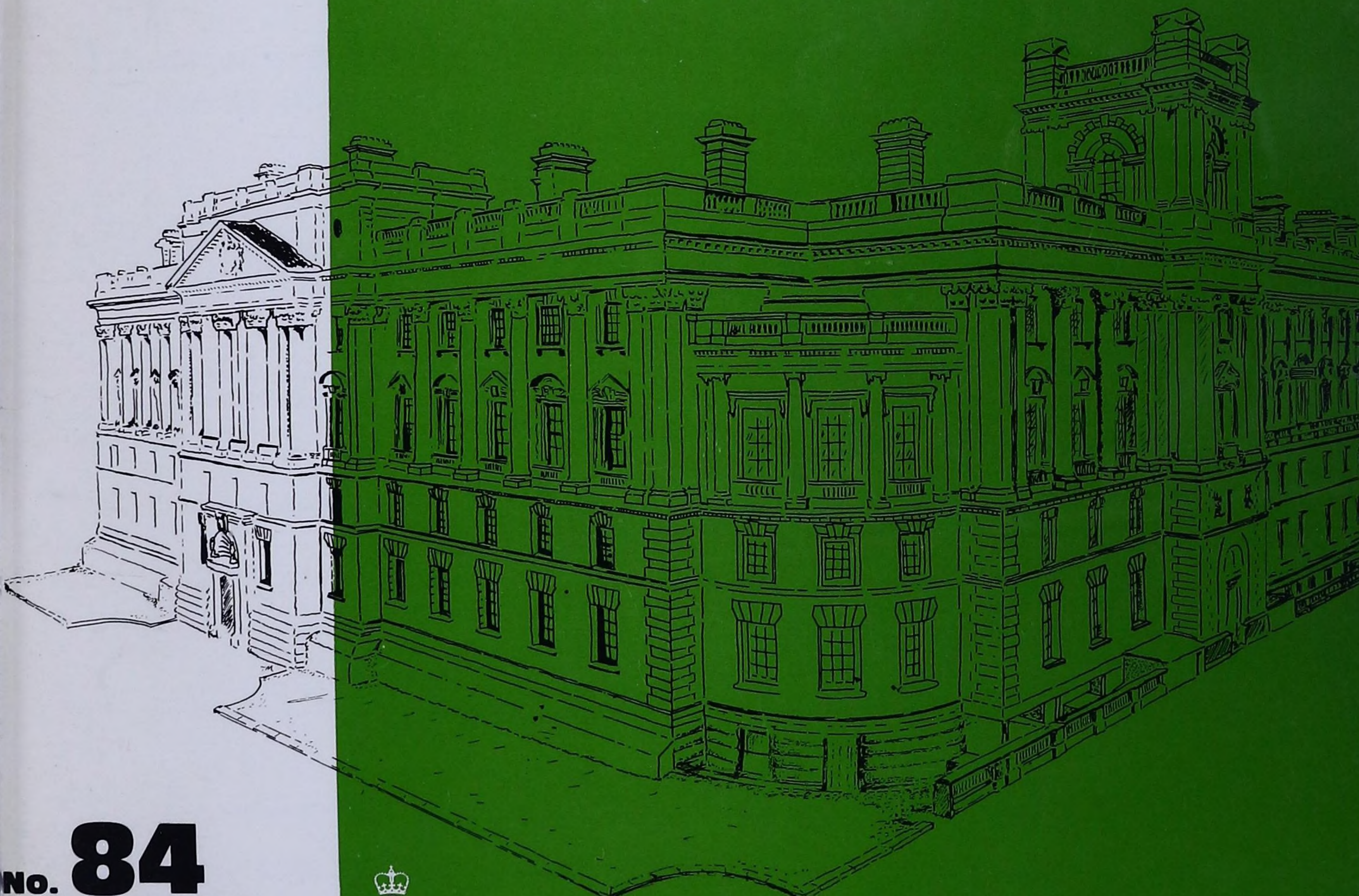


**CSO**

# *Statistical News*

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- The Welsh Office**
- Balance of Payments**
- Statistics Users' Conference**
- Motoring Fixed Penalty New System**
- Companies House Management**



**No. 84**  
**February 1989**  
**HMSO Quarterly**



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**Government Statistical Service**

It is hoped that *Statistical News* will be of service and interest not only to professional statisticians but to everybody who uses statistics. The Editor would therefore be glad to receive comments from readers on the adequacy of its scope, coverage or treatment of topics and their suggestions for improvement.

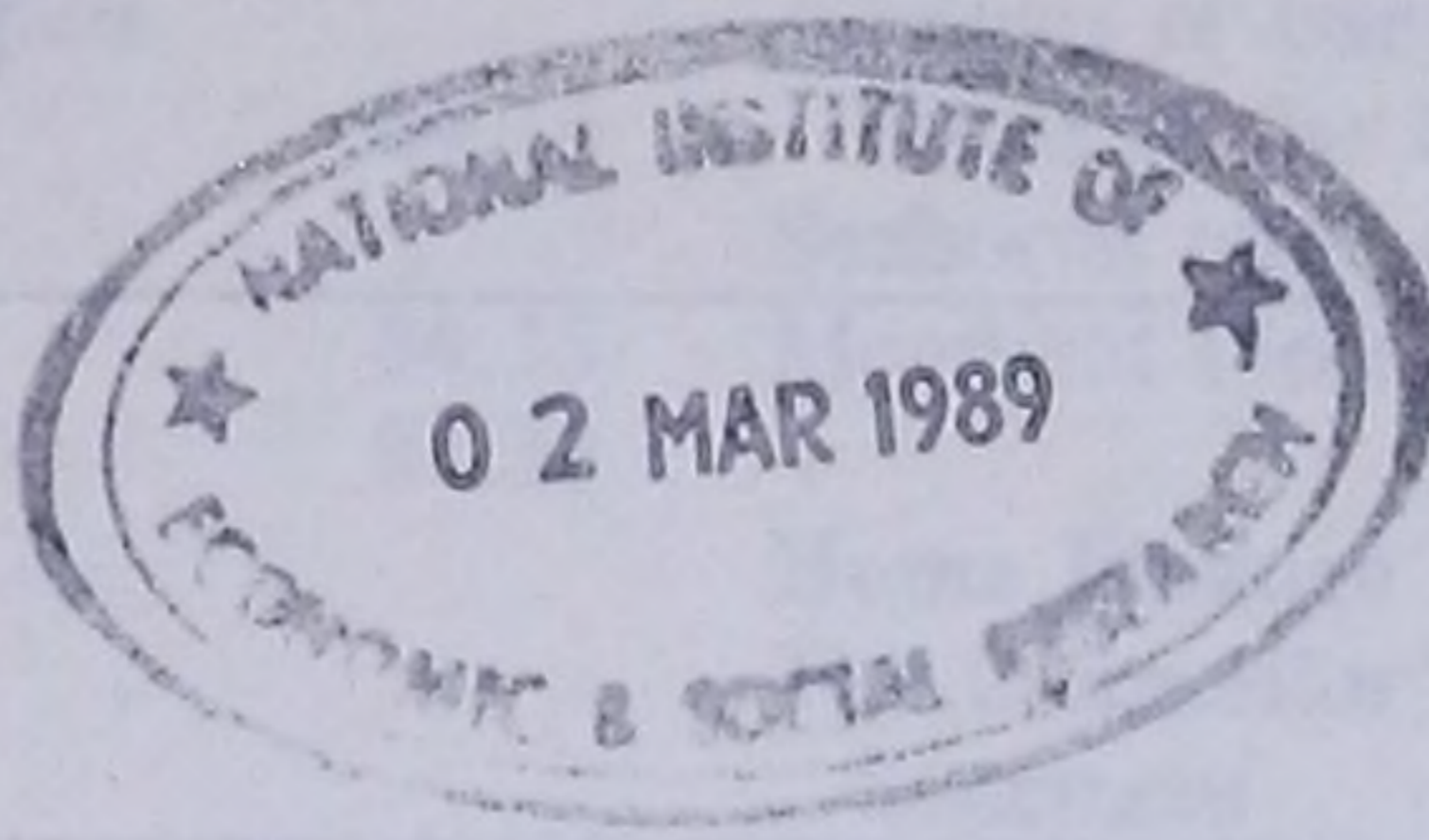
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**FRONT COVER**

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



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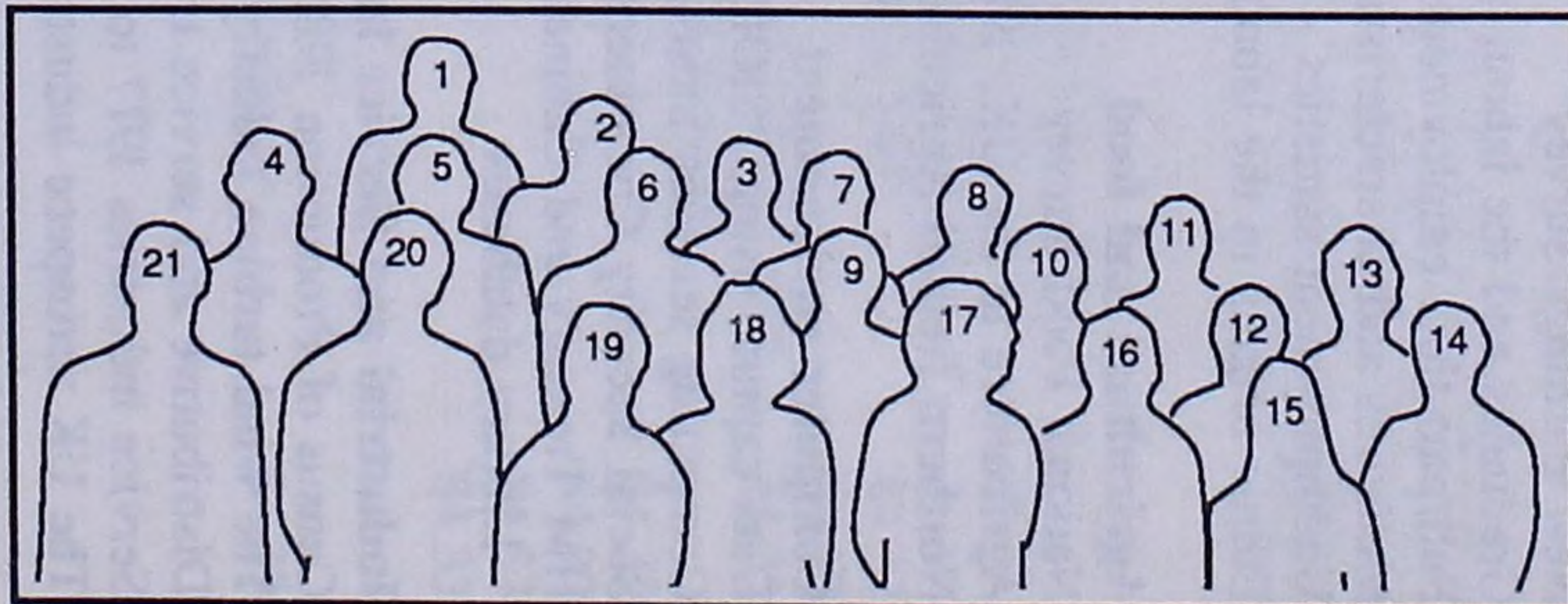
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# The Development of Statistics in the Welsh Office

Michael Pepper, Chief Statistician

The gathering of statistical information describing the social, cultural and economic fabric of Wales predates the creation of the Welsh Office and the first appointment of a Secretary of State for Wales in 1964 and the rather less heralded appointment of the first Welsh Office Statistician in 1966.

The publication in December 1985 of the *Digest of Welsh Historical Statistics* provides evidence that statistical considerations affecting wide areas of Welsh activity were being taken into account at the beginning of the 19th Century, and indeed contains data describing educational provision at the beginning of the 17th Century.

The functions of the Welsh Office were at first limited to local government, environmental health, new towns, town and country planning and roads. The Secretary of State was also in charge of regional economic planning, and for the co-ordination of other Ministers' powers and responsibilities in Wales. During the 1970s the functions expanded markedly: and today the Secretary of State carries direct responsibility for most of the functions of central Government in the Principality, apart from Defence, Social Security, Home Office services and Energy: while his position in the Cabinet gives him an involvement in the Welsh aspects of virtually all policies.

This growth in functions has been reflected in the growth in demand for statistics. The first compilation of a *Digest of Welsh Statistics*, by Home Office statisticians in 1954 provided the backbone collation of existing data from which all the wide variety of Welsh publications extant today sprang.

The *Digest of Welsh Statistics* long remained the only publication of the Welsh Office. It was not until the early 1970s that the continued interest in economic data led to a further and more analytical regular publication *Welsh Economic Trends* the first number of which commenced in 1974. Although the Secretary of State for Wales was now widening his powers, *Welsh Economic Trends* remained mainly a digest, taking - as indeed to a large extent it still does - material from surveys and enquiries carried out on a United Kingdom basis, extracting the Welsh elements, making comparisons with similar developments in other regions of the country and revealing the trends in economic life in the Principality.

However, in the same year the first issue of *Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales* was evidence of a new side to Welsh Office statistical work: the actual collection of data previously the province of Whitehall departments. In this case the material received from hospitals and health authorities was put side-by-side with existing material, for example from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, to provide an analytical picture of health conditions in Wales and provide a guide to policies which it was now within the power of the Secretary of State to undertake.

The period since the mid 1970s has seen a major expansion of statistics in Wales which have combined both these aspects. In some cases, as that of economic or industrial data, or more recently that dealing with the environment and pollution, the attempt has been made to marshal existing but scattered sources of information so as to make, as far as possible, a meaningful picture of the conditions observed in Wales, and to monitor their development over time and the relation they bear to conditions elsewhere in the United Kingdom, its constituent countries or regions. It has always been the general policy to utilise, where possible, existing material where it seems more economic to do so. However, in some cases a considerable amount of processing of economic data collected on a national or UK basis is undertaken to extract and transform it to our interests - for example in the case of the Index of Industrial Production for Wales, first produced on the basis of a Welsh enquiry in 1970 but now using the facilities of the Business Statistics Office. Sometimes, indeed, economic data is produced in Wales by its own administrative activity, an example being the Regional Data System which derives from activities connected with industrial assistance.

Where, as in the case of health, education and local government the Welsh Office has taken over full administrative responsibility however, a major effort has to be made to collect the data immediately from its administrative sources. In many ways it is much easier to do this for the relatively small (2.8 million) population of Wales than for larger areas. There are only 8 counties and 37 districts, for example. The administrative sources referred to are thus few in number and relatively easy to contact or consult, and the data they provide can be dealt with quickly - and often more accurately.

The Welsh Office's list of statistical publications is both extensive and impressive. There are in all some 25 produced on a regular basis. However, the work of the Economic and Statistical Services Division goes far beyond the production of regular statistical documentation. Some of the published material contained relates to conditions outside the statistical field, as in the case of agriculture, where the publication *Farm Incomes in Wales* is an elaborate economic report. Other occasional publications are the results of activities undertaken within the Office to deal with particular Welsh problems. There is, for example, a quinquennial *House Condition Survey* which describes the state of the Welsh housing stock. Because conditions in Wales are thought to be rapidly changing and to require monitoring, this was accompanied in 1986 by an Inter Censal Survey dealing with population, housing and economic characteristics at a point midway between the decennial censuses. At a rather more literary level are the series of reports into educational conditions in the Principality.

Perhaps the largest increase in statistical publishing has however been on the Health and Social Services side. Not only are there now health statistics, but many different sides of this activity have been developed. Some of these are statistical records - Mental Health Statistics, or those for Children in Care for example - but there have also been developments aimed at improving the efficiency of services. A separate booklet now published twice yearly investigates the position on hospital waiting lists: while there are annual publications of performance indicators for the National Health Service Management in Wales. At intervals of some five years reports are issued on the progress of cancer registration in the Principality and specific statistical investigations of the epidemiology of certain conditions have been carried out.

The use of statistics for future policies is not overlooked. Population and household projections are made within the context of the current framework used by OPCS and the Government Actuaries Department.

The production of statistical publications is an indicator of the range and to some degree the intensity of output by the Division. However in many ways they are subsidiary to its main work which is the support of the administrative policy groups within the Welsh Office. Statisticians (the Division also includes an economist and research officers) benefit from close contact with policy makers and administrators. A clear professionalism is best fostered by proximity to and the interchange of views with clients. Ready access to their administrative colleagues by professionals specialising for the moment in different aspects is thus seen as crucial. The relatively small size but wide ranging responsibilities of the Office also mean that this process works in both directions: policy divisions and top managements in the Office need ready access to statisticians. Thus Welsh Office statisticians' major work often consists of briefing or consulting with their administrative colleagues. This is particularly true when policies are rapidly changing: thus there has been exceptionally fruitful contact between administrators and statisticians during the many changes in systems of local authority finance culminating in the moves towards a community charge: or in the various Rate Support Grant negotiations. Similarly the appraisal of industrial and infrastructure projects initiated or supported by policy groups falls within the Divisional purview.

A recent development, as will be seen below, has been the institution of a Health Intelligence Unit in which the services of a group of statisticians bridges the gap between the more autonomous Health Service of today, and the responsibilities of the Secretary of State so as to improve the flow of epidemiological advice to both parties and allow a concerted view of policy. This is perhaps the culmination of a longer period of improving efficiency and growth in the oversight and monitoring of the Health Service: it may soon be complemented by an investigation of new systems of cost control.

Methods in individual sections have been and continue to be much changed by the developments associated with information technology. There is extensive use of microcomputers often plugged in to other national sources of data such as NOMIS. The division has provided technical advice to the Welsh Office on its overall computing needs. An IBM 4381 mainframe has recently been installed but is still in its early stages of running in. A separate section exists to advise the Division and the Office as a whole on technical developments of this type.

The range and diversity of statistical functions in the Welsh Office is thus wider, perhaps, than in any other Government department, though the scale on which many statisticians work is relatively small, being approximately five per cent of the United Kingdom population. However, the technical complexity of the work is as great in any other functional department, since the same conditions apply in Wales as in England. As has been noted the work is carried out in a single division.

The organisation to carry out these tasks has developed from the original appointment of a statistician in 1966. Owen Hooker (Senior Economic Adviser) and David Adams Jones, (now working in the Health Common Services Agency in Scotland) oversaw this development process during the Welsh Office period of expansion. Under their aegis the functions rose from the primarily economic basis of the period before 1974 to the wide social and statistical coverage of the present day. As new powers were assumed by the Secretary of State, so their statistical aspects became reflected in the work of the Division. Today the Chief Statistician oversees some eight statistical functional groups, together with the Health Intelligence Unit which is shared with the NHS in Wales. These groups are as follows:

**ESS1 Jane Gronow** in liaison with OPCS provides the core demographic information which is at the heart of nearly all Welsh Office policies and deployment. She is responsible not only for all population and allied matters (eg notifiable diseases and abortions) but also oversees the more general social statistics for Wales (Home Office matters for example) which are not the Secretary of State's administrative responsibility but which have to be continuously monitored in view of his wider aims. She also undertakes the liaison role with the Survey Control Unit for the office as a whole and for its agencies. Jane edits *Welsh Social Trends* and *Population and Household projections for the Principality*.

**ESS2 David James and Eric Darwin** have a wide range of responsibilities. Economic data in the broader sense is David James's province, implying a host of briefing duties and the publication *Welsh Economic Trends* and *Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics*, together with supplementary material. He covers Transport and Planning statistics. In the former role his main publications are *Welsh Transport Statistics* and *Road Accidents: Wales*, though there is also a less frequent publication *Road Lengths in Wales*. His third responsibility is environmental matters, with a further annual publication *Environmental Digest for Wales*.



The other side of this section's work is the economic appraisal of industrial projects undertaken, together with much associated briefing, by Eric Darwin. Eric is also responsible for the Regional Data System which provides an alternative source of industrial data to, for example, that provided by the Department of Employment. He also monitors the Welsh Office function in the wide series of evaluative research exercises undertaken by the DTI.

ESS3 **Caren Fullerton** deals with Education. This can be divided into two groups. Firstly that of Schools, where material is collected and disseminated on all aspects through *Statistics of Education in Wales: Schools*. Since the Welsh Office responsibilities have now widened by inclusion of Further Education, there is now a separate volume dealing with Higher and Further Education in the Principality. The third aspect of Caren's work is the investigation of aspects of education in Wales through special *ad hoc* statistical surveys - school/industry links, aspects of secondary school staffing, and a survey of the use of microcomputers are three subjects already dealt with in this series. Since Wales exists as a cultural entity, the educational interest in the Welsh language is of particular political and social importance, and special enquiries are used to monitor its progress.

ESS4 **Robin Jones** heads the Division's computing section and plays a key role in computer acquisition, operational monitoring and advice to the other sections. He advises on a wide range of applications recommending systems solutions for the many and varied computing divisional developments.

ESS5 **Ed Swires-Hennessy** deals with the very large volume of publications. The Welsh Office not only produces but is responsible for the printing and distribution of this material. Ed oversees these items. He also played a key role in the production of one of our more successful one-off publications, *Welsh Historical Statistics*. The production of the *Digest of Welsh Statistics*, the oldest and still the most widely consulted of regular Welsh Office publications, is also compiled by this section. As will be seen below Ed is also responsible for Community Health in the Health Intelligence Unit.

ESS6 **Vic McPherson** and **Hywel Jones** are responsible for economic and statistical advice relating to agriculture. Vic deals with the economic and financial flows reflected in *Farm Incomes in Wales*. Hywel deals with the physical side of farming, essentially the Agricultural Census, which sees publication through *Welsh Agricultural Statistics*. Both play a part in the various research projects and other work undertaken both by the Welsh Office and by the Ministry of Agriculture.

ESS7 **John Fletcher** deals with housing, a peculiarly sensitive subject in Wales where property tends to be old and home ownership high. Housing statistics are produced annually and for administrative use quarterly. Special studies are undertaken quinquennially - the House Condition Survey and the Inter Censal Survey, though here Ed Swires-Hennessy has also played a key role. A survey of house renovation grants has been undertaken. Current research is centred on the longitudinal analysis of replies to House Condition surveys.

ESS8 **John Kinder** and **Peter Fullerton** deal with Local Government Finance Statistics, a long-standing Welsh Office responsibility which has been transformed into one which is well documented and informatively presented. Increased interest in the sources of funds for local government and more recently the transfer from a rating system to a community charge, have been accompanied by significant improvements in the statistical contribution to this policy area. The overall collection, monitoring of data and briefing on rate support grant implications is undertaken by John; whereas the new developments have been overseen by Peter.

The **Health Intelligence Unit** is headed by **Gof Cockell**. This Unit bridges the gap between the Wales NHS and the Welsh Office. It is responsible not only for collection and dissemination of data relating to the Health Service in all its aspects and to the Personal Social Services but deals with NHS Corporate Planning basis and allied matters such as Community Health organisations and provision. New techniques are constantly arriving in this area, and downward pressure on costs is continuous, making this function absolutely vital at the present time. Under Gof:

**Martin Brand** is responsible for Hospitals, NHS manpower and Personal Social Services. Data is published in *Health and Personal Social Services Statistics in Wales*, *Activities of Social Service Departments*, *Staff of Social Service Departments*, *Children in Care or under Supervision Orders in Wales* and *Residential Accommodation for the Elderly, Younger Physically Handicapped and Blind*. Statistical aspects of the planning of the Health Service are dealt with by **Keith Francombe**. Keith provides statistical input to resource allocation policies, to the Welsh NHS Corporate Plan, the Annual Review and the Waiting Lists Catalyst Group. His publications are the twice yearly *Welsh Hospital Waiting List Bulletin*. **Ed Swires-Hennessy** is developing the expanding requirements for information on Community Health, Family Practitioner Services, Paramedical Services, Dental Services and Prescription Prices. **Ian Thomas** heads the section responsible for patient information systems, the Cancer Registry, Mental Health Enquiries and Welsh NHS performance indicators.

Although this work can be divided into the sections mentioned above, it is undertaken in collaboration with Gof Cockell. Gof himself has recently published *Cancer Registrations in Wales 1974-1984*. There are plans to supplement the Unit with a Medical Adviser to provide an epidemiological input, and the further prospect of a Health Economist to bring forward work associated with projects on resource management and diagnostically related groups currently being piloted by the NHS in Wales.

These then are the statistical matters covered and the forces utilised by the Economic and Statistical Services Division of the Welsh Office. What, it may be asked, does the future hold? The Welsh Office has yet to achieve its first quarter century. However, in that comparatively brief period its range of activities has expanded very rapidly.

Perhaps the immediate future is likely to be one where interpretation takes over the role of discovery. We have seen that in industry, housing and agriculture the role combines analysis and research with the monitoring of development. The division has already a marked capacity for assistance in policy. The development of the Health Intelligence Unit by its very name marks something of a new departure, with the analytical economics and epidemiological aspects coming to the fore.

Much has been achieved. But whatever the future holds it is clear that the work of the Welsh Office will require a continued and significant contribution to the evaluation of policy in depth and in detail, and these aspects are likely to provide the main thrust of the Division's work in the rapidly changing conditions of the 1990s and into the 21st century.

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

# Statistical



# Publications

Welsh Office  
*Y Swyddfa Gymreig*

Since 1981, Welsh Office has produced and published its own statistical publications. The range of publications has increased and a list is set out below.

## ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS

Digest of Welsh Statistics • Welsh Agricultural Statistics • Farm Incomes in Wales • Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics: Wales • Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics • Road Accidents: Wales • Welsh Housing Statistics • Statistics of Education in Wales: Schools • Statistics of Education in Wales: Further and Higher Education • Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales • Mental Health Statistics for Wales • Key Statistical Indicators for National Health Service Management in Wales • Activities of Social Services Departments • Staff of Social Services Departments • Children in Care or under Supervision Orders in Wales • Residential Accommodation for the Elderly, Younger Physically Handicapped and Blind • Welsh Transport Statistics • Environmental Digest for Wales

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Digest of Welsh Historical Statistics • Welsh Social Trends • Welsh Economic Trends • 1986 Welsh House Condition Survey • 1985 Based Population Projections for the Counties of Wales • Welsh Hospital Waiting List Bulletin • Statistics of Road Lengths in Wales • Survey of House Renovation Grants • 1985 Based Household Projections for the Counties of Wales

*The above publications can be purchased individually on application to:*

Publications Unit, ESS Division, Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ.

Tel: Cardiff (0222) 825054 [GTN 1208 - 5054]

Prices of the publications can be determined by application to the Publications Unit at the above address

# Recent Developments in Balance of Payments Statistics

This is an abbreviated version of a paper, *The statistical basis of the UK balance of payments accounts: an overview and assessment* by B J Buckingham, Chief Statistician, (Central Statistical Office) prepared for the Statistics Users' Conference on 7 December 1988 (see report on page 84.12).

The main characteristics of the UK balance of payments accounts at present are:

- a. an absence of any data from foreign exchange records (although some estimates still rely in part on exchange control data which were discontinued in 1979);
- b. the use of a variety of sources, including
  - Administrative data (particularly for government transactions)
  - Trade association data (eg on UK consultancy firms)
  - Data from official returns serving both supervisory and statistical purposes (eg on banking)
  - Data from official surveys, some concerned solely with overseas transactions and some in which information on overseas transactions is part of a wider approach;
- c. an acceptance that some transactions cannot be monitored as frequently or as accurately as others, and that some transactions cannot (at least at present) be monitored at all;
- d. the acceptance of a decentralised statistical system in which surveys are in general carried out by the department with the closest policy interest in the subject;
- e. the extensive use of proxy measures of the value of transactions which cannot be measured directly.

The quality of balance of payments statistics has been subject to criticism in the last two or three years, leading some commentators to conclude that the official current account estimates are significantly biased. A comprehensive programme of work has been under way since the middle of 1987 to improve the UK balance of payments statistics, although building on earlier developments to improve specific areas such as insurance. One part of this programme has concentrated on seeking to reduce the scale and frequency of revisions to recent data on invisibles by improving projection methods (where reported data are not immediately

available) and obtaining more up-to-date information. Several changes have been introduced, as indicated in the following table which indicates the main action taken and planned in each major part of the account. These changes are relatively modest in scale, compared at least with the size of the balancing item. However, in terms of improving the short-term assessment of the trend in the current account balance, they should constitute a useful contribution.

The second part of the review is examining the basis of those parts of the account thought to be weakest in terms of methodology or quality of reported data (particularly in respect of portfolio investment). Some of the more straightforward improvements in methodology have already been introduced, as indicated in the table. However, much work remains to be done, and it is likely to be another year or so before there is clear evidence whether changes to the present information system can resolve the major discrepancies within the account.

In reviewing balance of payments statistics, priority has been given so far to improving the current account estimates. This reflects the greater policy interest in the current account and a recognition that the obstacles to preparing a fully integrated capital account in current circumstances are formidable. Among the obstacles are:

- a. the absence of information on some subjects (eg suppliers' trade credit) and no immediate prospect of obtaining it;
- b. the reliance on information from intermediaries (eg securities' dealers) for details of transactions which could only be obtained from principals at substantial (and probably prohibitive) cost, and which are likely to be incomplete as more transactions take place without intermediaries, or with intermediaries other than those currently covered in official surveys (including ones outside the territorial jurisdiction of the UK statistical authorities);
- c. the need to infer the value of transactions from changes in asset or liability levels, with the accompanying need to adjust for valuation (especially exchange rate) changes;
- d. the need to ensure accurate and consistent reporting in respect of overseas residents and overseas securities in an environment where such distinctions may be seen as increasingly irrelevant for normal accounting purposes.

Further information relevant to the capital account is being sought during 1989 in respect of securities' dealers'

transactions (from April 1989) and on overseas residents' ownership of UK company securities as part of a wider share register survey (subject to feasibility and financial considerations). Even with additional information, the most that it is probably realistic to expect in present circumstances

is that the capital account should be sufficiently complete and reliable to remove serious doubts about bias in the current account, and sufficiently detailed to identify major changes in patterns of financing.

### Recent Changes to Invisibles and Capital Transactions within Balance of Payments Statistics

<i>Component</i>	<i>Steps implemented</i>	<i>Steps planned</i>
<b>Sea Transport</b>		
Foreign disbursements in UK:		
a. Bunkers		Obtaining data from UK operators' purchases and subtracting this from total UK port sales
b. Port expenditure	Assessment of ports' accounting data	Use of ports' accounting data. Possible new survey of ports or of port agents
<b>Civil Aviation</b>		
Overseas operators		
a. Fares	Expanded (five-fold) sample in International Passenger Survey (1987). Coverage extended to second-leg journeys, etc (June 1987)	Estimates for latest quarter based on monthly survey figures
b. Disbursements		Improve quarterly interpolation and extrapolation methods
Freight on imports	Improved estimates integrated with visible trade adjustments (August 1988)	
<b>Travel</b>		Review of expenditure coverage and improvement of computing facilities
<b>Financial Services</b>		
Banking services	Annual reporting (1987)	Consider quarterly reporting
Insurance: Lloyd's	Include adjustments for payments to, and UK expenses of, overseas members (August 1988)	
Securities dealers	As interim step, better use made of existing data, etc. (August 1988)	Obtain estimates from comprehensive survey for 1989
Commodity traders) Bullion dealers)	Survey in respect of 1988 in progress	
Export houses		Consider how best to obtain recent data
<b>Other services</b>		
Consultancy firms and miscellaneous services		Review existing estimates
North Sea oil and gas services		Seek earlier quarterly estimates

<i>Component</i>	<i>Steps implemented</i>	<i>Steps planned</i>
<b>Other services (continued)</b>		
Royalties and other services	Earlier annual estimates produced for 1986 Royalties benchmark survey for 1987	
Embassies		Improvement in extrapolation method
<b>Direct Investment Earnings</b>		
Insurance companies	Quarterly reports on outward investment from October 1987	
Banks		Consider more frequent (less than annual reporting)
Non-monetary sector companies	Earlier annual estimates for 1987 (March 1988). Question on attributable share capital and reserves added to 1988 survey to enable annual reconciliation of changes in investment positions with capital flows. This will provide annual flow estimates which are less likely to be revised subsequently.	
<b>Portfolio Investment Income</b>		
Insurance companies	Quarterly reporting from sample from October 1987	
Lloyd's	Adjustments for payments to overseas members (August 1988)	
Quarterly non-bank credits and annual credits for non-reporters (securities dealers and clients)	New estimation method using market data, etc. (June 1987)	
Securities dealers and clients	Census of quarterly survey carried out in second half of 1988	Consider implication of census for earlier estimates and future procedures. Also, consider new securities dealers' reports from April 1989
Inward investment		Make revisions in light of tentatively planned share register survey for 1989
a. Shares		
b. Bonds		Complete review of existing sources and possible alternative sources.
<b>Other Investment Income</b>		
Non-bank transactions with banks abroad	Move to expanded IMF coverage and use of currency analysis (March 1988)	
Short-term securities	Use of Bank of England data for euro-notes and euro-commercial paper (March 1988)	
Other		Explore ways of estimating trade credit by modelling techniques
<b>Private Transfers</b>	Revised estimates using more data from other countries (August 1987, August 1988)	

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# The 1988 Statistics Users' Conference

Helen Shanks, Assistant Statistician, Department of Trade and Industry

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On 8 December 1988 the topic of discussion at this year's Statistics Users' Conference (SUC) was UK International Trade Statistics. This conference, the first ever to discuss these figures, took place against a background of a recently announced record balance of payments deficit for the month of October and considerable speculation about the source and availability of visible trade statistics after 1992.

Over 200 delegates were welcomed to the conference by the Chairman of the SUC, Professor Bernard Benjamin, and the opening address was given by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Corporate Affairs, Mr Francis Maude. Mr Maude acknowledged the importance of the trade figures in the running of the UK economy. However, given the Government's non-interventionist stance with respect to the workings of individual markets, he questioned the need for detailed disaggregated data. He regarded the collection of statistics as a deregulation issue and, reaffirming the 'Rayner Doctrine', indicated that Government should not be responsible for the provision of statistics solely for private sector use.

Mr Maude went on to liken the EC after the formation of the single market to the United States of America and questioned the need for any intra-EC trade data. Given his wish for a UK and a European economy open to enterprise, initiative and unburdened by Government, Mr Maude requested that a balance be struck between the costs and the benefits of statistics. He concluded 'It is a difficult balance to strike, but we must not fail'.

The rest of the day was divided into four sessions in which the presenters highlighted the points in their written papers. Session 1 provided a general introduction to the monthly balance of payments figures with session 2 detailing the invisible trade statistics. Session 3, the first session of the afternoon, provided a retrospective view of the visible trade statistics following the introduction of the harmonised system in January 1988, and the last session of the day was concerned with the plans for the collection of the trade statistics post-1992.

## *Session 1*

The first session chaired by Hans Liesner, Chief Economic Advisor at the DTI, began with an overview and assessment of the balance of payments statistics by Bruce Buckingham, head of the CSO's Balance of Payments Branch. Bruce Buckingham started by considering the proposition that the size and consistency of the balancing item implied that the statistics were biased. In addition the tendency for revision of the invisible statistics and the existence of a world current account discrepancy cast further doubt on the reliability of the figures. He considered each of these aspects in detail and concluded that there was no evidence to support the widespread belief that the current account deficit was substantially overstated.

Peter Stibbard (DTI) drew particular attention to the volatility of DTI's monthly figures of the current account. He defended the need for pre-announced release dates for the figures in order to refute any accusations of conspiracy or political manipulation concerning the timing of the announcements. The attempts by City forecasters to guess the volatile monthly figures in advance were questioned as part of a general criticism that their importance as an indicator of recent trends was greatly exaggerated by City analysts.

Stephen Bell of Morgan Grenfell spoke on the use and misuse of the statistics. He felt that concern over the quality of the figures was perhaps overstated and was very quick to deny that the City over-react to the trade figures in particular. They over-react to everything! He also generally supported pre-announced release dates as this allowed for experts to be at hand to analyse the figures.

In the ensuing discussion different release times and formats were proposed for the statistics. Support was maintained for a release date at monthly intervals, but with a more detailed product breakdown being made available on Reuters or a similar medium. This suggestion was received favourably and it appeared that the DTI was already considering this option.

## *Session 2*

This session was chaired by the Earl of Limerick, Chairman of the British Invisible Exports Council, and set out to examine the invisible trade statistics. It began with the Chairman making a case for more detailed invisible statistics to support the role of the British Invisible Exports Council. In the first paper Alan McIntyre of the CSO outlined the system for the collection of the service sector data and pointed out the restrictions imposed on coverage and detail by the allocated budget and the burden to industry. Due to political and social circumstances there is no possibility of a comprehensive reporting system.

Nigel Reeves from the University of Surrey called for a major increase in the available detail. As an educationalist he particularly wanted to identify growth areas within our service sector in order that Britain should be in the best position to supply a well qualified workforce and compete effectively in the world market. The usefulness of such data could not be disputed, but the cost of obtaining the statistics would be high and even the availability of these statistics within companies was doubted.

In the last paper of the session David Lomax from the National Westminster Bank gave the private sector view and emphasised the need for detailed and timely invisible statistics for use within the private sector. For the views of the providers of statistics he believed that industry would and should be willing to co-operate as far as possible in supplying more detail for the invisible statistics as they stood to reap many benefits as users. However in the following discussion the users did not demonstrate the need for increased detail.

### Session 3

The first session after lunch was chaired by John Wilson from the Institute of Commerce and began with an introduction to the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System for Trade Classification (HS) given by Mitch Pratt, Controller of HM Customs and Excise Statistical Office. He talked of the aims of and the apparent painless implementation of the HS on the 1 January 1988. The HS now represents a firm base from which to build for future needs. Mitch Pratt indicated that a movement towards the electronic transmission of data to Customs seems likely and emphasised the need for support from the providers of the data in the collection of the statistics.

Brian French from Kodak, speaking as a user, talked of the many uses his company made of the trade data and how well the HS was working in the field of photographic statistics. Kodak analysed the figures in order to obtain information on market trends, share, and value. He concluded by requesting some clarification on the position concerning trade statistics after 1992 and voiced hopes that these invaluable data would still be available.

David Mayes from NEDO encouraged greater utilisation of the statistics as they provide a rich data source, the only problem perhaps being that people do not know exactly what is available. He implied that everyone would benefit from a marketing campaign.

### Session 4

The last session of the day, chaired by the head of the Government Statistical Service, Mr Jack Hibbert, discussed the likely impact of the single market on trade statistics.

Denise Whitting of the DTI opened this session with a review of the proposals for the collection of intra-EC trade statistics. The proposals rest on the assumption that all frontier checks will be abandoned after 1992 and that there will be a VAT clearing system. Although not ideal from a UK point of view there remains a basis for further negotiations and the development of a collection system which will be compatible with the system in operation for non-EC countries. Unfortunately there was no official European representation as Brian Newson from Eurostat was ill and unable to attend. However, his paper was made available.

Jim White from the Institute of Freight Forwarders gave his paper on alternative sources of statistics. He considered it unrealistic that there would be no monitoring of intra-EC trade movements so long as there is no fiscal harmonisation between Member States, and believed that there should be a careful examination of the information available from freight forwarders and the transport sectors.

In the final paper of the day Ian MacLean praised the accuracy, detail, and timeliness of the trade statistics. His evidence, based on a survey of companies, showed that the trade statistics are widely circulated at the top levels of firms and, contrary to popular belief, are used by small companies. The

form-filling burden on companies is also said to be exaggerated as the statistical content of this burden is considered small. He also felt that an arrangement for the private collection of detailed trade statistics would be unworkable and required attention from government level.

Ian MacLean's views were well received by delegates and the following discussion echoed many of the points he made regarding the wide use of the statistics and Government's role in collecting them. As far as statistics for the internal European market were concerned the idea was expanded to include the internal market of the UK. Could the HS be extended to production classification and thus allow for one harmonised system for production and trade statistics?

Considering the whole day's proceedings, Jack Hibbert pointed to the apparent dilemma we are facing over micro and macro information. The Government's policies place interest in macro information whereas most of the discussions throughout the day were concerned with micro statistics. In the private sector the trade statistics are especially valuable because they are so detailed.

The statistical form-filling burden on industry has to be looked at carefully in the context of the total form-filling burden in order that the true cost of collecting this data can be seen. Feedback from the delegates present suggested that industry would be happy to pay for the information but it is obvious that they would need to make strong representations to convince Government of the importance of the data to the private sector. On the other hand the providers of statistics must make their views known so Ministers can take a balanced view of the costs and benefits.

This article cannot hope to reflect the full range of the day's discussion and I would recommend that interested readers approach Ian MacLean for a copy of the papers and proceedings\*. The next conference, on Law and Order Statistics, will be held on the 21 November 1989 and anyone wishing to participate or seeking further information should contact Ian MacLean at the following address:

\*Mr Ian MacLean  
Secretary  
Statistics Users Council  
Lancaster House  
More Lane  
Esher  
Surrey KT10 8AP

Telephone: Esher (0372) 63121

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# Monitoring the extended fixed penalty system for motoring offences

Andy Bishop, Statistician, Home Office

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## Introduction

Anyone stopped for speeding in the past two years may know that the police now have a new card up their sleeves for dealing with traffic offences. From 1 October 1986 they have been able to issue a fixed penalty notice - just like a parking ticket - for around 250 minor motoring offences. Unlike the schemes in some other countries, it is not an on-the-spot fine, although there have been some impersonators who have persuaded motorists to part with cash. At the same time, the penalties for not paying tickets have been toughened and are imposed without court hearings, in order to reduce the large percentage of defaulters who did not pay under the old system. This brief article describes the aims of the new system and the monitoring, much of it statistical, which has been going on to chart its progress.

## The aims of the system

The extended fixed penalty system was devised as one measure to relieve pressure on the over-burdened criminal justice system and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of road traffic law enforcement. Before the new system was introduced, about a half of all persons dealt with by magistrates' courts were proceeded against for motoring offences - the vast majority of which were fairly minor cases where the penalty imposed was a fine of less than £50. An interdepartmental working group set up in 1979 recommended that many offences, for which the defendant generally pleaded guilty by letter, could be removed from the court system without loss of deterrent through the use of fixed penalty arrangements. At the same time it was recognised that the payment rates under the old fixed penalty system, which was used mainly, but not exclusively for parking offences, were unacceptably low. This was particularly so in the London area, where only about a half of the penalties were paid, and less so in other areas where on average about three-quarters were paid. The police were only able to bring court proceedings against about one in seven - 200,000 a year - of those who did not pay. There were insufficient police and court resources to mount the million or more extra prosecutions necessary to enforce payment. With the credibility of the system in jeopardy, radical changes to the enforcement mechanism were needed.

The necessary legislation was passed in the Transport Act 1982, but the new procedures required were considerably more complex than before and covered a far wider range of offences, requiring extensive consultation between the various agencies involved, and this delayed implementation until October 1986.

## How the new system works

### *Issue of tickets*

Under the old system, a police officer detecting a motoring offence had to make a fairly simple decision. Either the offender could be given a verbal warning at the roadside, if the officer considered the offence(s) to be of a relatively minor nature, or the facts could be reported to a senior officer to determine whether the driver should be prosecuted or simply given a written warning.

Under the new system, police officers on patrol now have much greater discretion about how offences should be dealt with. Before a fixed penalty notice can be issued, the officer must decide if the offence is one which can be dealt with by this method and if so, of sufficient seriousness that in the absence of fixed penalty arrangements would have been reported for prosecution. It was recognised from an early stage that there was a danger of notices being issued in place of verbal warnings, thereby increasing the number of persons against whom official action is taken and adding to the costs and burdens for the criminal justice system in dealing with an individual offence. One of the issues considered later is the extent to which, if at all, this form of 'net widening' has occurred.

The officer must take special action in the case of endorsable offences (eg speeding). A notice cannot be issued if the driver's licence already has penalty points from previous offences which, with the points collected from the current offence, exceed the total required for automatic disqualification. That is all very well where the licence can be inspected at the roadside, but a large proportion of drivers do not carry their licences. For such drivers, a 'provisional' notice has to be issued, and drivers must report within seven days to a designated police station with their licence before the 'provisional' notice can be substantiated.

In addition, for certain vehicle defect offences, the officer may issue a notice under a Vehicle Defect Rectification Scheme (VDRS) also as an alternative to prosecution or fixed penalty. Under these schemes, which were introduced simultaneously with the extended fixed penalty system in most areas, the motorist is not prosecuted if he can demonstrate that his vehicle has been repaired to acceptable standards or scrapped within a set period from the offence being detected.



### *Follow up action*

On receipt of a substantive fixed penalty notice, the driver can still opt for a court hearing to contest the case. If he does so he may risk losing the case and ending up with a higher fine than the original penalty, which is currently £12 for non-endorsable and £24 for endorsable offences. If he takes no action, then after 28 days the ticket office computer will automatically generate a fine registration certificate which is then sent to the court having jurisdiction for the driver's address. For certain parking offences, when the offender is not necessarily seen when the notice is issued, 'owner liability' provisions apply. Where no payment is made within 28 days, a notice is sent to the registered keeper of the vehicle requiring the nomination of the driver responsible for the alleged offence. As a further inducement to pay before fine registration, the fine is set at 50 per cent above the fixed penalty, ie £18 and £36, and is logged by court officials just as if it had been imposed by the court. Non-payment of the fine can then be followed up by a variety of actions, which can eventually result in seizure of goods by bailiffs or arrest.

### *Monitoring arrangements*

It is agreed that satisfactory monitoring of the new legislation required arrangements for collecting statistics on the numbers of notices issued and their outcome, and on the effects on other enforcement methods. The constraints on police resources mean, however, that such arrangements had to be finely pared. Fortunately it was possible to adapt several existing returns, the main change being to increase the frequency of return from annual to quarterly. An early decision was taken to collect only aggregate statistics on tickets issued in each force, showing only the broad offence categories involved. This was by contrast with the system used to collect information on court proceedings on these offences, where individual or only part-aggregated returns are used. It was hoped that one by-product would be to reduce the number of court returns, reducing keying costs, and the opportunity was also taken to simplify the 250 separate codes on these returns.

A special collection of statistics from courts was also devised to monitor the outcome of fixed penalties registered as fines.

The main gap in the monitoring arrangements was in the numbers of verbal warnings issued at the roadside. These numbers have never been collected and, in view of their reputed size, it was impractical to lay on new arrangements. Unfortunately, without these numbers it is impossible to estimate accurately how many fixed penalty notices were being given as an alternative to verbal warning rather than to prosecution.

After the system had been in place for a year, a working group, consisting of police and court representatives, together with Home Office and Department of Transport officials was set up. Many of the deliberations of the group have concerned ways of making the system work more smoothly, in order to maximise the savings and effectiveness hoped for. An important consideration for the group has been the statistics on the number of tickets issued, the percentage paid and the effect on court proceedings.

### **Impact of the new system**

From the start, the new system was used enthusiastically by the police. In the first quarter of operation, 160,000 notices were issued for offences in the new range of offences, double the number that had been projected on the basis of numbers prosecuted in earlier years<sup>1</sup>. These are small numbers however, compared with the existing 1.1 million notices per quarter issued for parking etc offences (the 'old' offences) and so fixed penalty offices had only increases of 10-20 per cent to absorb. There were some initial problems with notices being issued in inappropriate circumstances but these were quickly spotted with the quality control mechanisms which had been set up. About 600 notices were issued to pedal cyclists in Oxford for lighting offences before it was established that such offences were not covered by the Act. The fines paid were returned.

After the first quarter of operation, the rate of issue settled down, and by the end of 1987, the numbers were down to around 140,000 notices per quarter for 'new' offences. Notices for 'old' offences also rose after implementation, by around 10 per cent in 1987, but this followed a rise in 1986 of five per cent before implementation. It is not clear how much of the increase in 'old' offences can be attributed to changes in procedures associated with the new system, but it is known that the introduction of the new procedures led to police officers in many areas being authorised for the first time to issue fixed penalty notices for parking offences, when previously this had been done only by traffic wardens.

Nearly half of the 'new' notices are for speeding offences and over two-thirds in total for endorsable offences. Around a half of notices have to be made out on a provisional basis, which has given rise to some extra work for the police.

### **Effects on court proceedings**

Early anecdotal evidence from courts seemed gloomy, with reports of little decline in court business and large increases in fine registration work. The effect of the new system was expected to work through only gradually, because cases take some months to come to court. It was not until the data for the middle of 1987 was analysed at the beginning of 1988 that the full effect of the new system could be gauged. This showed that by the middle of 1987, court proceedings for motoring offences were around a third fewer than in 1986 before implementation, amounting to some 430,000 fewer cases per year. The fall in court statistics documents was less than might have been expected, as a large percentage of the cases had been submitted on part-aggregate returns.

The fall in proceedings was mainly in offence groups covered by the new system amounting to some 250,000 fewer cases. However, about 180,000 was because of the new method for dealing with unpaid penalties. Previously, unpaid notices dealt with by prosecution were included in court appearance statistics, but fines registered under the new system do not involve a court appearance and are therefore not included in these statistics.

The fall in court proceedings for 'new' offences (250,000) is less than half the number of notices issued for these offences (580,000). A small part of the difference - around 40,000 - is accounted for by a fall in written warnings. There may also have been some small effect due to the fixed penalty statistics being more complete than those of court proceedings; the former are a by-product of records kept for administrative purposes but the latter rely on a statistical collection only. But that still leaves around 250,000 extra fixed penalty notices, and in addition, around 100,000 VDRS notices which appear to have been issued where previously no formal action would have been taken. The fact that only one notice can be issued on each occasion, and that a notice cannot also be accompanied by a summons for another offence means that this difference is not a reflection of a change in the way multiple offences are dealt with. The police believe that time freed from prosecution work has enabled more offences to be detected, which would also help to explain the rise in notices issued for 'old' offences. There is also the possibility that fixed penalty and VDRS notices are being issued where previously a verbal warning would have been given. But as mentioned earlier, there can be no definitive proof of this, as statistics on the use of verbal warning have not been kept.

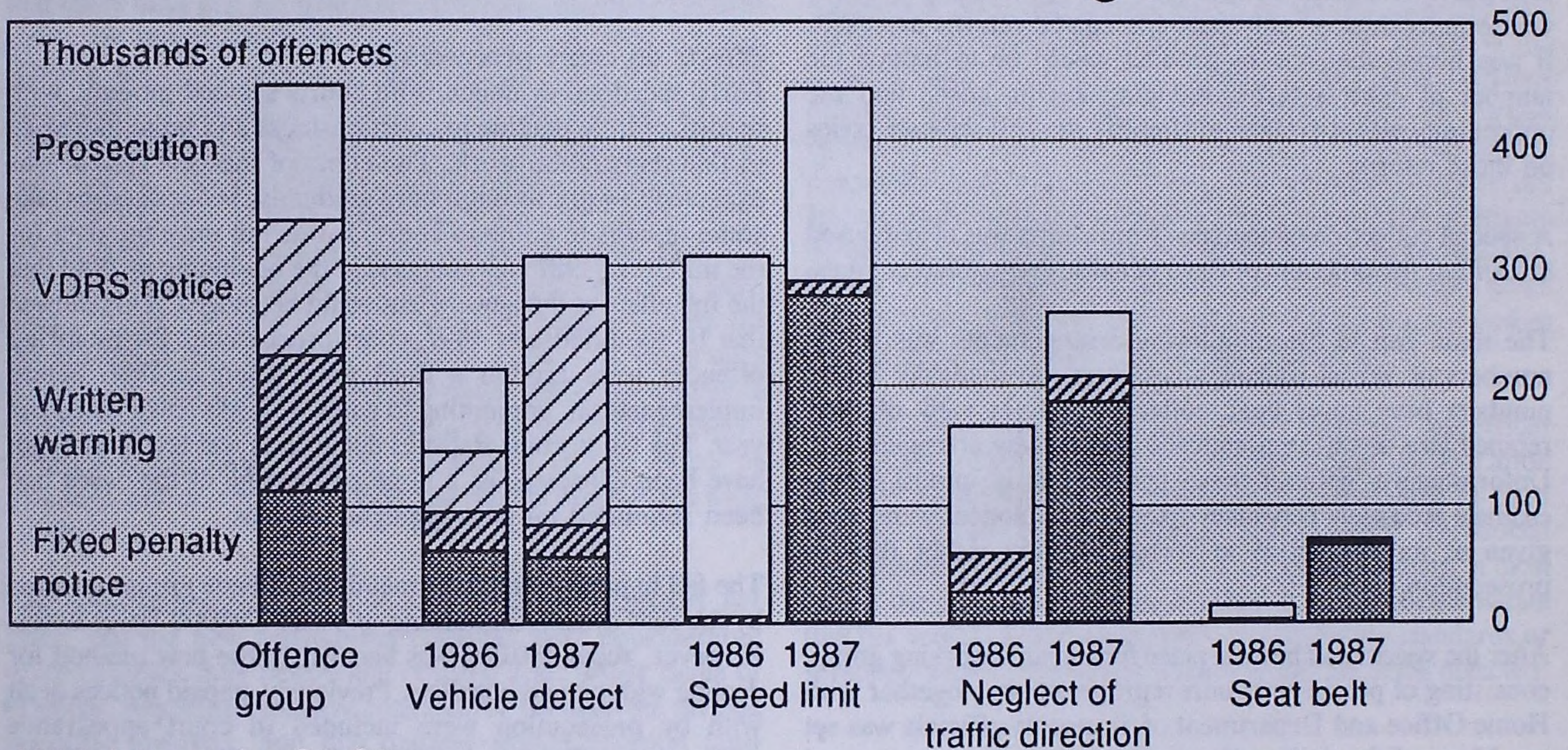
One interesting finding is that, if detection of motoring offences has increased, it has not resulted in uniform increases in enforcement amongst the various offence categories. The largest numerical rise has been in speeding offences, which rose by nearly 60 per cent to nearly 450,000 offences (see chart). The largest percentage rise was for seat belt offences which quadrupled to an estimated 70,000 offences.

### Payment of notices

Only very early indications on the outcome of notices issued are available so far. These suggest that there has been an improvement in payment in the London area particularly, but that there is still room for further improvement. The proportion of notices paid in the Metropolitan Police District rose from 49 per cent in the last three quarters of 1986 to 59 per cent in the three quarters after the new arrangements were implemented; elsewhere the improvement was from 74 to 76-77 per cent in this period.

One problem has been in getting the new enforcement procedures to gain credibility. This has required breaking out of an historical vicious circle: the more widespread the failure to pay, the more resources are required to process the unpaid notices; resource limitations meant that large percentages of notices had to be written off, which undoubtedly maintained the low credibility of enforcement and kept payment rates low. As a result, the number and percentage of fine registrations so far recorded is still very high: over a million - nearly 20 per cent - of the fixed penalty notices issued in the first year of operation have resulted in fine registrations. At courts, more back-up staff have had to be taken on to deal with fine registrations and the collection of unpaid fines. Offsetting savings as a result of the fall in court proceedings are much smaller than the fall of 20 per cent in cases, because most of these will have been of a relatively simple type involving guilty pleas by letter. It is estimated that the fall in actual court workload will have been less than 10 per cent.

## Persons dealt with for certain motoring offences



1986 data are for Q1-Q3,  
1987 data are for Q3-Q4 both expressed at an annual rate

## Conclusions

It is still too early to judge whether the new system will overall be a success for the criminal justice system. The police and public are happy with the system but the hoped for savings in court resources have not so far materialised. One problem relates to the volume of notices issued, which far exceeded expectation and another to the slow change in public perception of the new enforcement procedures. Whether the system can be improved to achieve the savings originally sought will depend on whether the public can be persuaded to pay up at an early stage.

The extended fixed penalty system for motoring offences has been seen by some as a model which could be extended to other less serious types of offence - eg TV licence evasion.

A wider scheme was introduced at the beginning of 1986 in Scotland for certain offences such as shoplifting and breaches of the peace, and there are some limited experiments underway in England and Wales (eg for litter offences in Westminster). There are however no immediate plans for large scale extension of the system - but the matter is being kept under review.

## Reference

- 1 Further analysis of the operation of the extended fixed penalty system can be found in Home Office statistical bulletin 32/88, *Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales, 1987* available from Home Office, Lunar House, Croydon, Surrey CR0 9YD, Tel 01-760 2850, price £2.50. A companion volume of more detailed tables is also available, price £4.00.

## Home Office Statistical Bulletins

The Home Office publishes about 40 statistical bulletins each year, giving detailed information on special topics within the responsibility of the Home Secretary. Some of these bulletins are published regularly each quarter:

Offences recorded by the police,  
Control of immigration statistics,  
The operation of the prevention of  
terrorism legislation.

Others are issued annually, for example:

Statistics of breath tests  
Offences relating to motor vehicles,  
Statistics of the misuse of drugs.

Other bulletins give summary figures, before more detailed statistics can be made available, for example:

The prison population, 1987 (Issue 8/88), issued on 30 March 1988, some 9 months before publication of the detailed Command paper 'Prison Statistics.'

Yet other bulletins are issued on *ad hoc* basis, for example:

Criminal careers of those born in 1953, 1958 and 1963 (Issue 7/85). The results of a cohort analysis of the offenders index which makes it possible to link successive convictions of the same individual.

The ethnic origin of prisoners published on 18 June 1986 (Issue 7/86) giving the first results of the collection of comprehensive information about the ethnic origin of prisoners.

A comprehensive list of bulletins issued in the last year is available from Home Office, Statistical Department, Room 1834, Lunar House, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR0 9YD, Telephone: 01-760 2850, or by personal application to the Home Office Library, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1 9AT. Bulletins may also be purchased from either of the above addressed and are currently priced at £1.50 or £2.50 according to their size.

# Can Statistics make for Better Management? The Experience of Companies House

Keith Whitfield, Statistician

## Introduction

Companies House has responsibility for incorporating and dissolving companies in Great Britain, registering documents about them and making this information available to the public. It operates as part of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and has a head office in Cardiff employing 850 staff, a search room at City Road in London with 200 staff and the Scottish registry which employs 50 staff in Edinburgh. The main customers for the office are those who want to form new companies (over 120,000 were incorporated last year) and those who want information about companies (4 million searches are carried out per year from 400 million pages of microfiche).

For such a large-scale operation it was considered that management information systems needed to be improved and that in general a more quantitative approach should be taken to the problems which it faced in order to give its customers a more efficient service. I was appointed to a newly created statistician post in April 1986 as an integral part of the office's senior management team, which was also augmented by the addition of an accountant.

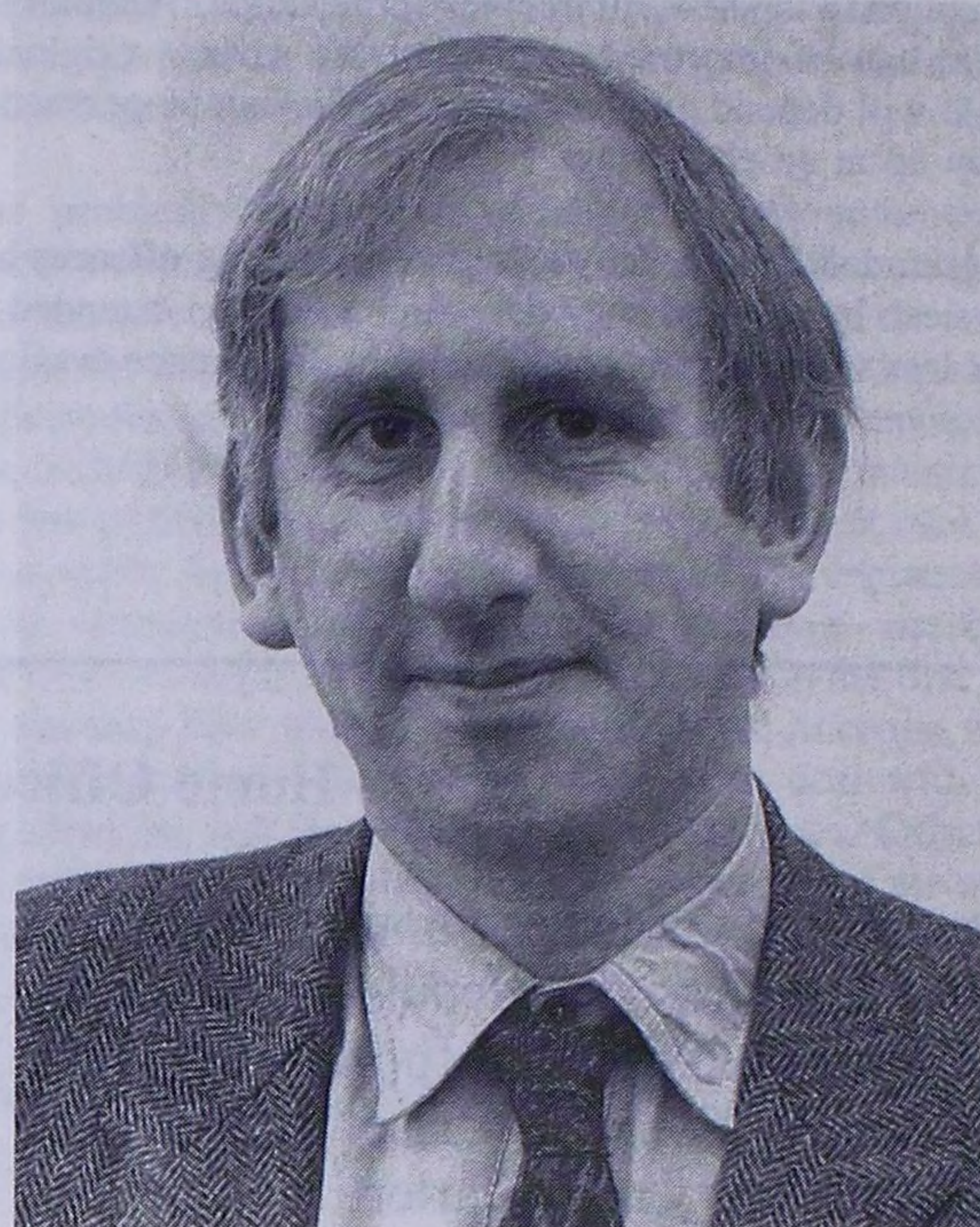
Companies House was vested in October 1988 as an executive agency following the Government's acceptance of the Ibbs report<sup>1</sup>. The aims of the agency, which include the intention to monitor the needs of its users and improve the quality of its services, are set out in a framework document<sup>2</sup>. A bonus scheme will operate for staff, related to the achievement of annual targets. The office is headed by a Chief Executive (the Registrar) and a Steering Board, the members of which are drawn from DTI and from outside the Civil Service, has been set up to provide the Department with a strategic oversight of the work of Companies House.

## Forecasting

The general course of the office's future progress is mapped out in a Corporate Plan, which was prepared for the first time in 1986 and is updated annually. After consideration by the Steering Board the Plan forms a basis for discussion with the centre of DTI and the Treasury on staffing and financial resource decisions.

The statistical role in drawing up the Corporate Plan is twofold: to forecast the level of demand for Companies House services over a five year period, and to convert the workload projections into staffing numbers.

Figure 1 shows recent trends in two of the major series, company incorporations and searches of company records by the public. The incorporation series has shown a regular upward movement during the past 10 years, with some nine per cent more companies being formed each year than during the previous one. The trend in company searches, by contrast,



*Keith Whitfield*

has been much more variable. Whilst any member of the public can obtain company information at the three offices within an hour, the majority of demand is in the hands of a small number of search agents. The largest of these have national networks and supply data to customers throughout the country. Some also compile directories of basic information from Companies House and other sources, and operate dial-up facilities for immediate access. Forecasts therefore need to have regard to the plans of major agents for expanding their data holdings, the entry of new firms and the impact of technological developments such as optical disks.

With one exception the time series has shown a growth in demand, averaging six to seven per cent. In 1981, however, the number of searches fell by over one-half, partly because of an increase in the search fee but mainly on account of industrial action which lasted for seven months. Since then a rapidly rising trend was resumed for four years, followed by a slackening off in the growth rate towards the long-term average which has prevailed since the 1950s.

Other elements of workload can be predicted with greater confidence. Numbers of annual returns and accounts due are a function of the size of the live register (some 900,000 companies are in existence) and the extent of default action undertaken by the office through reminders, default letters and press advertising. Companies House currently achieves 80 per cent compliance for returns and accounts.

Staff numbers are forecast by adjusting previous levels in line with changes in workload, improvements in productivity achieved through computerisation and the introduction of other new technology, changes in legislation and other foreseeable adjustments to working patterns.

The projections of workload and staffing form an input to the budget forecasts contained in the Corporate Plan. The costs incurred by Companies House together with those of the remainder of Companies Division, related parts of Solicitors Branch, an allowance for return on investment and the costs of company investigations, are offset against the fees received from incorporations, changes of name, searches and annual returns. The level of fees is set so as to break even on this basis, taking one year with another.

### In-Year Monitoring

The level of demand needs to be monitored closely so that senior managers have an early indication of what is happening and when action is required. Before April 1988, Companies House was subject to staff ceilings which could not be breached during the course of the year. The office now has a certain amount of freedom to adjust staffing numbers in line with unforeseen changes in workload. This flexibility should ensure that the office is adequately staffed to cope with the demands put on it, and hence provide a more responsive service to its customers.

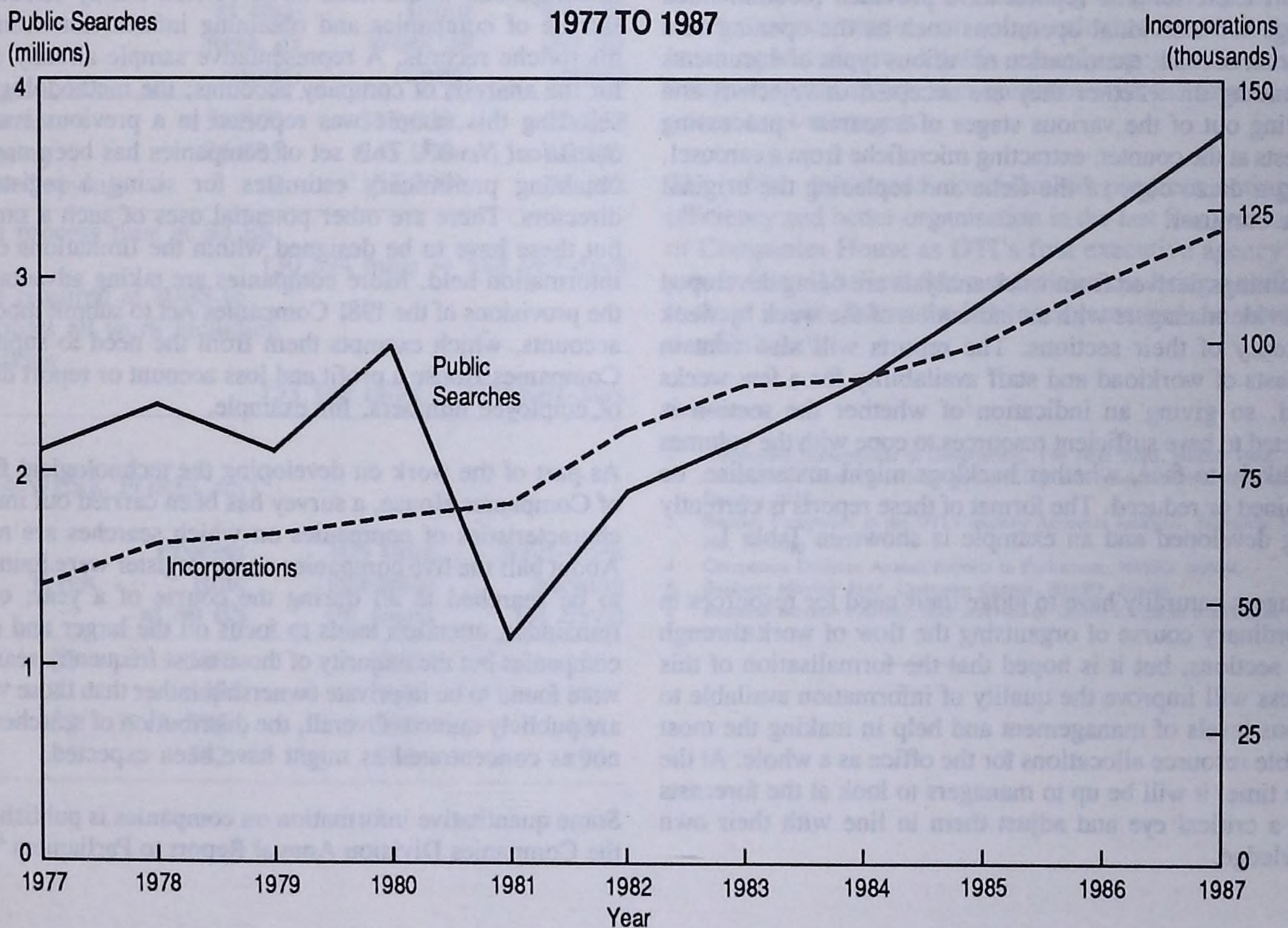
The monitoring system is built up from reports received from individual sections on their work input, output, backlogs and the time taken to process incoming work, together with staff strength and hours worked. The main indicators of work flow are circulated each week by the Management Information Unit (MIU) in the form of a Key Statistics table. The table compares the week's workload with that of the previous four weeks, the position a year ago and the average for the financial year to date, together with a time series showing averages for the last four years. An overall workload index and a productivity index are derived from this data.

The MIU is also responsible for monitoring progress towards achieving the office's Divisional Work Programme (DWP) targets. The DWP system in Companies House includes a set of six top level targets which are monitored monthly for internal consumption and are reported quarterly to the Steering Board and the Treasury. These relate to the speed of throughput of documents, the overall compliance rate for annual returns and accounts, and the quality of the Companies House product as measured by the number of complaints made by searchers. Below this level there are over 100 targets for individual sections. A review of DWP targets is held shortly before the beginning of each financial year.

Middle managers report progress and developments in their section each month, and the MIU edits these reports. There are also contributions on events which have occurred in the office, brief resumés of committee meetings, a monthly

FIGURE 1

### PUBLIC SEARCHES AND INCORPORATIONS 1977 TO 1987



version of the Key Statistics and a quarterly commentary on trends in workload, staffing and quality indicators. In this way the report is used as one of a number of means of effecting communications up, down and across the office.

### Work Analysis

Companies House has been the subject of a number of external investigations into efficiency and methods of operation. Over the last two years a series of in-house studies has been carried out on the efficiency of the operational areas of the office using work measurement techniques. The outcome of these studies has been varied; some sections have shown evidence of room for improvement, either by increasing output per head with existing resources and methods, by streamlining the way in which jobs are carried out or by improving the quality of equipment needed to assist in the work. At the same time, there were parts of the office where under-manning was found to exist and where the pressure of work was high. In these circumstances an increase in staffing levels was recommended.

Work analysis is suitable for measuring tasks which are performed manually or with the aid of a machine. It is less appropriate in dealing with considerative or decision-making work, and within Companies House it has not so far been used to advise on the grading of work. These issues have however been covered in a recent Staff Inspection of the office.

### Performance Reporting

The work analysis programme is not regarded purely as a one-off exercise. The reports have provided recommended timings for individual operations such as the opening of a kilogram of mail, examination of various types of documents (depending on whether they are accepted or rejected) and carrying out of the various stages of a search - processing requests at the counter, extracting microfiche from a carousel, taking a diazo copy of the fiche and replacing the original in the carousel.

The timings derived from work analysis are being developed to provide managers with an indication of the week by week efficiency of their sections. The reports will also contain forecasts of workload and staff availability for a few weeks ahead, so giving an indication of whether the section is expected to have sufficient resources to cope with the volumes it is likely to face, whether backlogs might materialise, be contained or reduced. The format of these reports is currently being developed and an example is shown in Table 1.

Managers naturally have to judge their need for resources in the ordinary course of organising the flow of work through their sections, but it is hoped that the formalisation of this process will improve the quality of information available to various levels of management and help in making the most suitable resource allocations for the office as a whole. At the same time, it will be up to managers to look at the forecasts with a critical eye and adjust them in line with their own knowledge.

### Unit Costs

Another technique for measuring the efficiency of the office has been developed by the Companies House Finance Section, headed by the Accountant. Information on output collected by the MIU is coupled with financial data obtained through the Management Accounting System which allocates costs between each of the office's functions. The cost per unit of work carried out for each function is estimated monthly. These costs are aggregated into an overall unit cost index. It is noticeable that unit costs do not necessarily fall when productivity rises, and *vice versa*. The latter measures output per member of staff, and the relationship between the two is governed by total cost per person, which may not be constant.

### Information on Companies

The statistician also has a role in providing aggregated information on the company sector for policy and other needs. Some material can be obtained from computer counts and manual records. More recently, the introduction of more sophisticated computer systems has led to the availability of further data such as location of companies' registered offices (from postcoded addresses), the age structure of the company register and types of accounts submitted. In due course it should be possible to carry out analyses on nominal and issued capital, and on type of business.

The amount of information which can be captured from the computer records is, however, necessarily limited to items which are stored for administrative purposes. Any wider investigations would need to be carried out by selecting a sample of companies and obtaining information from the microfiche records. A representative sample already exists for the analysis of company accounts; the methodology for selecting this sample was reported in a previous issue of *Statistical News*<sup>3</sup>. This set of companies has been used on obtaining preliminary estimates for sizing a register of directors. There are other potential uses of such a sample, but these have to be designed within the limitations of the information held. More companies are taking advantage of the provisions of the 1981 Companies Act to submit modified accounts, which exempts them from the need to supply to Companies House a profit and loss account or report details of employee numbers, for example.

As part of the work on developing the technological future of Companies House, a survey has been carried out into the characteristics of companies on which searches are made. About half the live companies on the register were found not to be searched at all during the course of a year; of the remainder, attention tends to focus on the larger and older companies but the majority of those most frequently searched were found to be in private ownership rather than those which are publicly quoted. Overall, the distribution of searches was not as concentrated as might have been expected.

Some quantitative information on companies is published in the Companies Division Annual Report to Parliament<sup>4</sup>, the

TABLE 1

## PERFORMANCE REPORT - MICROGRAPHICS SECTION

WEEK 29

26 Sep-2 Oct 1988

## a. ATTENDANCE

Grade	Strength	Overtime	Substitution	Absences	½ days worked	Availability %
CRO	1	0	0	0	10	100.0
ACRO	5.5	0	0	21	54	98.2
RO1	17	0	20	43	125	73.5
RO2	60	0	18	139	443	73.8
Total	83.5	0	38	203	632	75.7

## b. PERFORMANCE

Activity	Minutes per unit @100BS	Number cleared	Process time (mins)
Cameras	.056	321,795	18,021
Jacketing	.137	249,419	34,170
Diazo Copying	.326	157,368	51,302
Total process time at 100 BS			103,493
Time available (RO1 and RO2)			126,096
Performance rate			82 BS

statistical section of which has been expanded for the 1987-88 edition. Analyses of company accounts, prepared by the DTI Statistics Division, appear in *Business Monitors MA3 and MO3*<sup>5</sup>. VAT returns comprise another source of information on the company sector, and a table showing turnover of companies by type of business is published in *Business Monitor PA1003*<sup>6</sup>.

## Conclusion

If management is an art, it is gradually being fuelled by a more varied diet of quantitative material which is intended to assist in making better informed judgments. It has been interesting to see how many aspects of work in a large office lend themselves to a numerate approach - not just in number-crunching, forecasting and sensitivity tests, but in estimating sample sizes for the detailed work analysis studies or using calculus to determine optimal batching techniques. All this can only operate successfully as an integrated team effort, in conjunction with the finance section and operational managers.

The office has made considerable progress towards greater efficiency and better organisation in the last few years; the vesting of Companies House as DTI's first executive agency is perhaps proof of this. I believe that a statistician can bring a useful expertise to these issues. But as the lady once remarked, he would say that, wouldn't he?

## References

- 1 Improving Management in Government: The Next Steps, HMSO 1988.
- 2 Companies House Executive Agency Policy and resources framework, DTI, October 1988.
- 3 Smaller Companies in the DTI Company Accounts Analysis, *Statistical News* No. 77, May 1987.
- 4 Companies Division Annual Reports to Parliament, HMSO, annual.
- 5 *Business Monitor MA3*, Company finance, HMSO, annual.
- 6 *Business Monitor PA1003*, Size analyses of United Kingdom businesses, HMSO, annual.

## c. NEXT WEEK'S FORECAST

	Backlog at end-week 29 (units)	Work Input Week 30 (units)	Process time@ 80 BS (mins)
Cameras	134,800	315,000	22,050
Jacketing	76,585	265,000	45,381
Diazo Copying	0	155,000	63,162
Total process time at 80 BS			130,594 mins = 588 half-days
Time required at 80BS to process all work including backlog			153,145 mins = 690 half-days

## d. 4-WEEK FORECAST

Week	Process time at 80 BS	RO time available (½ days)	End-week backlog (½ days)
30	588	570	120
31	569	580	109
32	575	580	104
33	582	590	96

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 September to November 1988

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
<b>Business and Local Authority Surveys</b>					
Use of pesticides on arable crops 1988	DAFS	Farms	440	S	Y5
Ethnic monitoring: policy, practice and benefits	DEM		100	GB	AH
Recruiting in Europe and implications for '1992'	DEM	Employers	30	GB	AH
'Renewable energy in the UK' publications: readership survey	DEN COI	300	UK	AH	
BRECSU study of the market for energy efficiency workshops in Local Authorities and Housing Associations	DEN BRE	Local Authorities and Housing Associations	350	EW	AH
Discipline in schools: A national survey of teachers in England and Wales	DES	Teachers	3600	EW	AH
Postal survey of local authorities on mobile homes	DOE	Housing Authorities	403	EW	AH
Labour mobility & housing provision in Southern & Eastern England (Employers)	DOE	Employers	55	SE	AH
Study of gypsy counts	DOE	Local Authorities	30	EW	AH
Pollution abatement costs - framework	DOE	Manufacturers	150	GB	AH
HBMIS - quarterly survey of recipients of housing benefit	DSS	Local Authorities	482	GB	Q
HBMIS - annual 1% surveys of individual recipients of housing benefit	DSS	Local Authorities	482	GB	A
EUREKA target market study	DTI COI	High Technology Services	70	GB	AH
Telecommunications - state of the art survey	DTI		160	NE	AH
Review of inward technology transfer	DTI	Manufacturers	120	UK	AH
Evaluation of product design advice centre experiment	DTI	Manufacturers	37	ES	AH
National quality campaign questionnaire	DTI		N/K	UK	AH
Post completion monitoring of projects under Alvey and J.O.E.R.S	DTI	Companies in Fibre Optic and Electronic Areas	200	UK	A
Textile & clothing education equipment scheme-post completion monitoring questionnaire	DTI	Education Authority	32	UK	A
Evaluation of the Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FMS) Support scheme	DTI	Engineering Firms	125	UK	AH
Broker funds survey	DTI	Life Insurance Companies	180	UK	AH
Proposed quality management system for DTI & FCO export advice and information services	DTI FCO		140	UK	AH
Source of supply survey (COINS project)	DTI	Exporters	1300	UK	AH
Survey of special type vehicles	DTP	Road Hauliers	100	GB	AH
DTP survey of heavy goods vehicle operators	DTP TRRL	Heavy Goods Vehicle Operators	39	GB	AH
London taxi survey: pilot study	DTP TRRL	Drivers	100	SE	AH
Employers Attitudes & recruitment practices in relation to long-term unemployed	ES DEM	Employers	1700	GB	AH
'New outlook' readership study	ES COI	Employers	1000	UK	AH
Industrial assessment of Scottish manufacturing industry	IDS	Manufacturers	45	S	A
Scottish crafts and tourism: crafts producers	IDS SDA	Manufacturers	100	S	AH
Scottish crafts & tourism: retailers	IDS SDA	Retailers	50	S	AH
The Scottish software community	IDS SDA	Software Houses	280	S	A
Personal equity plan: annual return	IR	Financiers	170	UK	A
Use of natural flavouring source materials and preparations by UK flavourings industry	MAFF	UK Flavourings Industry	50	UK	AH
Soft fruit census (Pilot Study 1988)	MAFF	Farms	80	EW	AH
Food surveillance paper - readership survey	MAFF	Readers	350	UK	AH
Very small farms	MAFF	Farms	3200	EW	AH
Careers advisers' and careers teachers' attitudes to army information	MOD COI	Careers Advisers and Teachers	28	EW	AH
Repair and maintenance of properties in mixed ownership	SDD	Housing	56	S	AH
Survey of employers in Westerhailes, Castlemilk, Ferguslie Park & Whitefield	SO IDS	Employers	200	S	AH
Evaluation of small and medium sized company pilot initiatives	TA	Companies	130	E	AH
Your business success - evaluation of delivery mechanism	TA	Businesses	300	GB	AH
YTS strategic marketing research (Teachers, Advisors, and Pupils)	TA COI	Education Authority	130	ES	AH
YTS strategic marketing research (Employers)	TA COI	Employers	140	GB	AH
Survey of Employers who recruit 16-18 year olds but do not participate in YTS	TA	Employers	60	GB	AH
Employment and training in South Glamorgan	TA	Employers	525	W	AH
Case study evaluation of the 1st year of Enterprise in Higher Education Initiative (EHE)	TA	Employers	5	GB	AH
Evaluation of the experimental programme in high technology	TA		N/K	GB	AH
Postal survey of lead enterprise training managers	TA	Employers	120	GB	AH
TVEI extension information	TA	Local Education Authorities	121	GB	A
Human resource development in small and medium size firms	TA	Employers	1040	UK	AH
Equal opportunities training in industry (Race relations)	TA		450	EW	AH
Innovation Projects (IPs) one. (Part of business improvement initiative)	TA	Various Industries	N/K	GB	AH
School Leavers Survey (Supplement)	WO	Head Teachers	275	W	Y5
*Investigation into the provision of appropriate transport for profoundly handicapped children to educational establishments	NGOV WO	Local Education Authorities	120	UK	AH
<b>Household and Individual Surveys</b>					
Benefits in work development stage 2	DEM COI	Unemployed	32	E	AH
Maternity rights study: survey of mothers	DEM DSS	Mothers	7700	GB	AH
In-work benefits evaluation 2	DEM COI	Adults	4500	GB	AH
London docklands skills audit survey	DEM	Unemployed	1500	SE	AH
Supply of and demand for designers - graduate survey	DES	Students	3000	E	AH
Misuse of drugs campaign 1988/89 creative development stage two	DH COI	Youths	68	ES	AH
Smoking among secondary school children in 1988	DH OPCS	Pupils	3000	E	AH
Nursing recruitment campaign - telephone response follow-up	DH COI	Adults	300	EW	AH



<i>Title</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Those approached</i>	<i>Approximate number approached</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
<b>Household and Individual Surveys (continued)</b>					
Cold weather campaign evaluation 1988-1989	DH COI	Adults	4000	GB	AH
Nursing careers: 1988 tracking study	DH COI	Youths	1600	EW	AH
Income Bond poster survey	DNS	Adults	2400	GB	AH
Non-taxpayers information booklet research	DNS	Adults	500	UK	AH
Yearly plan consumer research	DNS	Adults	500	UK	AH
Income Bond TV campaign October 1988	DNS	Adults	2400	GB	AH
Quality of postal service 1988 (Savings Certificate holders)	DNS	Adults	2000	UK	AH
Gibraltar mail monitoring (Income Bond holders)	DNS	Adults	50	UK	AH
Investment Account TV ad survey November 1988	DNS	Adults	2400	GB	AH
Labour mobility & housing provision in Southern & Eastern England	DOE	Owner Occupiers	3000	SE	AH
The housing effects of relationship breakdowns	DOE	Adults	N/K	E	AH
DSS freeline survey	DSS	Adults	3000	UK	AH
DSS customer opinion - questionnaire test	DSS	Adults	120	SE	AH
Exeter urban cycle route-after study	DTP TRRL	Cyclists	2000	SW	AH
National survey of motorcycling	DTP TRRL	Cyclists	5600	GB	AH
A27 Arundel bypass traffic survey	DTP	Travellers	4000	SE	AH
A449 traffic study roadside interview surveys	DTP	Travellers	20000	WM	AH
Lorry management study perception surveys: 'after' implementation of demonstration schemes	DTP	Adults	1500	E	AH
A500 Basford Hough bypass traffic study	DTP	Drivers	7500	NW	AH
Survey of methods of learning to drive	DTP	Drivers	16000	GB	AH
Assessment of dynamic weighing systems	DTP	Drivers	3000	W	AH
M4/A4 West London corridor study	DTP	Drivers	2500	SE	AH
A1-M1 Link road origin and destination roadside survey	DTP	Drivers	75000	YH	AH
Biennial survey of attitudes to road safety	DTP TRRL	Adults	2100	GB	Y2
Ipswich taxi starting scheme: survey of potential passengers	DTP TRRL	Passengers	2000	EA	AH
Enterprise allowance scheme: a survey of first year drop-outs	ES	Adults	1200	GB	AH
Unemployment and labour market flexibility	ES DEM	Unemployed	600	GB	AH
Claimants experiencing repeat spells of unemployment	ES DEM	Unemployed	1400	GB	AH
Jobclub value added study	ES	Unemployed	1500	UK	AH
Crime and Community survey: Priority Estates Project	HOME	Tenants	2675	E	AH
Drinking and disorder	HOME	Men	1750	SE	AH
North Peckham multi-agency survey	HOME	Adults	700	SE	AH
Estate crime prevention - evaluation study	HOME	Tenants	1050	L	AH
Electoral registration campaign awareness	HOME COI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
Electoral registration research (Knowledge and awareness of process and recent advertising)	HOME COI	Youths	300	E	AH
Crime prevention tracking study: stages 3 & 4	HOME COI	Adults	1000	EW	AH
Crime prevention - campaign development research	HOME COI	Adults	50	E	AH
Scottish crafts and tourism - consumer research	IDS	Tourists	450	S	AH
Attitudes of the general public-NELC campaign evaluation	MOD COI	Adults	4000	UK	AH
Managers' attitudes-National Employers' Liaison Committee Campaign Evaluation	MOD COI		800	GB	AH
Army officers image/strategic planning for advertising	MOD COI		100	GB	AH
Army Engineers - advertising Concept Testing	MOD COI	Engineers	20	GB	AH
Consumer dissatisfaction and awareness of consumer rights	OFT	Adults	2000	GB	AH
Research into user reaction to Training Access Point	TA	Adults	2000	E	AH
Survey of young people with special training needs	TA	Youths	500	GB	AH
Scottish young people's survey: TVEI follow-up	TA	Youths	800	S	AH
Employment training creative development stage 3	TA COI	Unemployed	40	GB	AH
Employment training target master study	TA COI	Unemployed	150	GB	AH
National Survey of young employees on Community Industry Programme	TA	Employees	800	GB	AH
Traffic nuisance prediction for changed traffic flows	TRRL DTP	Adults	3000	E	AH
The assessment of bus passengers' perception of travel information	TRRL	Passengers	7000	E	AH
Parents' opinions of car baby seat loan scheme	TRRL	Parents	1000	E	AH

#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Location</b>	<b>Departments</b>		
<i>E</i> England	<i>BRE</i> Building Research Establishment	<i>IDS</i> Industry Department for Scotland	
<i>EA</i> East Anglia	<i>COI</i> Central Office of Information	<i>IR</i> Inland Revenue	
<i>ES</i> England and Scotland	<i>DAFS</i> Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	<i>MAFF</i> Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	
<i>EW</i> England and Wales	<i>DEM</i> Department of Employment	<i>MOD</i> Ministry of Defence	
<i>GB</i> Great Britain	<i>DEN</i> Department of Energy	<i>NGOV</i> Non Government	
<i>L</i> London	<i>DES</i> Department of Education and Science	<i>OFT</i> Office of Fair Trading	
<i>NE</i> North East	<i>DH</i> Department of Health	<i>OPCS</i> Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	
<i>NW</i> North Western	<i>DNS</i> Department for National Savings	<i>SDA</i> Scottish Development Agency	
<i>S</i> Scotland	<i>DOE</i> Department of the Environment	<i>SDD</i> Scottish Development Department	
<i>SE</i> South East	<i>DSS</i> Department of Social Security	<i>SO</i> Scottish Office	
<i>SW</i> South West	<i>DTI</i> Department of Trade and Industry	<i>TA</i> Training Agency	
<i>UK</i> United Kingdom	<i>DTP</i> Department of Transport	<i>TRRL</i> Transport & Road Research Laboratory	
<i>W</i> Wales	<i>ES</i> Employment Service	<i>WO</i> Welsh Office	
<i>WM</i> West Midlands	<i>HOME</i> Home Office		
<i>YH</i> Yorkshire & Humberside			
	<b>General</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	
* Contribution from Welsh Office	<i>BRECSU</i> Building Research Energy Conservation Support Unit	<i>A</i> Annual	
∅ Also funded by the Equal Opportunities Commission	<i>COINS</i> Company Information Study	<i>AH</i> Ad hoc	
	<i>HBMIS</i> Housing Benefit Management Information System	<i>Q</i> Quarterly	
	<i>JOERS</i> Joint Opto-Electronic Research Scheme	<i>Y2</i> Every 2 years	
	<i>NELC</i> National Employers Liaison Committee	<i>Y5</i> Every 5 years	
	<i>N/K</i> Not known		
	<i>TVEI</i> Technical and Vocational Education Initiative		

## Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available during the January to March quarter of 1989. 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 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 July 1988, price £2.
- Bulletin 3/10/88 *Personal Social Services: Provision for Mentally Handicapped people in England 1976-86.* Published September 1988, price £2.
- Bulletin 2/12/88 *Statistics of elective admissions and patients waiting: Six months ending 31 March 1988.* Published October 1988, price £2.

*Ordinary Admissions Statistics from SH3A Return, England National and Regional Summaries for the financial year 1987/88 and comparison with SH3 data 1982-86.* Published November 1988, price £3.50.

Statistical Bulletins and the publication 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

*DSS Tax/Benefit Model Tables, April 1988,* price £3.30, available from:

Mr R Pike  
Department of Social Security  
Room A526  
Alexander Fleming House  
Elephant and Castle  
London SE1 6BY

### Scottish Education Department

Scottish Education Department Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

*The National Certificate - 1986/87*  
*Schools, Pupils and Teachers*  
*Pre-service Teacher Training*  
*School Leavers' Qualifications*  
*School Leavers' Destinations*

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*  
*Community Service by Offenders 1986*  
*Referrals of Children to Reporters and Children's Hearings 1987*

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased (price £1 net) from:

The Library  
Official Publications 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 55 Spring* (HMSO 1989) (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)

*Infant and perinatal mortality 1987: DHAs* (DH3 88/2) (price £1.50)

*General Household Survey - Preliminary results for 1987* (SS 88/2) (price £2)

*Fatal accidents occurring during sporting and leisure activities 1987* (DH4 88/6) (price £1)

*Sudden Infant Death Syndrome 1985-1987* (DH3 88/3) (price £1.50)

#### - Reference volumes -

*Population Projections for Local and Health Authority areas in England* (PP3 No. 7)

*Legal Abortions in 1987* (AB No. 14)

*Mortality statistics: cause 1986* (DH2 No. 13)

*Mortality statistics: perinatal and infant 1986* (DH3 No. 20)

*Hospital In-patient Enquiry: maternity tables 1982-1985* (MB4 No. 28)

#### - Social Survey reports -

*The financial circumstances of disabled adults living in private households*

### Welsh Office

*1985 Based Household Projections for the Counties of Wales*

*Digest of Welsh Statistics No. 34 1988*

*Statistics of Education in Wales: Schools No. 2 1988*

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. 35 September Quarter 1988 and Part 2 No. 34 June Quarter 1988*

*Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No. 86 July 1988 - figures for 1988 first quarter.*

*Local Government Financial Statistics England 1986-1987*

*Housing Trailers to the 1981 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys*

*UK Blood Lead Monitoring Programme 1984-7: Results for 1986. (Pollution reports, No. 26)*

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.

*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. 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*  
HSU No. 2 - *Housing Trends in Scotland 1987 Part 2*

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 series) from:

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

### Department of Education and Science

The following Statistical Bulletins are now available:

- 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*  
No. 12/88 *AS (Advanced Supplementary) Levels 1987-88: Pupils and Students in English Schools and Further Education Colleges*  
No. 13/88 *English School Leavers 1986-87*  
No. 14/88 *Educational and Economic Activity of Young People Aged 16 to 18 Years in England from 1975 to 1988*  
No. 1/89 *Education Statistics for the United Kingdom 1988 Edition*

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 publications are announced:

- Statistics of Education: Teachers in Service (England and Wales) 1986*  
*Statistics of Education: Further Education (England) 1987*  
*Statistics of Education: Schools 1987*

Copies (price £12.00) may be obtained from:

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

### Home Office

The following statistical publications were issued in the period 1 October 1988 to January 1989.

- Statistics of Scientific Procedures on Living Animals, Great Britain, 1987 (HMSO)* £ 6.40  
*Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1987 (HMSO)* £14.90

**Home Office (Continued)***Criminal Statistics, England and Wales,**Supplementary Tables, 1987 (Home Office)*

Volume 1	£15.00
Volume 2	£15.00
Volume 3	£13.00
Volume 4	£ 8.00
Volume 5	£11.00

*Prison Statistics, England and Wales, 1987 (HMSO)*

£14.80

*Betting Licensing Statistics, Great Britain 1987/88 Supplementary Tables (Home Office)*

£40.00

*Statistics of Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles, England and Wales, 1987 Supplementary Tables (Home Office)*

£ 4.00

The following statistical bulletins are now available:

Issue No	Title	Price
28/88	<i>Statistics of mentally disordered offenders, England and Wales 1985 and 1986</i>	£2.50
29/88	<i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of Terrorism legislation - 3rd quarter 1988</i>	£2.50
30/88	<i>Summary probation statistics, England and Wales, 1987</i>	£2.50
31/88	<i>Offences of Drunkenness, England and Wales 1987</i>	£2.50
32/88	<i>Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales 1987</i>	£2.50
33/88	<i>Statistics on the operation of the firearms act 1986 England and Wales 1987</i>	£2.50
34/88	<i>Betting licensing statistics, Great Britain, June 1987 - May 1988</i>	£1.50
35/88	<i>Statistics on juvenile and young offenders 1979-1987</i>	£2.50
36/88	<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the Police in England and Wales - 3rd quarter 1988</i>	£1.50
37/88	<i>Local government elections, England and Wales, 1988</i>	£2.50
38/88	<i>Control of immigration: statistics - 3rd quarter 1988</i>	£2.50
39/88	<i>Summary fire statistics, United Kingdom 1987</i>	£2.50
1/89	<i>The ethnic origins of clients of the probation service, March 1987</i>	£2.50
2/89	<i>Statistics of the time taken to process criminal cases in the magistrates' courts, June 1988</i>	£2.50
3/89	<i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation - 4th quarter 1988</i>	£2.50

Copies of Home Office publications and bulletins are available from:

The Home Office  
Statistical Department  
Lunar House  
40 Wellesley Road  
Croydon  
Surrey CRO 9YD  
Telephone: 01-760 2850

**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 'Economic activity and qualifications', 'Pay in Great Britain - results of the 1988 New Earnings Survey', 'Full and part-time employment and hours worked', 'Ethnic origins and the labour market', 'Unfair dismissal cases in 1985-86 - characteristics of parties', 'Measures of unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed' and 'Unemployment statistics: revisions to the seasonally adjusted series'. *Employment Gazette* is published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £3.80 per issue.

Annual subscription inclusive of postage is £39.50.

Department of Employment  
Caxton House  
Tothill Street  
London SW1H 9NF

**Department of Transport**

Recent Statistical Publications by the Department of Transport:

*Transport Statistics Great Britain 1977/87* (Annual, HMSO price £18.95)*Road Accidents Great Britain, 1987 - The Casualty Report* (Annual, HMSO price £8.75)*Waterborne Freight in the United Kingdom 1987* (price £15.00)

Available from:

Maritime and Distribution Systems  
28 City Road  
Chester CH1 3AE

*Transport Statistics for London*

(DTp statistical bulletin (88)51, HMSO, price £5.95)

*Quarterly Road Casualties Great Britain Final figures 1987* (statistical bulletin (88)45, price £4.00)*Survey of Small Commercial vehicles 1987* (statistical bulletin (88)46, price £8.00)*Analysis of the international earnings and expenditure of the United Kingdom shipping industry 1986*

(statistical bulletin (88)47, price £30.00)

*Seaborne trade statistics of the United Kingdom 1987* (statistical bulletin (88)48, price £12.00)*Merchant fleet statistics 1987*

(statistical bulletin (88)49, price £12.00)

### Department of Transport (Continued)

#### *Road safety publicity, 1987*

(statistical bulletin (88)50, price £2.00)

#### *Pedestrian casualties*

(statistical bulletin (88)52, price £4.00)

#### *Drinking and Driving in 1987 Great Britain*

(statistical bulletin (88)53, price £2.00)

#### *Bus and Coach statistics Great Britain 1987/88 provisional*

(statistical bulletin (88)54, price £5.00)

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)

*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

### Department of Trade and Industry

An article in *British Business* appears every month on 'engineering sales and orders'. Figures are published of sales, net new orders and orders on hand (home, export and total), at constant 1985 prices, for mechanical engineering and instrument and electrical engineering separately and for combined engineering.

*British Business* (Department of Trade and Industry) (price £1.40 weekly, annual subscription £85 net).

Subscription service; Telephone: 01-215 0788

### Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture

#### *Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture, 1988*

This publication, price £10.00, will be available in early March from:

Department of Agriculture  
Economics and Statistics Division  
DANI, Dundonald House  
Upper Newtownards Road  
Belfast BT4 3SB

### Central Statistical Office

*Social Trends 19, 1989 Edition* (HMSO, January 1989) (price £21.95 net)

*Annual Abstract of Statistics No. 125, 1989 Edition* (HMSO February 1989) (price £18.50 net)

*Economic Trends Annual Supplement No. 14, 1989 Edition* (HMSO February 1989) (price £12.50 net)

*United Kingdom in Figures 1989 Edition* (March)

*A Brief Guide to Sources 1989 Edition* (March)

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

### Population Trends

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

#### *A review of 1987*

The review focuses on the changes between 1986 and 1987 in England and Wales in the population size and composition, mortality, marriage, divorce, fertility and migration. Some of the changes show that:

- \* The resident population of England and Wales increased by 167 thousand to reach 50.2 million at mid-1987;
- \* In the twelve months to mid-1987, an estimated 221 thousand new residents came from outside the British Isles while 191 thousand residents of England and Wales departed;
- \* The perinatal and infant mortality rates in 1987 were the lowest ever recorded;
- \* The number of divorces fell from 154 thousand in 1986 to 151 thousand in 1987;
- \* Births outside marriage increased by 12 per cent and account for nearly a quarter of all births. Births within marriage increased slightly.

#### *Winter mortality, temperature and influenza: has the relationship changed in recent years?*

Death rates in the winter months in England and Wales are higher than at other times of the year and there are no satisfactory explanations of why this is so. This article by Michael Curwen and Tim Devis of OPCS examines the relationship between winter deaths, temperature and influenza deaths over the last 35 years in England and Wales and concludes that the relationship has not changed in spite of the absence of major influenza epidemics in recent years. For each registered influenza death in winter there are 3.6 excess winter deaths from all causes, and for each degree celsius by which winter is colder than the average there are about 8,000 excess winter deaths each year. There is an underlying downward trend over the period such that there are about 500 fewer excess winter deaths each year.

#### *Trends in marriage and divorce, and cohort analyses of the proportions of marriages ending in divorce*

This article by John Haskey of OPCS traces the trends in marriage and divorce up to 1987 and presents the results of various cohort analyses of divorce, including the proportions of husbands and wives who had divorced by 1987 according to their age at marriage, marital status before marriage, and

year of marriage. One in ten brides marrying in 1987 were aged under 20 compared with about one in five marrying in 1981. One third of marriages in 1987 involved at least one divorced partner compared with one in six in 1971. For one in twelve couples who divorced in 1987 both partners were divorcing for a subsequent time compared with one in twenty couples who divorced in 1981. Of couples where the husband had married as a teenage bachelor in 1951, almost three in every ten had divorced by 1987; among the corresponding marriages where the wife had married as a teenage spinster, almost one quarter had ended in divorce by 1987.

#### *The ethnic minority populations of Great Britain: their size and characteristics*

This article by John Haskey of OPCS gives the latest estimates for the period 1985 to 1987 of the size and characteristics of the main ethnic minority populations of Great Britain, derived from the Labour Force Survey. The ethnic minority populations are estimated to number 2.47 million or 4.5 per cent of the total population of Great Britain. Almost one half, 48 per cent, of the ethnic minority populations were born in the New Commonwealth or Pakistan while a slightly lower proportion, 43 per cent, were born in the United Kingdom. Of the total ethnic minority population three in ten are of Indian ethnic origin and two in every ten are of West Indian origin. The article also gives information on the age distributions of the different ethnic minority populations - overall one in three of the ethnic minority population is aged under 16 and about one in six is aged 45 or over.

#### *Migration in 1987*

This article presents the latest annual statistics for international migration and internal population movements in the United Kingdom for the calendar year 1987. The combined inflow of British and non-British citizens at 212 thousand was 15 per cent lower than in 1986. The corresponding outflow was down by only three thousand on the previous year and at 210 thousand is about the average for the last ten years. The statistics for internal migration showed that there was little change in the total number of moves between Family Practitioner Committee areas in England and Wales - 1.87 million moves in 1987 compared with 1.82 million in 1986. The number of moves into East Anglia from the rest of the UK increased by 36 per cent while the South East had fewer inward moves. Other regions had small increases with only the North West showing a decrease and the North no change in the number of inward moves. The pattern of outward movement from the regions remained unchanged except for the South East which experienced an increase of 14 per cent.

#### Reference

*Population Trends* 54 (HMSO) (Price £6.50 net) ISBN 0 11 691221 9

## Population Projections for Local and Health Authority Areas in England

Population projections for local and health authority areas in England analysed by sex and age were published recently by OPCS. The projections are based on the estimated mid-1985 populations in these areas and provide a guide to the possible size and distribution of the populations up to the year 2001.

Some of the main results for the period 1985 to 2001 are:

- The resident population of England is projected to increase from 47.1 million in 1985 to 49.3 million in 2001, a rate of increase over the period of about five per cent.
- The fastest growing standard regions are expected to be East Anglia with an increase in population from 1.96 million to 2.26 million (15 per cent) followed by the South West, increasing from 4.50 million to 4.99 million (11 per cent).
- Only two standard regions are projected to show a decrease in population, the North from 3.09 million to 3.00 million (three per cent) and the North West from 6.39 million to 6.29 million (one per cent).
- The population of most counties in southern and central England are expected to increase by at least five per cent with many increasing by 10 per cent or more. Smaller population increases are projected for almost all other non-metropolitan counties.
- The largest population loss is projected to occur in the metropolitan county of Merseyside (nine per cent). Smaller losses are projected for all the other metropolitan counties except for West Yorkshire.
- The population of Greater London is projected to increase slowly from 6.77 million in 1985 to 6.92 million in 2001.

### Reference

*Population Projections for Local and Health Authority Areas in England* (PP3 No. 7) (HMSO) (Price £7.40 net) ISBN 0 11 691237 5

## Hospital In-patient Enquiry: Maternity Tables 1982-1985

Estimated total deliveries to maternity patients in NHS hospitals in England increased from 574,620 in 1982 to 605,120 in 1985. Of these, in 1982 76.8 per cent were spontaneous deliveries, compared with 76.3 per cent in 1985, and caesarean sections accounted for 10.1 per cent in 1982 and 10.5 per cent in 1985.

These and other statistics on NHS maternity patients can be found in the OPCS publication *Hospital In-patient Enquiry: maternity tables 1982-1985*, published recently.

Other findings included mean duration of stay; estimated number of beds used daily; estimated number of maternal complications mentioned by type of care; and estimated number of babies delivered.

This will be the final report on this subject from the Hospital In-patient Enquiry.

### Reference

*Hospital In-patient Enquiry: maternity tables 1982-1985* (Series MB4 No.28) (HMSO) (Price £7.40 net) ISBN 0 11 691244 8

## Infant and Perinatal Mortality Statistics in England and Wales for 1986

Statistics produced from stillbirth records and from the linkage of infant death records to their corresponding birth records were published in December in an OPCS publication *Mortality Statistics 1986*, perinatal and infant: social and biological factors.

The linkage of birth and death records, made annually since 1975, provides information on the social and biological factors of the baby's family and this volume includes data on social class, area of residence, country of birth of the mother, cause of death, birthweight and place of confinement.

Some of the results from the linkage study for 1986 show that for legitimate births, the perinatal mortality rate for social class I was 7.2 per thousand total births compared with a rate of 11.4 for social class V, and for infant deaths the corresponding rates were 6.8 per thousand live births and 11.2 respectively.

The perinatal mortality rate for women born in the United Kingdom was 9.4 per thousand total births compared with a rate of 11.8 for women born in the New Commonwealth and Pakistan and 7.9 for women born in the remainder of Europe other than the Mediterranean Commonwealth.

Over 98 per cent of all infant deaths in 1986 were linked in this study. Those not linked include babies born outside England and Wales or where no birth record can be traced.

### Reference

*Mortality statistics 1986, perinatal and infant: social and biological factors* (DH3 No. 20) (HMSO) (Price £7.40 net) ISBN 0 11 6912458

## Abortion Statistics for 1987

In 1987, 174,276 abortions were performed in England and Wales compared with 172,286 in 1986, an increase of 1990 (1.2 per cent). Of these, 156,286 were carried out to women resident in England and Wales compared with 147,619 in 1986, an increase of 8,572 (5.8 per cent); the number of abortions to non-resident women decreased from 24,667 in 1986 to 18,085 in 1987, 6,582 fewer (26.7 per cent).

These and other statistics relating to legally induced abortions within England and Wales during 1987 were published recently by OPCS in *Abortion Statistics, 1987*.

Some of the results show that in 1987:

- \* There were 38,982 abortions to resident women aged under 20 compared with 37,713 in 1986, an increase of 1,219 (3.2 per cent).



- \* Of abortions to resident women 100,695 (64.5 per cent) were to single women, 38,174 (24.4 per cent) to married women and 15,083 (9.6 per cent) to women who were widowed, divorced and separated.
- \* Almost 88 per cent (137,348) of abortions to resident women were carried out on the statutory ground of risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the woman.
- \* 135,782 (87 per cent) abortions to resident women were carried out at gestation periods of up to and including 12 weeks.

#### Reference

*Abortion Statistics 1987 (AB No.14)* (HMSO) (Price £6.80 net) ISBN 0 11691239 1

### Causes of Death in England and Wales in 1986

Fewer deaths from diseases of the circulatory system and of the respiratory system accounted for most of the 1.6 per cent fall in the total number of deaths in 1986 compared with 1985.

The total number of deaths from all causes in 1986 was 581,203. A detailed breakdown of the causes of death by age and sex is given in the OPCS publication *Mortality statistics: cause 1986* published recently by OPCS.

This shows that:

- \* For the two main causes, deaths attributable to diseases of the circulatory system (279 thousand in 1986) fell by nearly three per cent, whilst deaths due to cancer (141 thousand) fell by less than one per cent.
- \* Of the deaths due to circulatory diseases the main cause was ischaemic heart disease, which alone accounted for 89 thousand male and 70 thousand female deaths. Mortality rates from this cause were 365 and 271 per hundred thousand population for males and females respectively, slightly lower rates than for 1985. The trend for men has been falling slowly since the late 1970s while that for women is on an upward trend.
- \* There were 74 thousand male deaths and 67 thousand female deaths from neoplasms. Lung cancer accounted for 25 thousand male and 10 thousand female deaths: the male mortality rate from this cause continues to fall whilst that for females continues to rise. Cancer of the breast accounted for 13 thousand deaths among women. The next most common sites for fatal cancers were the prostate (seven thousand) and the stomach (six thousand) for males, and the colon (six thousand) for females.
- \* There were reductions of between one and three per cent in deaths from other causes, including diseases of the respiratory system (63 thousand), injury and poisoning (19 thousand), diseases of the digestive system (18 thousand) and diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (11 thousand).

- \* Deaths due to mental disorders (12 thousand) and to endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (10 thousand) both increased by over three per cent in 1986.

#### Reference

*Mortality statistics: cause 1986* (Series DH2 No. 13) (HMSO) (Price £11.50 net) ISBN 0 11 691243 X

## SOCIAL STATISTICS

### Home Office Bulletins

#### Criminal Statistics for England and Wales 1987

This annual publication presents statistics on recorded crime, police cautions, court proceedings, remands, committals to the Crown Court and sentencing in the Magistrates' courts and the Crown Court in 1986. Time series, generally for 1977 to 1987 are provided together with more detailed data for the latter year.

Five supplementary volumes are also produced, containing more detailed information, for 1987 only, on such aspects as age, detailed offence classification, police force area and petty sessional division.

In addition, three statistical bulletins have been published giving more detailed information on motoring offences, drunkenness and young offenders.

The 1987 figures showed a smaller increase (one per cent) in recorded offences than the average for the last decade (four per cent) including theft from shops and theft of a motor vehicle. The falls in 1986 and 1987 in the number of juvenile offenders who appear before the courts or are cautioned by the police is contrasted with the position of young adults where the fall since 1985 has been smaller and the rate of known offending per 100 population has remained close to four.

Increasing severity of prison sentences for the most serious offences involving violence (eg sexual offences, robbery, offences of violence against the person) is compared to the relative stability in the length of custodial sentences for less serious offences (eg theft).

#### References

*Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1987* (Cm 998) (HMSO, October 1988).  
*Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles, England and Wales, 1987* Home Office Statistical Bulletin 32/88 (November 1988).  
*Offences of Drunkenness, England and Wales, 1987* Home Office Statistical Bulletin 31/88 (November 1988).  
*Statistics of Juvenile and Young Adult Offenders 1979-1987* Home Office Statistical Bulletin 35/88 (December 1988).  
 Criminal Statistics Supplementary Volumes 1 - 5 and Statistical bulletins are available separately from Statistical Department, 18th Floor, Lunar House, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey. CRO 9YD.

Telephone enquiries should be made to:

01-760 2325 for data on cautions and court proceedings.  
 01-213 3289 for data on recorded crime and  
 01-213 3758 for data on remands.

## Statistics on the Operation of the Firearms Act 1968 England and Wales 1987

This bulletin brings together information on the operation of the Firearms Act 1968. The bulletin provides details of the numbers of firearms and shotgun certificates issued; the numbers of registered dealers and the numbers of persons found guilty or cautioned for offences under the Firearms Act 1968. The bulletin gives also the available historical data on certificates issued in England and Wales, and breakdowns by police force area in 1987. This is the second bulletin in this series, the first being No 2/88. Previously these statistics were published in the Official Report of the House of Commons.

### Reference

*Statistics on the Operation of the Firearms Act 1968 England and Wales 1987* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin No 33/88) (Price £2.50 net).

## Fire Statistics

The Home Office statistical bulletin giving summary 1987 fire statistics was published in December 1988. This shows the number of fires attended by fire brigades in 1987 by location, cause, source of ignition etc. Similar information is also given in respect of fatal and non-fatal casualties resulting from those fires.

The following main points are described:

Fewer fires were attended in 1987 than in the previous three years due to a fall in outdoor fires - a reflection of the wet summer.

The most frequent cause of fires in dwellings was the unintentional misuse of equipment or appliances, whereas for other occupied buildings deliberate or possibly deliberate fires were the largest category.

Fires in road vehicles continued to increase, partly reflecting the increase in those that were deliberate or possibly deliberate.

The 354,000 fires in 1987 caused 929 deaths, 710 in dwellings. The main cause of these, as in previous years, was the careless handling of fire or hot substances.

Altogether some 12,600 non-fatal fire casualties were recorded, of which 75 per cent were in dwellings. The main cause was again the unintentional misuse of equipment or appliances.

Fuller information will be published in Spring 1989 in the annual publication *Fire Statistics, United Kingdom*.

### Reference

*Summary Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1987* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 39/88) (Price £2.50 net).

## Prison Statistics for England and Wales, 1987

This publication presents statistics on the population, receptions and discharges of Prison Service establishments in England and Wales. It also contains details of the numbers held in police cells, of offences against prison discipline and

the punishments awarded, and of the reconvictions of inmates released in 1984. In addition to the detailed data presented for 1987, time series are also given, generally for the years 1977 to 1987.

The content of the publication is similar to earlier years - this volume is the eleventh in the present series. However, the component chapters have been reorganised to place greater emphasis on the population data. A number of new charts have also been added.

### Reference

*Prison Statistics, England and Wales, 1987* (Cm 547) (HMSO December 1988) (Price £14.80 net).

## Scientific Procedures on Living Animals

Last year the Government brought into force new legislation, the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, to control scientific work (called 'scientific procedures') involving live animals. This extended the range of work beyond that regarded as experiments under the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876. The first statistics of scientific procedures were published by the Home Office in November. The total number of scientific procedures started in 1987 was 3.6 million, of which 3 million, the lowest for thirty years, would have been recorded as experiments under the 1876 Act.

The publication presents scientific procedures analysed by species and genetic status of animal, primary purpose and type of procedure, legislative or other reason for procedure, use of anaesthesia, type of technique and concern with neoplasia (tumours). It also shows the number of persons licensed to conduct scientific procedures by type of establishment and volume of work done. Historical tables, covering the period 1977 to 1987, show experiments for all years and scientific procedures for 1987. An appendix describes the system of control and the work of the Home Office Inspectorate.

### Reference

*Statistics of Scientific Procedures on Living Animals, Great Britain 1987* (Cm 515) (HMSO November 1988) (Price £6.40 net).

## Betting Licensing

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on betting licensing statistics was published in December 1988. The figures for the licensing year ending 31 May 1988 show that the number of bookmakers' permits in Great Britain declined for the twenty-second year running and that the number of betting office licences in force fell little from the numbers in 1986 and 1987.

The bulletin gives historical figures for England, Wales and Scotland for the period 1978 to 1988 and current year data for each county in England and Wales and each Scottish region. Detailed betting licensing statistics for each petty sessional division in England and Wales and for each district in Scotland are available in supplementary tables (price £40) obtainable from the address below.

### Reference

*Betting Licensing Statistics, Great Britain, June 1987-May 1988* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 34/88) (Price £2.50 net).

### Local Government Elections

A new Home Office Statistical Bulletin, published in December 1988, gives statistics of the local government elections held in England and Wales in May 1988. These elections were confined to the metropolitan boroughs in England and the non-metropolitan districts in England and Wales holding elections by thirds.

The tables give numbers of registered electors, councillors returned unopposed, councillors elected, electors in contested areas, valid votes counted and percentage turnout for each area holding elections. Historical tables give, for 1973 onwards, summary information for counties, districts and London boroughs.

In each type of local authority area overall turnout in 1988 fell from the previous year when whole council elections, held every four years, for all non-metropolitan districts took place.

#### Reference

*Local Government Elections, England and Wales, 1988* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 37/88) (Price £2.50 net).

### Immigration

The quarterly Home Office Statistical Bulletin on the Control of Immigration for the third quarter 1988 was published in December 1988. This provides quarterly statistics on acceptances for settlement in the UK, applications in the Indian sub-continent for entry clearance for settlement or right of abode, illegal entrants and deportations.

#### Reference

*Control of Immigration: Statistics - Third Quarter 1988* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 38/88) (Price £2.50 net).

### Probation Statistics

Probation Statistics, England and Wales 1987 is being published in February 1989. This annual volume covers a variety of aspects of the probation service. Chapters 1-8 provides information about persons commencing, receiving and terminating supervision following different types of court order after a conviction for a criminal offence; and about persons receiving aftercare, while in prison or on release from prison. Chapter 9 describes reports prepared by the probation service for the courts and other bodies and gives figures of conciliation cases; Chapter 10 provides information on staff employed; Chapter 11 summarises caseloads and reports prepared by maingrade officers; and Chapter 12 gives details of the costs of the service.

#### Reference

*Probation Statistics, England and Wales 1987* (Home Office) (Price £5.00 net).

Enquiries on Home Office Statistical Bulletins and publications should be made to:

Home Office Statistical Department  
Common Services (Room 1834)  
Lunar House  
Wellesley Road  
Croydon CRO 9YD  
Telephone: 01-760 2850

### Other Social Statistics

#### Social Trends 19: 1989 edition

The nineteenth edition of *Social Trends* was published by the Central Statistical Office on 19 January 1989. As usual, it brings together a very wide range of information from both government and non-government sources, recording the changing face of British society through tables, charts and interpretative text. The material is organised into twelve chapters on social topics: population; households and families; education; employment; income and wealth; expenditure and resources; health and personal social services; housing; transport and the environment; leisure; participation; and law enforcement.

This year the book includes an article by Roger Jowell, Sharon Witherspoon and Lindsay Brook of Social and Community Planning Research on trends in social attitudes, using data from the first five years of SCPR's British Social Attitudes Series. They examine changes in people's economic expectations and in their attitudes to issues as diverse as the moral climate, public spending, and the domestic division of labour - ie whether husbands should share duties such as cleaning the house with their wives, and to what extent people's views are translated into action!

*Social Trends* always aims to keep abreast of current policy concerns, and new data sources are used as much as possible. For example, in this new edition, a section has been added to the health chapter on the nation's diet, and new material collected by OPCS on the prevalence of disability and the extent and nature of informal caring are presented. There are new items on employment projections by occupation, changes in real earnings by occupation, mortgage interest tax relief by income range, the quality of coastal bathing areas, firearms and shotgun certificates and reconviction rates by type of custody and sex. International comparisons range from divorce rates to air pollution and cinema attendances.

Further details can be obtained from:

Jenny Church (Associate Editor)  
Central Statistical Office  
Great George Street  
London SW1P 3AQ  
Telephone: 01 270 6255/6/7

#### Reference

*Social Trends 19, 1989* (HMSO) (Price £21.95 net) ISBN 0 11 620347 1.

#### Social Security Statistics 1988 edition

The 16th issue of the annual *Social Security Statistics* compiled by the Department of Social Security was published in December 1988. It provides tables covering each of the social security benefits, National Insurance contributions, finance and relative movements on contributions, benefits and prices and earnings. Tables showing trends over several years are included and detailed analyses are provided for the most recent year available.

The tables are grouped in sections according to benefit and relate to Great Britain unless otherwise stated. A brief descriptive note of the main features of the relevant benefit, as they currently apply, appears as a prologue to each section. These notes do not purport to cover all the conditions for entitlement to benefit or payment of contributions, nor do they give a history of the various changes which have occurred over the years.

If more information is required on a particular subject, a copy of the appropriate explanatory leaflet should be consulted, and a list of these is given in the first appendix. Other appendices give the sources of the statistics, useful publications, description of social security regions and description of standard regions.

#### Reference

*Social Security Statistics 1988* (HMSO 1988) (Price £15.90 net) ISBN 0 11 321187 2.

### Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England 1988 edition

The 1988 edition of *Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England* was published on 7 December 1988.

This regular annual publication presents information on a wide variety of developments including: NHS manpower and hospitals, community health services and personal social services.

There is also a section covering the financial implications of providing these services and a supporting section on population trends.

Most of the tables cover the latest six years for which data are available (1980-86) and the previous 10 year point (1976). Detailed analyses for the latest year of data are also included.

Some of the key statistical trends in manpower and service provision between 1976 and 1986 indicated in the volume are:

- The increase in the number of hospital doctors from 36,613 to 43,992 (20 per cent), with consultants increasing from 11,275 to 13,785 (22 per cent).
- In the same period the proportion of female hospital doctors rose from 19 per cent to 25 per cent.
- The rise in the number of hospital nursing and midwifery staff from 355,705 to 406,628 (14 per cent; 7 per cent after adjusting for the reduction in nurses' working hours in 1980/81).
- The rise in the number of general medical practitioners (unrestricted principals) from 20,551 to 24,460 (19 per cent). In the same period the average list size per unrestricted principal decreased from 2,351 to 2,042 (13 per cent).

- The increase in the number of in-patient cases treated from 5.3 million to 6.4 million (21 per cent), but the average daily number of beds available decreased from 383,000 to 316,000 (17 per cent).
- Between 1977 and 1987 the number of general dental practitioners increased from 11,784 to 14,765 (25 per cent).
- Over the same period the number of courses of treatment increased from 27.0 million to 32.1 million (19 per cent).
- Uptake rates for measles vaccine continued to recover from the low levels of the 1970s and reached 71 per cent in 1986 from a low of 47 per cent in 1976.
- Similarly, whooping cough vaccine uptake rates reached 67 per cent in 1986 from a low of 38 per cent in 1976.
- The number of cervical cancer smears examined rose from 2,448,000 in 1976 to 3,709,000 in 1986, an increase of over 50 per cent. However, the number of smears diagnosed as positive increased at a greater rate, rising from 12,634 in 1976 to 35,394 in 1986, an increase of 180 per cent.
- Between 1977 and 1987 the number of prescriptions dispensed by pharmacy and appliance contractors rose from 296 million to 335 million (13 per cent).
- Between 1977 and 1987 the number of people accommodated in local authority homes for the elderly and younger physically handicapped in England decreased from 126,895 to 111,265 (12 per cent); meanwhile, between 1976 and 1986 the number accommodated in voluntary and private homes increased from 50,865 to 111,098 (118 per cent).
- The number of children in care of local authorities continued to decrease to 66,700 in 1986. At the same time the proportion boarded out in foster homes has continued to increase to 51 per cent in 1986.

The volume is complemented by a series of Statistical Bulletins which give more detailed analyses of, and commentary on particular topics. A list of recent Bulletins and other relevant publications is given in Appendix II.

#### References

*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England 1988 edition* (HMSO) (Price £9.95 net) ISBN 0 11 321160 0  
Department of Health Press Release 88/452.

### The Financial Circumstances of Disabled Adults Living in Private Households

The second report of results from the national surveys of people with disabilities in Great Britain was published recently in an OPCS report. The OPCS 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.

The first report, published at the end of September, described the main concepts and methods common to all the surveys and presented estimates of the numbers of adults in the country with disabilities by level of severity and type of disability.

This second in the series of six reports describes the financial circumstances of disabled adults living in private households in 1985. It examines three main issues:

- i. the extent to which disability affects people's income
- ii. whether and how much extra expenditure is incurred as a result of disability
- iii the overall impact of disability on the standard of living and financial circumstances of disabled adults and their families.

The survey shows two broad effects of disability on the financial circumstances of disabled adults. As a consequence of being less likely than the population as a whole to have earned income, disabled adults had on average lower incomes than the rest of the population; disabled adults were both less likely to work and, if they were able to work, likely to earn less than adults in general. State benefits paid to compensate for the extra costs of disability went some way to compensate for lower incomes, and the likelihood of their receipt increased with severity of disability. The majority of disabled adults incurred extra expenditure as a consequence of being disabled, the amount of which was related to the nature and severity of their disability, and also to the income they had available to spend in connection with their disability.

#### Reference

*The financial circumstances of disabled adults living in private households. OPCS surveys of disability in Great Britain: Report 2.* (HMSO) (Price £11.50 net) ISBN 0 11 691235 9.

### **Social Services for Children in England and Wales 1985-87**

The Secretaries of State for Health and for Wales laid before Parliament a report on social services provision for children and young people in December 1988.

This is the fifth such report, which covers the period between 1985 and 1987.

The report is about the services provided by local authorities and voluntary organisations for children in care and in the community. Provision for juvenile offenders is also included.

The fifth report shows an increase in the number of children going into care of local authorities, but the average length of time spent in care decreased over the same period.

Such a report is required, under Section 79(4) of the Child Care Act 1980, to be laid before Parliament every three years.

#### References

*Social Services for Children in England and Wales 1985-87.* Commons Paper 67 (HMSO) (Price £4.30)

Department of Health Press Release 88/461.

### **Development Trusts - A Review**

An article by John Roberts in *Employment Gazette*, November 1988 reviews the work of development trusts, which are one of the ways in which local residents and government and other interests can work together to improve their locality.

Development trusts cover a wide range of activities and styles - some have the emphasis on environment or housing; others have a spin-off for the good of local jobs or training.

All of them are independent, not-for-profit organisations which get things done on the ground. They draw finance from a wide range of organisations - for example, grants and loans from central and local government and independent agencies - while aiming to sustain their operations at least in part by generating revenue. And they draw on the enthusiasm, skills and energy of organisations and private individuals.

#### References

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

*Creating Development Trusts. Case Studies of Good Practice in Urban Regeneration.* Department of the Environment Report (HMSO) (Price £11.95 net).

## **HOUSING**

### **Housing Trailers to the 1981 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys**

In 1981 and again in 1984 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) carried a supplementary questionnaire on housing topics, or housing trailer. An advantage of LFS housing trailers is their large sample size - in 1984 36,000 households answered the housing trailer questions. The large sample allows small groups to be analysed and, of course, increases the precision of all results. The LFS covers the whole of the United Kingdom but the housing trailers sponsored by the Department of the Environment cover only England.

Short selections of housing trailer results were included in the OPCS reports on the 1981 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. A full report on the housing trailers has now been prepared by the Department of the Environment. Topics include tenure and the characteristics of households, the housing of ethnic minorities, regional differences, types of owner occupation, mortgage source, former council tenants who had bought as sitting tenants, council tenants' attitude to purchase, numbers on waiting and transfer lists for council housing, how long people had been on a list and their characteristics, and recently moving households.

#### Reference

*Housing Trailers to the 1981 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys* (HMSO 1988) (Price £6.30).

### **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 Parts 1 and 2 quarterly publications 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 1977-1987* 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*, June quarter 1988. Part 1 and Part 2 No. 34 (HMSO) (Both priced £3.90 net).

## HEALTH

### Hospital In-patient Waiting List

Statistical Bulletin 2/12/88, *Statistics of Elective Admissions and Patients Waiting: Six Months ending 31 March 1988*, contains the second set in a series of new statistics which were introduced in April 1987 following the recommendations of the Steering Group on Health Service Information (Korner). The new statistics provide more detail about waiting time and admissions from the list.

In summary, the bulletin shows that:

- On a comparable basis with earlier figures, there were 678,800 patients on the in-patient waiting lists for England as at 31 March 1988 (compared with 687,000 as at 31 March 1987).
- During the six months to March 1988, the number of patients waiting more than one year fell by 2,200.
- During the six months ending 31 March 1988, 947,800 in-patients were treated from the waiting lists. During the same period, 353,200 day case patients were treated.
- During the financial year which ended on 31 March 1988 a total of 3,086,000 surgical acute in-patient cases were treated. This is 93,000 (three per cent) more than in the 1986 calendar year, and 19 per cent more than in 1979.
- For in-patients and day cases treated, the average waiting time was estimated to be around five weeks.

Copies of the Statistical Bulletin, price £2, are available from:

Department of Health  
Information Division  
Government Buildings  
Canons Park  
Honeypot Lane  
Stanmore  
Middlesex HA7 1AY.

The Waiting List Initiative, launched in 1986 and backed by a £25 million Waiting List Fund, led to the treatment of an extra 100,000 in-patients and day cases, and 44,000 extra out-patients, in 1987-88. The fund has been increased to £30 million in 1988-89. Health authorities are using the Fund to treat 110,000 extra in-patients and day cases, and 80,000 extra out-patients.

#### Reference

Department of Health Press Release 88/353.

### Control of Lead at Work. Men under Medical Surveillance 1982-86

An article on this subject is printed in *Employment Gazette*, December 1988. It is by P G Thomas and R D Jones of the Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit of the Health and Safety Executive.

The article presents an analysis of blood lead data on all male workers exposed to lead metal or its inorganic compounds. The data are collected in an annual return under the Control of Lead at Work Regulations 1980 from medical practitioners undertaking statutory medical surveillance of people exposed to lead at work and covers the period 1982 to 1986.

Current practice dictates that medical surveillance of workers exposed to inorganic lead relies heavily on estimation of blood lead as set out in the Approved Code of Practice accompanying the Control of Lead at Work Regulations 1980. Blood samples are taken at varying frequencies depending on the level of lead found.

#### References

*Employment Gazette*, December 1988 (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net).  
*Control of Lead at Work; Approved Code of Practice*, Health and Safety Commission (HMSO 1980) revised June 1985 (HMSO 1985).  
*The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 1980* (HMSO.SI 1980 No. 1248).

### Production at Blood Products Laboratory

Edwina Currie, Parliamentary Secretary for Health, in answer to a written Parliamentary Question from Peter Thurnham, MP for Bolton N. East, said on 2 December 1988:

'The £60 million Blood Products Laboratory is now producing Factor VIII at record levels, but it is not yet possible to predict when we shall no longer need to import Factor VIII. Yields so far are lower than expected though higher than the commercial producers', and a reappraisal of the buffer stock of

plasma has shown it to be less than previously thought. Action is being taken by the Central Blood Laboratories Authority to increase yields and by the Blood Transfusion Service to increase the collection of plasma which will lead to higher output over the next three years.'

Mrs Currie also said:

'The Government's aim is to meet the needs of haemophiliacs in England and Wales from home-produced Factor VIII. To this end the Government have invested nearly £60 million in a new plasma fractionation plant at Elstree. This new Blood Products Laboratory (BPL) is now producing Factor VIII at record levels. Over the year 1989/90 as a whole BPL expect to make a record 65 million international units of Factor VIII. This represents around 70 per cent of our present requirement. The balance will be imported as now, under very stringent quality controls. It is necessary to stress that all imported products are licensed under the Medicines Act and that the need to use imported products does not put haemophiliacs at any greater risk.'

**Reference**

Department of Health Press Release 88/442.

### **Occupational Sick Pay Schemes**

An article in *Employment Gazette*, November 1988 reports some of the main findings of a recent study by Karen Bunt, Associate Director, IFF Research Ltd, carried out on behalf of the Department of Social Security (DSS) into employers' current provision for short and long-term sick pay.

The last official survey of occupational sick pay dates from 1974. Since that time statutory sick pay (SSP) has been introduced and there have been many changes in the labour market. These include major changes in the structure of industry and the composition of the workforce; as well as a continuation among many employers of the trend towards providing a fuller employment package for *all* levels of staff.

Almost all employees whose earnings are above a specified level (currently £41 per week) qualify for SSP when they are off work sick, irrespective of how long they have been in their present job.

The survey was conducted in three stages:

- A short telephone interview to determine whether the employer offered sick pay cover and to obtain basic details of the workforce.
- Employers offering a sick pay scheme were then sent a data sheet to collect information on the number of employees covered by sex, work status and job grade.
- Follow-up interviews were then conducted either by telephone or personally (in the case of larger establishments) to obtain details of the scheme.

The fieldwork was conducted between February 1 and 26, 1988. Interviews were conducted with 87 per cent of qualifying contacts.

Copies of the full report on the results of this survey are available price £6.25 from:

Department of Social Security  
Government Buildings  
Canons Park  
Honeypot Lane  
Stanmore  
Middlesex HAY 1AY

**Reference**

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

## **EDUCATION**

### **AS (Advanced Supplementary) Levels 1987-88: Pupils and Students in English Schools and Further Education Colleges**

This Statistical Bulletin (No 12/88) presents statistics from a survey designed to collect the numbers of school pupils and further education college students in England undertaking AS level courses in the academic year 1987-88, the first time such courses were introduced. The survey was addressed to all maintained and independent schools and maintained colleges in England that were recorded as having pupils and students on A-level courses during the 1986-87 academic year. Essentially, the Bulletin covers the numbers of pupils/students on AS level courses; their subject of study; and their place of study.

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to Geoff Murray at the address below (Telephone: 01-934 9057).

### **English School Leavers 1986-87**

This Bulletin (No 13/88) is devoted to presenting statistics on English school leavers up to the academic year 1986-87. It covers the numbers of school leavers; their examination attainments by grade and subject of study at CSE/O-level and A-level; and their intended destination on leaving school, whether proceeding to further study outside school or to employment.

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to Geoff Murray at the address below (Telephone: 01-934 9057).

### **Educational and economic activity of young people aged 16 to 18 years in England from 1975 to 1988**

This Bulletin (No 14/88) provides estimates of the educational and economic activities of young people aged 16, 17 and 18 in England from January 1975 to January 1988. After completing their compulsory secondary education many young people proceed to further education and training. The nature and extent of such participation together with estimates of the proportion in employment and unemployment are illustrated in this. It was prepared by the Department of Education and Science in collaboration with the Department of Employment.

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to Melanie Ford Murray at the address below (Telephone: 01-934 9117).

The above Statistical Bulletins 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

#### **Statistics of Education: Further Education (England) 1987**

This volume provides enrolment data for students in maintained, grant-aided and direct grant Further Education establishments. This includes Polytechnics, Colleges of Higher and Further Education, and Tertiary Colleges. The survey is a snapshot of enrolments as at the 1 November each year.

The key findings are:

- a. Enrolments at FE establishments increased by 57,000 (three per cent) to 2,239,000 in 1987 compared with a 95,000 rise the previous year. Enrolments in Non-Advanced (NAFE) increased by 51,000 (three per cent) to 1,782,000, while those in Advanced FE (AFE) rose by 6,000 (one per cent) to 457,000 in 1987. Enrolments of women rose by 6,000 (Three per cent) in AFE and by 38,000 (four per cent) in NAFE, while enrolments of men increased by 800 (0.3 per cent) in AFE and by 13,000 (two per cent) in NAFE.
- b. Enrolments on full-time and sandwich courses were 609,000 in 1987 - 14,000 (two per cent) up on the previous year. Advanced enrolments increased by three per cent to 255,000 and Non-Advanced enrolments by two per cent to 354,000.
- c. There was a fall of around two per cent in the population of 16 to 18 year olds, while total enrolments in this age group rose by around three per cent. The number of students aged 16-18 on full-time and sandwich courses rose by four per cent in 1987. Persons aged 16 to 18 enrolled in FE establishments as part of their Youth Training Scheme increased to 141,000. There was a rise of 99 per cent for 17 year olds to 57,000 (almost doubled from 1986), due to the phased introduction of two year YTS, and a fall of seven per cent for 16 year olds.
- d. The numbers of full-time and sandwich students from overseas enrolled at FE establishments fell from 35,000 in 1980 to 20,000 in 1986 and the downward trend continued with a fall of 500 (three per cent) in 1987.

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

#### **Statistics of Education: Schools 1987**

This volume is published annually and comprises statistics on schools, pupils and teachers in England. It contains information on schools by type, pupils by age and sex, size of school, denomination of school, per cent of pupils staying on at school beyond the statutory school leaving age, size of classes as taught in maintained schools, courses of study followed by pupils aged 16 and over, pupils under five in nursery and primary schools and pupil/teacher ratios.

Some of the statistics published include information for each local education authority. There are also a number of time series tables.

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to Tony Ambler at the address above (Telephone: 01-934 9044).

Copies of Statistics of Education volumes can be obtained (price £12.00) from:

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

#### **Education Statistics for the United Kingdom 1988 Edition**

The 1988 edition of this annual volume presents statistics for education in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland for 1986-87. The data are collected by the Education Departments in each country, while the University statistics are provided by the Universities Statistical Record. Basic statistics for the whole of the UK are assembled to illustrate the size and nature of the educational task throughout the four countries, and to facilitate international comparison.

The main findings for 1986-87 are:

- a. Over 9 million pupils were taught by half a million teachers; the average pupil/teacher ratio for all schools was 17.2 compared to 22.0 in 1970-71.
- b. The number of pupils under 5 receiving education (681 thousand) represented 48 per cent of the 3 and 4 year old population.
- c. 5.5 million students were engaged in post-compulsory education; 73 per cent studied part-time. Over half of 16 to 18 year olds participated, 1.5 million public sector students.
- d. There were 972 thousand students in higher education, of which 42 per cent were women.
- e. 23 per cent of young people aged 17 on 31 August 1986 passed at least one A-level or SCE H-grade.
- f. 262 thousand students achieved a higher education qualification; in addition there were some 35 thousand successful completions of nursing and paramedical courses at DHSS establishments.



- g. There were 657 thousand full-time teaching staff, of which 50 per cent had graduate status.
- h. Net expenditure by public authorities on education exceeded £19 billion, representing 4.9 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product.
- i. Over 673 thousand students received awards covering maintenance and/or fees for further and higher education courses.

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to:

Ms Anna Isuls  
 Department of Education and Science  
 Statistics Branch  
 Elizabeth House  
 York Road  
 London SE1 7PH  
 Telephone: 01-934 9110

**Reference**

*Education Statistics for the United Kingdom 1988 Edition* (HMSO) (Price £8.50) ISBN 0 11 270651 7.

**Scottish Education Statistics**

*Pre-service Teacher Training*

This statistical bulletin gives information about students on pre-service teacher training courses at colleges of education in Scotland between 1984-85 and 1986-87 and for earlier periods for selected topics.

*School Leavers' Qualifications*

This statistical bulletin provides details of the Scottish Certificate of Education qualifications held by pupils who left Scottish schools in 1986-87 and some earlier sessions.

*School Leavers' Destinations*

This statistical bulletin gives details of the destinations of pupils leaving secondary schools in Scotland derived from the 1987 Scottish Young People's Survey. It concentrates on the destinations in Spring 1987 of pupils who left school in session 1985-86.

**Education and Industry**

An article by Margaret Stephens in *Employment Gazette*, November 1988 gives details of where the world of education meets the industrial world head-on in the PICKUP programme. The result is not a gigantic headache but the merging of two fields of expertise for the benefit of both parties. Such success is in no small measure due to the careful way the programme has been formulated. This article looks at what has been achieved so far and what still remains to be done.

A five-fold increase in college-provided adult training between 1984 and 1992 is one of the Government's goals. The PICKUP programme plays a major part in that strategy.

PICKUP stands for Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating. The programme was initiated by the Department of Education and Science in 1982, and operates throughout England and Wales. There is also a PICKUP Operations Unit at the Scottish Education Department.

The idea of PICKUP is to help colleges, polytechnics and universities to increase substantially the amount of work they do in updating and retraining to meet the needs of Britain's employers and their workforces.

**References**

*Employment Gazette*, November 1988 (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net).  
*Paying for Training* is available from Copy Craft, 74 York Street, Glasgow G2 8FX (Price £11.95 plus £2 post packing).

**MANPOWER AND EARNINGS**

**New Earnings Survey**

The New Earnings Survey is the only regular source of information which gives comprehensive information on the structure of earnings in Great Britain.<sup>1</sup> The survey has been carried out in a similar form since 1970 and collects information on hours of work and earnings for a one per cent sample of individual employees. Information is also collected on characteristics of the employees including age, occupation, industry, place of work and collective bargaining arrangements.

Information for the survey sample of individual employees is obtained from employers through returns which are treated as strictly confidential. The survey information relates to earnings for a pay period usually in April each year.

A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development, Belfast.

**Reference**

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

**Graduates and the Labour Market in the 1980s**

An article by Stephen Creigh and Andrew Rees on this subject was published in *Employment Gazette*, January 1989. It analyses the labour market experience of British graduates during the 1980s using information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The main features of the pattern of graduate employment in 1987 are outlined and changes between 1983 and 1987 are discussed.

- In 1987 there were 2 million graduates of working age - equivalent to 6 per cent of the population of working age. Two-thirds of the graduates were male and half were under 35 years of age.
- Graduate employment is highly concentrated. Over half are in the 'other services' sector of industry, with a further 18 per cent in 'banking, finance and insurance'. Almost 90 per cent are in the 'managerial and professional' occupation group. Some 45 per cent of graduate employment is in the South-East region. They are, however, under-represented in small workplaces.
- Between 1983 and 1987 the numbers of full-time graduate employees rose by 12 and 18 per cent for males and females respectively. Part-time employment and self-employment rose much more rapidly - in the case of females by 33 and 71 per cent respectively.

- Unemployment is relatively low for graduates (3.8 per cent for males and 5.7 per cent for females, based on the labour force definition) and has fallen substantially since 1983.

The LFS was carried out biennially between 1973 and 1983, and annually thereafter. LFS interviews cover a representative random sample of some 60,000 private households in Great Britain (about 120,000 persons aged 16 or over) - around one in every 350 households.

#### Reference

*Employment Gazette*, January 1989 (HMSO) (Price £3.80 net).

### Full and part-time employment and hours worked

This article in *Employment Gazette*, November 1988, presents estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of the workforce in employment in Great Britain split for both males and females between full and part-time employment. It then presents data on full and part-time working, and hours of work, including total person hours worked.

Both full and part-time employment increased between 1983 and 1987 and, consistent with longer-term trends, the growth of part-time employment has been greater than the growth of full-time employment. Overall, the LFS estimates show that the number of person hours worked in the economy increased by 6.5 per cent between Spring 1983 and Spring 1987 while the number of people in employment increased by 5.7 per cent.

The workforce in employment increased by 2,140,000 between March 1983 and March 1988 following a period, from December 1979 to March 1983, when the workforce in employment fell by 1,889,000. This increase included 774,000 full-time jobs (that is, jobs for which the normal working week, excluding any overtime, is longer than 30 hours). The number of men in full-time jobs increased by 236,000 compared with an increase of 539,000 women in full-time jobs. Of the total growth of 1,366,000 in part-time employment, 465,000 was among men and 901,000 among women.

#### References

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

*Women and Employment, A Lifetime Perspective* by Jean Martin and Ceridwen Roberts (HMSO, 1984).

*Labour Force Survey 1985* (HMSO, 1987).

### Measures of unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed

This continues a series of articles comparing the monthly unemployment count based on 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.

#### Reference

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

### Unemployment statistics: revisions to the seasonally adjusted series

The seasonally adjusted unemployment series provides a consistent assessment of the trend in unemployment using the current coverage of the monthly claimant count. In order to maintain this consistent series, revision to the series has been necessary, following the extended guarantee of a YTS place and the introduction in September 1988 of new benefit regulations for under 18 year olds. This article explains the revisions and provides the new series back to 1971.

#### Reference

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

### Ethnic Origins and the Labour Market

An article in *Employment Gazette*, December 1988, presents the latest information from the Labour Force Survey on the position of different ethnic groups in the labour market in Great Britain. It identifies similarities and differences between ethnic minority groups, and compares them with the white population.

The Labour Force Survey shows that (averaged over the years 1985-87) some 4.6 per cent of the population of working age in Great Britain, or about 1.55 million people, were from ethnic minority groups, and that each of the main such groups had a distinctive pattern of involvement in the labour market.

One aspect of considerable importance is unemployment, and recent trends suggest that while overall unemployment rates for ethnic minority groups remain appreciably higher than those for the white population, between 1986 and 1987 unemployment rates fell much more for these groups than for the white group.

#### Reference

*Employment Gazette*, March and December 1988 (HMSO) (Price £3.40 net).

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

### National Food Survey

Summarised results from the National Food Survey for the third quarter of 1988 were published in December 1988. More detailed information from the Survey is available for a fee.

For further details contact:

National Food Survey Branch  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Room 419  
Whitehall Place (West Block)  
London SW1 2HH

### Agriculture in the United Kingdom: 1988

*Agriculture in the United Kingdom* is the new annual publication which reports on the economic condition of the UK agricultural industry. This was previously done in White Papers entitled Annual Review of Agriculture. The title of the new publication refers to the last year for which (mainly still 'forecast') data is presented. Its first issue is thus dated '1988'. The title of the last White Paper also included '1988'.

reflecting the original association of these White Papers with the guarantee system and annual price fixing.

The new publication differs from the White Papers in both appearance and content. It carries a cover depicting an agricultural scene and is arranged with interspersed text and tables. It comprises nine numbered sections. A summary introduction (1) precedes a review of the structure of the industry (2), a note on policy and climatic developments in the year (3) and indicators of changes in output prices and input costs (4). A lengthy section (5), deals in turn with individual commodities, estimates of the outputs of which provide the basis for the estimates of the aggregate income (6) generated in the industry. These are complemented by an aggregate balance sheet and reports on movements in agricultural land prices (7) and by farm business survey data on both incomes and assets and liabilities (8). The final section (9) covers public expenditure on agriculture.

The new publication will have been issued in early February. It is also intended that the style of the existing publication on *Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom* (the next issue of which will be published later in the spring) should be similar so that the two publications are complementary and together provide a detailed and up-to-date picture of the agricultural industry.

#### **Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture, 1988**

The 1988 edition of this annual publication will have an improved format, revised contents and an earlier publication date. These changes follow a readership survey carried out last autumn.

Financial information on Northern Ireland agriculture - in particular, aggregate farming income indicators - will relate to 'forecast' estimates prepared in October of the year concerned rather than, as previously, to 'provisional' data prepared in March of the subsequent year. This change will bring the Northern Ireland information into line with that published for the rest of the United Kingdom. A new section giving Farm Business Survey data on farm business performance will also be included. Sections containing 'Key Facts' on Northern Ireland agriculture and 'Main Trends', presented in graphical form, are being introduced in response to suggestions made by readers. Much existing information is retained, including statistics on quantities and values of outputs, incomes, prices, livestock numbers, crop areas, farm structure and employment.

Production, which will be in A4 format, will be carried out using in-house facilities, enabling the publication to be available early in March, in line with the publication date of *Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom*. The *Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture, 1988* will be obtainable, price £10.00, from Economics and Statistics Division, DANI, Dundonald House, Belfast BT4 3SB.

## **COMPUTER ENVIRONMENT**

### **Data Capture using Psion Organisers**

For more than twelve months community nurses in East Dyfed Health Authority have been using the hand held data capture devices (DCD) to collect data on treatments of individual patients. The DCDs replaced a paper system of collection which, because of the unchecked data at capture stage, fell into administrative difficulties.

Since the first DCD software was written, it became obvious first that it was too slow for the nurses and second that nurses suggested capturing other data, eg clinical assessments, on the same device. These two problems have been overcome though the latter is being developed further.

The DCD offers not only the advantage of credibility checking of data at the collection stage but also the removal of the data processing costs, time delay and error introduction. The DCD chosen was the Psion Organiser which, at around £180, is not prohibitive though would require a reasonably frequent use like this application to become cost effective.

These devices are also being introduced into pathology laboratories in Wales for activity data collection using the WELCAN<sup>1</sup> system.

Further information can be obtained from:

Ed Swires-Hennessy  
Welsh Office  
Cardiff  
Telephone: 0222 825087 (GTN 1208 5087)

#### **Reference**

<sup>1</sup> WELCAN: *Workload measurement system for pathology* (Welsh Office 1988) (Price £5 including p&p in UK) ISBN 08648 8277.

### **Computing Services Industry 1987**

An article in *British Business* 28 October 1988, states that 1987 was another successful year for the computing services industry, as represented by the panel of contributors to the quarterly computing services inquiry. Billings and employment continued to increase but, as in 1986, the rate of growth was slower than that experienced in earlier years.

Industry output rose by five per cent in 1987 compared with an annual average growth rate of 18 per cent over the period 1978 to 1986.

Total billings by panel contributors, rose to more than £1.7bn in 1987. Exports of computing services, as measured by billings to foreign clients, were reported to be £108m in 1987 - a decrease of £5m on 1986. Employment increased by three per cent, compared with an average increase in previous years of eight per cent; the employment growth, combined with the relatively slower growth in total billings, resulted in billings per head increasing by eight per cent to £43,300.

The article includes four tables showing a 'summary'; 'billing to clients for work done'; 'billings by clientele' and 'personnel employed'.

The origins of the department's quarterly inquiry of the computing services industry go back to 1969 and results are published each quarter in Business Monitor SDQ9 (available from HMSO).

Inquiries regarding this subject should be addressed to:

Department of Trade and Industry  
Room 1905  
Millbank Tower  
Millbank  
London SW1P 4QU  
Telephone: 01-211 5320

**Reference**

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

### Social Security computerisation

The 'Operational Strategy', is the Department of Social Security's massive computerisation programme which will transform the administration of social security by providing computerised on-line assessment, payment and enquiry facilities for all social security and unemployment benefit offices. The Strategy, which comprises a set of separate but compatible computer projects is designed to bring major improvements in service to the public, value for money and job satisfaction for staff. This £1.2 billion investment will bring annual savings of some £150 million in addition to those wider benefits. The preliminary Strategy systems began live running in the first pilot offices in October 1988 and national implementation is due to begin in the Autumn. The Strategy systems will be run from four mainframe computer centres based at Livingston, Fleetwood, Swindon and Newcastle.

The main three projects in the Operational Strategy are:

- Pensions Strategy Project — PSP
- Local Office Project — LOP

which will provide assessment, payment and enquiry facilities for pensions and income support respectively

- Departmental Central Index — DCI

which provides a central index of all beneficiaries.

The DCI and an initial version of PSP are already running in a small number of pilot offices in Scotland and the North West. The full system will be extended throughout these two regions from autumn 1989 as previously planned.

The acceleration of implementation means that in the North East, Midlands and London South the PSP will start, as originally intended, in October 1989 but that LOP will be advanced from April to January 1990. In London North and Wales and the South West PSP will be advanced from May to February 1990 and LOP from November 1990 to April 1990.

These changes shorten the implementation period from 30 to 21 months.

**Reference**

Social Security Press Release 88/414.

### Computer databases available in HM Treasury and Cabinet Office Library

A select guide has been compiled by Mick Barnshaw (October 1988) giving a list of databases by subject and in directory format.

The Library has access to *four* main types of databases:

1. *Numeric* databases. These contain financial and statistical data. Some of these databases, notably Datastream, can provide a wide range of data in tabular or graphic form, as well as handling arithmetical manipulation.
2. *Bibliographic* databases. These contain references to, and often summaries of, books, articles and other types of literature. There are a large number of these databases and they can provide you with a reading list on almost any subject. Some, notably POLIS, also contain useful background information on Members of Parliament, such as their parliamentary questions and other public statements.
3. *Full text* databases. These provide complete journal articles or other pieces of text.
4. *Referral* databases. These constitute on-line directories of biographical, company or other information.

On-line searches may be as broad or as specific as necessary, and the data retrieved can be tailored to your needs. A package of information can be provided from several databases. Information is presented both on easy-to-understand computer print-outs and, in the case of Datastream, in computer-readable form.

For further information, or to arrange a search or demonstration, please contact:

Geraldine Tricker 270-5309 or the Library Enquiry Desk 270-5290.

### INDUSTRIAL AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

#### Census of Production 1986

An article in *British Business*, 11 November 1988 gives details on the summary results of the 1986 Annual Census of Production.

The summary volume includes both establishment tables, which summarise results previously published in separate industry monitors (PA 111-500), and enterprise analysis. Explanatory notes and definitions of the main terms used in all Census of Production publications are given in Business Monitor PA1001 - Introductory notes.

Business Monitor PA1002, the last part of the report on the Census of Production 1986, is published by HMSO and is available from government bookshops or through booksellers, price £23.

Information on the PA Series of Business Monitors and on the censuses generally can be obtained from:

The Business Statistics Office  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road, Newport  
Gwent NP9 1XG  
Telephone: 0633 812455 (GTN 1211 2455)

#### Reference

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

### The Wind Turbine Industry in 1987

An article in *British Business*, 6 January 1989 gives details of output, exports and employment for the United Kingdom wind turbine industry in 1987.

Further details can be obtained by contacting:

Statistics Division 1A  
Department of Trade and Industry  
Room 1902, Millbank Tower  
Millbank  
London SW1P 4QU  
Telephone; 01-211 3518

#### Reference

*British Business* (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 every Friday).

### Distributive and Service Trades

The results of the annual inquiries into retailing, wholesaling, motor trades, catering and service trades conducted by the Business Statistics Office (BSO) in respect of 1986 can be found in Business Monitors SDA25, SDA26, SDA27, SDA28 and SDA29 respectively. Summary results of these inquiries were published in *British Business*, 2 December 1988.

Business Monitor SDA29 is a new publication and it contains the first results for certain sectors (some professional and scientific services) not previously covered in the inquiry, in addition to the standard service trades inquiry results. The extension and strengthening of the service trades inquiry began with the 1985 survey and is intended to give more comprehensive coverage of the increasingly important service industries, filling gaps in existing statistics.

(Extracts from the results of the 1985 inquiries were published in *British Business*, 17 July 1987).

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

#### References

*British Business* (Department of Trade and Industry) (Price £1.40 net).  
*Business Monitor Series* (Department of Trade and Industry) (Prices from £9.50 net).

### Service Industries, 1977 to 1987

An article by N Graham, M Beatson and W Wells on this subject is published in *Employment Gazette*, January 1989. It considers what has happened in the service sector in Great Britain over the ten years from 1977 to 1987. It concentrates on employment trends but also gives some consideration to output, productivity and earnings. The decade was a period of transition and change within the economy, covering the downturn of the early 1980s and subsequent recovery.

The service sector comprises the following industries: wholesale and retail distribution; hotels and catering; transport and communication including transport supporting services; banking; finance; insurance; public administration; defence, sanitary services; education; medical; social welfare; recreational and cultural services.

By June 1987 there were 16.3 million employed in service industries, 17.5 per cent more than a decade earlier. As a result, the service sector accounted for 67 per cent of the 24.1 million employed in all industries and services in 1987, compared with 58 per cent in 1977. In contrast, over the same period, the relative share of manufacturing employment has decreased from 31 to 22 per cent.

#### Reference

*Employment Gazette*, January 1989 (HMSO) (Price £3.80 net).

### The United Kingdom Aerospace Industry

An article in *British Business*, 13 January 1989 sets out to examine the growth in output, capital expenditure, trade and other indicators of performance of the UK aerospace industry in the 1980s. The article compares the performance of aerospace with manufacturing as a whole and it is interesting to note that the aerospace industry is one of the few sectors of manufacturing which, during the 1980s has consistently enjoyed a balance of trade surplus: £2.2 billion in 1987 compared to a £15.6 billion deficit for manufacturing as a whole. A definition of the aerospace industry is given in the article.

#### Reference

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

## TRANSPORT

### Department of Transport Bulletins

The Department of Transport has recently published three statistics bulletins related to shipping.

#### *Analysis of the international earnings and expenditure of the United Kingdom shipping industry 1986*

This Statistics Bulletin (88)47, price £30 is an *ad hoc* publication prepared jointly by the DTp and the General Council of British Shipping (GCBS). It presents results from a major survey of shipping companies conducted by the GCBS every four years. These surveys, together with intervening smaller sample surveys make an essential contribution to the sea transport account of the balance of payments. Increasingly in recent years, the results of the quadrennial survey have been valuable for assessing the performance of the industry. The

statistics cover international revenue and expenditure by shipping sectors - passenger, container, liner, tanker and dry bulk. Revenue is broken down into freights on imports, exports or cross trades, and passenger and charter receipts. Most statistics are also available in geographical detail, identifying for example the countries which have generated most revenue for UK shipping.

#### *Seaborne trade statistics of the United Kingdom*

This Statistics Bulletin (88)48, price £12 is the first DTp issue of the former Business Monitor MA8 *Nationality of vessels in UK seaborne trade*. It contains an update of most of the tables from the old publication but also several new ones. A summary table shows shipping in the context of trade by all modes of transport in quantity and value terms. Flag shares are analysed by countries of consignment and destination for different sea cargo types - tanker, dry bulk and other dry. Analysis is also made by important SITC Divisions (2 digit) and groups (3 digit); the top twenty partner countries are shown for each commodity together with figures for each world region. The DTp overseas trade statistics transport database now enables seaborne trade to be analysed comprehensively by mode of transport (roro, road, rail, containerised) and may also be cross analysed with ports details.

#### *Merchant Fleet Statistics*

This Statistics Bulletin (88)49, price £12 was previously titled *General Trends in Shipping*. The change in title reflects the fact that DTp now has a substantial database about ships based on data from Lloyd's Register and is able to produce a wide range of new analyses. Major innovations are: a more elaborate breakdown of ship types - 16 compared with 6 formerly; additional statistics for non-trading type vessels such as offshore supply, tugs and fishing vessels; separate identification of ships registered in the Crown dependencies (principally Isle of Man) and a set of tables covering overseas dependent territories. Most tables cover ships down to a threshold of 100 gross registered tons (grt) but summary tables give figures for vessels 500 grt and over for comparison with earlier years when this higher threshold was in use. Probably the most significant change from the viewpoint of policy and economic analysis is the introduction of a set of tables based not on United Kingdom registry but on United Kingdom ownership. These relate closely to the analysis of earnings and also allow DTp to see under which flags companies are choosing to register their ships.

Publications from DTp Sales Unit see page 84.28 for availability.

Further information from:

Robert Davies  
Department of Transport  
Room A232  
Romney House  
43 Marsham Street  
London SW1P 3PY  
Telephone: 01-276 8480

## HOME FINANCE

### **The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Autumn Statement**

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his Autumn Statement to Parliament on 1 November 1988. The associated publication, which was issued on 8 November 1988, included more detailed information than in previous years on plans for public expenditure as part of the changes in financial reporting to Parliament set out in a White Paper in May 1988. It gave a departmental breakdown of estimated outturn for the current and previous financial years and plans for the period 1989-90 to 1991-92. Departmental figures for central government spending, local authority spending and public corporations were also separately identified, and the external finance limits for 1989-90 for the nationalised industries were given. Information given in the Autumn Statement for the first time included figures for public expenditure by department in cash and real terms for the period 1978-79 to 1991-92, comparisons of plans and outturn for the planning total and general government expenditure, and details of general government debt interest. The statement also included forecasts of the economic prospects for the coming year which the Treasury is required to publish by the Industry Act, proposed changes in National Insurance Contributions and a ready reckoner for the effects of various illustrative tax changes on receipts of taxes in 1989-90 and 1990-91.

#### References

*Financial Reporting to Parliament Cm 375* (HMSO May 1988) (Price £1.30 net) ISBN 0 10 103752.

*Autumn Statement 1988 HC 695* (HMSO November 1988) (Price £7.30 net) ISBN 0 10 269588 1.

### **The Government's Expenditure Plans 1989-90 to 1991-92**

The Government's spending plans for the period 1989-90 to 1991-92 are set out in detail in the 1989 public expenditure White Paper which was published in January 1989.

As a first step in the move to Departmental reports heralded in the White Paper on financial reporting to Parliament published in May 1988, the public expenditure White Paper has been restructured into a series of booklets containing 20 Departmental Chapters. The statistical analyses which appeared in Volume 1 of the 1988 public expenditure White Paper are included in a booklet of supplementary analyses published as Chapter 21.

The twenty Departmental Chapters set out in detail the spending plans for each department, including indicators of output, performance and value for money.

Section 1 of Chapter 21 gives an explanation of the measurement of public expenditure and related concepts and provides a range of detailed totals including analyses by spending authority, department, function, economic category and territorial area, summary information on public sector capital spending, government spending on science and technology, departmental figures for running costs and manpower and material on privatisation proceeds. Section 2 summarises the spending plans carried out by local authorities. The capital requirements and external financing requirements of the nationalised industries and the other

public corporations are set out in Section 3. Section 4 includes information on trends in public spending since 1978-79 and Section 5 provides an explanation of the relationship between the public expenditure planning total and general government expenditure and gives a glossary of terms. The chapter also contains an index to the departmental chapters.

#### References

*Financial Reporting to Parliament Cm 375* (HMSO May 1988) (Price £1.30 net) ISBN 0 10 103752.

*The Government's Expenditure Plans 1990-91 to 1991-92 Cm 601-621* (HMSO 1988) (Price £40 ISBN 010 850623 1 for the complete document: individual booklets sold separately.)

#### Insurance Companies balance sheet end-1987

The total market value of financial assets held by insurance companies at the end of 1987 was £208bn as reported in *British Business* 30 December 1988. This total comprises £171bn in long-term business assets, £27bn in other than long-term business assets and the remaining £10bn was the net value to insurance companies of direct investment in other companies.

The total market value at the end of the previous year was £192bn. The growth in the market value assets held by insurance companies was £16bn compared with growth of £35bn in 1986. This was largely due to the fall in share prices on the Stock Exchange in October 1987.

The value of UK investments held by insurance funds was higher at the end of 1987 than at the end of 1986. This contrasts sharply with the movement in the value of overseas investments held for the same period.

At the end of 1987 the value of all overseas investments held by the insurance funds had fallen from £23.8bn at the end of 1986 to £19.9bn. This was despite net investment in overseas investments of £0.4bn during 1987.

The shortfall was probably due to the falls in share prices and a strengthening of the pound on foreign exchange markets.

There was total net investment by both types of insurers during 1987 of £13.8bn. This would have yielded a total market value at the end of 1987 of £206.1bn if we were to add it to the end-1986 value and exclude movements in market valuations. The actual market value of assets at the end of 1987 was £207.9bn.

This, therefore, shows a 'gain' of £1.8bn due to movements in market valuations. This gain was achieved despite the Stock Market price falls in October 1987 and the sharp fall in the value of overseas assets outlined above.

A major contribution factor to the increase in the market value of the funds' assets was the movement in the value of UK land and property.

This rose from £23.8bn at the end of 1986 to £29.0bn at the end of 1987 with just £0.8bn net investment. Gains were also made in the valuation of UK public sector securities. The market valuation of these investments was £2.0bn higher than would have resulted from net investment alone.

A detailed description of the pattern of purchases, sales and net investment in financial assets by insurance companies during 1987 was given in the article in *British Business* 'Investment by pension funds and insurance companies'; Fourth quarter and year 1987', 25 March 1988.

Full statistics of these transactions and of the holdings of assets and liabilities are given in Business Monitor MQ5. Details of holdings at the end of 1987, and of income and expenditure during 1987, will be in the issue for the third quarter of 1988.

Inquiries on the subject of this report should be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry  
4th floor  
20 Victoria Street  
London SW1H 0NF  
Telephone: 01-215 3334/8

#### Reference

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

#### Investment intentions for 1989 and 1990

An article on the third survey for 1988 and the first survey for 1990 is published in *British Business* 16 December 1988. The survey was carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry and indicates a rise of around 10 per cent in the volume of investment by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected service industries in 1989. Indications from the results of the first survey for 1990 suggest a further, though smaller, increase.

Total investment by manufacturers (including leased assets) is expected to rise by around 11 per cent in 1989 compared with 1988. Preliminary indications for 1990 suggest a smaller increase than the 1989 level. Investment by the construction, distribution and selected services (excluding assets leased to manufacturers) is expected to rise by around nine per cent in 1989 compared with 1988. The 1990 increase will probably be smaller than the 1989 level.

Inquiries regarding this subject can be made to:

Department of Trade and Industry  
Telephone: 0633-81 2149/2215 (GTN 1211)

#### Reference

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

## OVERSEAS FINANCE AND TRADE

#### Performance of the Industrial Countries

An article in *British Business* dated 21 October 1988 shows tables of economic indicators of the industrial countries. There are five tables giving details on industrial production (excluding construction); unemployment; consumer prices (all goods and services); exports (fob) special trade and finally, imports (cif) special trade.

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

The five tables in this article are published monthly. A full set of tables with commentary appears quarterly.

Inquiries regarding this article should be made 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).

#### International publications

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

##### European Communities Commission

*A guide to working in a Europe without frontiers* by Jean-Claude Seche, price £14.25 net.

*The Community budget: facts in figures 1988*, price £7.50 net.

##### European Conference of Ministers of Transport

*Statistical report on road accidents in 1986*, price £8 net.

##### Eurostat

*Agricultural prices 1978-87*, price £14.25 net.

*Electricity prices 1980-88*, price £9.75 net.

*External trade: analytical tables, Nimexe 1987*, price £3.75 net. Complete set of import and export volumes, complete set £360 net.

*Labour Force Survey: results 1986*, price £7.50 net.

*Long-term unemployment: its wider labour market effects in the countries of the EC: a study...*, by J J Sexton, price £6.75 net.

##### International Monetary Fund

*International financial statistics yearbook 1988*, price £16.75 net.

*Value Added Tax, international practise and problems* by Alan A Tait, price £20 net.

##### Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

*Measures to assist the long-term unemployed: recent experience in some OECD countries*, price £7.50 net.

*Meat balances in OECD countries 1980-86*, price £13 net.

*The pulp and paper industries in the OECD member countries 1984-5*, price £13 net.

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

*Tourism policy and international tourism in OECD member countries: evolution of tourism in OECD member countries in 1987*: report adopted in August 1988 by the OECD Tourism Committee, price £15.50 net.

##### United Nations Conference of European Statisticians

*Statistical standards and studies, 41., international comparison of gross domestic product in Europe 1985*: report on the European Comparison Programme, price £6.75 net.

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

*Construction statistics yearbook 1985*, price £30 net.

Studies in methods, series F, no. 48, *improving statistics and indicators on women using household surveys*, price £11.50 net.

*1986 energy statistics yearbook*, price £32.75 net.

##### United Nations. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

*Statistical yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 1986-1987*, price £40 net.

##### United Nations. Economic Commission for Europe

*Annual bulletin of housing and building statistics for Europe*, Vol., 31, 1987, price £15 net.

*Annual bulletin of steel statistics for Europe*, vol. 15, 1987, price £10.75 net.

*Statistics of world trade in steel 1987*, price £11.50 net.

##### United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

*Handbook of industrial statistics 1988*, price £47 net.

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

#### PUBLICATIONS

##### Annual Abstract of Statistics No 125 1989 Edition

The 1989 edition, the one hundred and twenty-fifth *Annual Abstract*, was published in February 1989. The *Abstract* contains 348 tables that cover a wide range of subjects including population, agriculture, retailing, transport, national income and expenditure, employment, banking, law enforcement, external trade and defence.

The majority of tables give annual figures from 1977 to 1987 where available: and some give monthly data to early 1988. Current series for many of the tables in the *Abstract* are published in *Economic Trends*, the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and *Financial Statistics*. Supplementary to the national data, more detailed regional information is published in *Regional Trends*. All of these publications are prepared by the Central Statistical Office.

#### Reference

*Annual Abstract of Statistics No 125 1989 Edition* (HMSO) (Price £18.50 net) ISBN 011 620346 3.

##### Economic Trends Annual Supplement

The 1989 edition of *Economic Trends Annual Supplement* is published this month. This fourteenth issue of the *Supplement* brings together long runs of quarterly and annual data for the key series of economic statistics which are included in the monthly *Economic Trends*. It is of special value to economists, planners, analysts and academic researchers. Some 300 series are included, linked to give continuous runs as far back as possible in the post-1945 period. In many cases there are both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted figures and over half the series span more than 30 years. Tables in the *Supplement* are backed by concise notes and definitions and an index to further, more detailed sources.

#### References

*Economic Trends Annual Supplement No 14 1989 Edition* (HMSO) (Price £12.50 net) ISBN 0 11 620325 0.

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



### **Civil Service Statistics**

*Civil Service Statistics 1988* was published in December by HMSO for HM Treasury. It gives a broad statistical picture of Civil Service manpower and provides relevant facts and figures contrasting these with the picture for previous years.

The major part of the booklet is a series of tables showing where civil servants are located, both by department and by region; they also show the relative sizes of the groups and grades, the numbers of recruits and rates at which staff leave the Service. For each of the major grades, there is information about the proportions of staff on salary scale maxima.

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

A selected bibliography is included.

#### **Reference**

*Civil Service Statistics 1988* (HMSO) (Price £7.25 net).

### **Labour Market Quarterly Report - January 1989**

The January issue of the Labour Market Quarterly Report was published by the Training Agency on 16 January 1989. With the aid of diagrams and tables it gives a commentary on the training implications of current labour market trends. This edition carries two Special Features - the First looks at East Anglia which has experienced the highest regional employment growth in recent years, and examines the significant implications of this on training. The second Special Feature presents more information from the Youth Cohort Study on young people YTS and YTS's impact on the labour market.

For further information or copies of the LMQR please contact:

Mrs Christine Harrison  
Employment Department:  
The Training Agency  
LM5-W815  
Moorfoot  
Sheffield S1 4PQ  
Telephone: (0742) 704075.

### **Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin**

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

#### *ECU financial activity*

The European Community's moves towards completion of the internal market in 1992 and the UK government's recent issues of ECU Treasury bills have heightened interest in the ECU. This article examines the development of ECU banking business in Europe and, more particularly, in London over the past six years and looks also at ECU bond and money markets. ECU banking business is primarily interbank,

although the ECU has an established and growing role in commercial and trading transactions in some countries. London is the second largest centre for ECU banking business and the main centre for issues of ECU eurobonds; and the issue of ECU Treasury bills should enhance London's role as a major centre for ECU transactions as well as contributing to the development of the use of the ECU in international financial markets.

#### *External balance sheet of the United Kingdom: recent developments*

This article, one in an annual series, examines changes in the United Kingdom's external assets and liabilities in 1987 and indications for 1988. The United Kingdom's net external assets fell from £113 billion at end-1986 to £90 billion at end-1987. The article shows that the fall was more than accounted for by revaluation effects, mainly arising from exchange rate movements. The implications of the balancing item for the net asset level and the current account are also addressed and some international comparisons of recent trends in external wealth are drawn. Finally the article analyses recent capital flows and flows of interest, profits and dividends.

#### *Revisions to the calculation of effective exchange rates*

This note describes new statistics published by the International Monetary Fund and consequent proposed changes in the way the Bank calculates indices of effective exchange rates. It is intended to make the new published index (which is based on weights - set out in the note - derived from disaggregated trade flows in manufactured goods in 1980) the United Kingdom's 'official' exchange rate index as from 3 January 1989.

#### *Sector financing*

This article, continuing an annual series, updates the Bank's flow of funds matrices, describing some of the main financial transactions between the principal sectors of the economy in 1987. The article notes the increasingly serious difficulties of assessment of the financial position of several sectors arising from the growth of the net value of errors and omissions within their accounts: and describes a number of problems affecting the measurement of financial transactions which are thought to be among the factors contributing to these errors and omissions.

#### *The net debt of the public sector: end - March 1988*

This article updates statistical tables showing public sector consolidated debt, liquid assets and net debt: and also includes the annual analysis of the distribution of the national debt by instrument and by holder (formerly published separately).

#### *Performance of large companies*

This article updates and revises estimates of company performance taken from the published accounts of a sample of the largest UK companies, and shows that the rate of return on capital employed for all industrial groups rose to over 19 per cent in 1987 following a fall in the previous year.

### Other items

The November Bulletin also reprints the Governor's Mansion House speech on recent economic developments and on the infrastructure of the financial markets and a speech by the Deputy Governor on some of the issues to be faced in the field of banking and financial services as the European Community moves towards completion of the internal market.

The Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* may be obtained (at £7.50 per copy or £27.00 for an annual subscription) from:

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

### National Institute Economic Review

#### *Supply, liquidity and credit: a new version of the Institute's domestic econometric macromodel*

This note by Simon Wren-Lewis is a summary of the work done on the National Institute's new UK econometric model, Model 11. It is particularly concerned with the 'supply side' of the model and new equations which have been added this year. These changes to the model are the most significant to be made since Model 8, and deal with the analysis of, amongst other things, the role played by manufacturing investment in sustaining growth.

#### *Recession and recovery in Britain: the 1930s and the 1980s*

This note by P A Gregg and G D N Worswick makes a comparison of various aspects of the recessions and subsequent recoveries of the 1930s and the 1980s, finding some close similarities but many differences between the two periods.

#### *The diffusion of innovations: an update*

The National Institute started a study of the diffusion of (then new) technologies in several industrial countries 20 years ago. This note by George F Ray brings the findings of the earlier reports up to date, and extends the coverage to include two new technologies: robots and flexible manufacturing systems.

### Special Articles:

#### *Vocational training in France and Britain: mechanical and electrical craftsmen*

The rise of microcomputer technology has introduced changes in the way tasks are carried out in manufacturing industry at both the technical and the organisational levels, with consequential changes in the need for skills and training for mechanical and electrical craftsmen. This article by Hilary Steedman compares the extent to which this need has been met in Britain and in France and finds that, while France has made very remarkable progress towards a vocationally qualified workforce, Britain lags behind.

#### *Economic influences on birth rates*

This article by John Ermisch is an expansion of previous work by De Cooman, Ermisch and Joshi into economic influences

on birth rates during the post-war period. Using econometric analysis, the author shows that these influences are particularly significant in explaining the large fluctuations in the birth rate during the last 40 years. He also demonstrates that this type of study will make it easier to forecast future annual birth rates.

### Reference

*National Institute Review* No 126, November 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).

### **Policymaking with Macroeconomic Models, edited by Andrew Britton**

When governments and central banks make economic policy, they need a clear view of the way the economy will respond. Nowadays they can draw on the estimates provided by a variety of macroeconomic models. The papers collected together in this book show how the modelbuilders themselves think about economic policy, and how it should be conducted. They were first presented at a conference in London organised by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. As well as the Institute itself, there are papers from the Bank of England modelbuilders, the London Business School, Queen Mary College, and the Universities of Cambridge, Liverpool and Warwick - most of the leading centres of such research in the United Kingdom. The challenge is to find a way of conducting policy which is relevant to the conditions of today and draws on the experience of past decades. This book suggests that the answer may not be traditional Keynesianism, nor yet monetarism, but something new. *Policymaking with Macroeconomic Models* is published by:

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Geoffrey Middleton  
Publicity Services Officer  
University of Warwick  
Telephone: 0203-523876

#### 1992 Special Information Service Launched

One of Britain's best respected business information services, based in the library at the University of Warwick, has launched a special service for keeping businesses up to date on developments towards an integrated European Market in 1992.

The uniquely comprehensive information package will be issued six times a year. It monitors changes and opportunities in markets, assesses the impact of legislation and enables businesses to keep up with European-wide developments and events. Hundreds of books, newspapers, journals, reports and legal documents are read and abstracted by the team of trained information specialists who produce the thirty or so page reports every two months.

For £120 per year a business can follow, within a single cover, major developments in fields as diverse as accountancy, agriculture, electronics, financial services, food and tobacco, telecommunication and transport. The abstracted information is fully sourced and there is a cumulative index. Initial business response has been enthusiastic and the venture looks set for success with both commercial and academic clients. Contact Geoffrey Middleton for further information at the address above.

## CONFERENCE

### University of Bath

#### *Tackling real life statistical problems - what they didn't teach you at College*

A one day course will be held on 30 March 1989 at the University of Bath. It will be presented by Dr Chris Chatfield, reader in Statistics at the University.

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- Interpreting and communicating the results.

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The fee is £120 and will include a copy of Problem Solving - A Statistician's Guide, by Dr Chatfield, lunch and refreshments.

Further details concerning the course should be made to:

Gill Reed  
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Bath BA2 7AY  
Telephone: 0225-826887

Other books published by Dr Chris Chatfield are, *The Analysis of Time Series, Statistics for Technology* and *Introduction to Multivariate Analysis*.

## 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*

### Return of Press of Home Grown Apples and Pears Survey of Production of Processed Potato Products

Mr A A Bennett  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Stats: Census and Prices Branch A  
Room 502B  
Government Buildings  
Epsom Road  
Guildford  
Surrey GU1 2LD

### Agricultural Wages Enquiry (Scotland)

Mrs A Hamilton  
Economics & Statistics Unit  
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland  
Chesser House  
Gorgie Road  
Edinburgh EH11 3AW

## *II Surveys to Local Authorities*

### Bookmakers' Permits, Betting Agency Permits and Betting Office Licences

Mrs P Dowdeswell  
Home Office  
Statistics 3 Division  
Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9AT

### Estimated Expenditure and Rating Details: Initial Block Grant Claim

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

## **Appointments and changes**

*Dr J R Cuthbert*, Chief Statistician, Scottish Education Department transferred to the Scottish Office on 19 December 1988.

*Mr D Salmond*, Statistician, Scottish Office was promoted to Chief Statistician and was appointed to the Scottish Education Department on 19 December 1988.

## **Obituary**

*Mr Anthony Smith* — Anthony (Tony) Smith, who retired from the Government's service in the spring of 1986 after a career of 36 years in the Government Statistical Service, died on 7 October at the age of 62.

For the last 10 years of his service he had been Director of Statistics at DHSS where he was responsible for a large and widely dispersed division responsible for statistical information on social security, health and personal social services - activities which account for nearly half of all public expenditure.

Anthony Robert Smith was born on 29 March 1926. He was educated at De La Salle College, Pendleton, and later at the London School of Economics where he graduated in statistics. In between these, in 1944, he followed his father's footsteps and joined the Royal Marines. He served there, and then in the Army until 1947; his service included engineering studies at Peterhouse College, Cambridge.

He joined the Admiralty as an Assistant Statistician in 1950. He held a number of posts there and at the Ministry of Defence rising to become a Chief Statistician. Much of his work was concerned with manpower. In 1968 he moved first to the Treasury and then to the newly-formed Civil Service Department as Chief Statistician. Later, in 1970, he became its Director of Statistics (Under Secretary).

At the Civil Service Department he gained professional renown for his pioneering work on manpower planning. In the post-Fulton era he built up a large and influential group which led the introduction of manpower planning on a service-wide basis. His achievements are recorded in the book which he edited, *'Manpower Planning in the Civil Service'*.

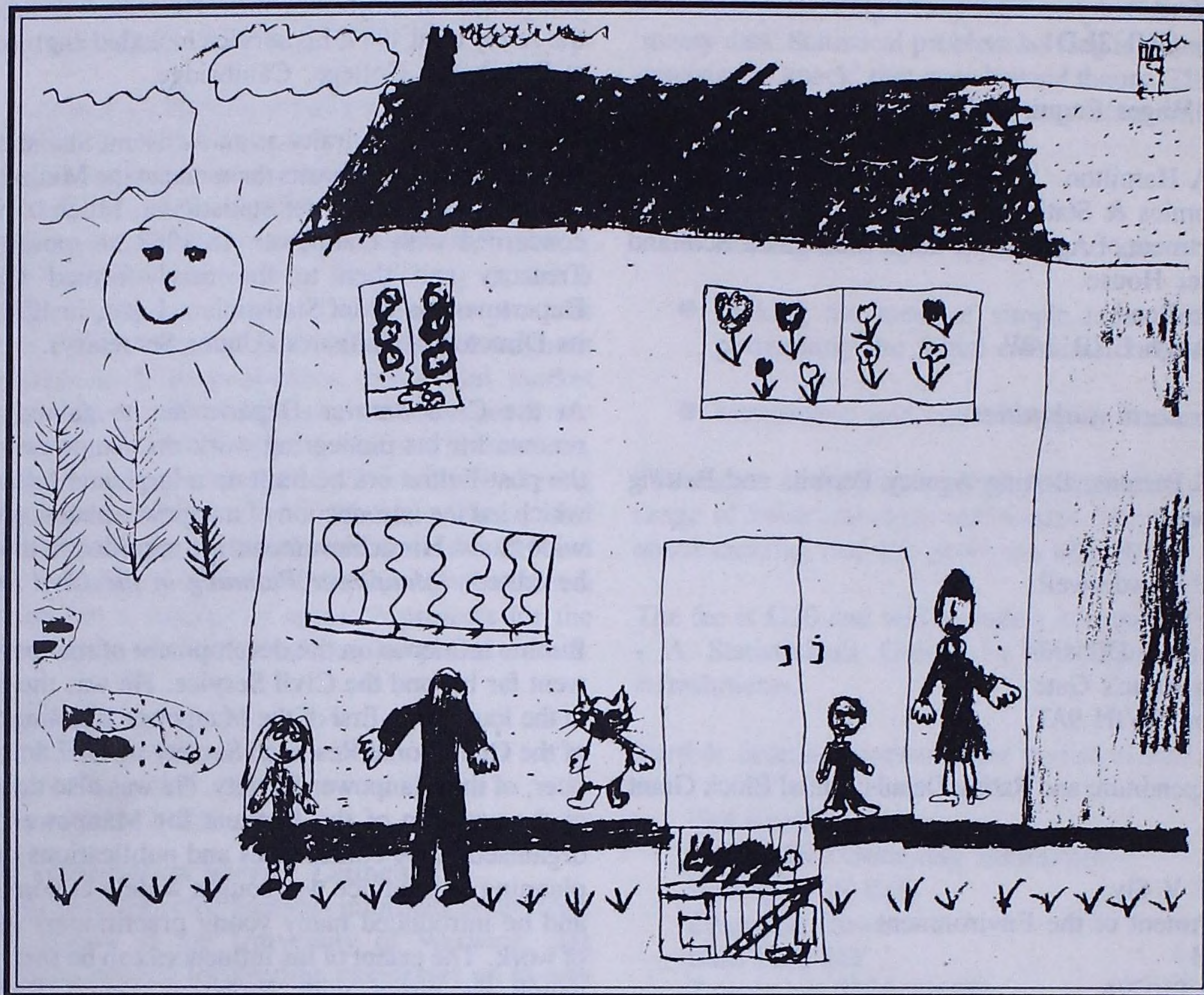
But his influence on the development of manpower planning went far beyond the Civil Service. He was the prime mover in the foundation first of the Manpower Planning Study Group of the Operational Research Society in 1967 and then 2 years later, of the Manpower Society. He was also deeply involved in the creation of the Institute for Manpower Studies. He organised many conferences and publications on manpower planning. His advice was sought widely at home and abroad and he introduced many young practitioners into this field of work. The extent of his influences can be seen in the article which he wrote with Professor David Bartholemew - *Manpower Planning in the United Kingdom: An Historical Review* - and which was published in the Journal of the Operational Research Society during 1988.

Tony Smith was widely respected and liked by colleagues inside and outside the Civil Service. He was a kind, sensitive and considerate man whose quietly spoken advice was always listened to carefully and appreciated by those who worked with him.

During the last few years of his service he battled courageously against an illness which became increasingly disabling and which finally ended his all-too-short retirement.

He leaves a widow and two daughters.

# Social Trends 19



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