a special survey of adult education centres mounted in the academic year 1985-86. This survey collected more information than is obtained from the standard annual count (in November) of the provision made for adult education by local education authorities in England at maintained and assisted Adult Education Centres, including Evening Institutes and Community Centres. A similar survey was mounted in 1982-83, following earlier surveys for England and Wales in 1978-79 and 1980-81. The initial survey in 1978-79 was less detailed and tabulations exclude this survey. The response rate has continued to improve with successive surveys, but comparisons between surveys should be treated with caution. Statistics from the 1980-81 survey were published in Statistical Bulletin 5/83. Copies of the Bulletin may be obtained from:

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

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to Mr Phillip Towers at the same address (Telephone: 01-934 9118).

Mature students in higher education, 1975 to 1986

This new Statistical Bulletin (No. 11/88) presents information on home first year full-time and part-time mature students at publicly funded higher education institutions in Great Britain. Mature students are students starting higher education courses later than the usual age for such courses; first degree and sub-degree students aged 21 and over and post-graduates aged 25 or over in the first year of their course. Information is given for each mode of study analysed by type of institution, level of study and sex; and by subject of study, sex and age. Copies of the bulletin can be obtained from the address given above; enquiries about its contents should be addressed to Mr Michael Hart at the same address (Telephone: 01-934 9094).

Statistics of education; teachers in service - England and Wales 1986

The 1986 edition of this annual volume presents data on the stock of teachers in service in England and Wales at March 1986, and the entrants, transfers in and out and leavers since March 1985. The tables give information on teachers' age, sex, graduate status, subjects studied, salary details and the type of school or college employing them. Copies of the Volume can be obtained (price £12.00) from:

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

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to:

Mr Robin Ellison
DES
Elizabeth House
York Road
London SE1 7PH
Telephone: 01-934 9039

Scottish Education Statistics

Provision for Pre-School Children

This bulletin gives information on the provision made for children aged 5 or under in education authority nursery schools and departments in Scotland over the period 1979/80 to 1987/88. Additional data are given on day nurseries, pre-school play-groups and child-minding facilities provided by, or approved by, the local authorities.

Higher Education Projections

This bulletin gives projections of the number of Scottish entrants to full-time higher education to the year 2006/07. As in previous bulletins 'high' and 'low' variant projections are given and the current projections take into account the significant increases in non-standard entry to full-time higher education by young entrants and increases in mature entrant numbers, observed over the past 2 or 3 years.

The National Certificate - 1986/87

This bulletin, the second in the series, gives information on the National Certificate awarded by the Scottish Vocational Education Council for session 1986/87. It also shows trends since 1985/86 which was the first full year of implementation of the new modular curricula.

Schools, Pupils and Teachers

This bulletin gives information about all categories of education authority, grant-aided and independent schools in Scotland for sessions 1979/80 to 1987/88, including details of the numbers of pupils and pupil/teacher ratios.

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

New Earnings Survey 1988

The results of the New Earnings Survey 1988 are, as in previous years, being published in a series of six parts (A-F). Parts A and B were published in October and parts C, D and E in November. Part F will complete the report in early December 1988.

Information for the survey was again obtained from employers about the earnings, hours etc; of a one per cent sample of employees for a pay period in April.

The main contents of the six parts of the report and their publication dates are:

- Part A Streamlined analyses of key results by collective agreement, industry, occupation, age and region; principal analyses by major collective agreement (October 1988)

- Part B Summary analyses; additional analyses by major collective agreement; description of the survey method, classifications, terminology etc; (October 1988)

- Part C Earnings and hours in particular industries (early November 1988)

- Part D Earnings and hours in particular occupations (mid-November 1988)

- Part E Earnings and hours in regions and counties, and in age groups (late November 1988)

- Part F Detailed analyses of hours of work; earnings and hours of part-time women workers (early December 1988)

Reference

New Earnings Survey 1988 (HMSO, in six parts. £9.75 each net or subscription for the whole set of six, including postage £56.00).

Economic activity and qualifications

This article in *Employment Gazette*, October 1988, presents an analysis of the 1987 Labour Force Survey information about the relationship between the level of people's formal qualifications and their economic activity. Summary results for other recent years are also included.

The 1987 Labour Force Survey provides evidence about the distribution of formal qualifications among the population of working age in Great Britain and their relationship with factors such as employment and unemployment. The information about qualifications is derived from answers given by, or on behalf of, people of working age, to standard questions about educational, business or technical qualifications gained. The questions are reproduced in the Technical note in the article.

The 1987 Labour Force Survey estimates used in this article are based on interviews with members of about 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain during March, April and May 1987 (that is about one in every 350 private households in Great Britain).

Further analysis of the Labour Force Survey data may be obtained from:

Statistics Branch C4
Department of Employment
Caxton House
Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NF
Telephone: 01-273 5585

Reference

Employment Gazette October 1988 (HMSO) (price £3.40 net)

Employment Training

Employment Training, Britain's biggest and most ambitious training programme for unemployed adults, started on September 5. The new programme formed the centrepiece of the Government's White Paper *Training for Employment* published in February. This article in *Employment Gazette*, August 1988, describes its scope and purposes.

Employment Training is a major undertaking:

- when fully operational it will provide training opportunities for up to 600,000 unemployed people a year
- at any one time there will be training places for about 300,000 people
- the programme will have an annual budget of about £1,500 million.

Employment Training will bring together the best features of a number of existing programmes into a single programme. The largest of these is the Community Programme, which now provides mainly part-time temporary work for about 200,000 long-term unemployed people. Employment Training will replace the new Job Training Scheme, the old Job Training Scheme, the Voluntary Projects Programme and the Wider Opportunities Training Programme.

Applications from organisations to become involved in ET either as training agents or training managers far exceeded the number required. Across the country there were bids for some 700,000 places compared with the 300,000 on offer.

In order to provide early lessons for the new programme a range of Lead Development Projects have been set up across the country, managed by existing providers of adult training.

To obtain a brochure on Employment Training write to:

ET Freepost (TK895)
Brentford
Middlesex TW8 8BR

or telephone free of charge 0800-24 6000.

Reference

Employment Gazette August 1988 (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net).

Local Employer Networks

Local Employer Networks are being set up to help develop and improve links between employers and their local schools and colleges. This article by Giles Field in *Employment Gazette* August 1988 shows how the programme has been evolving, with particular emphasis on the way it can adapt to meet local needs.

The Local Employer Networks (LENs) programme is an employer-adventure supported on a pump-priming basis by

the Training Commission. The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce (ABCC), which jointly run the programme, plan to have at least one network in place in every local authority area in England, Scotland and Wales. More than 100 networks are now in place.

The LENs project aims to get employers involved in the planning and delivery of local vocational education and training. With a local employer forum on training, colleges should be better informed about local employers' needs and more able to respond effectively.

Reference

Employment Gazette August 1988 (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net)

1980 Graduates - where are they now?

This article by John Clarke, Andrew Rees and Pamela Meadows is published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1988. It presents some initial results from a national survey taken six years later of nearly 9,000 graduates and higher diplomates who qualified in 1980, focusing on 'where are they now?' It presents simple descriptive statistics on the labour market status of the sample, their occupations, the industrial sector and the size of firm in which they were working, and their salaries six years after graduation.

- Six and a half years after qualifying the vast majority of 1980 graduates and diplomates were in employment, while only a small minority were unemployed or in further study.
- Six months after qualifying there were marked differences by subject background in employment and unemployment rates. These differences were noticeably lower six years later, although the pattern still persisted.
- Graduates and diplomates enter a very wide range of occupations. One-sixth of the sample entered teaching but no other occupation took a large share of the sample.

(Diplomates are persons who study for qualifications below degree level but require at least two years full-time study post 'A' level.)

Reference

Employment Gazette (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net)

Measures of unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed

This article in *Employment Gazette*, October 1988 is one of a series comparing the monthly count of benefit claimants with alternative figures from the Labour Force Survey and describing some of the results of the 1987 Labour Force Survey data about the characteristics of the unemployed.

- In Spring 1987 unemployment defined under internationally recommended criteria was some 70,000 lower than the claimant count for Great Britain.

- A relatively high proportion of claimants in the south, were not unemployed. In London this proportion averaged 42 per cent, over the years 1984 to 1987.
- The ILO/OECD measure of unemployment was broadly flat between 1984 and 1986, then fell by 90,000 between 1986 and 1987.
- The claimant count continued to rise by 190,000 (unadjusted) between 1984 and 1986 but fell more sharply, by 210,000, between Spring 1986 and 1987.
- 910,000 claimants were not unemployed on the international definitions, 31 per cent of the count. These were partly offset by 840,000 unemployed not claiming benefits.

The 1987 Labour Force Survey also showed that in Spring 1987.

- Over 10 per cent of the unemployed, on ILO/OECD definitions, had not previously had a job.
- About two-thirds of unemployed men had been in work immediately prior to starting to look for a job.
- In contrast nearly half the married women had been looking after a family or home.
- While a little over half of the unemployed were looking for full-time jobs as employees, over 70 per cent of women and over 50 per cent of men looking for jobs as employees said they would take a part-time job.
- Non-manual workers were less likely than manual workers to use jobcentres as their main method of job search and more likely to use newspapers.

Unemployment can be measured in different ways and there are two basic approaches to collecting the information. First, by surveys of individuals asking about whether they have a job or would like work and the steps they have taken to find work. Second, by counting people registered as unemployed at government offices.

Reference

Employment Gazette, October 1988 (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net)

The European Social Fund

This article by Stephen Barber in *Employment Gazette* August 1988, looks at one of the European Community's financial instruments, the European Social Fund. It describes its current operation, how it is likely to operate throughout 1989 and what will be the shape of the Fund that will replace it. The Fund is administered in the United Kingdom through the Department of Employment.

- In 1988 around 3 million Europeans, the great majority of them young people under 25 years will benefit from the European Social Fund.
- The total Fund budget for new allocations for 1988 was over £2,000 million.
- For the first time in four years the United Kingdom was successful in being allocated more than any other member state (£405 million - 19.1 per cent of the total).
- This figure, however, represents only around one-tenth the assistance the Community gives to agriculture.

The present five-year European Social Fund is due to end in December 1988. The remaining months of 1988 will see important decisions being taken which will directly affect many of the Community's 320 million citizens in the run-up to 1992.

Reference

Employment Gazette, August 1988 (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net)

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Agricultural censuses and surveys

1987 Harvest: Estimates of Cereal Production in England and Wales

The results of the January 1988 Cereals Production Survey for England and Wales were given in MAFF Statistics 74/88 on 28 March 1988.

The results of the April 1988 Cereals Production Survey for England and Wales were given in MAFF Statistics 161/88 published on 12 July 1988.

Grain Fed to Livestock 1987/1988 England and Wales

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

- July 1987 - January 1988 MAFF Statistics 80/88 on 30 March 1988
- July 1987 - February 1988 MAFF Statistics 93/88 on 21 April 1988
- July 1987 - March 1988 MAFF Statistics 138/88 on 13 June 1988
- July 1987 - April 1988 MAFF Statistics 144/88 on 23 June 1988
- July 1987 - May 1988 MAFF Statistics 168/88 on 19 July 1988
- July 1987 - June 1988 MAFF Statistics 207/88 on 5 September 1988

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

February 1988 - MAFF Statistics 96/88 on 26 April 1988
March 1988 - MAFF Statistics 118/88 on 19 May 1988
April 1988 - MAFF Statistics 147/88 on 27 June 1988
May 1988 - MAFF Statistics 160/88 on 11 July 1988
June 1988 - MAFF Statistics 198/88 on 26 August 1988

Irrigation of Outdoor Crops - England and Wales. Special Enquiry 1987 Season

The results of the above enquiry into the practise of irrigation on farms in England and Wales during 1987 with comparison figures for 1984 were published in MAFF Statistics 132/88 on 6 June 1988.

April 1988 Pig Survey Returns - England and Wales and the United Kingdom

The results of a survey of pigs carried out on 5 April 1988 in accordance with the relevant legislation of the European Community were published in MAFF Statistics 133/88 on 7 June 1988.

Survey of English Wine - 29 January 1988

The survey of English wine in England and Wales sought information on the area under vines on 29 January, the wine produced from the 1987 harvest and the varieties of vine grown. The results were published in MAFF Statistics 143/88 on 23 June 1988.

June 1987 Agricultural Returns for the United Kingdom

The final results of the June 1987 agricultural censuses held in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were combined in this notice to give information for the United Kingdom. The results were published in MAFF Statistics 157/88 on 7 July 1988.

December 1987 Agricultural Survey for England - Machinery Items

The results of this sample survey giving estimated numbers of certain machines and implements returned by occupiers of agricultural holdings and by agricultural contractors were published in MAFF Statistics 172/88 on 27 July 1988.

June 1988 Agricultural Census Results for the United Kingdom and England

Provisional results from the June censuses held in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were combined in this notice to give information for the United Kingdom together with separate figures for England. The results were published in MAFF Statistics 197/88 on 25 August 1988.

December 1987 Glasshouse Returns for England and Wales

The results of the December census of glasshouse crops were given in MAFF Statistics 214/88 on 9 September 1988.

INDUSTRIAL

Industrial Modelling

The DTI is collaborating with Oxford Economic Forecasting Ltd with the aim of merging their macroeconomic model of the economy with DTI's Industrial Modelling System (formerly called DIS - see *Statistical News*, August 1984). The joint model, which will be fully operational in the spring of 1989, use quarterly time series to provide short and medium term macro forecasts and industrial projections for over 90 UK sectors. The model will be available on floppy disk to run on IBM compatibles. It is planned to set up a User Group so that the forecasts can be discussed by those with intimate knowledge of industry. Interested parties are invited to write to:

Mr J Ganley
Oxford Economic Forecasting Ltd
Templeton College
Kennington
Oxford OX1 5NY

or to the address below.

The Commodity Flow Accounts (see *Economic Trends*, May 1985), which DTI took over from CSO in 1987, are being integrated with the new model. This will hold up publication of the CFAs until around the middle of 1989, after which it is hoped to publish them at quarterly intervals.

F G Kane
DTI
Room 1921
Millbank Tower
Millbank
London SW1P 4QU

VAT Registration and Deregistration estimates

Estimates of the numbers of VAT registrations and deregistrations in the United Kingdom during 1987, prepared by Department of Employment Statistics Division, were published in the 12 August issue of *British Business*.

These estimates showed a net growth of 45,000 in the number of registered businesses during 1987, an average of nearly 900 a week, compared with an average net increase of around 500 a week over the period 1980-86.

Figures for earlier years were slightly revised. The article also announced the availability of estimates at a county level for the years 1980-86, at a cost of £30, from:

Michael Daly
Statistics C6
Department of Employment
Steel House
Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NF

Reference

British Business (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 net)

Business Monitor MA3 Company Finance

The Nineteenth Issue of this annual publication was published by HMSO in August. It contains results for large companies for standard accounting years 1982 to 1986 and results for small companies for standard accounting years 1982 to 1985. The results have been derived from the published annual accounts of a sample of company groups and independent companies registered in Great Britain. They take the form of standardised balance sheets, income and appropriation accounts and statements of sources and uses of funds. Two further tables contain selected accounting ratios, including rates of return on both book value and current cost accounting bases. Analyses are made by area of operation (ie mainly UK or mainly overseas), whether UK or overseas controlled and by broad sector and up to 30 industry groups. There is also an analysis of how capital employed, turnover, gross trading profit and employment were distributed in the industrial and commercial company sector during standard accounting year 1985. An article about trends in company finance revealed by these results was published in *British Business* for 19 August. Other articles on the construction and main features of the sample of companies used for the results appeared in the February and May 1987 issues of *Statistical News*.

The May 1988 issue of *Statistical News* announced the commencement of a new Business Monitor MO3 *Finance of Top Companies* with results from the latest available analysed accounts of the largest 500 members of the sample. The Second Issue of MO3 containing results for standard accounting years 1986 and 1987 issue for publication in October.

The tables in both Monitors are intended to meet the main needs for information but the Company Accounts Analysis System can be used to generate many more combinations of data. Lists are also available which give basic information about the companies in the new sample. Requests for such information should be addressed to:

John Inker
Company Accounts Analysis Section
Department of Trade and Industry
Room 1.381, Government Buildings
Cardiff Road, NEWPORT, Gwent NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633 81 2580

A computer tape containing all the data for each company used in the results has been deposited with the Economic and Social Research Council Data Archive at the University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ (Tel: 0206 860570).

References

- Company Finance*, Business Monitor MA3 Nineteenth Issue (HMSO) (Price £8.40).
Finance of Top Companies, Business Monitor MO3 (HMSO) (available as a package containing the two issues for 1988 plus Business Monitor MA3 Nineteenth Issue, Price £16).
British Business, weekly news from the Department for Enterprise, £1.40.
'Top companies in the DTI Company Accounts Analysis', by John Knight and Graham Jenkinson, *Statistical News*, No.76, February 1987.
'Smaller Companies in the DTI Company Accounts Analysis', by John Knight and Graham Jenkinson, *Statistical News*, No. 77, May 1987

Business Monitor PA1003 - Size Analyses of United Kingdom Businesses 1988

The latest Business Monitor in the PA1003 series will be published shortly by HMSO price £12.00. Based on the Register maintained by the Business Statistics Office, the publication provides counts of businesses as at mid-1988.

Two sets of tables are included covering legal units (the businesses registered for VAT) for the whole economy and local units (factories or sites) within the manufacturing industries.

Legal unit analyses are by turnover and status (company, sole proprietor etc) with detailed analyses by VAT trade code except for the manufacturing industries where analyses are by Activity Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1980).

The local unit tables provide estimates of employment as well as counts of units. The SIC Activity Heading is used as the classification and analyses are produced by employment and by region or county.

A summary legal unit table appeared in *British Business* on 26 August 1988.

Further details can be obtained from:

Business Statistics Office
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport
Gwent NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633 812991

Mechanical Engineering in 1987

Nineteen eighty seven was a year of consolidation for the mechanical engineering industry, with output increasing by one per cent, sales and exports at current prices rose by seven per cent and imports rising by 15 per cent. As a result, the surplus on the balance of trade decreased from £1.8bn to £1.4bn. Producer prices of home sales rose by four per cent. Employment declined by 17,000 reaching 705,000. This fall of two per cent coupled with the one per cent increase in the index of production resulted in a three per cent rise in output per head for the mechanical engineering industry.

This article in *British Business* 9 September 1988, follows on from the article 'Mechanical engineering for 1986', published in *British Business* on 11 December 1987, and gives a review of various economic indicators including output, overseas trade and employment from 1981 onwards. In particular, the changes between 1986 and 1987 and the average growth rate between 1981 and 1987 are highlighted.

Reference

- British Business* (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 net)

Electrical Engineering in 1987

The following details have been taken from an article in *British Business* 16 September 1988.

In 1987, the output of the electrical and instrument engineering industry (classes 33, 34 and 37 of the 1980 SIC), rose by six per cent well in line with the average growth rate of five per cent per year since 1980. Sales of electrical engineering products rose by 12 per cent and exports by 13 per cent, while imports rose by 16 per cent and the balance of trade deficit increased by £0.7bn. The UK market for electrical engineering products rose by 13 per cent to reach £26.2bn. While export performance remained at 52 per cent, import penetration rose from 56 per cent to 58 per cent. Employment fell by two per cent from 655 thousand to 643 thousand, which implies a substantial rise in the industry's productivity in 1987.

Twelve supporting tables give summary statistics; index of production; sales; imports; exports; product prices; and employee statistics. Import penetration and export performance ratio for individual manufacturing industries may be found in Business Monitor MQ12.

Further details on this subject may be obtained from:

Department of Trade and Industry
Room 1903
Millbank Tower
Millbank
London SW1P 4QU
Telephone: 01-211 4655

Reference

British Business (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 net)

Industrial Tourism

Around 150 firms sent delegates to a conference in September promoting industrial tourism opened by the Tourism Minister, John Lee. This article by Hilary Brand in *Employment Gazette*, October 1988 describes the potential behind industrial tourism and provides illustrations of how it is being done by some of the companies represented there.

Tourism is already one of Britain's major industries, generating last year £18 billion. British Nuclear Fuels at Sellafield is just one company discovering the value of modern industrial tourism. This year several millions of people have driven many thousands of miles to see, among other things, craftsmen making clogs, robots making cars and Scotsmen making whisky.

Reference

Employment Gazette, October 1988 (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net)

TRANSPORT

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1977-1987

The 14th edition of *Transport Statistics Great Britain* again brings together a comprehensive range of statistics designed to assist informed discussion of transport developments and policies. It provides a wide ranging source of information on

all modes of transport and related matters which will be of interest and importance to everybody working or studying in the various fields of transport. The publication includes four articles on, 'shipping statistics', 'the UK market for air travel', 'the use of heavy goods vehicles' and 'the structure of the road haulage industry'. The statistics that are included in this publication are only a small proportion of those that are available. There is a list of the more specialised publications given on the inside front cover of the publication. Copies of the publications, both departmental and HMSO, can be inspected at the Department of Transport by arrangement. The Department is often prepared to sell unpublished data to supplement that given in their publications. Further information can be obtained from:

The Department of Transport
Romney House
43 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3PY
Telephone: 01-276 8513

Reference

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1977-1987 (HMSO) (Price £18.95 net) ISBN 0 11 550870 8

Scottish transport bulletins

Road Accidents Scotland 1987

The annual publication on road accidents in Scotland was published in August 1988 price £3.00. The publication contains a summary and 4 sections showing detailed statistical tables for accidents, vehicles involved and resulting casualties. The remaining section is new and has 3 tables detailing accidents, vehicles involved and casualties on trunk roads.

Drunkenness and Injury Road Accidents in Scotland 1979-1986

The latest in the series of statistical bulletins published by the Scottish Development Department summarises drunkenness and injury road accident figures for Scotland. The bulletin, price 75 pence, has 4 main sections; an introduction; estimates of fatalities associated with drunk driving - this section also deals with drunk pedestrians; other casualties in drunk driving accidents and the cost of such accidents.

Copies of the two Scottish publications mentioned above are available from:

The Librarian
Room 2/66A
Scottish Office
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Rebasing statistical indices

As part of the rebasing of the national accounts and other economic statistics, indices of the volumes and unit values of overseas trade are now rebased onto a 1985=100 basis. These figures were introduced in the Pink Book, *United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1988 edition* and have been published with the July overseas trade figures.

This article in *British Business*, 2 September 1988, gives a brief summary of the methods used in rebasing and compares the new 1985-based series with the previous 1980-based series.

There are eight tables used in conjunction with the text which includes a discussion on 'why rebase' and relates the main effects of rebasing.

Further inquiries on the subject should be made to:

The Department of Trade and Industry
1-19 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0ET
Telephone: 01-215 5322/4891

References

British Business (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 net)
United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1988 edition (HMSO) (Price £9.95 net) ISBN 0 11 620343 9

HOME FINANCE

Cash Limits

A White Paper giving provisional figures for cash limited expenditure, running costs and the external financing limits of the nationalised industries in 1987-88 was published in July 1988. The White Paper also included information on changes to cash limits and running costs limits in 1987-88 and revised outturn for cash limits and running costs limits in 1986-87. The original cash limits for central government voted expenditure in 1987-88 and the original running costs limits for 1987-88 were published in the Summary and Guide to the Estimates, 1987-88. The original cash limits for local authority capital expenditure and certain other expenditure in 1987-88 were announced by written Parliamentary Question on 17 March 1987.

References

Cash Limits 1987-88 Provisional Outturn (and 1986-87 Outturn), Cm. 431 (HMSO) (Price £7.30 net) ISBN 0 10 104312 0
Supply Estimates 1987-88 Summary and Guide, Cm. 94 (HMSO) (Price £7.10 net) ISBN 0 10 100942 9

A New Public Expenditure Planning total

In a White Paper published on 26 July 1988, *A New Public Expenditure Planning Total*, the Government proposed a change in the coverage of the planning total, to take place when the new arrangements for local government finance come into operation in England and Wales in 1990.

The White Paper set out a new definition of the planning total which includes those elements of expenditure for which central government is responsible but excludes that expenditure which local authorities finance or determine for themselves. This will identify more clearly the differing responsibilities which central and local government have, but does not imply any change in the Government's objectives for reducing total public spending as a share of national income.

Chapter 1 explained the way in which objectives for public spending are set within the Government's financial strategy,

and the role of the planning total in pursuit of those objectives. It reviews the changes that are being made to local government finance and their implications for the way public spending is planned and controlled. Chapter 2 proposed a new definition of the planning total within a framework in which general government expenditure (the aggregate of all central and local government spending) remains the focus of the Government's wider financial objectives. Chapter 3 considered the components of the new planning total in detail. Chapter 4 explained the implications for the Public Expenditure Survey and documents reporting its outcome. Tables 1 and 2 showed how the outcome would be presented on the new basis.

Reference

A New Public Expenditure Planning Total, Cm. 441 (HMSO July 1988) (Price £2.50 net) ISBN 0 10 104412 7

Regional Accounts

The November issue of *Economic Trends* will include an article on the UK regional accounts giving estimates of GDP, Personal Income, Consumers' Expenditure and GDFCF (gross domestic fixed capital formation) for the standard UK regions. The GDP estimates are income based at factor cost and will be given for years 1977 to 1987. Analysis by factor income and industrial sector will be shown for the latest four years. GDFCF by industry and by purpose of government and Consumers' Expenditure will be given for the years 1983 to 1986. Personal Income and Personal Disposable Income will be given for the years 1984 to 1987. In all cases the 1987 values are provisional and those for earlier years are revisions on previously published values. GDP for counties in the years 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1984 was published in the January 1988 edition of *Economic Trends* and it is hoped that estimates for 1987 will be published in late 1989.

The published tables and more detailed ones are also available in the form of computer spreadsheets stored on diskettes. To obtain these or further information please write to:

Mrs C Wykes
Central Statistical Office
Room 60/3
Great George Street
London SW1P 3AQ

Reference

Economic Trends No. 421 (HMSO November 1988) (Price £9.25 net). See the inside back cover for details of how to obtain copies of the article

Purchases and Sales of Ships by the UK Shipping Industry in 1987

The following details have been taken from an article published in *British Business*, 9 September 1988.

The UK private sector shipping industry spent £298m in 1987, net of disposals on new and second-hand ships compared with £46m in 1986. This represents a return to more normal levels following the low figure in 1986. In recent years the figures have moved erratically from year to year. In addition £126m was spent on alterations to existing ships, £41m more than in 1986. The UK public sector spent £6m on new ships in 1987, compared with £3m in 1986.

The article includes eleven tables of statistics, giving analyses on expenditure of the UK private sector shipowners on new and second-hand ships based on time of delivery or sale; deliveries of new vessels to UK private sector shipowners - analysis by country/area of build and type; value of deliveries of new vessels by type to UK private sector shipowners; second-hand ships; new orders placed by UK private sector shipowners - analysis by country/area of build and type; vessels on order at 31/12/87 for UK private sector shipowners - analysis by country/area of build and type; timing of payments for new ships by UK private sector shipowners; method of payment for new ships delivered to UK private sector shipowners; cost of ships purchased and sold by UK leasing companies based on time of delivery or sale; GDFCF by UK shipowners - National Accounts basis and finally capital expenditure by UK shipowners on net payments basis.

Further enquiries on this subject should be addressed to:

Department of Trade and Industry
Room 2/3
20 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0NF
Telephone: 01-215 3345

Reference

British Business (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 net)

Pension Funds: Results of 1987 Annual Inquiries

An article giving details of assets held by pension funds at the end of 1987 was published in *British Business* on 11 November 1988. This shows the total market value of assets held by self-administered pension funds to have been £130 billion at the end of 1987. This compares with £121 billion at the end of the previous year. Pie charts included in the article show how the composition of the pension funds' assets changed between the end of 1981 and the end of 1987. Over this period pension funds reduced the proportion of their total net assets held in the form of UK public sector securities and UK land and property. There was a corresponding increase in the proportion of assets held as United Kingdom and overseas company securities.

Full details of investment by pension funds and insurance companies are published each quarter in *Business Monitor MQ5*. The data on pension funds' holdings of assets appear in the issue for the third quarter 1988. This issue also includes statistics on the income and expenditure of pension funds for the years from 1982 to 1987.

Inquiries relating to the statistics should be addressed to:

Statistics Division 2B
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 £1.40 net)
Insurance Companies' and Pension Funds' Investments, *Business Monitor MQ5* (HMSO) (Price Annual Subscription £11.95 net)

British Aid Statistics 1983 to 1987

The 23rd edition, published on 27 October retains broadly the layout of the previous five editions. It gives a wide range of statistics on aid to developing countries over the last five years and, in the introduction, a run of figures for total expenditure over ten years at both current and constant prices. The introduction also includes an explanation of the differences between the various measures of aid - gross public expenditure (used in *British Aid Statistics*), net official development assistance (used for international reporting) and the gross or net aid programme (ODA's budget).

A new ODA accounting system was introduced in 1987. As a result, it has been possible to provide more details of technical co-operation but in some cases the 1987 figures may not be exactly comparable with those for earlier years. Further additional analysis will be introduced in next year's edition as 1988 will be the first full year of the new system.

Expenditure figures for 1987 take account of revisions since the publication in July of *British Overseas Aid 1987 - the Annual Review*. They mainly arise from significant changes in estimates of aid delivered through the European Community.

Further improvements have been made in the coverage of the training figures. The separate figures for women in the personnel and training tables introduced last year have been extended. There are now separate tables for women personnel by sector and women students by subject studied.

As usual, there are comparisons with other donor countries as well as full detail by country or other recipient and type of aid.

Copies of this publication are available from:

The Library
Overseas Development Administration
Abercrombie House
Eaglesham Road
East Kilbride G75 8EA
Telephone: 03552 41199 ext 3599 (GTN 2643)

Reference

British Aid Statistics 1983 to 1987 (Price £6.75 including postage).

International comparisons of profitability

An article in *British Business* dated 12 August 1988 gives details of new data from OECD of net rates of return to fixed capital. There was little change in profitability in 1986 in most of the overseas countries for which figures are available. A number of major countries had relatively slow economic growth in 1986; the average growth of GNP fell to 2.75 per cent and that of industrial production to less than 1 per cent for the seven major economies. For non-financial corporations, industry plus transport and manufacturing industry only the United Kingdom and Australia showed higher rates of return in 1986 than in 1985.

A glossary of terms gives notes on, 'net operating surplus', 'net capital stock of fixed assets', 'net rate of return', 'non-financial corporations', 'manufacturing industry' and 'industry plus transport'.

Further inquiries on this subject should be made to:

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

Reference

British Business (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 net weekly)

Overseas earnings from royalties

This article in *British Business*, 12 August 1988, presents figures of overseas royalty transactions in 1986 obtained for the invisibles account of the UK balance of payments from the Department of Trade and Industry's overseas transactions inquiry for that year. More detailed figures from the inquiry will be published later this year in *Business Monitor MA4, Overseas Transactions 1986*, obtainable from HMSO bookshops. The results of the inquiry for 1985 appeared in *British Business*, 4 September 1987. Transactions covered include royalties, licences, patents, trade marks, designs, copyrights, manufacturing rights and the like. Overseas transactions relating to film and television rights are not included here but figures for 1986 were published in *British Business*, 2 October 1987.

Net overseas earnings from royalties and similar transactions by UK companies other than oil companies were £114m in 1986, £92m lower than the revised figure of £206m, for 1985. Total receipts from overseas, at £800m, were 2 per cent lower than in 1985 while overseas expenditure increased by 13 per cent to £686m.

The article has four supporting tables. They comprise a bar chart of total royalties 1981-86 showing receipts and payments; an eleven-year table of estimates for all businesses (excluding oil companies, banks and insurance companies) to 1986; a table of receipts and payments analysed by country and type of royalty, 1986 (excluding oil, bank and insurance companies) summary of returns received and finally a table of receipts and payments analysed by main activity of UK business, 1986 (excluding oil, banking and insurance companies) summary of returns received.

Inquiries regarding the contents of this article should be addressed to:

Department of Trade and Industry
20 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0NF
Telephone: 01-215 3345

Reference

British Business (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 net)

Performance of the industrial countries

In *British Business*, 19 August 1988, five tables provide figures from 1981 for industrial production (excluding construction), unemployment, consumer prices (all goods and services), exports (fob) special trade and imports (cif) special trade.

The group of industrial countries, taken as comprising the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is Western Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Except for the consumer prices table New Zealand is excluded from OECD totals in that insufficient information is available.

The five tables in the article are published monthly. Every quarter a full set of tables with commentary is published.

Inquiries regarding the subject of the article should be addressed to:

Department of Trade and Industry
Room 245
1 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0ET
Telephone: 01-215 4873

Reference

British Business (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 net)

British Films and TV in 1987

An article in *British Business* dated 23 September 1988 gives details of the overseas performance of the UK film and television companies from the production and distribution of cinematographic film material. The total overseas net earnings in 1987 were £114 million compared with £117 million for 1986. A small rise in the net overseas earnings of film companies was offset by a fall in the net overseas earnings of television companies. The modest change in net overseas earnings resulted from record levels of overseas business, with receipts having risen by 23 per cent to £382 million in 1987 and payments by 37 per cent to £268 million. The estimates in the article are obtained from an annual Department of Trade and Industry annual inquiry. A previous article on the 1986 estimates was published in *British Business* 2 October 1987. The current article has five tables of statistics associated with the text and a ten year graph indicates total receipts, expenditure and net receipts for all film and television companies. Enquiries regarding this subject should be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry
20 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0NF
Telephone: 01-215 3004

Reference

British Business (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 weekly)

International publications

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

Customs Co-operation Council

Harmonized commodity description and coding system: compendium of classification opinions, price £40 net.

European Communities Commission

Programme for research and actions on the development of the labour market: new forms and new areas of employment growth: final report for the UK by R A Wilson and D L Bosworth, price £11 net.

European Conference of Ministers of Transport

Statistical report on road accidents in 1985, price £8 net.

Eurostat

Carriage of goods 1986: inland waterways, price £9.75 net.

Demographic statistics 1988, price £14.25 net.

Employment and Unemployment 1988, price £15.75 net.

Government financings of research and development 1980-86, price £10.50 net.

Labour Force Survey: methods and definitions, price £10.50 net.

Methodology of the balance of payments of the Netherlands (dated 1988), price £4.50 net.

Regions: the Community's financial participation in investments 1986, price £5.25 net.

Review 1977-1986, price £15.75 net.

Structure and activity of industry: data by size of enterprises 1983, price £7.50.

The community labour force survey in the 1990s, proceedings of a seminar in Luxembourg, October 1987, price £9 net.

Transport, communications, tourism: statistical yearbook 1970-85, price £24.75 net.

Food and Agricultural Organization

Yearbook of fishery statistics 1986, Vol. 62 - catches and landings, price £22.75 net.

Yearbook of fishery statistics 1986, Vol. 63 - fishery commodities, price £16.75 net.

Yearbook of forest products 1975-1986 (FAO statistics series 81), price £22.75 net.

Food and Agricultural Organization. Food Security and Food Aid Policies Group

Food aid in figures, No. 5, 1987, price £5.50 net.

International Monetary Fund

Direction of trade statistics: yearbook 1988, price £8 net.

World economic and financial surveys. Multilateral official debt rescheduling: recent experience. Authors are Peter M Keller and Nissanke E Weerasinghe, price £6.75 net.

Nuclear Energy Agency

Electricity, nuclear power and fuel cycle in OECD countries: main data 1988, price £3 net.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Ageing populations: the social policy implications, price £12 net.

Financing and external debt of developing countries, 1987 survey, price £13 net.

OECD employment outlook, price £19 net.

Revenue statistics of OECD member countries 1965-1987, price £21.50 net.

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

Labour force statistics 1966-86, price £33 net.

National accounts 1974-1986, vol. 2, price £49.50 net.

United Nations

National accounts statistics, analysis of main aggregates, 1985, price £30 net.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Handbook of International Trade and development statistics: supplement 1987, price £44 net.

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

Demographic yearbook 1986, 38th issue, price £76.75 net.

Handbook of national accounting: public sector accounts, price £15 net.

1986 international trade statistics yearbook (2 vols., not sold separately), Vol. 1, *Trade by country*, Vol. 2, *Trade by commodity, commodity matrix tables*, price £70 net per set.

United Nations. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division.

Population bulletin of the United Nations, 1987, Irregular, Nos. 21/22, price £6.75 net.

United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa.

Foreign trade statistics for Africa, series A: direction of trade, price £10.75.

United Nations. Economic Commission for Europe.

Annual bulletin of general energy statistics for Europe, Vol. 19, 1986, price £16.75 net.

Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe, Vol. 38, 1986, price £24 net.

Annual review of the chemical industry 1986, price £24.75 net.

Bulletin of statistics on world trade in engineering products 1986, price £30.75 net.

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

THE ENVIRONMENT

Radioactive waste disposals from nuclear sites in Scotland 1982 to 1987

A statistical bulletin published by the Scottish Development Department in August 1988 shows radioactive waste disposals from nuclear sites in Scotland and compares these with the authorised or agreed limits. Also described is the system for controlling such disposals. The bulletin, which deals with the figures for 1982 to 1987, is the latest in a series covering disposals and their effects on the environment; it can be obtained (price £1) from:

The Librarian
Room 2/66A
Scottish Office
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG

PUBLICATIONS

Key Data 88

Key Data 88, compiled by the Central Statistical Office, was published on 6 October and is the third edition of the book of popular statistics which provides a whole range of basic key figures about the United Kingdom - about its people, its finances, its industry and much more. It's aimed particularly at students, but will provide the facts for anyone with an interest in current debates on the economy, education, the health service and defence.

With tables and charts all in colour it presents a wide range of economic and social facts about the United Kingdom - about education and energy, divorce and defence, health and holidays, prices and population, trade and transport, law and leisure and much else besides including some key facts about how the United Kingdom figures in the European Community. All sources are named and further help is given through the inclusion of the latest text of the booklet *Government Statistics - a brief guide to sources* which lists all the most important government statistical publications by subject area as well as containing a comprehensive list of contact points for statistical enquiries in all government departments.

Key Data 88 meets a proven demand for a 'condensed' version of *Social Trends*, although it actually covers a much wider subject area. It is designed for the person who wants all the facts in one book.

Reference

Key Data 88 (HMSO), available from Government Bookshops and through good booksellers. (Price £3.50) ISBN 0 11 620345 5.

Annual Report of the Registrar General for Scotland 1987

The estimated population of Scotland in mid-1987 was 5,112,129.

The number of deaths in Scotland in 1987 was 62,014. During 1987 there were 109 deaths of reputed centenarians.

Detailed tables give data on population and vital statistics, life tables, natural increase and migration.

Additional analyses of vital events in Scotland are contained in 'Vital Events Reports'. They are available on payment of £1 plus VAT. A list of 33 reports is given in the *Annual Report*.

'Vital Events Reports' are available from:

General Register Office for Scotland
New Register House
Edinburgh EH1 3YT
Telephone: 031-556 3952

Reference

Annual Report, Registrar General for Scotland No. 133 (HMSO) (Price £14.50 net)

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 Scotland's economic position relative to the UK and outlines prospects for the future.

The first article discusses the trends in employment in industrial research and development in Scotland. The article is based on results from periodic surveys of scientific research and development activity in industry conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The second article is an evaluation of the Overseas Development Administration's (ODA) dispersal from Central London to East Kilbride. The article is a summary of a research study to evaluate the impact of this dispersal on the ODA itself, the civil servants involved in the dispersal, the UK economy as a whole and the recipient local economy.

Reference

Scottish Economic Bulletin No. 37, June 1988 (HMSO) (Price £7)

Scottish Research Paper

The following Research Paper has now been published (Price £5): *Impact of Regional Policy Regradings in Scotland* by S McDowall and Dr P McKiernan, St Andrew's University and Dr H Begg, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, Dundee University. (Research Paper No. 15.)

Copies of 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

Labour Market Quarterly Report

The October issue of the Labour Market Quarterly report was published by the Training Agency on 11 October 1988. With the aid of diagrams and tables it gives a commentary on the training implications of current labour market trends. This edition carries a Special Feature which focusses on the Youth Training Scheme, covering its labour market objectives, the machinery for implementing these objectives, and the outcomes to date.

For further information or copies of the LMQR please contact:

Christine Harrison
Training Agency
LM5
Room W815
Sheffield S1 4PQ
Telephone: (0742) 704075

Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

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

Company profitability and finance

This article, one in an annual series, reviews the performance of UK industrial and commercial companies in 1987. Company profitability increased in 1987 for the sixth year in succession, with a recovery in the oil price producing a substantial improvement in oil company performance while profits of non-North Sea companies benefited from rapid output growth and wider margins. Fixed investment by companies was fairly buoyant and a high level of acquisition activity persisted throughout the year. The sharp falls in equity prices in October appeared to affect only firms' financial behaviour, encouraging a switch from issuing equity towards bank borrowing and, to a lesser extent, eurobonds.

Regional labour markets in Great Britain

There has recently been renewed interest in the role of regional factors in determining national wage movements and thus contributing to inflationary pressures. This article reports the results of research undertaken in the Bank on variations in wage rates and migration between regions, and in particular the role of relative house prices and council tenancy rates in determining these variations. The article shows that there is little variation in wage rates across regions relative to variation in unemployment rates and that differences in industrial mix are a major factor affecting the variation in earnings (for male manual employees) that is apparent: no evidence was found of direct systematic effects from either the ratio of house price increases or relative council tenancy rates on either unemployment or earnings growth.

Trends in real rates of return

This article discusses the concept of the rate of return on capital employed and its importance in an economic context and shows how it can be calculated, highlighting some of the problems that are likely to be encountered in calculating and interpreting such measures in the United Kingdom. The analysis is extended to cross-country comparisons of rates of return, updating estimates published by the OECD. These show that the United Kingdom has fared exceptionally well in terms of profitability in recent years as compared with the other major OECD economies, with UK corporate profitability rising from around the lowest in the group to above the average.

Share repurchase by quoted companies

The announcement of share repurchase programmes by a wide range of US companies in the immediate aftermath of the sharp falls in equity prices in October 1987 is thought to have exerted a steadying influence on share prices at that time. This paper, prepared by the City Capital Markets Committee, examines the rationale for share repurchases and the legal and taxation framework which governs them in the United Kingdom: comparisons are drawn with the regimes in the United States and elsewhere. The paper concludes that the ability to repurchase shares is a useful weapon in a company's financial armoury and that the possibility of using it within the currently existing constraints should be examined by company managements more often than hitherto.

European currency and European central bank - a British view
The August *Bulletin* also reproduces a recent speech by Mr Anthony Loehnis, an Executive Director of the Bank, on the scope for progress towards monetary union in the European Community and the difficulties that lie in its path. Mr Loehnis argues that monetary union will be the culmination of a gradual progression towards greater convergence of economic policy and performance, in which completion of the internal market in 1992 will be an important step, and that premature moves toward monetary union could jeopardise the progress being made towards the internal market. He argues, too, that achievement of a common currency will not be feasible until much greater economic convergence has been achieved: and that efforts to force the pace, by pressing for development of the ECU as the European currency or for institutional changes such as the establishment of a European central bank, would be both difficult and potentially harmful in diverting attention from the essential pre-conditions.

Other items

Also reprinted in the August issue are a speech by the Deputy Governor on the arguments for greater harmonisation and co-ordination of securities supervision and the Bank's draft proposal for the extension of its dealing relationship in the sterling money market. Attached as an annex to these proposals is a description of the present arrangements for the Bank's day-to-day operations in the money market, updating an article published in the March 1982 *Bulletin*.

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

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

National Institute Economic Review

The exchange rate, interest rates and the current balance in a forward-looking model.

This note by Andrew Gurney uses a simple forward-looking equation for the exchange rate to model the implications of alternative paths for interest rates and the balance of payments.

Controlling household credit

It is often postulated that the re-introduction of credit controls would be neither effective nor politically possible. Major changes have been implemented over the last eight years both in the way that financial markets work and in the conduct of monetary policy. This note by Jon Shields asks whether these developments rule out credit controls.

Special Articles

The reform of UK competition policy

This article by Donald Hay and John Vickers assesses the recent government review of UK competition policy and its conclusions. The authors find that, while proposals for change in restrictive practices policy involve a fundamental change

and a major step towards bringing UK law more closely into line with EC law, the proposals for mergers policy are not as far-reaching and represent a missed opportunity for reform.

Comparative properties of models of the UK economy

This article by P G Fisher, S K Tanna, D S Turner, K F Wallis and J D Whitley describes the overall properties of six major macroeconomic models of the UK economy, through dynamic multiplier analysis of a number of standard simulation exercises. The models are those of the London Business School, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, HM Treasury, the Bank of England, the City University Business School and the Liverpool University Research Group in Macroeconomics. The simulations demonstrate the responses of the models to change in key policy instruments and to exogenous shocks.

Encompassing

David F Hendry in his article states that rival theoretical explanations of events and phenomena are common in economics. The traditional empirical procedure has been to formulate a model from each theoretical framework and test each model's restrictions against the observed data, rejecting or corroborating the specific model accordingly as the evidence is adverse or favourable. The theory of encompassing offers an improved empirical research strategy which augments the tradition of empirical testing with the further requirement that a model should be able to explain or account for the results obtained by rival models.

Reference

National Institute Review No. 125, August 1988 issue is 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)

UNIDO Handbook of Industrial Statistics 1988

Available in both English and French, the *Handbook of Industrial Statistics*, 1988 is a compilation of internationally comparable statistics for about 150 countries, 28 industries and more than 100 manufactured commodities. The data appearing in the *Handbook* has been collected from both national and international sources and supplemented through field work by UNIDO statisticians.

Information concerning major fields of industrial performance and industrial development can be found in the *Handbook*. These include measures of industrial growth and related long-term trends, indicators of structural change for both the manufacturing sector and individual industries, evidence regarding patterns of employment, wages and salaries, value added, gross output, patterns of consumption for specific manufactured commodities and related trends in trade in manufactures.

In compiling the data and indicators described above, UNIDO statisticians have given priority to the development of indicators which are internationally comparable both among countries and across industries. The indicators available in the *Handbook* have been constructed at the most detailed level possible. The results of this work will be a valuable source of information on world industry for both researchers and decision makers.

The *Handbook* draws from the UNIDO data base which is composed mainly of data communicated to the organisation by official national sources. The data base also includes information obtained from industrial censuses, statistics supplied by national and international organisations, unpublished data collected in the field by UNIDO and estimates by the UNIDO Secretariat. The data base itself is available on magnetic tape at a price of \$2,000 for secondary disseminators (eg commercial firms) or \$500 for universities, research institutions, government agencies, etc plus mailing charges. Subsets may be purchased on diskette. Each diskette contains a time series (1963-1986) for one industrial branch over all available countries or, alternatively, a time series covering all industrial branches for one country. The standard price is \$100 for each set of single-industry or single-country diskettes for secondary disseminators and \$35 for universities, research institutions and government agencies.

Purchase of the *Handbook of Industrial Statistics* (Sales No. E/F.88III.E.5) - \$45.00 may be made by cheque or through the UNIDO bank account, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, No. 29-05115 (code SUK-00000-932), Schottengasse 6, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.

For further information on purchase of the UNIDO tape or diskette, enquiries should be addressed to the Industrial Statistics and Sectoral Surveys Branch, UNIDO, PO Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

Engineering Industry Training Board - Statistical updates to 1987

Sector profiles of trends in employment and training in:

- The electronics industry (RM85 01)
- The telecommunications equipment manufacturing industry (RM85 03)
- The office machinery and electronic data processing equipment industry (RM85 04)
- The electronic components industry (RM85 06)
- The radio and electronic capital goods industry (RM85 09)
- The electronic consumer goods industry (RM85 14)
- The electrical instruments and control systems industry (RM85 15)

Regional profiles of trends in engineering employment and training in:

- the South West (RM85 22)
- Wales (RM85 23)
- the North West (RM85 24)
- the Northern Region (RM85 25)

- Yorkshire and Humberside (RM85 26)
- the East Midlands (RM85 27)
- the West Midlands (RM85 28)

Occupational profiles of trends in employment and training in the engineering industry of:

- Technicians (RM85 40)
- Professional engineers, scientists and technologists (RM85 41)

Further details can be obtained from the:

Engineering Industry Training Board
54 Clarendon Road
Watford
Herts WD1 1LB
Telephone: (0923) 38441

National Child Development Study - teaching datasets

Students find learning more attractive when they can interact with contemporary data which illustrate the concepts and methods they are studying. While many datasets may be appropriate for such purposes, the lecturer giving the course must spend quite a lot of time selecting the right examples to transform the dataset into a good teaching dataset. This effort can now be avoided with teaching datasets specially prepared from the longitudinal National Child Development Study (NCDS) for classroom use.

Using NCDS material, the sets describe the experiences and characteristics of people growing up in Britain, who have been studied at birth and when aged 7, 11, 16 and 23 between 1958 and 1981. Developed with the assistance of the NCDS User Support Group, the sets are designed for use in courses in sociology and statistics across the social sciences.

Two teaching sets are available: **Statistics and Quantitative Methods** which introduces topics covered in social statistics courses. **Sociology: Class and Gender Stratification in Youth** which allows students to explore questions of social inequality.

By providing data and supporting material focusing on contemporary British society, both packages give students a realistic empirical base on which to develop their methodological and substantive skills. The packages require minimal knowledge of computing or quantitative research methods.

Each teaching dataset includes:

1. an examples book, which relates the data to substantive concerns;
2. a fully documented dataset with an SPSS setup file;
3. a booklet describing the National Child Development Study.

Further information is available from:

Dr Orly Manor
NCDS User Support Group
The City University
London EC1V 0HB
Telephone: 01-253 4399

Details regarding prices should be addressed to:

ESRC Data Archive
University of Essex
Colchester
Essex CO4 3SQ

CONFERENCES

UK International Trade Statistics Conference

This year the Statistics Users' Conference will be held on 7 December 1988 at the Royal Society, Carlton House Terrace, London SW1.

1988 is a year in which the most far reaching changes have taken place in trade statistics, starting with the introduction of the harmonised system in January and likely to end with the Commission's proposals for replacing Customs derived statistics for trade between the European Community member states when the single market is inaugurated in 1992.

Invisible exports now account for more than 50 per cent of our foreign exchange earnings but there are severe deficiencies in the methods by which the estimates for invisible earnings are calculated. The first two sessions are devoted to the balance of payments and invisible earnings. Papers from the CSO and DTI will outline the present position and indicate ways in which the problem areas can be improved. Papers from users will highlight the needs of the business and academic world.

The introduction of the harmonised system and the statistical implications of the single European market in 1992 are covered in the third and fourth sessions. As approximately 50 per cent of UK trade in manufactured goods is with other European Community countries, the potential loss of detailed trade figures resulting from the abolition of Customs barriers represents a serious threat to our existing information on trading patterns. Urgent discussions are under way both in each member country of the Community and at EUROSTAT in Luxembourg. By the time of the Conference, proposals should be available for alternative forms of data collection. Papers by the DTI, Customs and Excise and EUROSTAT will review the position. Papers from users will outline the needs of the business communities. Further details are available from:

Ian Maclean, Secretary
Statistics Users' Council
Lancaster House, Moor Lane
Esher
Surrey, KT10 8AP
Telephone: (0372) 63121.

International Labour Conference 1988

The ILO (International Labour Organisation) is an agency of the United Nations which aims to 'improve workers' standards and conditions of work and to encourage productive employment throughout the world'. Alone among UN agencies it is a tripartite organisation on which employers and workers are represented as well as governments.

An article in *Employment Gazette*, August 1988 reports on the recent Conference. The 75th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from June 1 to 22 and was attended by 1,900 government, employer and worker delegates and advisers - including 117 ministers - from 141 ILO member states.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Review of Regular Surveys

Set out below is a list of recently completed quinquennial reviews of surveys to businesses and local authorities. These surveys are subject to a 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

British Defence Sales Achievements

Mrs M J Wheeler
Marketing Services 1
Defence Export Services Organisation
Stuart House
23-25 Soho Square
London W1V 5FJ

Company Liquidity Survey

Mr R Tilling
DTI
Millbank Tower
London SW1P 4QU

Appointments and changes

Mr A M Burnside, Chief Statistician, Scottish Office, moved to an administrative post in the Scottish Office in October.

Mrs A V Wheatcroft, Chief Statistician, Department of Employment, moved to an administrative post in the Department of Employment in November.

Mr D A H Fenwick, Statistician, Department of Health and Social Security, has been promoted to Chief Statistician and moved to the Department of Employment on 1 November.

Mr T J Kavanagh, Chief Statistician, Home Office, moved to an administrative post in the Home Office in October.

Mr J L Walker, Chief Statistician, Department of Trade and Industry moved to the Home Office in October.

Dr G A Keenay, Statistician, Inland Revenue, has been promoted Chief Statistician and moved to the Department of Trade and Industry on 10 October 1988.

EXPERIENCED STATISTICIANS

Interviews will be held in January for up to 10 Grade 7 (Statistician) appointments. Most posts will be in London (£19,110 - £24,356* with further increments depending on performance up to £28,708), but there may be others elsewhere.

**CLOSING DATE
13 DECEMBER 1988**

For further details and application forms telephone John Cammack on 01-270 5909 at the CSO.

* Salaries quoted are London rates wef 1 April 1989

**GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL
SERVICE**

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ISSN 0017-3630