

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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# *Statistical News*

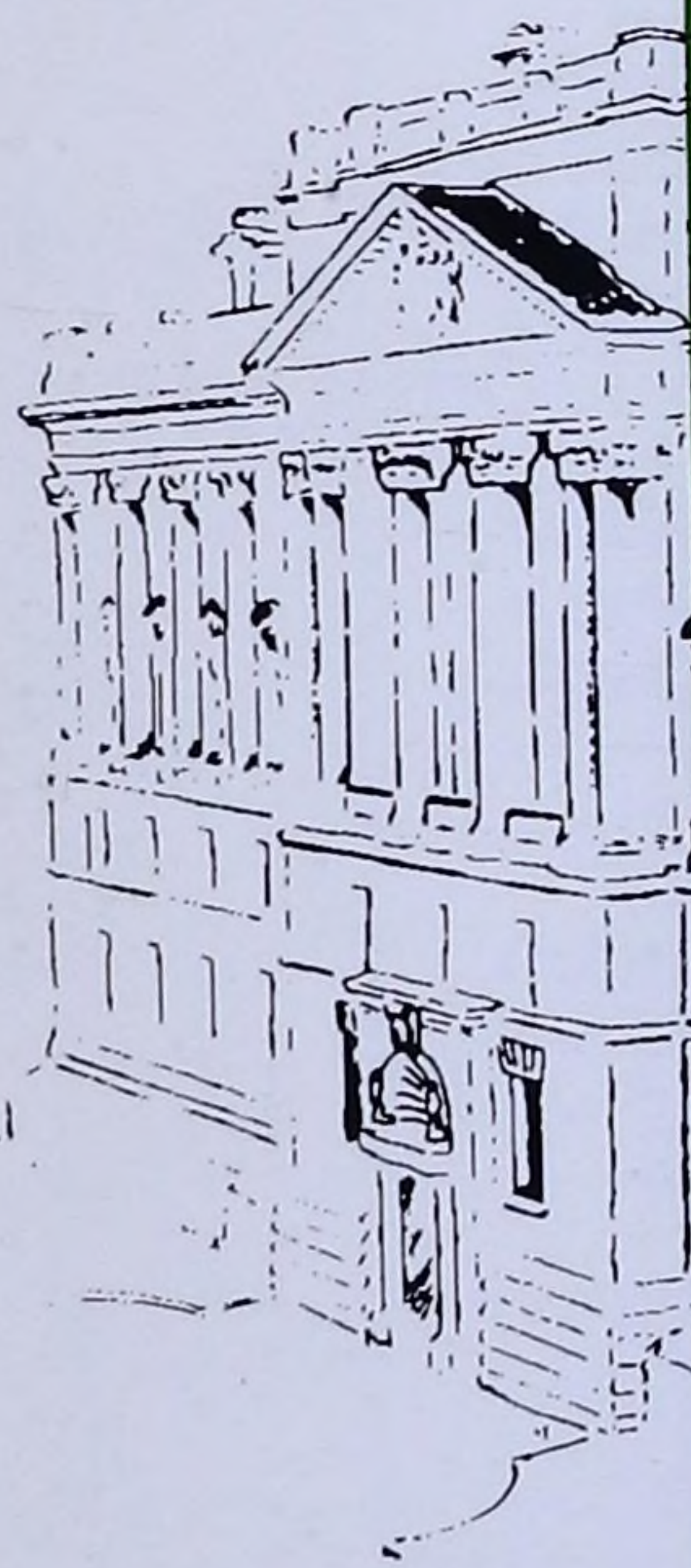
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No. **88**

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**Government Statistical Service**

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

Enquiries about individual items in this issue should be made to the appropriate sources where indicated; otherwise they should be addressed to the Editor of *Statistical News* at Central Statistical Office, Room D.112, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG: Telephone: 0633 812915.

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**FRONT COVER**

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



# Statistical News

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**No. 88**

**Spring 1990**



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# Public Confidence in the Integrity and Validity of Official Statistics

## - a Statement by Sir Jack Hibbert

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The following is the text of a statement by Sir Jack Hibbert, Director of the Central Statistical Office and Head of the Government Statistical Service, presented at a discussion meeting organised by the Royal Statistical Society in co-operation with the Institute of Statisticians on Wednesday 6 December 1989.

### Introduction

Despite the well established practices and conventions for the compilation and dissemination of official statistics in the UK, scepticism about the statistics and their interpretation persists. Perhaps government statisticians should not be too surprised or aggrieved about this, regarding it as the sign of a healthy society. But it is my aim as head of the Government Statistical Service (GSS) to ensure that the statistics are accepted as an objective representation of the facts. This paper is intended to provide the basis for a discussion with professional statisticians outside government on how that aim can be achieved.

### GSS Practices and conventions relating to the integrity of its work

There is a long tradition in GSS work of attaching importance to maintaining public confidence in official statistics. The practices and conventions used to this end were set out in a note prepared by my predecessor (Sir John Boreham, 1985). They relate to the way in which the confidentiality of data provided for statistical purposes is protected, how our outputs are produced and the way they are disseminated.

#### Protecting confidentiality

An important aspect of GSS work is that of maintaining the confidentiality of data provided to us by individuals and businesses in response to statistical inquiries. The GSS Code of Practice (Government Statistical Service, 1984) explains how this is done. Members of the GSS are in no doubt about the importance of these practices being followed scrupulously.

#### Openness about methods

A second aspect of our work is that we are always completely open about the methods used to compile the figures. Openness can take the form of a publication such as "National Accounts: Sources and Methods", a volume of over 270 pages; technical notes included in regular and ad hoc statistical publications; or the response to a question over the telephone. We have nothing to hide and will always be willing to make such information available provided time and the cost of doing so permit.

#### Release conventions

The actual release of official statistics is subject to two important conventions. The first is the practice of announcing in advance when regular statistical series are to be released. In the third week of each month the Central Statistical Office issues a list of dates for economic statistics to be released during the following month. A similar practice is followed for certain social statistics. The second convention is the practice of identifying clearly the outputs of the GSS and, where these outputs are disseminated by press notice, separating this from any comment on the latest figures by ministers. Official statistical press notices bear the words "prepared by the Government Statistical Service" together with the GSS logo.

### Factors affecting public confidence

#### Quality and adequacy

Public confidence in official statistics is affected by a number of different factors. There may simply be doubts about the quality and adequacy of the statistics being collected and disseminated. In recent times considerable attention has been focussed on the apparent inadequacies of official macro-economic statistics where known errors and omissions had reached levels which made it difficult to judge with sufficient confidence what had been happening to the key macro-economic aggregates. In this instance any lack of confidence in these statistics by outside users and commentators or the general public was shared by users inside government and action has been taken aimed at tackling the problems underlying this unsatisfactory situation.

Questions may arise, however, where the need for improvements in official statistics is not so clear cut. Government may judge that for the efficient conduct of its business certain statistics are adequate, while others outside government argue that the data available are inadequate for those purposes. Clearly the government statistician has an important role to play in situations of this kind since the judgement to be made on adequacy will have technical and value for money aspects to it, and in reaching a decision the government will need to take account of the professional advice given to it on these matters. Equally clearly, however, final decisions about adequacy rest with government ministers and not with members of the GSS.

#### Statistics not needed by government

Another area of potential debate over adequacy concerns the role of government in providing statistics which may be judged as unnecessary for the conduct of government business,



but clearly of value elsewhere (for example, detailed business statistics). There would seem to be no essential difference between the issues arising here and those concerning the delivery of other services for which government is a potential supplier. Policy towards the provision of those services, and the implementation of that policy, are matters for which government ministers are accountable.

#### Practical limitations on the operation of release conventions

A different set of factors which may affect public confidence arise from the arrangements for the release of official statistics. Difficulties can arise in the operation of these conventions. One cannot expect the release of the results of an ad hoc statistical survey, for example, to be subject to the same rigid timetabling as that for regular statistical series. The relative priorities to be attached to different pieces of statistical work may need to be changed for good management reasons with a consequential effect on a target date for release. Thus at times it is inevitable that operational constraints may affect the setting or meeting of target release dates. Even though such difficulties may rarely arise, it needs to be recognised that the conventions cannot be rigidly followed in all circumstances.

#### Statistics and their interpretation

The distinction between GSS outputs and the uses made of those outputs by others is clearly important. As noted in the previous section, the conventions followed in the UK to maintain that distinction are well established. It would seem, however, that they are not necessarily well known and that the need for them is not always understood. The need at the same time to maintain statistical objectivity, and to enable the government of the day and others to give their interpretation of the statistics means that the conventions need to be followed rigorously. Furthermore, except in respect of purely technical aspects it would be quite wrong to look to the GSS, as is sometimes suggested, to pass judgement on those interpretations.

#### Maintaining objectivity and handling change

The maintenance of standard definitions and presentational format, another important set of principles underlying GSS outputs, can also present problems. The world may change and with it the need arise to make changes in the definition or interpretation of statistical series. But such changes tend to be viewed with the greatest suspicion, even though we are at pains to publicise the fact that they are being made, and to explain the reasons for making them. To give just one example, the change in the basis of the monthly indicator of unemployment in 1982, from those registered at Job Centres to those claiming benefits, was made because it was thought that the numbers registered at Job Centres would no longer provide a satisfactory indicator. Last year the monthly

average of those registered at Job Centres was less than 150,000 compared with the claimant count of well over 2 million. Despite this, and the fact that series on the new basis of the claimant count have been made available for the periods prior to 1982, criticism of the change made in 1982 persists.

Perhaps we should have continued to publish the monthly count of registrations at Job Centres simply in order to demonstrate how misleading the series would have been had we chosen to maintain it as an indicator of trends in unemployment. To the best of my knowledge no one suggested this at the time (not surprisingly since we do not see ourselves as being in the business of publishing misleading statistics), but in retrospect it might well have helped to show how necessary was the change that was made. Ideally, of course, we would have hoped that the GSS was sufficiently trusted to make such defensive action unnecessary.

#### Conclusions

Given the practices and conventions followed by the GSS to maintain public confidence in the integrity of official statistics, ill founded criticism to which they are sometimes subject can be disheartening for members of the GSS. Perhaps it is too much to expect that these conventions alone should be sufficient to maintain public confidence. But they should certainly do so in the eyes of fellow professional statisticians outside government.

A debate of the main issues involved could help to identify how improvements might be achieved. These might be as follows:-

- a. Why is a distinction so rarely made between the statistics produced by the GSS and the uses to which others - both inside and outside government - put them?
- b. Are the practices and conventions currently followed to maintain public confidence adequate? Does anything need to be done to strengthen them?
- c. How should statistics which the government does not need for its own purposes be produced and financed?

#### References

- Boreham, Sir John (1985) *Integrity in the Government Statistical Service*. *Statistical News*, February 1985. London: HMSO.
- Government Statistical Service (1984) *The Government Statistical Service Code of Practice on the Handling of Data Obtained from Statistical Inquiries*. Cmnd. 9270. London: HMSO.



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# Statistics in the Department of Energy – A Service to Policy-Makers, Parliament and the Public

## Eric Price, Under Secretary - Department of Energy

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### Introduction

The Energy Sector is rich in statistics. Statistics for production, consumption, imports and exports of fuels have been collected and published regularly for most of this century. Thus, for coal, statistics go back to the 1871 Coal Commission's Report, with unofficial output estimates available as far back as 1800 and those for exports to 1697. For electricity, reliable statistical series started in 1897. For the old town gas industry, a somewhat unreliable series began in 1882, and it was not until 1938 that comprehensive statistics were first compiled. In that same year statistics for the consumption of petroleum and petroleum products were published in the Mines Department's *Statistical Tables* (though unofficial series had been available for petroleum consumption from the start of the 20th century) [cf. references 1 & 2]. Statistics of imports of petroleum, however, go back to the first import in 1861 in the 224-ton brig "Elizabeth Watts", but it was not until 1938 that authoritative data for deliveries into consumption and refinery outputs commenced, though, once again, unofficial estimates are available for 1990 onwards [cf. reference 2].

The reasons for this ample supply of energy statistics are several: partly, it arises from the importance of coal to the economy from Victorian times to the inter war years, a period during which coal was some 10 per cent of exports by value and accounted for some 5 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Partly, it reflects the need for statutory regulation either for safety reasons or to constrain local monopolies; and partly, it arises, as in the case of petroleum, from the desire to collect excise duties on oil products.

In contrast to this historical abundance of statistical material, articles describing how official energy statistics have been collected, compiled and collated are sparse. Those that have been published - notably in previous editions of *Statistical News* [cf. references 3, 4 & 5] and in *Economic Trends* [cf. reference 6] - have concentrated on specific aspects of the official energy statistics. The purpose of this present article, therefore, is to provide a more comprehensive tour d'horizon of the subject. For brevity, however, it will try to avoid restating the subject matter of previous articles. To this end, after a brief history of the Department it describes the objectives, present organisation and work of the statistics function in the Department of Energy, the sources of energy data, the information technology employed, the Department's statistical publications and the way energy statistics are used in policy making. It also deals with future developments - particularly those arising from the privatisation of nationalised industries in the energy field. In covering these topics, the valuable contribution of statistics and the GSS statisticians and their dedicated support staff to the work of the Department will become apparent.

### History of the Department

The Department's origin goes back to the Mines Department set up in 1920 when the Mines and Quarries Inspectorate was transferred to it from the Home Office. This new Ministry was responsible to the President of the Board of Trade, through a Secretary for Mines, but it was departmentally separate from that Board. At that time, electricity was regulated by the Electricity Commission, through the Minister of Transport, with the latter receiving appeals against the Commission's decisions, confirming its decisions and presenting the Commission's policies to Parliament. Powers relating to the gas industry were exercised by the Board of Trade, which shared a limited governmental interest in petroleum with the Mines Department. A Minister of Fuel & Power was first appointed under the Ministers of Crown (Emergency Appointments) Act 1939 but that Act was only put into force by Statutory Order in 1942. Thus in 1942 the Ministry of Fuel, Light and Power was established as a permanent Department to replace the Mines Department by an Act of Parliament. The name of the Ministry was shortened to Fuel and Power in 1945, but its status was enhanced because of fuel shortages and the plans to nationalise coal, gas, and electricity in the early post war years. It brought together all the fuel and power functions of central government into a single administrative unit. This continued until 1957 when its name was changed to the Ministry of Power and iron and steel and "the extension of use of atomic energy as a source of industrial power" were added to the responsibility of its new Minister. This organisation pertained until 1969 when the Ministry of Technology was formed to absorb the responsibilities of the Ministry of Power and those of the Board of Trade, and it was not until 1974 that it once again obtained a separate existence, becoming the Department of Energy for the first time.

### Objectives

The Department's overall objective is to advance the economically efficient use of the nation's energy resources. Currently the Department's statistical function falls within the Economics and Statistics Division (EcS) and its specific objectives are:

- i. to ensure that Ministers and the Department's officials have cost-effective, relevant and timely advice, forward scenarios and perspectives of energy use and energy-related statistics for the formulation, implementation and management of the government's energy and other policies;
- ii. to ensure that Parliament, other government departments, and the public have appropriate access to the statistics collected for the government's needs;



- iii. to ensure that the Department meets its statutory requirements regarding energy statistics cost effectively and fulfils its statistical obligations to the European Communities (EC), and to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE);
- iv. to help the Department implement its procedures for the management of its fuel supply emergency arrangements and to participate in their testing.

To meet these broad objectives there are a number of specific statistical, or statistically related, tasks. These include:-

- assisting customer divisions with the timely provision of statistical, economic, and computer support;
- producing and providing forward scenarios for energy demand and supply by fuel type and by main consumer categories in such a way, and at such time, as required by the Department for policy-making purposes;
- satisfying the statutory requirements and the UK's international obligations regarding the production, provision, and publication of energy statistics;
- taking part in IEA oil emergency tests and EC exercises etc;
- analysing from the economic and statistical viewpoints the development of United Kingdom Continental Shelf (UKCS) oil, gas, and gas condensates overall;
- providing advice on the most efficient exploitation of these energy resources; and
- compiling and publishing regular statistical publications, viz the Monthly Press Notice and *Energy Trends*, and *Digest of Energy Statistics*.

### Organisation

Statistics in the Department of Energy are the responsibility of the author who, as Under Secretary and Head of EcS, serves both as the Department's Director of Statistics and its Chief Economic Adviser. The Division consists of four branches. One, EcS1, is headed by the Chief Statistician, Graham White, with the others headed by Senior Economic Advisers, Geoffrey Horton, EcS2, Stephen Powell, EcS3, and Sidney Price, EcS4. EcS Division, as its name implies, is a mixed one. Of its total staff of 63, only 8 are in the Government Statistical Service (GSS), with 21 members of the Government Economic Service (GES) and the rest serving important roles in supporting grades, including many with valued IT skills. Several of the GES personnel and many of its very proficient supporting staff have a high level of statistical knowledge and expertise; whilst many of its GSS statisticians have studied economics formally.

The work of EcS is finely tailored to the needs of the Department, fully integrated into its work and widely appreciated. Its management has an ongoing regard to changing

policy needs, a continuing concern for ways to increase efficiency and improve value for money, and is dedicated to the pursuit of cost savings wherever these can be achieved. To help achieve these aims the Director of Statistics conducts a survey of customer divisions about EcS's effectiveness in assisting them in the past year, the tasks for the year ahead and the use made of the Division's data output. Its annual work programme and resources are decided in the light of replies.



**Staff of EcS outside the new Department of Energy offices at 1 Palace Street, Westminster, London:**

**Front row: left to right – Sidney Price, Graham White, Eric Price, Geoff Horton, Stephen Powell**  
**Middle row: David Snell, Mike Roberts, Matthew Semple, Jill Marson, Philip Beckett**  
**At rear: Mel Carter, Ron Schaffer**

The Division's current staff level of 63 is under half that in the mid-1970s. Staff savings of 30 per cent below the levels recommended by the 1980 Rayner scrutiny [cf. reference 7] have been achieved and yet the Division has operated with enhanced effectiveness and met all the statistical demands placed upon it. In achieving this the Department's statisticians have shown their ability as good managers. The cost effective use of resources remains an integral part of their work.

The responsibilities of the four branches are as follows:-

Branch 1 is responsible for the collection, processing and publication of basic fuel and energy statistics to meet both national and international needs and for data co-ordination,



and is the main focal point for statistical enquiries from the public and other departments. It also provides general statistical advice within the Department and advice on the interpretation of its statistics.

Branch 2 produces economic analyses and when needed economics and perspectives of energy as a whole (including energy efficiency and pollution emissions) and of the electricity supply industry in particular. Occasionally it does work on longer term scenarios and perspectives. It advises on the economics of electricity and coal and is currently involved in the privatisation of the electricity supply industry as well as a wide variety of issues such as investment, pricing, competitive imports, external financing limits of nationalised industries, and environmental issues.

Branch 3 is responsible for general economic issues of concern to the energy sector together with analytical issues relating to oil (other than North Sea). These include international aspects of oil policy including world demand and supply, and hence prices of crude oil, refinery policy, and distribution and marketing aspects of oil supply, including oil product pricing. It provides general economic briefing including that on the role of energy and oil in the UK economy.

Branch 4 covers analyses of North Sea oil and gas as inputs into Treasury forecasts. This includes licensing, exploration and development, production and the fiscal implications of policy and investment options. It provides the National Account statistics on North Sea gross trading profits and fixed capital formation.

### **The sources of energy data**

The Department's basic energy data are obtained from relatively few sources. Most are provided by fuel production and supply industries, though EcS conducts some ad hoc surveys (eg on private electricity generation), and the Energy Technology Support Unit at United Kingdom Atomic Energy Research Establishment (UKAERE), Harwell, is asked to produce estimates of a statistical nature from time to time [cf. references 8 & 9].

The public and private energy industries provide to the Division many of the statistics of production consumption and prices required for their internal management use, as well as some data specifically requested by the Department. These, in total, cover the UK, and are provided by British Gas plc, British Coal, the Electricity Council, the four electricity generating boards – Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB), South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB), North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board (NSHEB), and Northern Ireland Electricity Service (NIES) – the UK Atomic Energy Authority and British Nuclear Fuels Ltd and the Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau.

Special arrangements exist for the statistical reporting by the oil industry. The Petroleum Submarines Pipelines Act 1975 provides for the collection of information from companies in relation to the exploration for, and production of, petroleum from the UK Continental Shelf. Over the years a number of

systems have been set up for both national and international purposes; one large data system is organised by the Petroleum Industry Association (PIA) and supplies information both to its members and to the Department; other data are collected directly from oil companies.

Statistics on imports and exports are derived from HM Customs and Excise returns - details of which are published in *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*. Other data sources include a quarterly survey of 1200 sites by the CSO on the Department's behalf to provide data on fuel stocks, purchases and prices and the Family Expenditure Survey for statistics on energy use in the domestic sector. Statistics of receipts of seaborne oil are also collected under Section 3 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1974.

### **The statistical functions of the Department**

The main statistical function of EcS Division is to process data on coal, other solid fuels, petroleum, gas and electricity for use within the Department and other Government departments, and to meet international obligations and the need for general publications. The Department receives regular returns from the sources quoted. These are then validated and recorded for eventual inclusion in the numerous outputs requested. Much of this processing work is carried out using the Division's IBM 4361 computer and there is an ongoing programme to computerise most of the remaining data handling operations. What follows is a selection of the main activities.

Basic fuel and energy statistics are collected, processed and published to meet national and international demands. The Energy Act 1976, provided for the collection of information needed to meet obligations arising from membership of the European Community and the International Energy Agency. An essential part of this processing is to convert fuel statistics into common units so they can be aggregated to provide estimates of overall energy supply and demand. Specific statistics are sent to other government departments. UK energy statistics are sent directly to international organisations eg IEA/OECD, European Communities (EC), Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC), ECE and UN. Unfortunately there is no one common unit appropriate for all information acceptable by all national and international organisations: thus energy aggregations have to be provided in terms of coal equivalent, oil equivalent, terajoules, therms etc. Some of these statistics have to be supplied monthly and to tight timetables - data sent to the IEA as part of the oil emergency procedures; other information is supplied annually and is provided after more urgent Departmental requirements have been satisfied. In recent years, there have been attempts to reduce the statistical demands from international organisations, many of which are duplicated but more can still be done to reduce this demand on the Division's resources.

Although the United Kingdom is expected to retain net self-sufficiency in crude oil well into the 1990s, it is not possible to rely on oil production being invulnerable in all circumstances. For example, accidents can occur, as demonstrated by the Piper Alpha disaster, or imported supplies



of types of crude oil not available from the North Sea may be vulnerable to a disruption caused by an embargo or a war in the Arabian Gulf. The United Kingdom therefore participates in both the EC and IEA oil emergency schemes. Under these schemes Member Countries are obliged to hold stocks of oil or oil products in order to offset or diminish the effect of any disruption in oil supplies. In order to monitor that companies comply with their stocking obligation the Department maintains monthly information systems which collect detailed data from individual companies. Monthly reports then indicate whether the company's stocks, and hence the UK's total stock, are above or below the obligatory levels. In addition to the routine monitoring of stocking levels the Division is heavily involved in oil emergency testing procedures operated by the EC and IEA every few years.

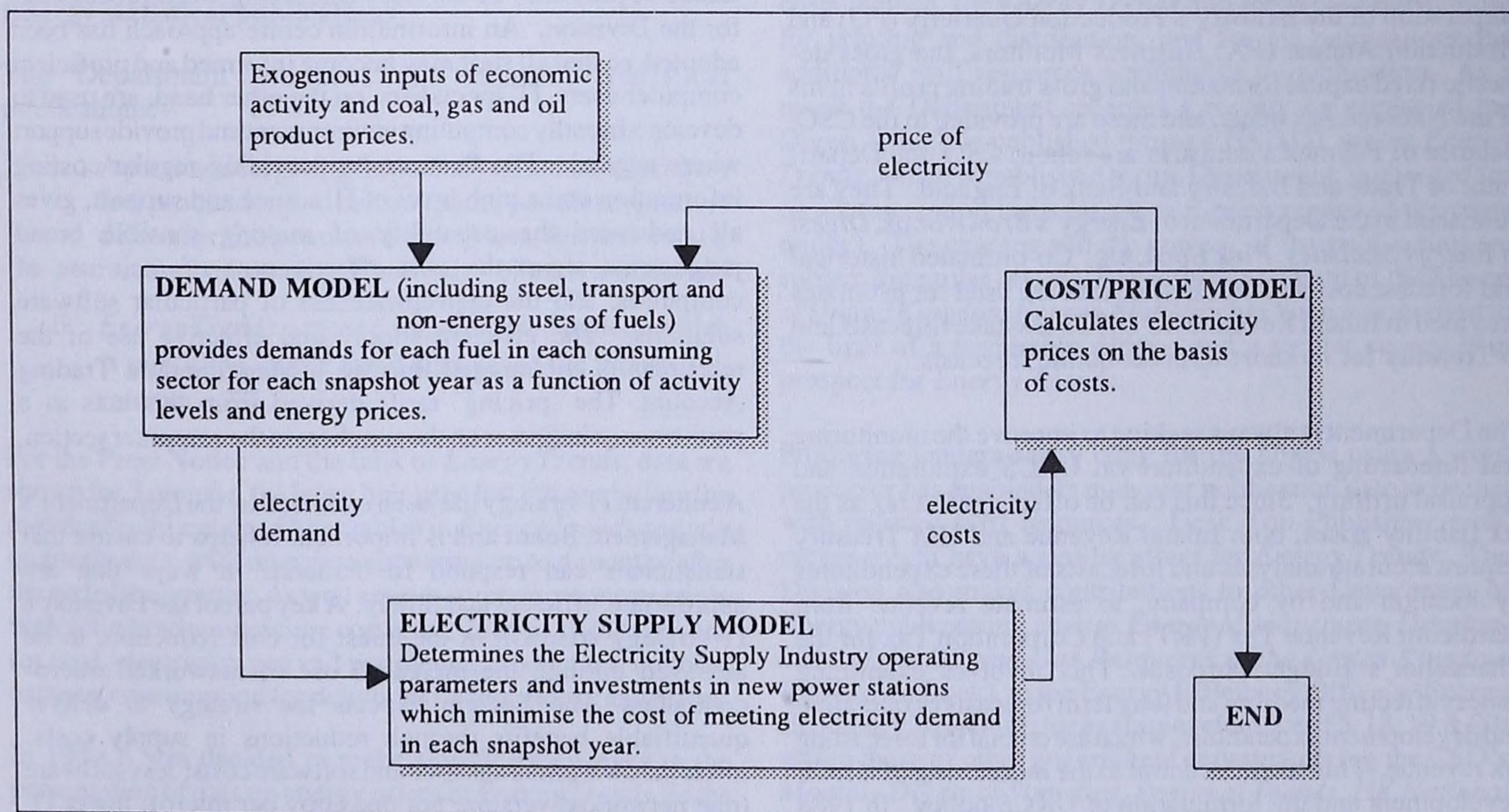
Information on energy prices is essential for the efficient operation of energy markets and government produced statistics are regarded by energy users as a prime source of such information. The Division is responsible for collecting, from a variety of sources, processing and publishing detailed information on energy prices and supplying much of this information to the IEA and EC. One source of information is data collected quarterly by the CSO on behalf of the Department using a survey to fuel purchasers in the manufacturing sector. The Purchases Inquiry is then used to maintain the representativeness of the panel of respondents to the quarterly survey. The latter survey provides valuable price information that is regularly used for policy briefing and is likely to continue to be important in the future as the fuel industries undergo important changes.

The production of long-term scenarios and perspectives of energy demand and supply takes place from time to time in

response to policy needs for energy as a whole and for electricity supply, including nuclear energy. (An outline of the long-term model used in scenario work is given in the diagram below). Econometric modelling methods are in use. Equations have been fitted for the demand for different fuels, by final consumers, to past data using econometric techniques. These have involved data extraction and assessment, and the application of economic theory to determine functional forms. A number of computer systems have been developed and incorporated into simulation and optimising models. These can be used to prepare scenarios of energy demand and supply for some 50 years ahead. Forward projections formed the central part of the Department's evidence to the Sizewell 'B' Public Inquiry [cf. references 10, 11, 12 & 13] and they have been used in evidence to Select Committees, etc. Most are used as a basis for testing the sensitivity of various policy options. More recently, such scenarios have been used for assessing the environmental impact of energy options.

Recently, in addition to the regular quarterly survey of electricity generated, the Department has had the benefit of a voluntary and a more detailed postal survey of electricity generated for own use, covering the 140 industrial establishments generating their own electricity which has been completed with the help of the CSO. This was designed to establish the capacity, size and type of plant installed, the electricity generated, and the type of fuel burned in associated boiler plant, the types of turbines and engines plus the extent of industrial combined heat and power (CHP) use in UK industry. It also established past, and expected future, changes in capacity, and electricity generated. Returns covering 98 per cent of the generating capacity and electricity generated outside public supply were obtained. This survey updated the studies published in 1986, 1978 and 1976 and in the old

### OUTLINE OF ENERGY MODELS FOR LONG-TERM SCENARIOS AND PERSPECTIVES





Ministry of Fuel and Power's *Survey of Steam and Power for 1952/53* [cf. reference 14]. The results were of direct interest to policy makers particularly in view of the privatisation of the electricity industry and the many other recent changes that are thought to have transformed the future prospects for private generation and for industrial CHP [cf. references 15, 16 & 17].

An industrial energy databank has been created from the CSO Purchases Inquiry data giving a breakdown of use by energy establishments. There is a highly skewed distribution with 0.4 per cent of establishments accounting for 57 per cent of energy purchases. The data have many uses, one of which is to focus attention on areas which offer the most scope for improved energy efficiency. They can also be used to provide a sampling frame for future energy related surveys [cf. references 19 and 20]. As part of its function of monitoring and advising on statistical surveys sponsored or carried out by the Department, EcS has made use of these data to assist the Energy Efficiency Office's 'Best Practice' programme introduced in March 1989.

Analyses of North Sea oil and gas industries are regularly produced. These cover licensing, depletion, valuation, taxation royalties, and production. Statistics are collected and produced on all economic aspects of the North Sea [cf. reference 4]. Thus, for the UK oil and gas production industry (SIC Class 13), comprehensive data are collected and analysed on the exploration, development and operating expenditures and on the volume and value of sales and work done. Balance of Payments data for the sector are also covered. An annual survey of the UKCS oil and gas operations is undertaken on behalf of the National Economic Development Council. (This is published by NEDO in *Process Industries Investment Forecasts* [cf. reference 21].) Forecasts of North Sea production are prepared. Historical data are used for the preparation of the industry's Production Quarterly (PQ) and Production Annual (PA) Business Monitors, the gross domestic fixed capital formation and gross trading profits items of the National Accounts, and these are provided to the CSO. Balance of Payments data also are sent to CSO, the Department of Trade and Industry and Bank of England. They are published in the Department of Energy's *Brown Book*, *Digest of Energy Statistics*, *Pink Book*, etc. Co-ordinated historical and forecast cost and production data are used for estimates provided to Inland Revenue for UKCS tax-take forecasts and to Treasury for its short-term economic forecasts.

The Department is always seeking to improve the monitoring and forecasting of expenditure on UKCS exploration and appraisal drilling. Since this can be offset against tax as the tax liability arises, both Inland Revenue and HM Treasury require accurate analyses and forecasts of these expenditures by location and by company, to estimate revenue from Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) and Corporation Tax for the Chancellor's Budget purposes. This involves examining factors affecting medium and long term forecasts of operating and development expenditure, which are crucial for forecasting tax revenue. This work is central to the monitoring of UKCS development and the formulation of UKCS policy. In 1988

and 1989 (calendar years), for instance, 27 fields and 14 incremental projects costing £4.8 billion in total were approved. The economics of each UKCS development proposal is examined and the national interest measured.

Thus, the Division participates closely in studies of effects of UKCS fiscal regime, of proposed modifications in the economics of marginal fields, and of the longer term outlook as UKCS oil and gas reserves become depleted. Quarterly forecasts of North Sea oil and gas capital and operating expenditures and of production by UKCS companies are provided to HM Treasury each year for the Chancellor's Budget, Autumn Statement, and other purposes in addition to those needed for ad hoc Fiscal Reviews. All these statistics are important for assessing the UK's economic position. The UKCS in 1988, even after the sharp decline in crude oil prices in 1986, still represented 11 per cent of total industrial investment, 10 per cent of gross trading profits, 2 per cent of Gross National Product and with a tax take (including gas levy) of £3.6 billion in 1988/89.

Statistics are collected and projections and analyses made of oil products trade in the UK including assessments of oil product production, demand and supply, imports, exports and stocks. Analyses are prepared of refinery operations, and relative refined product prices. Oil company consultation returns are analysed.

Projections are made of the world oil market for the long, medium and short-term as input into policy making both in the Department and elsewhere in Whitehall and for briefing for IEA and EC discussions etc.

### **The information technology employed**

The Computer Section in EcS Branch 1 headed by Mel Carter, Grade 7, provides IT services (including word processing) for the Division. An information centre approach has been adopted, so that all staff may become informed and proficient computer users. IT specialists, on the other hand, are used to develop a friendly computing environment and provide support where needed. The Section, by providing regular costing information and a high level of IT advice and support, gives all end-users the capability of making sensible broad judgements about the cost effectiveness of their use of computers, and the appropriateness of particular software solutions. The efficient supply and effective use of the resources is encouraged through a Memorandum Trading Account. The 'pricing' tariff derived from this acts as a performance indicator on the suppliers in the computer section.

A coherent IT strategy has been endorsed by the Department's Management Board and is important: it helps to ensure that statisticians can respond to demands in ways that are appropriate, efficient and timely. A key part of the Division's IT strategy arises from the quest for cost reduction, to be achieved through the increased use of networked micro-computers. The Section expects the strategy to deliver quantifiable benefits through reductions in supply costs: lower hardware maintenance and software costs; less software (one networked version, not one copy per micro); fewer IT



operations staff; and less computer accommodation. As well as giving micro-computers access to a central database, networking also realises a number of intangible benefits: improved resource and access control; better use of disk capacity; easier software support, central back-up and archiving facilities; and faster information flows, leading eventually to full office automation. About half the computer usage is on an IBM 4361 mainframe, running under the Virtual Machine/Centralised Monitor System (VM/CMS) operating system, accessed from about 30 terminals. Statisticians' work is being transferred from this to micro-computers, mainly Compaq and Dell 386S linked by a token ring local area network. Most existing and all new micros will be linked to central file servers. The network is managed by Novell Netware software, which is also used on the Department's other networks. The transfer of mainframe work is being expedited by the software already in use in EcS: whenever possible the Division has standardised on packages with both mainframe and micro-computer versions to minimise the work involved in transferring successfully between machines. A fuel and energy database is used as a central filing system to co-ordinate energy data as time series. Data can be converted into different units and fuel equivalents, and the facilities include means of producing camera-ready copy for publications and press notices. The database is being enhanced to produce statistics in the format of Energy Balances. The main software in use is Focus, for database, tabulations, and general fourth - generation in programming: Lotus 123 and Microsoft Excel for spreadsheet work; Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) for the more statistical work and Monte Carlo techniques; and Micro-TSP (Time Series Program) for regressions etc. Some programs are still written in Fortran, and the use of QUICKBASIC is increasing as this also provides a convenient method of job control on the network.

### Energy statistical publications

The Department produces two monthly statistical publications:-

- i. A press notice, giving limited advance data on primary fuel production and consumption, petroleum product deliveries and petrol and derv prices; this is normally released on the first Wednesday of each month: and
- ii. *Energy Trends*, a more comprehensive bulletin which is published on the last Thursday of the month [cf. reference 23].

For the Press Notice and the bulk of *Energy Trends*, data are shown for 3 months, the latest being the last but one before the month of publication. Other tables in *Energy Trends* contain quarterly data, with new data appearing up to 4 months after the end of the quarter. As well as primary energy consumption, both actual and temperature corrected, *Energy Trends* covers, for coal, electricity, gas and petroleum, production, imports, exports, consumption (or deliveries), sales, stocks and prices.

In 1989 it was decided to make significant changes to the presentation of data on energy prices in *Energy Trends* as the improvement of the working of energy markets required

better and more up to date data on energy prices. As a result of the more detailed information available from the Department's Quarterly Survey of Fuel Purchases by Industry in Great Britain, it has been possible to produce more detailed information. From June 1989, tables in *Energy Trends* show price information for different sizes of consumer. Domestic and industrial fuel price index numbers are now covered by two separate tables. This means that the industrial sector price index numbers can be updated two months earlier than previously. An improvement was also made to the publication of petroleum product prices. Monthly prices of derv and motor spirit, (including unleaded), are now shown and monthly prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil are provided [cf. reference 23].

Each summer the Department publishes the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*, together with its associated pocket-sized card of *UK Energy Statistics*, and, every third year, the Energy Flowchart, the last being for 1986. The Digest presents annual information similar to that in *Energy Trends* but in far greater detail. [cf. reference 22]. Most of the 75 tables which constituted the 1989 edition showed calendar year data for the five years up to and including 1988. Other tables gave financial year or quarterly or monthly data, or covered only the latest year.

The timeliness of published statistics depends on the speed of data suppliers, of processing and of dissemination. The Department of Energy is at an advantage in having comparatively few data suppliers and also in seeking information which the suppliers themselves in the main need urgently for their own management.

These statistical publications are priced to recover the additional costs incurred in preparing data for publication. Such costs include, for *Energy Trends* and the press notice, those for printing and distribution, and for all publications the additional staff resources attributable to publication. As a result the Department receives a royalty on copies of the Digest (which is published through HMSO), whilst *Energy Trends*, which is published by the Department, is charged for on a subscription basis (as are non-press copies of the press notice). The charges and the content of the publication are subject to regular review. Recently the content of the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics* has been rationalised in the light of a readership survey, and a similar survey is in prospect for *Energy Trends*.

Producing camera-ready copy for the Digest using a word processor has enabled its mid-year publication date to be met with reduced staff resources. Desk Top Publishing techniques might have a similar effect for *Energy Trends*. The Division also makes contributions to other Department of Energy publications, such as *Energy Management*, *Development of the Oil and Gas Resources of the United Kingdom* (the Brown Book), to the Energy Efficiency Office's 'Energy Efficiency' series [cf. for example references 15, 18, 19 & 20] and to those of other government departments (eg the CSO's *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, *Regional Trends*, *UK National Accounts*, *UK Balance of Payments*, etc).



## Changes in statistical requirements

The statistical needs of a department like the Department of Energy are not static; they change as policy itself changes. Different policies have different statistical needs. The privatisation of nationalised energy industries will mean changes in the way statistics are collected. Typically, pre-privatisation, statistics have been received as a by-product of statutory monitoring. Powers of collection - for example, the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 - have rarely been invoked. Other powers concerning provision of particular statistics involve the Energy Act 1976, the Pipelines Act 1962, and various EC Regulations, Decisions and Directives, but only a small proportion of energy statistics are collected using these powers. After public electricity privatisation, suppliers will be more numerous and private sector management may well be more reluctant to provide statistics that they regard as commercially sensitive. Both developments increase the problem of obtaining and maintaining the quality of the statistics. For gas, British Gas plc, supplies data under voluntary agreement. Here, the major problem, so far, compared with pre-privatisation, is the delay in the supply of certain statistics until 6-month and financial year data are available to shareholders and the markets. The Department's statistical needs with respect to the electricity supply industry are currently under discussion and it is hoped that voluntary agreements can be arranged with the future management of the electricity industry, but in this case the provision of statistics is underpinned by statute - Clause 98 of the Electricity Act 1989.

Another area in which more statistics are likely to be needed is environment-related. Pollution emissions associated with energy use are a matter of interest to the Government and the Department's statisticians will wish to play a full part in improving the knowledge base in which any future decisions are made in this area. Closely linked to this is energy efficiency on which a substantial database already exists; but some lacunae remain and these may require further data collection and analyses. The same may be said of renewables in their various forms.

The most recent changes in published energy statistics apart from those relating to industrial fuel prices (mentioned above) have been those for unleaded motor spirit consumption (now in excess of a quarter of the market) and for net imports of electricity from France via the cross-channel interconnection.

## Conclusion

The Prime Minister's decision, at the time of the Ministerial reshuffle during the summer recess, to retain the Department of Energy as a separate entity throughout the remainder of this Parliament in view of the importance of its work, coupled with the Department's move from the rather dated Thames House South to the freshly renovated premises at 1 Palace Street, has done much to improve the morale of its staff, including those in EcS Division. It augurs well for the future - a future in which new statistical demands will arise, eg in the field of the pollution emissions from energy use and to meet the regulatory needs of the post-privatisation era. Whatever the precise requirements, the close (perhaps uniquely

close) involvement of statistical staff in the policy needs of the Department is likely to ensure that its appeal to professional statisticians and support staff will remain a strong one.

*References in this article to nationalised industries in the energy field reflect the situation at the time of writing, Autumn 1989. March 31 this year was Vesting Day. The four divisions of the Central Electricity Generating Board became National Power plc, PowerGen plc, The National Grid Company plc and Nuclear Electric plc. The 12 Area Boards in England and Wales became regional electricity companies. In Scotland there will be two companies which both generate and distribute and Scottish Nuclear. The Electricity Council became the Electricity Association. The 12 regional electricity companies in England and Wales will be floated this autumn; National Power and PowerGen in February 1991. The two nuclear companies will remain in public ownership. The National Grid Company will be owned through a holding company by the regional electricity companies. The Electricity Association will be owned by industry in England and Wales.*

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# Recent Trends in Crimes of Violence Against the Person

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Lizanne Dowds, Senior Research Officer, Home Office

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This article combines regular information on crimes recorded by the police<sup>1</sup> with results from a special survey of police records on the circumstances and victims of violent crime, and corresponding results from the latest British Crime Survey (BCS - which is a victim survey<sup>2</sup>). The article concentrates mainly on offences of violence against the person (eg wounding) which form the bulk of violent crime (ie violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery). The amount of violent crime against people is heavily outweighed numerically by the much greater volume of crime against property. In 1988, violent crime comprised just 6 per cent of all notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales. Notifiable offences are crimes for which the police are required to submit regular returns to the Home Office. But despite its relatively low levels violent crime is nonetheless a particular cause for concern, and special interest is paid to whether or not it has increased over recent years.

The most commonly used indicator of the trend in violence is the number of violent crimes recorded by the police each year - though this figure can be misleading - because the number of offences the police can record depends heavily on the number of incidents which the public chooses to bring to their attention. More detailed information on violent crime was obtained by an ad hoc survey of all police forces who were asked to supply detailed information on the circumstances and victims of offences of violence in 1985-87. Twenty-eight police forces provided some data covering 60 per cent of all recorded offences of violence against the person in England and Wales.

A new, independent measure of levels and trends in violence (and many other crimes) is now available from three sweeps of the BCS, providing data for 1981, 1983 and 1987. In this survey, a large sample (over 10,000) of the population of England and Wales aged 16 or over is asked about offences to which they have fallen victim over the last year - regardless of whether they reported them to the police. The BCS provides alternative estimates of the overall trend in violent crime and of the varying trends for different forms of violence.

The police have recorded increasing numbers of offences of violence since the 1950s in common with other types of crime. During the period 1981-1987, for instance, the police recorded 40 per cent more wounding (the largest component of 'violence'). In contrast, results from the BCS indicate that these increases may be exaggerated: the BCS estimate of the rise in woundings between 1981 and 1987 was a lower 12 per cent.

Trends in the number of offences recorded by the police can be difficult to interpret. An increase in recorded crime may be due to: more crime actually being committed; more victims

being inclined to report cases to the police; or changes in the way the police record the incidents which are reported to them. Increases in recorded violent offences may thus occur as a result of changes in police recording practices and procedures, or as a result of changes in public tolerance of violent behaviour or both.

Neither police figures nor BCS estimates can offer the 'true' picture, but surveys of victims, such as the BCS, count all crimes described by victims regardless of whether they reported the offences, and whether the crimes were subsequently recorded as crimes by the police. Thus BCS estimates of crime may give a more realistic picture of trends but the question of the differences in trends of violence shown by the BCS and the police figures remains to be answered. These differences are discussed here. Police figures and BCS figures are compared for the category of violence against the person.

## The rise in violence offences in police figures compared with BCS figures

BCS estimates suggest that the rise in woundings since 1981 is much less than shown by the police figures. Issues of whether victims are now more willing to report violent offences to the police and whether the police are now more willing to record such complaints as notifiable offences are clearly relevant. Results from the BCS indicate that for many offences, reporting to the police has generally gone up. However, for the woundings described in the BCS which can be compared with police statistics, the increase in reporting (from 40 per cent to 43 per cent) is not large enough to account entirely for the disparity between the police and BCS figures. As estimated from the BCS the combined effect of the increase in the number of woundings, and the small increase in the proportion of victims now reporting these to the police, would mean an overall increase of about 16 per cent in the number of woundings being brought to the attention of the police. Since the BCS figures are a measure of the amount of crime actually experienced by the population, that part of the difference not due to the effect of increased reporting is most probably due to some change in police recording practices and procedures.

The trends for the offence of 'common assault' may provide a clue here. Common assaults form a large category of less serious assaults which are not included in the series of notifiable offences recorded by the police but are covered by the BCS. They are, therefore, not included in any comparison between BCS and police recorded crime figures (they have not so far been included in this analysis). The BCS shows that although the rates of these assaults have also risen only a little since 1981 (3 per cent), reporting to the police has risen sharply (from 25 per cent to 33 per cent). As it is difficult (for



the BCS and no doubt the police) to distinguish some common assaults from more serious violence, even a slight tendency by the police to classify more of them as 'wounding' could partly explain a rise in recorded assaults.

To summarise, police figures indicate a fairly steep increase in the number of assaults between 1981 and 1987. BCS results suggest a more modest increase in such offences and a small increase in reporting to the police. An increase in reporting to the police would give rise to more crimes being subsequently recorded by the police but not entirely account for the difference between police and BCS figures. The remainder of the disparity is probably due to changes in police recording practices, and it may be that, in particular, some common assaults are now being recorded as wounding.

### **Circumstances of violence offences recorded by the police 1985 and 1987**

It is the difficulty of studying police recording practices that leaves this issue rather in the air. If the police are tending to record more violent crime, what is it that they are recording more of and why? The results of a special study by the Home Office Research and Statistics Department can shed some light on this. Twenty-eight police forces provided information on the numbers of offences of violence they had recorded during the years 1985 and 1987. The category of woundings is again analysed here. The offences were classified by each police force as 'domestic violence, street brawls, pub brawls, attacks on public servants, violence at sporting events or other'. These data suffer from some important deficiencies because, for example, no detailed definitions were provided of 'domestic violence' or 'pub' or 'street' brawls and only six police forces provided full details for 1985 to 1987 on the exact circumstances of the incidents. However, this further information (limited though it was) allowed a more detailed understanding of police figures of violent crime than can be gained from the regular crime statistics alone.

Between 1985 and 1987 the number of woundings increased by 16 per cent from around 122,000 to about 141,000. About one third of this increase was accounted for by domestic violence and a further third by street or pub brawls. About 1 in 8 of the offences in 1987 were described as 'domestic violence', a further 1 in 10 as 'pub brawls', 1 in 5 as 'street brawls', 1 in 9 as attacks on public servants and 1 in 80 as occurring at sporting events. Figure 1 (p 88.15) shows the changes in the numbers of woundings recorded. All categories of offences have increased but domestic violence has increased by the largest single amount.

### **Circumstances of violence offences reported in the BCS 1981 and 1987**

The BCS also categorizes different forms of violence against the person to correspond with police records. However, the numbers are small and therefore subject to error. Common assaults are included in this BCS analysis on the grounds that it is difficult to distinguish between common assaults and more serious assaults and because a substantial proportion of the former are reported to the police.

Domestic assaults were defined as assaults where the assailant was a partner, ex-partner or other household member, or where the offence happened in the victim's own home or the house of a friend or relative. Figure 2 (p 88.16) shows the BCS estimates for different types of assaults for 1981 and 1987. The BCS suggests that domestic assaults have increased significantly since 1981. Assaults that occurred in the street, in pubs or elsewhere have decreased but the decreases are not statistically significant. Whether there are now actually more domestic assaults or whether victims are becoming more willing to admit such incidents (or both) is not certain. Nevertheless, more such offences are undoubtedly being mentioned during BCS interviews. If there is generally more willingness to admit incidents this might also be expected to be reflected in a higher incidence of reporting to the police. The BCS suggests this is indeed the case. In 1981 about a fifth of women who suffered domestic assaults said they had reported them to the police, while in 1987 half of such victims said they had.

The BCS also indicates that, in 1987, 25 per cent of all assaults were 'domestic'. This result is in line with estimates from other surveys. More than half of all assaults against women (56 per cent) were 'domestic', but men were also slightly at risk with 8 per cent of assaults against men being classified as domestic. The BCS findings shown in Figure 3 illustrate how the increase in reporting of domestic assault to the police combines with the effect of a general rise in the number of such assaults to result in a much greater number of complaints of incidents being brought to the attention of the police.

For assaults that occur in the street or in and around pubs, the BCS suggests that these are not increasing - neither is the extent to which they are reported to the police. It seems probable that the increase shown in the survey of police statistics for these types of offences reflects a change in police recording practice. More offences of common assault (which are not notifiable offences) may now be recorded by the police as notifiable offences of 'less serious wounding'.

Thus, the rise in police figures for domestic violence mirrors that found by the BCS, while the rise in police figures for pub and street crime is more likely to reflect changes in police recording practices than a 'real' increase in this form of crime.

### **Who is at risk of violence against the person?**

It is clearly important to know if any particular group in society have become at greater risk of violence. The police survey enabled estimates to be made of the risk of becoming the victim of a violent crime. Figure 4 shows the rates of woundings for males and females in different age groups. Risk varied considerably with age and sex. Males, especially those aged 16 - 24, were more likely to be victims than females; and younger people were much more at risk of than older people with young men by far being the group most at risk. Between 1985 and 1987 risk rose for all groups but more so for women than men.

The BCS findings are very similar. Again, men are at greater risk than women and risks decrease with age. Between 1981



and 1987 risks tended to have increased for women but not for men. Within different age groups, there was an increase in the risks for the youngest group of men (16-24 year olds) and a tendency for increasing risks for all women up to 39 years of age. The latter may reflect the increase in domestic assaults (whether this is an actual increase or an increased willingness to admit this in survey interviews).

### Is violence increasing?

Whichever data source is used the indications are that assaults increased between 1981 and 1987 and this is clearly a cause for concern. However, it is also clear that police recorded crime figures overstate the rise.

The fact that reporting of assaults to the police has also risen somewhat over that time period will result in a slightly exaggerated rise in police recorded crime figures. However, one of the clearest indications from this analysis is that there has been a rise in the area of domestic violence. This may be because women are becoming generally more willing to report such incidents to the police. For other types of assaults results are conflicting but the suggestions are that changes in police recording practices have led to an exaggeration of the rate at which these are increasing.

### Summary

BCS estimates suggest that assaults are rising much more slowly than police crime figures indicate. However, both sources suggest that domestic violence is increasing and now forms a much larger proportion of all violence. The proportion

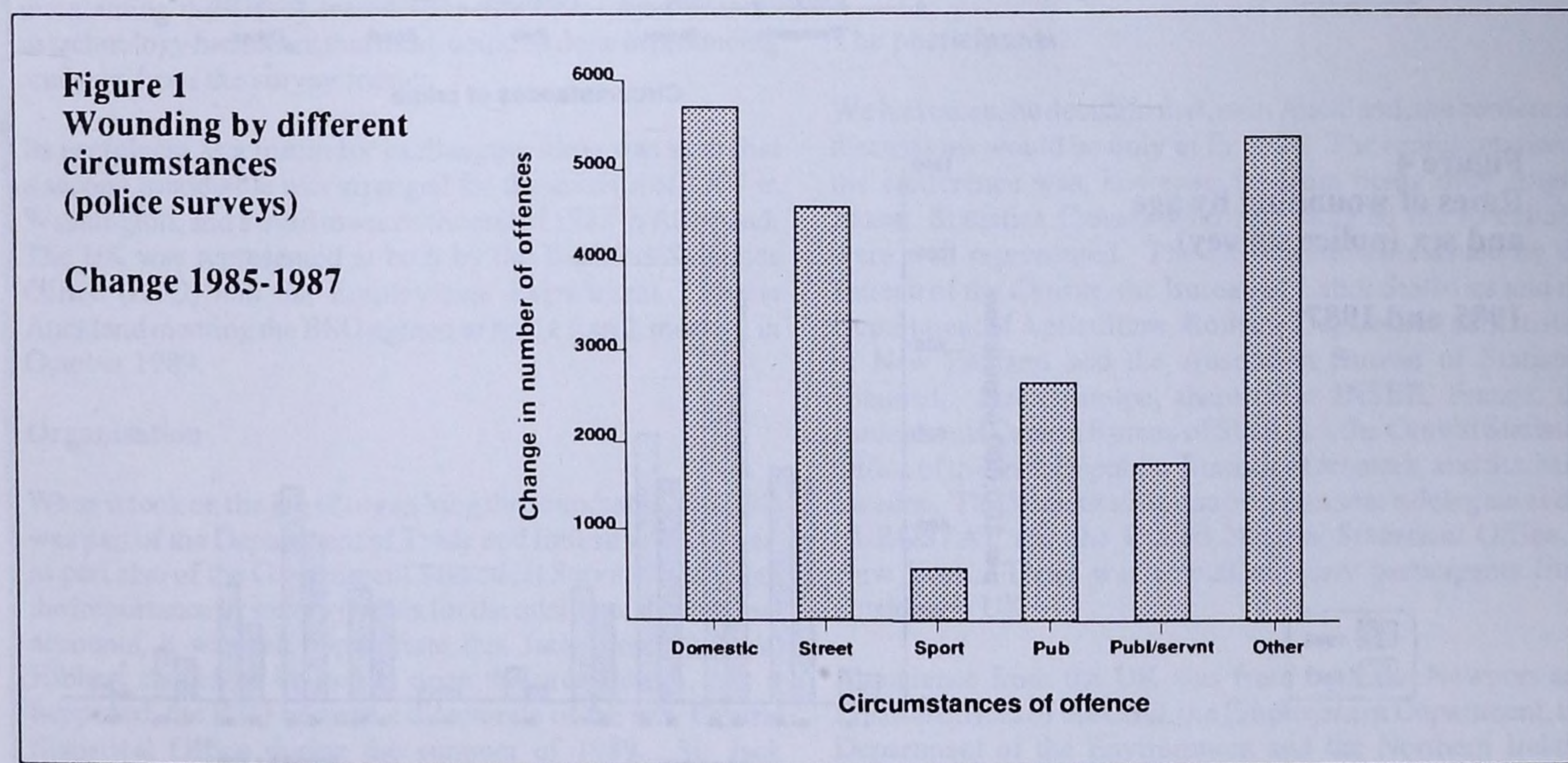
of women victims reporting domestic assaults to the police has more than doubled since 1981. Whether there is actually such a large increase in domestic violence is difficult to judge. The rise may also reflect an increasing intolerance by the victim of such behaviour, together with an increasing confidence in describing them both to a survey interviewer and to the police.

According to the survey of the police forces, street and pub brawls increased between 1985 and 1987, but BCS estimates suggest that assaults in these locations were not increasing. The apparent increase in police figures could reflect a change in police recording practices, possibly with the more minor assaults of the type which would often be classified as summary offences of common assault now being more likely to be recorded by the police as notifiable offences of 'less serious wounding'.

Since 1981, there has been little change in the relative risks of violence against the person for different age and sex groups in the population. Young people aged 16 to 24 are most likely to be the victim of violence, with young men being by far at greatest risk. While risks for males have increased slightly between 1985 and 1987, those for females have increased more substantially, principally reflecting the increase in domestic assaults.

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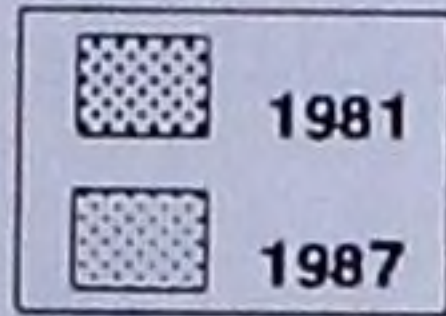
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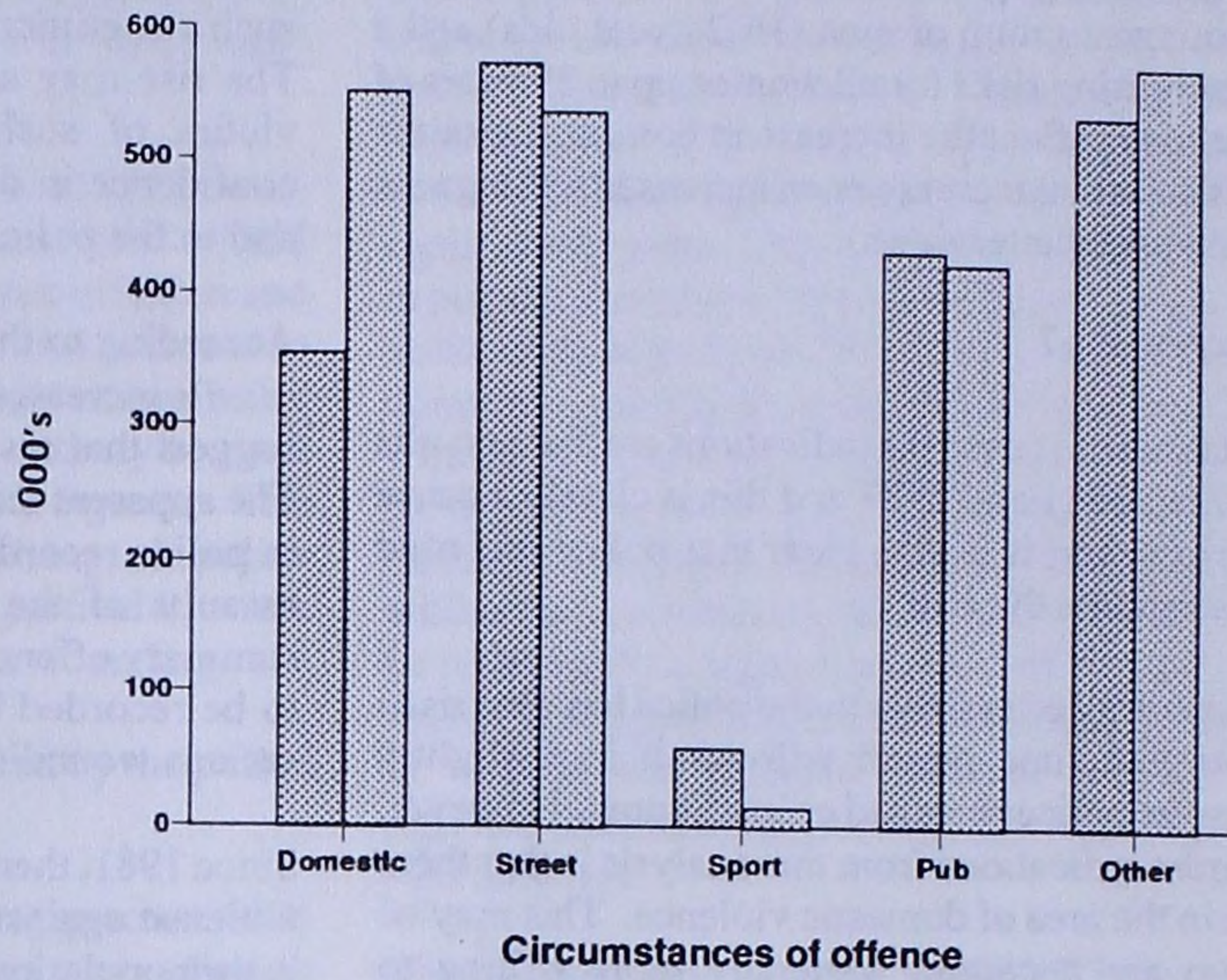


**Figure 2**  
**Assaults<sup>1</sup> by different**  
**circumstances (BCS)**

1981 and 1987

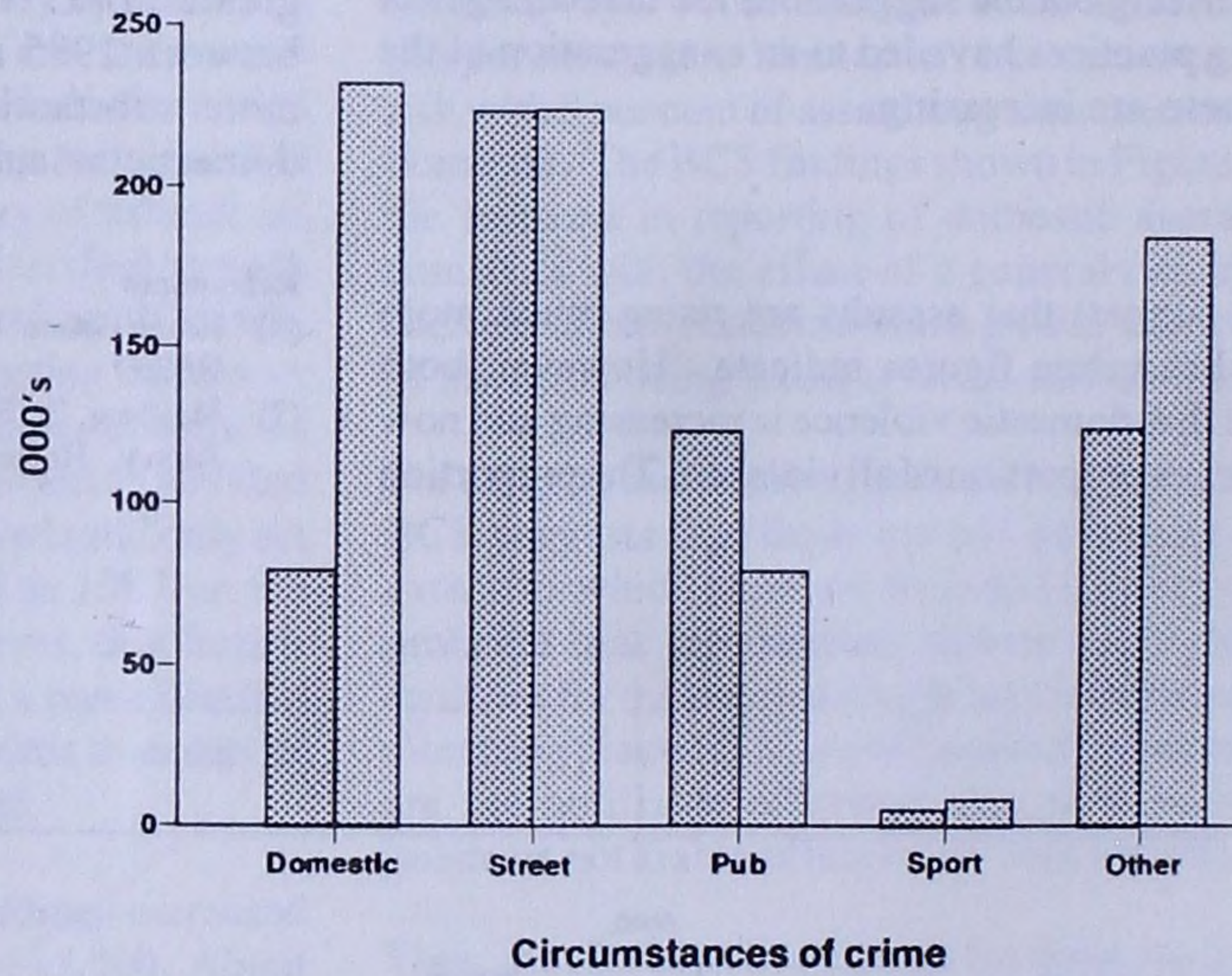
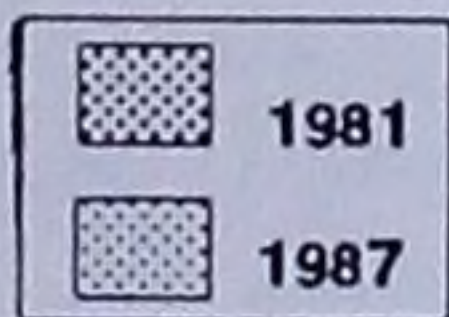


(1) Including common assault



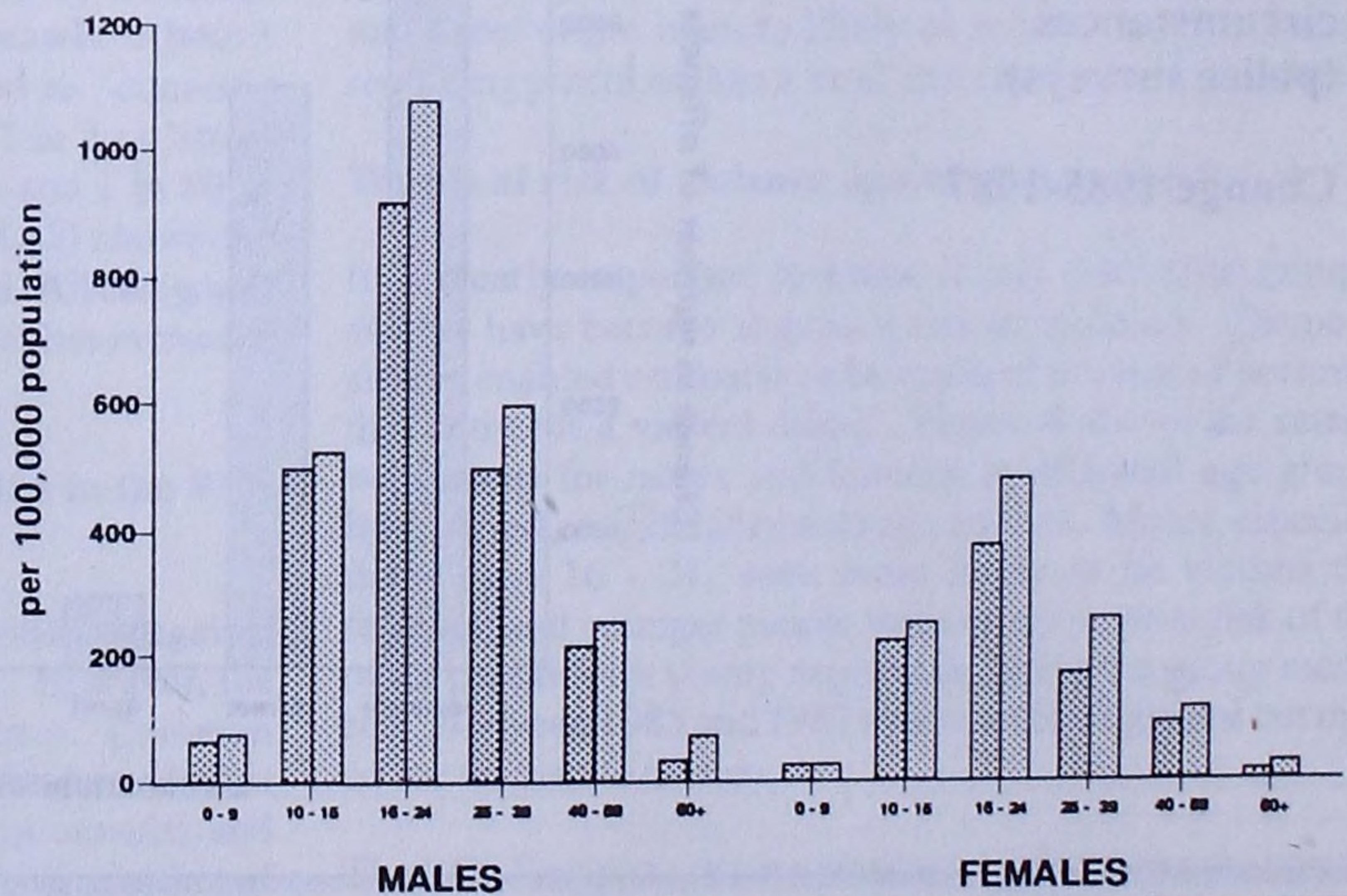
**Figure 3**  
**Complaints of assault**  
**made to the police (BCS)**

1981 and 1987



**Figure 4**  
**Rates of wounding by age**  
**and sex (police survey)**

1985 and 1987





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# Fourth International Roundtable on Business Survey Frames

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## Introduction

The title for this article needs some explanation. To the statistical reader, "survey frame" should conjure up a picture of a list of units from which samples may be drawn. In the area of social statistics the survey frame may be the electoral register. For industrial statistics a survey frame comprises a list of businesses - a business survey frame or business register.

In 1986, Statistics Canada was in the process of re-developing its business survey frame. Jacob Ryten, the director in charge, felt that an informal gathering of like minds representing statistical offices throughout the world would provide an ideal way of exchanging views, so that others could benefit from the work that Statistics Canada was doing and at the same time provide an input to the development. Thus an international roundtable discussion meeting was set up in Ottawa in the late spring of 1986. Eighteen specialists in business survey frames, including one from the UK, were present for the three-day meeting.

Why was the time right for such a meeting? Business survey frames had been a neglected area. The frames, though, had become more important for a number of reasons. The need to reduce the burden on businesses has reduced sample sizes and placed more demands on quality from the survey frame for grossing up from sample to population estimates. The cuts in government spending, not only in the UK, had meant that more reliance had to be placed on administrative data for maintaining the survey frame. The dramatic improvements in technology had meant that more could be done in producing analyses from the survey frame.

Its usefulness as a forum for exchanging ideas was such that a second roundtable was arranged for the autumn of 1987 in Washington, and a third towards the end of 1988 in Auckland. The UK was represented at both by the Business Statistics Office (BSO) and the Employment Department. At the Auckland meeting the BSO agreed to host a fourth meeting in October 1989.

## Organisation

When it took on the job of organising the roundtable, the BSO was part of the Department of Trade and Industry. However, as part also of the Government Statistical Service, and given the importance of survey frames for the quality of the national accounts, it was felt appropriate that Jack (now Sir Jack) Hibbert should be invited to open the proceedings. As it happened, the BSO became a directorate of the new Central Statistical Office during the summer of 1989. Sir Jack Hibbert's presence was, as a result even more appropriate.

The organisation of a conference away from a traditional centre causes problems. In London, participants could be expected to sort out their own accommodation and the organisers would be left with the sole task of finding a suitable conference room. In the provinces, there are fewer hotels, further apart and with fewer conference facilities. The CSC building in Newport is well-endowed with conference facilities but we were faced with the massive Patent Office construction project taking place within yards of the conference rooms. As a result we chose a new local hotel and conference centre for most of the proceedings but arranged for the first day's session to take place at the CSO itself.

Delegates started to arrive at the hotel on the Saturday prior to the conference. Fortunately the weather was mild and the sun was shining. As a result the early arrivals had a chance to experience the contrasting delights of the Big Pit coal mine in the industrial west of Gwent and Raglan Castle in the rural east of the county.

Newport is a developing area, the old industries based on steel and coal being replaced by high-technology and services. The CSO Newport offices are situated three miles west of the town centre and adjacent to Tredegar Park. In the early 1970's, Newport Borough Council acquired Tredegar House, the home of the Morgan family for several centuries, and has been restoring it to its earlier splendour. It was fitting that delegates were given a tour of the house before the conference dinner at the end of the first day.

## The participants

We had taken the decision that, as in Auckland, the conference discussions would be only in English. The representation at the conference was, however, far from being only Anglo-Saxon. Statistics Canada who had initiated the roundtable were well represented. The USA were represented by the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Agriculture. Both the Department of Statistics in New Zealand and the Australian Bureau of Statistics attended. From Europe, there were INSEE, France, the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, the Central Statistics Office of the Irish Republic, Statistics Denmark, and Statistics Sweden. The Statistics Bureau of Japan sent a delegate as did EUROSTAT and the United Nations Statistical Office in New York. There was a total of thirty participants from outside the UK.

Attendance from the UK was from both the Newport and London offices of the CSO, the Employment Department, the Department of the Environment and the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development.



## The conference

The conference was formally opened at the CSO by Sir Jack Hibbert who referred to the importance of business survey frames, to the reorganisation of the CSO and to the international commitments of the UK. He confirmed his whole-hearted support for the venture.

## Summary of agenda

- 1 Reports on the Auckland (third) roundtable
- 2 Progress reports from previous participants
- 3 Business survey frames descriptions from first time participants
- 4 Industrial classification and the business survey frame
- 5 Use of the business survey frame in the conduct of statistical inquiries
- 6 Other uses of the business survey frame
- 7 Matching units on the business survey frame
- 8 Computer software for use with business survey frames
- 9 Quality control
- 10 Multi-national business survey frames

On the first day item 1 and most of item 2 were covered. Progress reports were often lack of progress reports but this itself was useful. The Statistics Canada experience with the introduction of its new business survey frame was a cautionary tale for others about to embark on such an exercise. The Australians reported with more success the outcome of profiling of large enterprise groups.

For the remaining three days the conference was held at the hotel. This location provided an opportunity for delegates to discuss the issues in an informal way outside the confines of the conference room.

Two topics were covered during the discussion of classification. First, participants discussed the latest revision to the International Standard Industrial Classification [ISIC (Rev 3)]. The introduction to the classification defines the business units to be used. It had been revised by the United Nations Statistical Office following comments from the previous (Auckland) roundtable. Participants were now content with the drafting. The second topic was classification methods. There was some discussion on how and when the industrial classification of a unit should be changed.

Everyone recognised the problem created by new and rapidly expanding businesses particularly for capital expenditure estimates. France demonstrated an elegant approach to linked samples covering two consecutive time periods. The Netherlands experience with the use of the business survey frame as a support for cohort analyses was also a valuable pointer. The discussion of uses of the register other than for survey sampling raised the issue of generating revenue to fund register maintenance and development.

The discussion of matching unit data provided a useful exchange of ideas which were to be followed up between participants after the meeting. The contribution on computer software was thought provoking. Many points were made, particularly the need for communication between statistical and computer staff, for sufficient development time, and for top management commitment to resourcing projects. It was interesting to note that for registers a future was still seen for the mainframe computer. Quality control was covered only briefly, but the issues of quality control versus quality improvement and the need to widen the use of registers to improve quality through feed-back from users were aired. The need to create multinational registers was becoming an important issue. The work proposed by EUROSTAT in this area will be extremely useful.



Delegates in the Abacus Courtyard of the Central Statistical Office in Newport, Gwent, on 9 October 1989.



The conference perhaps raised more questions than it answered but that in itself was useful, and we think it was value for money. The ability to discuss ideas with other statisticians involved in the same area of work is always helpful. The pay-off is however very much long-term.

What of the future? The continually changing world in which we are working, the pressures on resources, and the demands for increased quality suggest that further roundtable conferences would be useful. The possibility of one being held towards the end of 1990 is being discussed and an offer has been made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for 1991. In four roundtable conferences, delegates have never been seated at a roundtable. In Newport we came nearest to this

ideal, in that the area is reputed to hold the location of the original roundtable of King Arthur. Perhaps a future roundtable will succeed. This I doubt: the number of participants has increased from eighteen at the first meeting in Ottawa to around fifty in Newport and round tables to seat that number are difficult to find.

### Proceedings

Copies of the proceedings which includes an index to the conference papers are available from John Perry, CSO B4 Room 1.223 Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG (Telephone: 0633 812212). A set of conference papers is held in the CSO Library and spare copies of specific papers can be made available on request.



**The Parkway Hotel, Llantarnam, Gwent.**



# New Surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

September to November 1989

For further information about the surveys listed, the appropriate departmental contact may be obtained from Miss J Dinehart (071-217 4340), Survey Control Unit, Central Statistical Office, Room 1816, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.

## New Surveys notified September 1989 to November 1989

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
<b>Business and Local Authority Surveys</b>					
Location Research (Employment and Research)	C&E	COI	Employers	300	SE AH
Publications of Government Purchasing	DEM	TSY		200	GB AH
Electricity Privatisation: Survey of Opinion Leaders	DEN	IDS	Opinion Leaders	150	GB AH
Education Support Grants (ESG)32: Educational Guidance for Adults	DES		Local Education Authorities	36	E AH
Survey of Information Technology in Initial Teacher Training	DES		Universities and Polytechnics	86	EW AH
Security in Schools	DES		Primary and Secondary Schools	NK	EW AH
Construction Industry 3 Year Survey on Take-up of Research Output and Technical Information	DOE		Construction Industry	400	EW AH
Evaluation of Sport Information Points (SIP)	DOE		Local Authorities	1200	E AH
Environment Assessment and Planning	DOE		Local Planning Authorities	30	GB AH
Local Authority Recycling Activity	DOE			NK	E AH
DOE Publication Assessment (Environment in Trust)	DOE	COI	Local Education Authorities	6000	GB AH
Post Implementation Review of Family Credit Employers' Questionnaire	DSS		Employers	500	GB AH
National Insurance Tables - Employers' Telephone Research	DSS	COI	Employers	400	GB AH
The Implementation of the EC Bank Accounts Directive: Survey of UK Industry Attitudes	DTI			NK	UK AH
Demonstration Firms Scheme - Visitors Interview - Pilot	DTI		Engineering Firms	90	UK AH
Overseas Technical Information Service (OTIS): Survey of Users	DTI			115	UK AH
Techalert Survey: Journal Editors	DTI		Manufacturers	145	UK AH
Electro-Magnetic Compatibility Awareness Campaign	DTI			NK	UK AH
Survey of Division of Mechanical and Optical Metrology Customers	DTI		Engineering Firms	50	UK AH
Size, Nature and Potential Growth of the Market and Use of Computer - and Technology - based Training (CBT/TBT)	DTI			100	GB AH
Value to UK Industry of Electrical Standard etc From NPL	DTI		Professional Bodies	300	GB AH
The Benefits of NAMAS	DTI		Manufacturers	607	UK AH
CAD/CAE Take-up Within the Constructional Steel Fabrication Sector	DTI		Engineering Firms	80	GB AH
'Single Market News' Research	DTI	COI		1000	UK AH
Assess of Impact of Consultancy Initiatives on The Consultancy Industry	DTI		Consultancy Industry	250	GB AH
Assessment of Repair and Strengthening Techniques for Brick and Stone Masonry Archbridges	DTP	TRRL	Local Authorities	NK	UK AH
Evaluation of Job Preparation Courses: Employers' Survey	ES		Employers	35	GB AH
Advertising Awareness - COSHH	HSE		DTI	8000	GB AH
The Enforcement of Salmon fisheries Legislation in Great Britain	MAFF		Fishing	168	GB AH
Non-Agricultural Influences on Agricultural Land Prices	MAFF		Farms	600	EW AH
The Economics of Organic Farming	MAFF		Farms	2300	GB AH
New Types of Farm Business Activity - Stage 1: Postal	MAFF		Farms	10000	EW AH
New Types of Farm Business Activity - Stage 2: Interviews	MAFF		Farms	500	EW AH
Food Use of Herbs & Spices Which Contain Biologically Active Principles	MAFF		Farms	33	UK AH
Horticultural Development Council Poll of Growers - 1989	MAFF	HDC	Horticulturalists	3500	GB AH
Horticultural Development Council Poll of Mushroom Growers - 1989	MAFF	HDC	Horticulturalists	350	GB AH
Economic Survey of the 1990 Oilseed Rape Crop	MAFF		Farms	200	GB I
Competition for Public Telecommunication Operators Switched Voice Services (OFTEL)	NGOV			500	GB AH
"Marketing Business" Booklet Survey	SDA	IDS	Readers	250	S AH
Transport and Distribution in Scotland	SDA	IDS		NK	S AH
SDA 'The Electronics Industry in Scotland' Survey 1989	SDA	IDS	Manufacturers	370	S Y2
The Chemical Industry in Scotland - Group Export Marketing Scheme	SDA	IDS	Chemical Industry	25	S AH
Elections to School Boards	SED		Local Education Authorities	3000	S Y2
Public Library Finance in Scotland	SED	NGOV	Libraries	NK	S AH
Overview of Scottish Wider Access Programme (SWAP) Monitoring System	SED		Local Education Authorities	70	S A
Ethnically Based Statistics on School Pupils	SED		Head Teachers	3000	S Y2
Regional Differences in Employers' Training Response to Buoyant Labour Markets	TA		Employers	4000	GB AH
Tourism Training Needs Assessment First Historic Town in Wales - Chepstow	TA		Local Authorities	200	W AH
Community Charge Registration Return (CCR1)	WO		Local Authorities	37	W A



<i>Title</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Those approached</i>	<i>Approximate number approached</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
<b>Business and Local Authority Surveys (continued)</b>					
Return of Non-Domestic Rating (Estimates)	WO	Local Authorities	37	W	A
Collection Fund Return	WO	Local Authorities	37	W	A
Cash Backed Accumulated Receipts Return	WO	Local Authorities and Joint Police Authorities	48	W	A
Return of Revenue Accounts of the General Fund Supplement for Wales: Precepts	WO	District & County Councils	45	W	A
Return of Revenue Accounts of the General Fund Specific Grants Supplement	WO	District & County Councils	45	W	A
School Industry Links Survey	WO	Head Teachers	233	W	AH
Community Charge Registration Return (CCR2)	WO	Local Authorities	37	W	AH
Experience and Attitudes of Farmers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas	WO	Farms	160	W	AH
<b>Household and Individual Surveys</b>					
Level of General Public Support and Perception of Proposed Midland Forest	CC		150	WM	AH
Review of Social Development Grants for Development Board for Rural Wales	DBRW WO		300	W	AH
Domestic Publications Placement Research	DEN COI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
Anti-Drugs Campaign 1989/90: Creative Development Research	DH COI	Youths	112	ES	AH
Cold Weather Publicity Campaign 1989/90 Evaluation	DH COI	Adults	4000	GB	AH
Toddlers' Dietary Survey - Feasibility	DH OPCS	Children	100	E	AH
Drinking in England and Wales in 1989	DH OPCS	Adults	4000	EW	AH
Autumn TV Campaign	DNS	Adults	32	SE	AH
TNT Mailfast Monitoring Exercise Part 2	DNS	Adults	4340	NK	AH
The Business Expansion Scheme and Rented Housing	DOE	Tenants	2000	E	AH
Conversion of Houses into Flats in London - Pilot - Individuals	DOE	Individuals	100	SE	AH
Business Expansion Scheme Survey of Tenants	DOE	Tenants	2000	GB	AH
Property Inheritance	DOE OPCS	Bereaved	12000	GB	AH
Specific Sports-Visitors Survey (Part of Recreation Strategy by the Sports Council Southern Region)	DOE	Visitors	500	SE	AH
Coastal Visitors (Part of Coastal Recreation Strategy by the Sports Council Southern Region)	DOE	Visitors	2000	SE	AH
Sports Clubs Survey: South-West Coastal Recreation Survey	DOE	Adults	200	SW	AH
Derbyshire Lead Survey	DOE	Children	60	EM	AH
Ponthenni Cadmium and Lead Survey	DOE WO	Adults	80	W	AH
Community Charge: Strategic Research on Advertising	DOE COI	Adults	48	E	AH
Strategies Community Charge: Casting Research	DOE COI		20	E	AH
Post Implementation Review of Family Credit Claimant	DSS	Adults	500	GB	AH
Questionnaire Help Us to Help You - Customer Opinion Survey	DSS	Claimants	38000	GB	AH
Family Credit - Creative Development Research	DSS COI	Women	100	E	AH
Family Credit - Campaign Evaluation Research	DSS COI	Parents	1000	GB	AH
Bedford By-Pass A428-Roadside Interview Survey	DTP	Travellers	50000	SE	AH
Public Reactions to Options for Traffic and Parking	DTP	Adults	3000	GB	AH
Demands in Urban Areas A43/A16 Stamford Relief Road	DTP	Adults	9000	EM	AH
Hasquad Phase 2 Survey	DTP	Drivers	240000	SE	AH
M2 Widening Between Junctions 1-3	DTP	Drivers	12000	SE	AH
Jobclub Postal Survey (2)	ES	Adults	3000	GB	AH
Enterprise Allowance Scheme Omnibus Stage II	ES COI	Unemployed	400	GB	AH
Enterprise Allowance Scheme Omnibus Stage 12	ES COI	Unemployed	400	GB	AH
Customer Satisfaction Survey of the Employment Service - Stage II	ES OPCS	Unemployed	1400	GB	AH
Employment Service 'Action Credit' Scheme	ES	Unemployed	400	GB	AH
Electoral Registration Campaign Evaluation 1989	HOME COI	Adults	2400	E	AH
Crime Prevention 1989 Campaign Tracking Survey	HOME COI		600	GB	AH
Ethnic Minority Attitudes to Crime Prevention: Qualitative	HOME COI	Adults	40	E	AH
Research Transfynnydd Duplicate Diet Study	MAFF	Adults	70	W	AH
Sweeteners Intake Survey	MAFF	Adults	700	UK	AH
Attitudes to Food Safety - Quantitative Stage	MAFF COI	Adults	2000	GB	AH
National Employers Liaison Committee Campaign Tracking	MOD COI	Adults	2000	GB	AH
Army Officer Advertising: Communication Research	MOD COI	Youths	40	E	AH
Consumer Complaints Monitoring (Annual)	OFT	Adults	2100	UK	A
Consumer Information Strategy	OFT	Adults	1200	UK	AH
1989 Census Test - Post Enumeration Survey	OPCS		2400	ES	AH
Monitoring the Introduction of the Small Claims Procedure - Litigants	SHHD	Claimants	100	S	AH
Evaluation of Training Access Point (TAP) Television	TA	Adults	1000	EW	AH
Commercial Local Labour Market Research: Glossop	TA	Adults	250	NW	AH
Career Aspirations of Young People of Ethnic Minority	TA	Children	540	NW	AH
Origin in Rochdale Evaluation of the Graduate Enterprise Programme	TA	Graduates	240	GB	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>					
Youth Training: Creative Development Research	TA COI	Youths	20	E	AH
Employment Training Pilots Initiatives (4 Inner Cities Areas)	TA	Employees	60	E	AH
Evaluation of High Technology National Training	TA	Trainees	2080	UK	AH
Evaluation of DTP's Co-Ordinated Publicity Policy-Phase II,	TRRL	Travellers	1200	E	AH
Public Opinion National Survey of Motorcycling - Part 2	TRRL	Cyclists	3000	GB	AH
South Wales Area Traffic Study	WO	Drivers	0	W	AH

#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

##### Location

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

##### Departments

<i>CC</i>	<i>Countryside Commission</i>
<i>C&amp;E</i>	<i>HM Customs and Excise</i>
<i>COI</i>	<i>Central Office of Information</i>
<i>DBRW</i>	<i>Development Board for Rural Wales</i>
<i>DEM</i>	<i>Department of Employment</i>
<i>DEN</i>	<i>Department of Energy</i>
<i>DES</i>	<i>Department of Education and Science</i>
<i>DH</i>	<i>Department of Health</i>
<i>DSS</i>	<i>Department of Social Security</i>
<i>DNS</i>	<i>Department for National Savings</i>
<i>DOE</i>	<i>Department of the Environment</i>
<i>DTI</i>	<i>Department of Trade and Industry</i>
<i>DTP</i>	<i>Department of Transport</i>
<i>ES</i>	<i>Employment Service</i>
<i>HDC</i>	<i>Horticultural Development Council</i>
<i>HOME</i>	<i>Home Office</i>
<i>HSE</i>	<i>Health and Safety Executive</i>
<i>IDS</i>	<i>Industry Department for Scotland</i>
<i>MAFF</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</i>
<i>MOD</i>	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>
<i>NGOV</i>	<i>Non Government</i>
<i>OFT</i>	<i>Office of Fair Trading</i>
<i>OPCS</i>	<i>Office of Population Censuses and Surveys</i>
<i>SDA</i>	<i>Scottish Development Agency</i>
<i>SED</i>	<i>Scottish Education Department</i>
<i>SHHD</i>	<i>Scottish Home and Health Department</i>
<i>TA</i>	<i>Training Agency</i>
<i>TRRL</i>	<i>Transport and Road Research Laboratory</i>
<i>TSY</i>	<i>HM Treasury</i>
<i>WO</i>	<i>Welsh Office</i>

##### General

<i>COSHH</i>	<i>Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988</i>
<i>HASQUAD</i>	<i>Heathrow and South-West Quadrant Study</i>
<i>EC</i>	<i>European Community</i>
<i>NAMAS</i>	<i>National Measurement System</i>
<i>NK</i>	<i>Not known</i>
<i>NPL</i>	<i>National Physical Laboratory</i>
<i>TNT</i>	<i>Thomas's National Transportation</i>

##### Frequency

<i>A</i>	<i>Annual</i>
<i>AH</i>	<i>Ad hoc</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>Intermittent</i>
<i>Y2</i>	<i>Every 2 Years</i>



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## Recently available statistical series and publications

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The following publications containing social statistics were published shortly before, or will become available during, the January to March quarter of 1990. 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 Social Security

The Department of Social Security produces 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 Social Security  
Room 31M  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE98 1YX  
Telephone: (Tyneside) 091 225 7373 (GTN 5222)

### Scottish Education Department

Scottish Education Department Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

*School Leavers' Qualifications by Subject*  
*Pupil Projections*  
*The Curriculum in Education Authority Schools in Scotland in September 1987*  
*School Leavers' Qualifications 1987-88*  
*Staying-On Rates*

The Social Work Services group of the Scottish Education Department has published the following bulletins:

*Staff of Scottish Social Work Departments*  
*Residential Accommodation 1988*  
*Children in Care or Under Supervision as at 31 March 1988*  
*Home Care Services, Day Care Establishments and Day Services 1988*  
*Community Services by Offenders 1986*  
*Referrals of Children to Reporters and Children's Hearing 1988*

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

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

### Industry Department for Scotland

The following Research Papers have now been published (price £5 net)

*Area Initiatives Evaluation Handbook*: report prepared by PIEDA, Planning and Economic Consultants (Research Paper No 16).

*Young People's Routes into the Labour Market*: Andy Furlong and David Raffe, Centre for Educational Sociology, University of Edinburgh (Research Paper No 17).

The following additional bulletins are now available (price £1 net)

D1.2 *The Rebased Index of Production and Construction for Scotland*.  
E1.5 *Offshore Employment in the Northern North Sea in 1988*.

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

Scottish Office Library  
Official Publications Sales  
Room 1/44  
New St Andrew's House  
EDINBURGH EH1 3TA  
Telephone: 031 244 4806 (GTN 7188)

### Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

*Population Trends 59 Spring 1990* (HMSO) (price £6.50 net)

OPCS Monitors - available from:

OPCS Information Branch  
St Catherines House  
10 Kingsway  
London WC2B 6JP  
Telephone: 071 242 0262 ext 2243

*Population projections: mid-1988 based* (PP2 89/2) (price £1 net)

*General Household Survey: preliminary results for 1988* (SS 89/1) (price £2 net)

Reference Volumes

*Mortality statistics 1841 - 1985: serial tables* (Serial DH1 No 19)

*Mortality statistics: cause 1987* (Series DH2 No 14)

*Mortality statistics: general 1987* (Series DH1 No 20)

*Mortality statistics: accidents and violence 1987* (Series DH4 No 13)

*Mortality statistics: area 1987* (Series DH5 No 14)

*Communicable disease statistics 1987* (Series MB2 No 14)

*Population projections: 1987-2027* (Series PP2 No 16)

*Abortion statistics 1988* (Series AB No 15)

Social Surveys

*General Household Survey 1986: Drinking*, by Hazel Green

*General Household Survey 1987*

### Department of Education and Science

The following statistical bulletins are now available:

No 13/89 *International statistical comparisons of the participation in education and day-care of 3 to 6 year olds*.



- No 1/90 *International statistical comparisons of the education and training of 16 to 18 year olds.*  
 No 2/90 *Student awards in England and Wales 1987-88.*

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: 071 934 9038 (GTN 2914 9038)

The following annual publications are available:

- Statistics of Education: School Leavers CSE and GCE 1987*  
*Statistics of Education: Further Education Student/Staff Ratios 1986-87*  
*Statistics of Education: Schools 1988*  
*Statistics of Education: Further Education Student/Staff Ratios 1987-88*

Copies (price £12 net) may be obtained from:

Department of Education and Science  
 Room 0100  
 Mowden Hall  
 Staindrop Road  
 DARLINGTON DL3 9BG

#### Department of the Environment

- Housing and Construction Statistics, Great Britain, 1978-88*  
*Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 1 No 39 September Quarter 1989*  
*Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 2 No 39 September Quarter 1989*  
*Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No 91 October 1989 -*  
*Housebuilding and renovations figures for 1989 first half*  
*Local Government Financial Statistics England No 1 1989*  
*Housing Trailers to the 1981 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys*  
*UK Blood Lead Monitoring Programme 1984-7: Results from 1986 (Pollution reports, No 26)*

The above publications are available from HMSO.

- Statistical Bulletin (89) 1 : Air Quality*  
*Statistical Bulletin (89) 2 : Water Quality*  
*Statistical Bulletin (89) 3 : Radioactivity*  
*Statistical Bulletin (89) 4 : Noise, Waste, Landscape and Nature Conservation, and Supplementary*  
*Statistical Bulletin (89) 6 : RIMNET - Gamma Radiation dose rates at monitoring sites throughout the United Kingdom, April 1989 - September 1989*

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 by HMSO.

- Land Use Change in England, Statistical Bulletin (89)5: figures for 1988*  
*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  
 Publications Sales Unit  
 Victoria Road  
 Ruislip  
 MIDDLESEX, HA4 ONZ  
 Telephone: 081 841 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: 071 276 4003

#### Scottish Home and Health Department

The following statistical bulletins are available:

- 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*  
 No 4/1988 *Children and Crime, Scotland 1987*  
 No 5/1988 *Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland 1986*  
 No 6/1988 *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms Scotland 1987*  
 No 7/1988 *Prison Statistics Scotland 1987*  
 No 8/1988 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1987*  
 No 1/1989 *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1988*  
 No 2/1989 *Penalties Imposed by Criminal Courts in Scotland 1987*  
 No 3/1989 *Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland 1987*  
 No 4/1989 *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms Scotland 1987*  
 No 5/1989 *Homicide in Scotland 1983-1987*  
 No 6/1989 *Prison Statistics Scotland 1988*



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: 031 556 8400 Ext 4806 (GTN 2688)

#### Scottish Development Department

The following statistical bulletins are available:

- HSU No. 3 *Housing Trends in Scotland Quarter ended 31 March 1988*  
HSU No. 4 *Annual Estimates of Households Scotland 1981-1987*  
HSU No. 5 *Housing Trends in Scotland Quarter ended 30 June 1988*  
HSU No. 6 *Housing Trends in Scotland Quarter ended 30 September 1988*  
HSU No. 7 *Housing Trends in Scotland Quarter ended 31 December 1988*  
HSU No. 8 *Scottish Household Projections - 1985 Based*  
HSU No. 9 *Sales of Public Sector Dwellings in Scotland*

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

The Library  
Official Publication Sales  
Scottish Office  
Room 2/65  
New St Andrew's House  
EDINBURGH EH1 3TG  
Telephone: 031 244 4806 (GTN 7188)

#### Welsh Office

- Juvenile Crime in Wales, 1984-1987*  
*Child Protection Register: Statistics for Wales, 1989*  
*Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics No. 13 1989*  
*Digest of Welsh Statistics No. 35 1989*  
*Environmental Digest for Wales No. 4 1988/1989*  
*Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics for Wales No. 19 1989*  
*Statistics of Education in Wales: Schools No. 3 1989*

The above publications are available from:

Publications Unit  
Economic and Statistical Services Division  
Welsh Office  
Cathays Park  
CARDIFF CF1 3NQ  
Telephone: 0222 825054 (GTN 2408)

#### Department of Health

The following statistical publication is available:

- Bulletin 3/2/90 *Personal Social Services Provision for Mentally Handicapped People in England 1978-88. (Price £2.00 net)*

The Statistical Bulletin referred to above may be purchased from:

DSS Leaflets  
PO Box 21  
Stanmore  
MIDDLESEX HA7 1AY  
Telephone: 081 972 2022

#### Home Office

The following Home Office Statistical Bulletins were issued in the period October to December 1989:

Issue No	Title	Price
35/89	<i>Local Government Elections, England and Wales, 1989</i>	£2.50
36/89	<i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation - third quarter 1989</i>	£2.50
37/89	<i>Betting licensing statistics, Great Britain, June 1988 - May 1989</i>	£2.50
38/89	<i>Statistics of breath tests, England and Wales, second quarter 1989</i>	£2.50
39/89	<i>Statistics of the time taken to process criminal cases in Magistrates' courts: June 1989</i>	£2.50
40/89	<i>Offences of drunkenness, England and Wales, 1988</i>	£2.50
41/89	<i>Demographic changes and the criminal justice system</i>	£2.50
42/89	<i>Criminal proceedings for offences involving violence against children May 1988</i>	£2.50
43/89	<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, third quarter 1989</i>	£1.50
44/89	<i>Immigration from the Indian sub-continent, 1988</i>	£2.50
45/89	<i>Control of immigration statistics, third quarter 1989</i>	£2.50
46/89	<i>Summary fire statistics, United Kingdom, 1988</i>	£2.50

Home Office Research Bulletin no 27 was recently issued and contained the following article:

*Recent trends in crimes of violence against the person in England and Wales*

Copies of these bulletins are available from:

Statistical Department  
Home Office  
Lunar House  
CROYDON CRO 9YD  
Telephone: 081 760 2850

or by personal application to:

Publications Officer  
Home Office Library  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON SW1H 9AT



The following Home office Statistical Publications were issued in the period October-December 1989:

<i>Offences relating to Motor Vehicles, 1988, Supplementary Tables</i>	£ 4.00
<i>Prison Statistics, England and Wales, 1988 (Cm. 825)</i>	£16.00
<i>Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1988 (Cm. 847)</i>	£16.00
<i>Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1988 Supplementary Tables</i>	
<i>Volume 1</i>	£14.00
<i>Volume 2</i>	£14.00
<i>Volume 3</i>	£12.00
<i>Volume 4</i>	£ 6.00
<i>Volume 5</i>	£10.00
<i>Betting Licensing Statistics, Great Britain, 1988 Supplementary Tables</i>	£40.00
<i>Statistics of offences against prison discipline and punishments, England and Wales, 1988 (Cm. 929)</i>	£ 7.50

Available from:

Statistical Department  
Home Office  
Room 1834  
Lunar House  
Wellesley Road  
Croydon  
SURREY CRO 9YD

Cheques should be made payable to 'The Accounting Officer Home Office'.

#### Lord Chancellor's Department

*Judicial Statistics 1988 Annual Report Cm 745*, (HMSO, July 1989, price £10.10 net).

Available from:

Statistics Branch  
CSI Division  
Lord Chancellor's Department  
Southside  
105, Victoria Street  
LONDON SW1E 6QT

#### 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 have been special features on: Confronting the Skill Shortage (September 1989); Post-graduate Education and Training Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates (September 1989); 1987 Census of Employment and Revised Employment Estimates (Provisional) (October 1989); Trade Union closed shop (November '89); Pay in Great Britain -

Results of the 1989 New Earnings Survey (November '89); Mental Health at Work (December '89); Cementing their Co-operative Future (December '89); Fifth Avenue open for young people (December '89); and Women and Training, The Second Decade (December '89).

*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:

*Road Accidents Great Britain 1988 : The Casualty Report HMSO Annual*, Price £8.75)

*United Kingdom Shipping Industry : International Revenue and Expenditure 1988* (HMSO, Annual, price £4.20)

*Traffic Speeds on London Roads : Survey of Strategic London Road Network M25 Motorway and Connecting Links* (HMSO, ad hoc, price £4.15)

*Traffic Speeds on Roads in Central London - A Compilation of Historical results* (HMSO, ad hoc, price £4.15)

*Bus and Coach Statistics Great Britain 1988/89* (HMSO, Annual, price £8.70)

*Transport Statistics for London* (HMSO, Annual, price £7.70)

*London Traffic Monitoring Report for 1988* (HMSO, Annual, price £7.50)

*Vehicle Excise Duty Evasion in Great Britain 1989/90* (HMSO, ad hoc, price on application)

*Transport of goods by road in Great Britain 1988* (HMSO, Annual, price on application)

*International Passenger Transport* (HMSO, ad hoc, price on application)

*Waterborne Freight in the United Kingdom 1988* (price £15.00) Available from:

Marine Distribution  
28 City Road  
CHESTER  
CH1 3AE

The following Department of Transport statistical bulletins are issued on a regular basis:

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

Quarterly: *Road goods vehicles on roll-on roll-off ferries to mainland Europe* (price £5.00 per copy)  
*Road Casualties Great Britain* (price £4.00 per copy)  
*Quarterly Transport Statistics* (price £5.00 per copy, annual subscription £12.00)  
*Traffic in Great Britain* (price £8.00 per copy, annual subscription £27.00)



Department of Transport statistical bulletins are available from:

Publication Sales Unit  
Building 1  
Victoria road  
South Ruislip  
MIDDLESEX  
HA4 ONZ  
Telephone: 081 841 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: 071 276 8513

#### Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food

The following Statistical Notices are available:

*April 1989 Pig Survey: England & Wales and UK 244/89.*

*April 1989 Cereal Production Survey: England and Wales 127/89.*

*August 1989 Cereal Production Survey: England and Wales 173/89.*

*June 1989 Agriculture Returns (provisional): England and UK 155/89.*

*Monthly sample survey of Grain Fed to Livestock: England & Wales 138/89, 198/89, 203/89, 208/89.*

*Monthly sample survey of Cereal Stocks : England & Wales 142/89, 180/89, 192/89, 201/89, 237/89.*

MAFF Statistical Notices are available free from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Publications Section  
Room A615,  
Epsom Road  
GUILDFORD GU1 2LD  
Telephone: 0483 68121 Ext 3577

The following are available on a regular basis:

Weekly: *Agricultural Market Reports: England & Wales.*  
The report is published in three parts and contains price, quantity and quality information on selected cereals, livestock, horticultural produce and other agricultural products.

Monthly: *Agricultural Price Indices* (in a Statistical Notice).

The above are available (on subscription for the Market Reports) from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Room 509  
Epsom Road  
GUILDFORD GU1 2LD

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

This publication, price £10.10, is available from:

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

#### Scottish Office

*Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics 1987-88,*  
price £4.00

*Scottish Abstract of Statistics 1988, No. 17,* (price £15.50 net)

These publications can be obtained from:

The Library  
Official Publications Sales  
Scottish Office  
Room 1/44  
New St Andrew's House  
EDINBURGH EH1 3TT  
Telephone: 031 244 4806 (GTN 7188)

#### Department of Trade and Industry

*Companies in 1988-89: report for the year ended 31 March 1989* (HMSO price £12.50 net).

#### Central Office of Information

*Britain 1990 : An Official Handbook* (HMSO price £14.50 net).

#### Eurostat

*Consumer price indices in the European Community : similarities, differences and proposals for harmonization.*  
(price £5.50 net).

#### General Register Office for Scotland

Vital Statistics (Scotland). Tables relating to the third quarter of 1989 appeared in the Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return, Week 49-52.

#### Central Statistical Office

*Key Data 1989/90 Edition - UK social and business statistics* (HMSO price £3.50 net).

Recent publications in the annual/occasional Business Monitor series:

MA3/MO3 *Company Finance/Finance of top companies*  
(HMSO price £17.00 net for annual package).

MA20 *Overseas Trade statistics of the United Kingdom - annual edition* (HMSO price £37.00 net).

PA1002 *Report on the Census of Production - Summary Volume* (HMSO price £25.75 net).

PA1003 *Size Analyses of United Kingdom businesses*  
(HMSO price £15.00 net).

PA1007 *Minerals* (HMSO price £8.20 net).

SDA26 *Wholesaling* (HMSO price £10.25 net).

SDA27 *Motor Trades* (HMSO price £12.90 net).

SDA29 *Service Trades* (HMSO price £16.75 net).



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# Notes on Current Developments

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## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

### Population Trends

The latest edition of *Population Trends*, the quarterly journal of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), was published in December (Number 58) and contains the following articles:

#### *A review of 1988*

This review summarises recent changes in the population size and composition of England and Wales, placing particular emphasis on changes between mid-1987 and mid-1988. Also reviewed are statistics of births, deaths, migration, marriage and divorces during the calendar year 1988 which provide the background to the changes in the population. Reference is made to statistics for the United Kingdom as a whole, and for Scotland and Northern Ireland where appropriate.

#### *Recent trends in family size and family building* by Chris Shaw, Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS

This article is adapted from a paper presented by the author at a conference on 'The European Child and His Future' held in Monaco in March 1989. It reviews some recent trends in family-building patterns in England and Wales. A lengthening of the interval between marriage and first birth in the 1970s and a sharp increase in the 1980s in the fertility of women aged over 30 indicate a tendency to delay childbearing to later in life. Average completed family size has been falling, with more women remaining childless. However, information on future childbearing intentions shows that the two child family remains most young women's ideal. Together, these statistics form a basis for the long-term fertility assumption of around two children per woman used in the national population projections for England and Wales.

#### *Cohabitation in Great Britain - characteristics and estimated numbers of cohabiting partners* by John Haskey, Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS, and Kathleen Kiernan, Family Policy Studies Centre

This article analyses data on cohabitation - including pre-marital cohabitation - from the 1986 and 1987 General Household Surveys. Amongst all unmarried men and women aged from 16 to 59, one in eight men and one in six women were cohabiting; among the divorced, the proportions were higher: one in three men and one in four women. Of all the couples who married in 1987 in Great Britain, over one half had lived together before marriage. As well as analysing trends, and patterns of cohabitation by age, sex, and marital status, the article investigates the variations in the proportions cohabiting according to the cohabitant's region of residence, educational level, and socio-economic group and also examines the effect of cohabitation upon childbearing. It is estimated that in Great Britain in 1986/87, there were about 900 thousand cohabiting couples and over 400 thousand dependent children living in such families.

#### *Migration in 1988* by L. Bulusu, Population and Hospital Statistics Division, OPCS

The latest annual statistics for international migration and for internal population movements in the United Kingdom are presented in this article. The key feature for international migration was an increase in outflow, resulting in a net loss to the UK of 21 thousand people, reversing the net gains during the previous five years. Internal migration data showed that net losses in population as a result of migration continued in the metropolitan areas (-121 thousand) while net gains in the non-metropolitan areas (+143 thousand) also occurred.

#### Reference

*Population Trends* 58 (HMSO, price £6.50 net).

### Mortality Statistics: General 1987

Statistics on deaths in England and Wales in 1987 were published recently in the Registrar General's annual review on deaths. The volume contains tables on deaths and death rates by sex and marital status for each year of age, by place of death, birthplace and coroner involvement. It includes standardised mortality ratios for selected causes, expectation of life at different ages, and years of life lost due to mortality from certain causes.

#### Reference

*Mortality statistics: general 1987* (Series DH1 no.20) (HMSO price £6.20 net ISBN 011 691275 8).

### Mortality Statistics: Area 1987

A regional breakdown of deaths is given in the Registrar General's annual review on deaths in England and Wales in 1987 by area of usual residence published recently by OPCS.

The volume contains tables on death rates by sex and ten year age-groups, and standardised mortality ratios by cause of death for England, Wales, standard regions, Greater London, metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties and regional health authorities. The table on deaths by cause, sex and age-group is presented on thirteen microfiche and gives detailed statistics for each local authority and for each health area.

#### Reference

*Mortality statistics: area 1987* (Series DH5 no.14) (HMSO price £10.30 net ISBN 011 691277 4).

### Mortality Statistics: Causes 1987

There was a 2.4 per cent decrease in the total number of deaths in 1987 compared with 1986. The crude death rate in 1987 was 11.3 per thousand population, the lowest since 1967, consistent with a general downward trend since the mid-1970s.

The total number of deaths from all causes in 1987 was 566,994. A detailed analysis of the causes of death by age and sex is contained in the OPCS publication *Mortality Statistics: causes 1987*.



This shows that most of the decrease was accounted for by fewer deaths from diseases of the respiratory system (down 5,977 or 9 per cent) and the circulatory system (down 7,688 or 3 per cent). The two main causes of death were diseases of the circulatory system, 271,061 (48 per cent) and cancer 142,451 (25 per cent). The commonest cause of death at ages 65 and over was heart disease; at ages 15-44 the commonest cause was cancer followed by accidents and violence and at ages 28 days to 14 years, symptoms and ill defined conditions followed by congenital anomalies.

#### Reference

*Mortality statistics: causes 1987* (Series DH2 no.14) (HMSO price £8.70 net ISBN 011 691276 6).

#### Mortality Statistics: Accidents and Violence 1987

There were 17,823 accidental and violent deaths in England and Wales in 1987 compared with 18,754 in 1986, a decrease of 5 per cent. This latest reduction maintains the steady decrease in recent years in death rates from accidents and violence. Since 1971 death rates of females have fallen by 32 per cent and those of men by 13 per cent.

These statistics and more detailed data on deaths from accidents in the home and elsewhere, from road traffic accidents and on suicides were published in November 1989 by OPCS.

#### Reference

*Mortality statistics: accidents and violence 1987* (Series DH4 no.13) (HMSO price £6.20 net ISBN 011 691283 9).

#### Mortality Statistics 1841-1985: Serial Tables

Trends in mortality covering the period from 1841 to 1985 in five year groups and for each year from 1956 are brought together in one volume.

They show that over the last 150 years, whilst the population of England and Wales has trebled, the death rate has halved, and the infant mortality rate has fallen from 148 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1941-45 to 9 in 1985.

Also included are statistics on cancer deaths from 1971, deaths from accidents and violence since 1901 and, from 1921, on live and still births and infant deaths by age. Standardised Mortality Ratios are also shown for selected causes of death.

#### Reference

*Mortality statistics 1841-1985: serial tables* (Series DH1 no.19) (HMSO price £5.60 net ISBN 011 691273 1).

#### General Household Survey 1986: Drinking

Questions about the drinking of alcohol were first included in the GHS in 1978 on behalf of the DHSS. They have been repeated biennially since then. This report describes the method used to classify drinking habits between 1978 and 1984 and a new method introduced in 1986.

Between 1978 and 1984 the Quantity/Frequency (QF) Index was used. Informants were classified according to how often

they drank different types of alcoholic drink and how much of each they usually drank. The main drawback of this measure is that the version used in the GHS classified informants only according to the type of drink they drank most frequently. Other studies have shown that mixing drinks has become more prevalent among certain groups of the population in recent years and the QF index may have failed to detect such changes. The QF index has also been criticised for using the same levels of consumption and frequency to classify the drinking behaviour of men and women despite the fact that lower safe limits of drinking are generally agreed to apply to women.

Methods of refining the QF index were therefore explored to overcome these deficiencies. Preliminary work showed that it was possible to obtain an estimate of consumption using the same questions on which the QF index was based. This measure, referred to as the Alcohol Consumption (AC) rating, produces an estimate of weekly alcohol consumption based on all types of drinks consumed and uses different category boundaries for men and women. The category boundaries conform with the recommended safe drinking levels for men (21 units per week) and women (14 units per week).

Data for 1984 were re-analysed using the new classification and the second section of the report describes changes in drinking behaviour, as measured by the new scale, between 1984 and 1986. The last section describes the relationship between patterns of drinking and other characteristics such as marital status and economic activity.

#### Reference

*General Household Survey 1986: Drinking* by Hazel Green (HMSO price £5.00 net ISBN 0 11 691274 X).

#### General Household Survey 1987

The General Household Survey report for 1987 includes information on population and fertility, households and families, cohabitation, housing and health. Other subjects covered, and included in previous years, are dental health, sterilisation and infertility, education, employment, and membership of occupational pension schemes.

The report also provides information on several new subjects included in the GHS for the first time in 1987. These are share ownership; attendance at arts performances; the use of public libraries; visits to forest and woodland areas; and visits to art galleries, museums and historic buildings.

This is the seventeenth annual report of results from the General Household Survey, a continuous survey carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS which has been running since 1971. The 1987 GHS was sponsored by the Central Statistical Office, and the GHS for 1988 and subsequent years is being sponsored by OPCS.

The data are anonymous and are obtained by interviewing everyone aged 16 or over in a random sample of private households in Great Britain. Interviews are achieved in about 10,000 households per year, and in 1987 they provided information relating to some 20,000 adults. Some data on the



5,000 children in these households are also collected. In 1987, 85 per cent of the households agreed to be interviewed.

#### Reference

*General Household Survey 1987* (HMSO price £13.90 net ISBN 0 11 691287 1)

### Population Projections 1987-2027

By the year 2027 the population of the United Kingdom is expected to increase by almost 4.4 million (8 per cent) to reach 61.3 million. Over the same period the populations of England, Wales and Northern Ireland are projected to increase by 10 per cent, 6 per cent and 6 per cent respectively, whereas the population of Scotland is projected to decrease by 11 per cent.

These are some of the 1987 based population projections for the United Kingdom and its constituent countries prepared by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrars General and published in October 1989 by OPCS.

The volume contains twelve microfiche which gives details of the mid-1987 based population projection by age and sex for the UK and its constituent countries. These show, for both the principal and variant projections, the projected populations, year by year changes, the assumptions made and the fertility and mortality rates used.

#### Reference

*Population projections 1987-2027* (Series PP2 no.16) (HMSO price £10.50 net ISBN 0 11 691268 5)

### Abortion Statistics 1988

The number of abortions in 1988 in England and Wales increased by 5.5 per cent from 174,276 in 1987 to 183,798. These included an increase in the number carried out to women resident in England and Wales, 168,298 compared with 156,191 in 1987 (7.8 per cent), and a decrease, mainly among residents in Spain, to non resident women, 15,500 compared with 18,085 in 1987 (14.3 per cent).

These are some of the statistics derived from the analysis of notifications of legally induced abortions within England and Wales during 1988 published recently by OPCS. This volume presents a wide range of statistical analyses of abortion notifications covering factors such as demographic, statutory grounds, procedure, complications, deaths, area of residence and medical condition.

#### Reference

*Abortion statistics 1988* (Series AB no.15) (HMSO price £7.40 net ISBN 0 11 691286 3)

### Communicable Disease Statistics 1987

Statistics on the numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1987 under the Public Health Acts and Infectious Disease Regulations have been published by OPCS in *Communicable Disease Statistics 1987*.

These show that notifications of measles decreased by 49 per cent from 82,061 in 1986 to 42,165 in 1987, the lowest annual total since measles statistics were first collected in 1940. The number of notifications of food poisoning cases increased by 22 per cent from 23,948 in 1986 to 29,331 in 1987, more than

double the number in 1982 when 14,253 cases were notified. There was also an increase in notifications of meningococcal meningitis, but a decrease in tuberculosis, whooping cough and infective jaundice.

#### Reference

*Communicable disease statistics 1987* (Series MB2 no.14) (HMSO price £6.80 net ISBN 0 11 691278 2)

### The Joint Centre for Survey Methods

A new Joint Centre for Survey Methods has been set up based on the old ESRC/SCPR Survey Methods Centre, but with major changes in organisation and funding.

The Survey Methods Centre was set up by Social and Community Planning Research in 1980, in association with City University, as a Designated Research Centre funded by ESRC. The DRC status ended in September 1989 and, from October, the new Centre has been established and funded jointly by SCPR, who remain the host institution, and the London School of Economics, and in collaboration with Social Survey Division of OPCS and the British Market Research Bureau. The new Centre will therefore combine resources from a leading research institute, a major university, a leading market research agency, and the government survey organisation.

The functions of the Joint Centre are to carry out a programme of research on methodological aspects of social surveys, and to provide consultancy and teaching on survey methods. In addition to the funding from the four organisations, the ESRC has continued to fund a series of seminars on survey methods and the Survey Methods Newsletter, and has contributed towards the cost of the Joint Centre's consultancy and advisory role. Funding is also supplemented by grants from the ESRC for specific research projects.

The current Director of the Joint Centre is Colm O'Muircheartaigh (from LSE) and the Assistant Director is Jean Martin (from OPCS). Communications should be addressed to:

35 Northampton Square  
LONDON EC1V OAX  
Telephone: 071 250 1866

## SOCIAL STATISTICS

### Home Office Bulletins

#### Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 1988

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 1988. Time series, generally for 1978 to 1988, are provided together with more detailed data for the latter year. Five supplementary volumes are also produced, containing more detailed information, for 1988 only, on such aspects as age, detailed offence classification, police force area and petty sessional division. In addition, two statistical bulletins have been published giving more detailed information on motoring and drunkenness offences.



The 1988 figures showed a 5 per cent decrease in recorded crime, although offences of violence increased by 9 per cent. The increase in violence offences is thought to be due to a greater willingness of the public to report offences such as sexual offences and domestic violence to the police and for the police to record them as such. Following a one-third drop in 1988 in the number of juveniles (10-16 years) convicted or cautioned for shoplifting, the peak age of known offending for boys increased from 15 years in 1987 to 18 years in 1988.

Only 3,200 juveniles were sentenced to custody in 1988 under one-half the number in 1984. The average sentence length for serious offences of violence has increased with a 60 per cent increase in the sentence length for rape offences since 1984.

Telephone enquiries about these statistics should be made to:

081 760 2325 for data on cautions and court proceedings.  
071 273 2711 for data on recorded crime.  
081 760 2651 for data on remands

#### References

*Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1988*, (cm 847 HMSO, November 1989) (price £16.00 net).

*Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1988, Supplementary tables:*

Volume 1 £14.00  
Volume 2 £14.00  
Volume 3 £12.00  
Volume 4 £ 6.00  
Volume 5 £10.00

*Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales, 1988*, (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 34/89, September 1989) (price £2.50 net).

*Offences of Drunkenness, England and Wales, 1988*, (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 40/89, November 1989) (price £2.50 net).

The Supplementary Tables and Statistical Bulletins are available separately from:

Statistical Department  
18th Floor  
Lunar House  
40 Wellesley Road  
CROYDON CRO 9YD

#### Criminal proceedings for offences involving violence against children

This bulletin is a result of an ad hoc study of criminal proceedings in May 1988 for offences involving violence against children aged 16 or under. Children under 5 years were seen to be mainly the victim of assaults by relatives (mainly parents). For the older age groups, the offences were predominately indecent assaults against girls. Adults were sentenced to custody in about one-half of cases, with about one-quarter of sentences over 5 years. The study concluded that at the magistrates' court, about 6 per cent of all prosecutions for offences of violence were against children and at the Crown Court, the figures were 10 per cent.

#### Reference

*Criminal proceedings for offences involving violence against children, May 1988* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 42/89 December 1989) (price £2.50 net).

#### Adjournments in Magistrates' Courts

The results of a small sample survey into the reasons for adjournments in magistrates' courts were published in January. The survey was prompted by concern over the rising number of adjournments per case dealt with in magistrates' courts, which is resulting in an increase in the time taken to deal with cases.

Further information may be obtained from:

Pauline Penneck  
S1 Division  
Lunar House  
40 Wellesley Road  
CROYDON CRO 9YD  
Telephone: 081 760 2116

#### Reference

*Adjournments in Magistrates' Courts* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 1/90, January 1990) (price £1.50 net).

#### Statistics of offences against prison discipline and punishments England and Wales 1988

This publication is a companion to *Prison statistics England and Wales 1988* (Cm 825 published in October 1989). It presents information about offences against prison discipline and punishment of offenders. In previous years it formed a chapter of the main prison statistics volume, but is now published separately. These are tables giving details, in some cases, down to individual establishment level for 1988 and, in addition, time series for the years 1978 to 1988.

#### Reference

*Statistics of offences against prison discipline and punishments, England and Wales 1988* (Cm 929 HMSO, December 1989) (price £7.50 net).

#### Demographic changes and the criminal justice system

This statistical bulletin places on record estimates of the extent to which changes in four key statistics of the criminal justice system - recorded crime, offenders found guilty of or cautioned for indictable offences, defendants proceeded against and prison receptions - could be attributed to demographic changes both in the past and in the coming ten years. Demographic changes - that is changes in the numbers in different age groups - are particularly significant in the next 10 years or so because of the large projected fall in the numbers aged 14-20 which have the highest rates of offending and account for a substantial amount of the business of the criminal justice agencies.

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to:

Miss A Barber  
Room 805  
Abell House  
John Islip Street  
London SW1  
Telephone: 071 217 5028

#### Reference

*Demographic changes and the Criminal Justice System* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 41/89, December 1989) (price £2.50 net).



### Probation Statistics

This volume covers a variety of aspects of the probation service in England and Wales in 1988. In that year, 84,000 people began some type of supervision as a result of a criminal court order. The latest proportion of people beginning probation orders were males and, of these, over 40 per cent were aged between 17 and 21 years. In 1988, 8 per cent of offenders sentenced for indictable offences were given community service orders; most were males and 43 per cent of these were in the 17 to 21 year age group. The probation service does a variety of other work including report writing, money payment and suspended sentence supervisions, as well as some domestic and juvenile supervision. The volume is organised into 12 chapters dealing with the various forms of supervision, reports prepared, staff employed, caseloads and costs of the service.

#### Reference

*Probation Statistics, England and Wales 1988*, (January 1990) (price £5.50 net).

### Fire Statistics

The Home Office statistical bulletin presenting summary 1988 fire statistics was published in December 1989. This shows the number of fires attended by fire brigades in 1988 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:

- Brigades attended 356,000 fires in 1988, very slightly more than in 1987, but fewer than the numbers in each of the years 1982 to 1986.
- Although total fire deaths fell to 915, those from dwelling fires (80 per cent of deaths) increased and the main cause remained the careless handling of fire or hot substances.
- The number of non-fatal casualties was the highest recorded at nearly 13,400 and was concentrated in dwellings. The main cause was from the accidental misuse of equipment or appliances.
- For occupied buildings other than dwellings, the most frequent cause of fire remained deliberate or possibly deliberate ignition.
- The small decrease in the number of road vehicle fires halted the continual increase and occurred despite an increase in vehicle miles travelled.
- Information about all household fires from the 1988 British Crime Survey indicates that fire brigades attended between 8 and 12 per cent of such fires in England and Wales.

Fuller information will be published in spring 1990 in the annual publication, *Fire Statistics United Kingdom*.

Enquiries about fire statistics should be referred to:

Home Office, Fire Statistics  
Room 836  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON SW1H 9AT  
Telephone: 071 273 3653

#### Reference

*Summary Fire Statistics, United Kingdom, 1988* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 46/89, December 1989) (price £2.50 net).

### Immigration from the Indian sub-continent - 1988

The annual Home Office statistical bulletin on immigration from the Indian sub-continent was published on 21 December 1989. The bulletin supplements the aggregate statistics on applications in the sub-continent for entry clearance for settlement in the United Kingdom which were published in the annual Command Paper *Control of Immigration: Statistics, United Kingdom, 1988*. The bulletin mainly provides information on the characteristics (eg length of marriage and sponsor's year of entry to the UK) of spouses, children and other dependent relatives from the sub-continent who were granted entry clearance or settlement. A ten year summary of immigration from the sub-continent, analysed by settlement category, is also given.

#### Reference

*Immigration from the Indian sub-continent - 1988* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin issue no. 44/89, December 1989) (price £2.50 net).

### Control of Immigration: Statistics - Third Quarter 1989

The quarterly Home Office Statistical bulletin on the control of immigration was also published on 21 December 1989. This contains information on acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom, on entry clearance applications for settlement made in the Indian sub-continent, and on persons dealt with under enforcement powers as illegal entrants or under the deportation process. 49,200 persons were accepted for settlement in the 12 months ending 30 September 1989, some 2,000 more than in the previous 12 months but still considerably less than in 1985 and earlier years. 3,900 persons were removed from the United Kingdom under enforcement powers in the latest 12 months, a considerable increase on the 2,600 in previous 12 months, reflecting more effective enforcement procedures.

#### Reference

*Control of Immigration: Statistics - Third Quarter 1989* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 45/89, December 1989) (price £2.50 net).

### Betting Licensing

The annual bulletin on betting licensing statistics was published on 31 October. It presents tables on bookmakers' permits and betting office licences in force on 31 May 1989 by licensing area, results of proceedings before licensing authorities for the year ending 31 May 1989, and historical tables for the period 1979-89 on the number of permits and licences in force, the number of new applications and applications for renewal, and cessations. Several charts have been included, for the first time. The bulletin reports the continuing gradual decline in the total number of both bookmakers' permits and betting office licences. Further and more detailed information



is contained in the supplementary tables (price £40 net), obtainable from the address below.

#### Reference

*Betting Licensing Statistics, Great Britain, June 1988-May 1989* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 37/89, October 1989)(price £2.50 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: 081 760 2850

## HEALTH

### The Project 2000 Nurse Supply Model for Wales

The Health Intelligence Unit (HIU) has released a Welsh version of the Department of Health's Project 2000 Nurse Supply Model, for use by district health authorities throughout the Principality.

The Unit based in Cardiff is jointly managed by the Welsh Office and the Welsh Health Common Services Authority. Its role has been described in an earlier edition of *Statistical News* (84.7).

The purpose of the model is to determine the staffing consequences of the "Project 2000" proposals for the nursing profession. It aims to calculate future stocks of nurses for a range of assumptions such as wastage, recruitment, and retention of staff. Unlimited "what-if" scenarios can be run, with detailed information on stocks and flows projected for a thirteen year period. The model is written in Lotus Symphony (and 1-2-3) for use on an IBM-PC or compatible, and a detailed explanation of the model is contained in HIU Technical Working Paper No.1, published in December 1989.

Chief Administrative Nursing Officers have been invited to nominate staff to attend a series of one day seminars to be given by HIU at the end of January 1990. These will be held throughout Wales, and are intended to provide a demonstration of the model and allow supervised "hands-on" experience.

The model will be used as a statistical tool by health authorities in 1990 to assist in manpower planning, in particular for the implementation of the "Project 2000" proposals. It will also provide a supply forecast for the projected period, allowing authorities to assess whether they can meet planned staffing levels, calculated separately on the basis of patient "demand" for health care.

### Scottish Health Statistical Publications

#### *Scottish Health Statistics 1989*

The official source book published annually since 1958 is the 31st volume in the series. It presents the latest available and trend statistics on a comprehensive range of health topics. Scotland data are shown for selected years to show trends; health board data are shown for the latest year reported.

(Published December 1989 price £5.95 net  
ISBN 0 9509944 6 5 ISSN 0559-1953).

## Health Briefings – Scotland

This series provides a flexible and speedy means of disseminating information of interest to health service managers. The data are often provisional and publication is not delayed by catering for slower data suppliers. As well as giving an early indication of trends, the series includes some items of more general interest.

*Maternity units - provisional data for 1987* (February 1989)  
*Hospital activity statistics - preliminary data for year ending 30 September 1988* (March 1989). *Abortion statistics 1988* (June 1989). *Research Study: outcomes of artificial limb fitting in Scotland* (June 1989). *Hospital activity statistics - preliminary data for year ending 31 March 1989* (August 1989). *Congenital anomalies - provisional data for 1988 birth cohort* (October 1989) (The first in a series: data on congenital anomalies noted around the time of a birth. Final tables will include data on infants admitted to hospital in first year of life).

#### *Scottish Health Service Definitions: Version 1*

Provides definitions currently used in hospital activity and patient information systems in the SHS. It should be used by SHS staff of all disciplines, particularly those involved in collection, processing and analysis of information. Subsequent versions will cover more aspects of the SHS including community, personnel, finance and manpower. Produced by ISD Data Administration Unit.

(Published June 1989 price £2.00 net).

#### *ISD 1989/90: a guide to the work of Information & Statistics Division*

The main aims of ISD. The work of the ISD is described under the following five headings:

- data definition and data management
- data capture
- health services research
- support services
- special projects

The 50 page publication produced in June 1989 also lists all staff, forms and publications and can be obtained free of charge.

#### *Cancer Incidence in Scotland 1968-87*

The publication reviews 20 years' data for major cancer sites. Analysis shows age distribution, age-specific rates, crude survival and geographic distribution. The 60 pages contain tables and 235 graphs together with commentary.

(Published January 1990 price £4.95 net).

#### *Cancer Survival in Scotland 1971-85*

Reviews 15 years' data for major cancer sites. Survival analysed by age, sex and calendar period. The 26 pages contain tables and 70 graphs together with commentary.

(Published February 1990 price £4.95 net).



### *Scottish Laboratory Statistics March 1989*

The workload and staffing of the following four laboratories (by discipline) were published during December 1989. Each volume costs £2.50 net.

<i>Clinic Chemistry</i>	- ISSN	0263-8797
<i>Haematology</i>	- ISSN	0263-8800
<i>Microbiology</i>	- ISSN	0263-8819
<i>Pathology</i>	- ISSN	0263-8827

### *Scottish Hospital Activity Statistics March 1989*

This publication contains indicators of hospital resources and activity, including available staffed beds, waiting lists, discharges, throughput, bed occupancy, day cases and outpatient attendances.

(Published December 1989 price £2.50 net ISSN 0950-9712).

### *Health for All by the Year 2000*

Presents and assesses the 38 targets from WHO European Region; sets out the mortality and morbidity in Scotland concentrating on those diseases with a preventable component which affect large numbers of the population. The WHO targets are then used as a basis to set the Scottish targets for reductions in deaths to be achieved by the year 2000. Individual health board data are presented in tables and graphics.

(Published October 1989 price £2.00 net).

### *Scottish Performance Indicators Package (SCOTPIP) 1988/89*

Aimed at health service managers, this is a micro-computer information package with facilities for analysis and graphic display. Indicators are available in eight subject areas: acute services; maternity and neonatal services; children's services; services for the elderly; mental handicap services; mental illness services; manpower and costs; and primary care. Available at health board/hospital level and to individual specialities. There are measures of accessibility; waiting lists; efficiency measures; and outcome measures.

(Published October 1989 price on application).

SCOTPIP and Cost Analysis System enquiries should be addressed to:

Data Exploitation Branch  
Information & Statistics Division  
Trinity Park House  
EDINBURGH EH5 3SQ

To purchase or obtain further information contact:

SD Publications  
Room B010  
Trinity Park House  
EDINBURGH EH5 3SQ  
Telephone: 031 552 6255

Cheques should be made payable to:  
Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service.

## EDUCATION

### **Education Statistics for the United Kingdom 1989 Edition**

The 1989 edition of this annual volume presents statistics for education in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland for 1987-1988. 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 1987-88 are:

- i. over 9 million pupils were taught by half a million teachers; the average pupil/teacher ratio for all schools was 17.1 compared with 22.0 in 1970-71;
- ii. the number of pupils under 5 receiving education (700 thousand) represented 48 per cent of the 3 and 4 year old population;
- iii. 5.5 million students were engaged in post-compulsory education; 73 per cent studied part-time;
- iv. there were 992 thousand students in higher education, of which 43 per cent were women. With nurses and paramedics, these statistics become 1.1 million and 47 per cent respectively;
- v. 24 per cent of young people aged 17 on 31 August 1987 passed at least one A-level or SCE H-grade;
- vi. 277 thousand students achieved a higher education qualification; in addition there were some 38 thousand successful completions of nursing and paramedical courses at DHSS establishments;
- vii. there were 651 thousand full-time teaching staff, of which 51 percent had graduate status;
- viii. net expenditure by public authorities on education reached nearly £21 billion, representing 4.9 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product;
- ix. over 690 thousand students received awards covering maintenance and/or fees for further and higher education courses.

The publication also contains an article on international comparisons of education statistics.

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to:

Anna Isuls  
Department of Education and Science  
Statistics Branch  
Elizabeth House  
York Road  
LONDON SE1 7PH  
Telephone: 071 934 9110

#### Reference

*Education Statistics for the United Kingdom 1989 edition* (HMSO price £10.50 net ISBN 0 11 270688 6)



### **International Statistical Comparisons of the Participation in Education and Day-Care of 3 to 6 year olds**

This bulletin (13/89) outlines, given appropriate caveats, the educational and, where possible, the organised day-care provision of 3 to 6 year olds in 16 developed countries, comparing the United Kingdom with most other European Community countries, Scandinavia, Japan and North America. It updates mainly to 1987 the statistics published in SB 16/86. The main findings were as follows:

- i. arrangements for young children often involve more than one government department or agency, and activities vary between the different ages and sectors involved;
- ii. participation is usually highest among children just before compulsory school age. The UK and the Netherlands (since 1985) start compulsory schooling at age 5; elsewhere 6 is usual, and 7 in Scandinavia (8 in some states in the USA);
- iii. in Belgium and France in 1987 virtually all 3 to 5 year olds participated in education, while Norway achieved the highest day care rate. The United Kingdom was in an intermediate position; participation rates in 1987 were 64 per cent in education with a further 27 per cent in day-care;
- iv. half of 3 to 5 year olds in the United Kingdom in 1987 attended full-time education, exceeded only by Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands;
- v. six per cent of the United Kingdom education provision for 3 to 5 year olds in 1987 was in the private sector, but most other countries relied more heavily on the private sector. Conversely, most United Kingdom day-care provision was privately funded (93 per cent in 1987), although with some government subsidy.

Enquiries about the bulletin's contents should be addressed to Mike Murphy at the address below (Telephone: 071 934 9108).

### **International Statistical comparisons of the Education and Training of 16 to 18 year olds**

This bulletin (1/90) outlines, given appropriate caveats, comparisons of participation in education and training in eight European Community countries (including the United Kingdom), Australia, Japan, North America and Sweden. It updates SB 10/85, for seven of the countries. The main findings are as follows:

- i. most countries experienced a peak of numbers of 16 to 18 year olds in the early 1980s, followed by a decline, especially in Germany and Denmark; in Spain, numbers are set to decline later, in the 1990s;
- ii. participation rates for 16 to 18 year olds as a whole varied considerably in 1986 ranging from some 52 per cent in Spain to 90 per cent in Germany; the United Kingdom rate of 64 per cent was lower than in most other countries in 1986, although it rose to 69 per cent by 1988;

- iii. a higher proportion of 16 year olds undertook some kind of education or training; the United Kingdom level of some 90 per cent was similar to that in other countries;
- iv. differences between countries in full-time participation were greater than in overall participation. At 16-18, the UK had the lowest participation rate in full-time education (33 per cent), but the second highest rate for part-time education (31 per cent);
- v. at age 16, participation by women was similar to or higher than that for men. However at 17-18 women were less likely than men to participate in Australia, West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Enquiries about the bulletin's contents should be addressed to Mike Murphy at the address below (Telephone 071 934 9108).

### **Students Awards in England and Wales 1987-88**

This bulletin (2/90) gives information on student awards in England and Wales for the 1987-88 academic year. It provides data on the number of students in receipt of mandatory awards, discretionary awards and education maintenance allowances. The bulletin also provides figures for the overall cost to public funds and the amounts parents, spouses and students are expected to contribute toward the award. The data are shown separately for students studying at universities and polytechnics and colleges. A more detailed breakdown is also shown against each local education authority.

Enquiries about the bulletin's contents should be addressed to Mr Paul Jackson at the address below (Telephone: 071 934 9132).

Copies of the above bulletins can be obtained from:

Department of Education and Science  
Statistics Branch  
Room 1/28  
Elizabeth House  
York Road  
LONDON SE1  
Telephone: 071 934 9038

### **Scottish Education Statistics**

#### *School Leavers' Qualifications by Subject*

This bulletin provides details of the Scottish Certificate of Education qualifications held by pupils who left education authority schools in Scotland in academic session 1986/87. The statistics presented show individual subject and band of award within grade detail, and the bulletin is the first to provide this level of information for school leavers.

#### *Pupil Projections*

Published biennially, this bulletin contains projections of numbers of pupils in education primary, secondary and special schools in Scotland over the period September 1989 to September 2010. Also shown are projections of the total numbers of pupils aged 5 years and over receiving school education.



### *The Curriculum in Education Authority Secondary Schools in Scotland in September 1987*

This bulletin provides information on the timetabled curriculum offered by schools, the curriculum followed by pupils, class sizes, the ability ranges of pupils in classes and the number of teaching groups formed in each subject and stage in education authority schools. Such information has not in general been published previously.

### *School Leavers' Qualifications 1987-88*

Published annually, this bulletin provides details of the Scottish Certificate of Education qualifications held by pupils who left Scottish schools in 1987-88 and some earlier sessions.

### *Staying-On Rates*

This bulletin provides details of staying-on rates in Scottish secondary schools and outlines how overall staying-on rates have increased steadily over the period 1978 to 1988. It also looks at variations by region and changes in regional patterns over recent years.

Copies of bulletins may be obtained from:

The Library  
Official Publication Sales  
Scottish Office  
Room 2/65  
New St Andrew's House  
EDINBURGH EH1 3TG  
Telephone: 031 244 4806 (GTN 7188)

## **MANPOWER, EARNINGS AND PRICES**

### **Great Britain Labour Market**

This article in the Labour Market quarterly report for November is produced by the Training Agency of the Department of Employment and looks at the changing trends in the workforce for Great Britain.

Estimates of the Great Britain workforce in employment have been revised to incorporate the results of the 1987 census of employment. The revised figures confirm the generally upward trend observed since March 1983, although there are signs that the strongest growth seen particularly in 1987 and early 1988 has moderated. The GB workforce in employment, which includes employees, self-employed, HM Forces (all of which are adjusted for seasonal variation) and participants in work related government training programmes, stood at 25,773,000 in June 1989 - the highest total ever.

The GB workforce in employment increased by 86,000 in the second quarter of 1989 and is nearly half a million higher than it was for the second quarter of 1988. This demonstrates the strength of the jobs market and highlights the need to ensure that the right training is being delivered to meet these increasing demands.

A considerable proportion of persons in employment of working age in Great Britain do not hold any form of qualification whatsoever - 29 per cent according to preliminary results from the Spring 1988 Labour Force Survey.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing had the highest proportion without qualifications (42 per cent), followed by other manufacturing (39 per cent, and distribution, hotels, catering and repairs (37 per cent). Metal goods, engineering, and vehicles; and construction, which have long traditions of apprenticeships, both had around 30 per cent with no qualifications.

The development of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) should help rationalise the qualifications system, and one of the Training Agency's priorities is to ensure that every young person under the age of 19 has the chance of attaining such a qualification.

The number of employees in employment increased by 28,000 in the second quarter of 1989, of which 21,000 were part-time jobs. The total now stands at 21,946,000.

Over 80 per cent of the increase in employees in employment was accounted for by women. It is projected that 90 per cent of the net growth in the labour force between 1988 and the year 2000 will be accounted for by females, particularly those aged 35-44, many of whom will be returning to work after having children. In order to tap this important source of labour employers must provide suitable high quality training and flexible working patterns.

The major increases in the number of employees in employment continue to be in the service sector whose numbers increased by 51,000 in the second quarter of 1989 to 15,051,000 (266,000 higher than the June 1988 total). The largest increases within this sector over the last 12 months have been in: banking, finance, insurance etc; and distribution, hotels, catering and repairs.

Over the year to June 1989 the number of manufacturing employees has fallen by 24,000 to 5,101,000. In the second quarter of 1989 numbers fell by 33,000 indicating that employment in this sector is now on a downward trend again following some levelling out of the decrease in the last year.

Self-employment is estimated to have increased by 124,000 over the last 12 months to over 3 million. According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) (preliminary results) over two-thirds of the self-employed in Spring 1988 were working alone. It is likely that most of the increase in self-employment involves people who work for themselves, not employing any other staff. The Employment Department provides advice, training and financial assistance to those people who wish to become self-employed through a range of programmes including the Enterprise Allowance Scheme (EAS). In August 1989, 81,000 people were benefiting from the EAS.

Preliminary results from the Spring 1988 LFS show that there are some interesting differences between the total hours usually worked by males and females. Only 6 per cent of men usually work 30 hours per week or less compared with 43 per cent of women. By contrast, 73 per cent of men work 60 or more hours per week - for women this figure falls to 26 per cent.



## Manufacturing

According to the CBI's quarterly *Industrial Trends Survey*, the weighted proportion of respondents in manufacturing industry expecting skill shortages to limit output fell to 19 per cent in October 1989. At the same time last year the level of reported shortages was 28 per cent. This had fallen to 24 per cent by July 1989. Recent levels of concern remain well below the levels recorded in the early 1970s.

Firms in the metal production and engineering industries were the most likely to report that skill shortages were likely to limit output, according to the *Industrial Trends Survey*; where around a third expected skill shortages to limit output. Over 1 in 4 of firms in the textiles industry reported that skill shortages were likely to limit output.

## Construction

The latest Building Employers Confederation (BEC) State of Trade enquiry conducted in June 1989 shows that the proportion of firms reporting difficulties in recruiting skilled labour has continued to fall in the second quarter of 1989. Just over two-thirds of BEC members had difficulty in obtaining carpenters, 61 per cent reported problems recruiting bricklayers. This compares with 75 per cent of firms having reported difficulties in recruiting in both of the occupations in March 1989. The proportion of firms reporting these difficulties has been falling since September 1988. Fifty-four per cent of firms reported difficulties in securing plasterers in June 1989, compared with 69 per cent in March. Problems were most severe in Scotland, Northern, North West and London. Overall, very few firms cited manpower shortages as a cause of serious delays to work.

The easing of concern about skill shortages in construction is confirmed by the Federation of Master Builders (FMB) quarterly State of Trade enquiry. The percentage of firms reporting shortages of skilled craftsmen and/or general operatives has fallen over the last two quarters to 42 per cent in the second quarter of 1989. Carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers continue to be the occupations most in shortage.

## Service Sector

There are continuing reports of recruitment difficulties in the service sector. According to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce's (ABCC's) quarterly survey the proportion of firms in the service sector experiencing recruitment difficulties has remained high over recent months. Sixty-three per cent of manufacturers and 6 per cent of service companies reported recruitment difficulties of any kind (including part-time and semi and unskilled workers) in the second quarter of 1989. Difficulties are said to be particularly severe in relation to clerical; professional and managerial; and skilled manual staff.

## Small Firms

One in ten small firms reported that a lack of skilled labour was a main problem facing their business in the second

quarter of 1989, according to the quarterly survey of small business (Small Business Research Trust). This was the second most important problem facing these firms; nearly a third said that finance and interest rates were their main worry.

## Regional

Most regions report shortages of skilled engineering and construction workers according to Training Agency regional office sources. Firms in the Midlands, South West, North East and Yorkshire and Humberside have also reported shortages of hotel and catering staff, chefs and waiters/waitresses and engineering machinists and sewing machinists (also cited in Wales and the North West). Several regions reported shortages of IT professionals, and in the Midlands and Scotland there were also reports of shortages of accountants. Firms in the South West, North West, East Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside have reported problems recruiting clerical workers.

It is estimated that small firms account for the employment of 25 per cent of the total workforce and about 20 per cent of the Gross National Product.

It is obvious, therefore, that small firms make a very important contribution to the GB economy. Small firms, and indeed any people considering starting up in business on their own, need to ensure that they have or can obtain the right expertise and training if they are to continue and improve upon this position. There are a number of different Employment Department Group programmes and services which provide advice, training and financial assistance for small firms and self-employment. They include the Small Firms Service, the Loan Guarantee Scheme and the Business Expansion Scheme for existing small firms and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme for unemployed people wishing to become self-employed. There are also training and enterprise aspects in all the Training Agency's programme.

For further information contact:-

The Training Agency  
Department of Employment  
LM5  
Room W807  
Moorfoot  
SHEFFIELD S1 4PQ  
Telephone: 0742 594075

## Unemployment rates: Revision and extension of "workforce based" rates to small areas

Two significant developments were introduced into the presentation of the unemployment rates in the October Labour Market press notice. Firstly, all rates have been calculated using the latest employees in employment estimates (which incorporate the effects of the 1987 census of employment) in the denominator. Secondly, new "workforce based" unemployment rates were introduced for small areas, ie below regional level.



### **Part-time employment**

Part-time work to some can be a precarious form of employment and a source of unequal treatment of women workers. It is also defended as a regular, well-protected way to reconcile the needs and preferences of workers with the operational requirements of enterprises; to create jobs; and to benefit workers with family responsibilities, workers approaching retirement and other special groups.

The latest issue of the *Conditions of Work Digest* on part-time work provides details of the latest statistics, legislation, national programmes, civil service rules, positions of employers and trade unions, and enterprise-level practices in over 30 industrialised countries.

The introduction gives insights into the advantages and problems which already affect more than 50 million workers in the industrialised market economies.

There is information on the many forms of part-time work, from phased retirement to parental part-time, plus reference to pay and access to social security benefits.

#### **Reference**

*Employment Gazette*, October 1989 (HMSO price £3.80 net).

### **Enterprise Allowance Scheme Survey**

A survey of participants in the Enterprise Allowance Scheme finds the proportion of women entrepreneurs is steadily increasing.

The survey, which follows up on some scheme participants six months after setting up in business, shows women-owned businesses have increased by 4 per cent since the last survey and now stand at 30 per cent of all the respondents.

Participants' average age was in the mid-30s and 92 per cent described themselves as 'white', with only 1 per cent respectively indicating 'Afro-Caribbean' or 'Indian sub-continent' origin. 85 per cent of respondents set up in business as sole traders, 12 per cent as partnerships, 2 per cent as limited companies and just 1 per cent on an agency or commission basis. In total, 32 per cent said they would have been unable to start without the allowance.

The great majority of businesses (two-thirds) are in the service sector. The survey also found that by the six-month stage, out of every 100 businesses 13 full-time and 20 part-time jobs had been generated.

#### **Reference**

*Employment Gazette* October 1989 (HMSO price £3.80 net).

### **Vocational Qualifications reach out to Professions**

Vocational qualifications for professions could soon form part of a new, all-embracing higher level of the National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ) system.

They would extend the comprehensive four-level structure of UK vocational qualifications already being set up.

The National Council for Vocational Qualifications has written to 131 UK professional bodies and other institutions asking for their views on bringing higher qualifications, including those giving entry to the professions, into the NVQ framework.

More than 140 work-related qualifications have now been accredited by the council, according to its latest annual report.

This is about a third of the number targeted to get the system of NVQs in place by the end of 1991 - the date set by the Government for implementation of the NVQ framework at the first four levels in all major employment sectors.

#### **Reference**

*Employment Gazette*, December 1989 (HMSO price £3.80 net).

### **Changes in average earnings - Third quarter 1989**

The recent restructuring of the average earnings index, which included updating the weights within the index and extending the sample of firms, was described in an article in the November 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pages 606-612. In broad terms underlying rates derived from the restructured index tend to be lower than those derived from the old index in the most recent months and higher in earlier months of 1989.

For the third quarter of 1989, average earnings, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 9.1 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is a little above the underlying increase for the quarter of 8.75 per cent. The 8.75 per cent rate is a 0.25 percentage point below the growth rate for the previous quarter.

In manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 9 per cent in the third quarter. This is a 0.25 percentage point above the rate of increase in the previous quarter. In service industries the increase was about 8.50 per cent, which was a 0.50 percentage point below the increase in the underlying rate in the second quarter of 1989. Under the new index the pattern of growth in earnings in services shows a sharper reduction from the first quarter peak of 9.25 per cent. This is in part due to the addition to the sample of a sizeable number of firms in the retail and wholesale distribution industry. In this industry bonus payments were high in the first quarter while subsequently the rate of growth has been lower with the slackening of retail activity.

It is estimated that changes in overtime earnings made a zero contribution to the increases in average earnings in the whole economy and manufacturing during the third quarter of 1989.

For the restructured average earnings indices it was necessary to take a new base of 1988=100. This constraint does not apply to the underlying index, and it has been possible for the third quarter of 1989 to maintain the time series and add to the 1985=100 index. However, in the future the underlying index will be given on the 1988=100 basis only. The linking factor for the two bases is 1.261.

#### **Reference**

*Employment Gazette*, December 1989 (HMSO price £3.80 net).



### Unemployment - International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that the unemployment rate in the UK remains lower than that of the majority of our European Community partners (France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Greece, and Ireland) and is also lower than in Canada. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than in any other major industrialised country. More recently, taking the average for the latest available three-month period compared with the previous three months (dates vary from country to country), unemployment has fallen faster in the UK than in any other industrialised country. The unemployment rate has remained stable over the period in Switzerland, France, United States and Portugal; in some countries - for example Norway, Austria, Denmark, Italy and Luxembourg - the rate has increased. The UK unemployment rate is also lower than the EC average.

The rise of 7.6 per cent in the Retail Price Index over the 12 months to September was higher than the provisional average for the European Community (5.3 per cent). Over the 12-month period to September consumer prices increased in France by 3.4 per cent (estimated) and in West Germany by 3.1 per cent. Outside the EC, over the same period, consumer prices rose in the United States (4.3 per cent), Canada (5.2 per cent), and Japan (2.7 per cent, provisional) although the rates of increase in these countries were lower than in the United Kingdom.

It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. For example, the treatment of owner-occupiers' shelter costs differs between countries.

The 9 per cent underlying rate of increase in average earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to September 1989 compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than for 14 of the 15 countries shown (excluding Switzerland, for which recent figures are not available). Although the latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity show that only four of the same 14 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark) for which figures are not available) had faster annual growth than Great Britain, Britain's high earnings growth rate means that the annual rate of growth in unit wage costs in Great Britain is still higher than in most OECD countries.

#### Reference

*Employment Gazette, December 1989* (HMSO price £3.80 net).

### Overseas Travel and Tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 2,270,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in August 1989, 9 per cent more than in August 1988. Of these, 1,420,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 410,000 by North American residents and 440,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made 4,270,000 visits abroad in August 1989, 8 per cent higher than in August 1988. The majority of the

visits, 3,740,000, were to Western Europe while 260,000 were to North America and 270,000 to other parts of the world. Overseas residents spent an estimated £895 million in the UK in August, while UK residents spent £1,355 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £460 million on the travel account of the balance of payments for August 1989, compared with a deficit of £334 million for the same month last year.

During the first eight months of 1989 overseas visitors to the UK increased in number by 12 per cent, compared with the same period of 1988, to 12,140,000. UK residents going abroad increased in number by 9 per cent to 20,750,000. For the same eight-month period, it is estimated that overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 10 per cent compared with the previous year, to £4,510 million. UK residents spent £6,137 million abroad in the first eight months of 1989, an increase of 13 per cent compared with a year earlier. The resulting deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the period January to August of 1989 was £1,627 million, compared with a deficit of £1,332 million for the period January to August of 1988.

The total number of overseas visitors to the UK during the 12-month period ending in August 1989 increased by 10 per cent to 17,140,000 compared with the previous 12-month period, mainly due to an increase of 13 per cent in numbers from Western Europe. Numbers of UK residents going abroad rose by 10 per cent to 30,470,000. Estimates of expenditure in the 12-month period September 1988 to August 1989 indicate that overseas visitors to the UK spent £6,605 million, 7 per cent more than in the period September 1987 to August 1988. In the same period UK residents on visits abroad spent an estimated £8,935 million, 14 per cent more than in the previous 12 months. The resulting deficit in the travel account of the balance of payments for the period was £2,330 million.

#### Reference

*Employment Gazette, December 1989* (HMSO price £3.80 net).

## TRANSPORT

### Waterborne Freight in the United Kingdom 1988

The latest in this series of reports was published on 21 December jointly by the Department of Transport and Maritime and Distribution Systems. This publication updates the 1987 survey statistics published a year ago.

The statistics show the freight carried by coastal shipping and inland waterways, giving tonnages of goods lifted and tonne-kilometres of goods moved in 1988. Also included are time series back to 1978. Traffic is analysed by mode of appearance, by main commodities and by type of movement. Port groups of origin and destination are given, as is waterway class in the case of inland waterways.

The waterborne freight information continues the series begun with the first bench mark survey of 1980 (see *Statistical News* 59.41). A further bench mark survey of 1985 was published



in December 1986 and mentioned in Statistical News 75.47. Transport Statistics Great Britain 1978-1988 (published in September 1989) included some provisional results for 1988.

*Waterborne Freight in the United Kingdom 1988* is available, (price £15.00 net) from:

Maritime and Distribution Systems  
28 City Road  
CHESTER CH1 3AE  
Telephone: 0244 348301

Enquiries may also be directed to:

Mr M J Collop  
Department of Transport  
Room A201  
Romney House  
43 Marsham Street  
LONDON SW1P 3PY  
Telephone: 071 276 8520

### Vehicle Excise Duty Evasion in Great Britain

A survey of travel by unlicensed vehicles in June 1989 and a study leading to the amount of duty evasion in a full year, are reported in a recent Transport Statistics Report published by HMSO.

The registration numbers of moving vehicles were recorded by 236 points on the road in Great Britain. Observations were made at each site on the weekend of June 17/18 and on Wednesday June 21. Some 514,000 vehicles seen were identified as either licensed or unlicensed on those dates according to the records of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre, Swansea.

The report presents estimates of the proportion of total mileage run by unlicensed vehicles by vehicle class, road class, region and day of week. After making allowance for the lower average annual mileage run by unlicensed vehicles, the report gives estimates of the number of unlicensed vehicles in use and of the likely amount of duty evasion in 1989/90.

*Vehicle Excise Duty Evasion in Great Britain in 1989/90* (HMSO price on application)

### Road Accident Statistics

The Department of Transport's Road Accident Statistics Branch has recently issued the first in a series of quarterly fact sheets. Each will give a brief overview, by means of charts and graphs, of a particular aspect of road accident statistics.

The first fact sheet, (No1/90), is entitled *Road Accidents 1988: The Facts*

Fact sheets are available free of charge from:

Department of Transport  
Branch STD5  
Room B6.48  
Romney House  
43 Marsham Street  
LONDON SW1P 3PY

## AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

### Agriculture in the United Kingdom: 1989

This annual publication which reports on the economic condition of the agricultural industry was published in early February. Like the previous volume it contains a combination of text and around fifty detailed statistical tables. Most tables include forecasts for 1989, with comparative figures for the previous four years and for the period 1978-80 (average). A few tables, such as those on income from farming, cover the full twelve years 1978-89.

The structure of the publication is similar to last year but the presentation of the statistical information has been improved by the use of charts and graphs. This year's edition contains a supplement describing the range of policies introduced in recent years to provide farmers with opportunities to enhance the environment, improve their incomes and diversify their enterprises as well as to contribute directly to the reduction of surplus agricultural production.

A summary of the year is followed by sections on the structure of the industry and policy development. The next three sections cover agricultural prices; production, supply and utilisation; and agricultural incomes. The final three sections cover land prices and balance sheets, farm accounts data and public expenditure on agriculture.

*Agriculture in the United Kingdom*, and its complementary publication *Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom* (the next edition of which is to be published in the spring), together provide a comprehensive and up-to-date picture of the agricultural industry and its activities. Two previous publications on the *Departmental Net Income Calculation* and *Output and Utilisation of Agricultural Produce* have therefore been discontinued. Anyone wishing to obtain any data previously included in these which is now not included in the remaining publications should contact Mr K Darnell, Telephone: 071 238 6402.

### Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables: 1988

The 1988 edition was published in October 1989. It contains 35 tables covering fish landings (into Scotland and the UK) and details of the Scottish fishing fleet.

Different tables show weight and value of landings by species, by area of capture, by method of capture, by landing district and by size of vessel. Also covered are topics such as the employment of fishermen, disposal of the pelagic catch, and the production of by-products. Some tables show annual figures from 1981 to 1984; others give monthly landings figures for 1988.

A new table shows the quotas allocated to the UK from the total allowable catch, and the level of uptake for each stock in 1986, 1987 and 1988.



Copies can be obtained from:  
 Scottish Office Library  
 Room 144  
 New St Andrews House  
 EDINBURGH EH13TG  
 Telephone: 031 556 8400 Ext 4806

PA414	Processing of fruit and vegetables	414
PA415	Fish processing	415
PA416	Grain milling	416
PA420	Sugar and sugar by-products	420
PA439	Miscellaneous textiles	439
PA465	Miscellaneous wooden articles	465

#### Reference

*Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1988*, (price £ 6.00 net, ISBN 0 7480 0258 8)

## INDUSTRIAL

### Business Monitors

#### Introduction of Business Monitor - MM22 for Producer Price Indices

Detailed information on Producer Price Indices is published in the form of a Business Monitor - MM22.

A specimen copy is available on request. Part 1 of the monitor shows the index values with a unique reference number against each set of figures. Part 2 consists of a list of index titles for each of the six tables with the appropriate reference number.

Further details can be obtained from:

Central Statistical Office  
 Room 1.158  
 Cardiff Road  
 Newport  
 GWENT NP9 1XG  
 Telephone: 0633 812106

#### Annual Census of Production 1988

Readers of *Statistical News* are made aware of the results of the 1988 Census of Production as the Business Monitors become available.

The following table lists the monitors published since notification in the last issue of *Statistical News*.

Business Monitor Number	Description	Standard Industrial Classification 1980 Group
PA120	Coke Ovens	120
PA130	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	130
PA221	Iron and steel industry	221
PA222	Steel tubes	222
PA241	Structural clay products	241
PA242	Cement, lime and plaster	242
PA243	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243
PA246	Abrasive products	246
PA260	Production of man-made fibres	260
PA311	Foundries	311
PA322	Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools	322
PA363	Cycles and motor cycles	363
PA374	Clocks, watches and other timing devices	374

The above represent the last monitors in the series for the year 1988 to be published. Copies of these Business Monitors are available on standing order from HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT (Telephone: 071 622 3316) or through any Government Bookshop.

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

Mr J Dowsell  
 Central Statistical Office  
 Government Buildings  
 Cardiff Road  
 NEWPORT  
 Gwent NP9 1XG  
 Telephone: 0633 812455

#### Panorama of Industry 1989

A catalogue of industries in European Community countries has been published by the EC Commission. *Panorama of Industry 1989* covers more than 125 branches of manufacturing and service industries.

It presents a structural overview of the relevant industries, the development of their workforces, market shares, position in foreign trade and future prospects.

*Panorama of Industry* will be updated annually.

For further information contact: EC Commission, Directorate General iii, Jean-Francois Marchipont, Rue de la loi 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium.

#### CSO Business Bulletins

Following reorganisation of government economic statistics during last year, much of the statistical material which used to appear regularly in *British Business* is now the responsibility of the Central Statistical Office.

As part of a continuous effort to improve service to customers, the CSO is reviewing its existing publications. In the meantime an interim service is being offered designed to ensure that certain statistical material remains quickly accessible to readers, following the closure of *British Business*.

The essence of the arrangement is that the CSO has launched a new series of *Business Bulletins*. The bulletins cover a range of statistics prepared by the Central Statistical Office and are likely to be of use to people in business. In particular they are intended to takeover from the Business Trends section of *British Business*. Due to the need for swift publication *Business Bulletins* are not produced to a set pattern.



*Business Bulletins* are available individually, (priced £2.00 net), or on subscription annually depending on the service required. The price for a complete set offers a substantial discount on the sum of subscriptions to individual titles.

The service commenced on 1 November 1989 and details of the latest issues are given below.

	Issue No	Frequency
Stocks and capital expenditure (provisional results)	4/89	Q
Steel stocks (provisional results)	5/89	Q
Company liquidity survey	8/89	Q
Finance of top companies	9/89	B
Distributive and service trades	11/89	A
Currency of invoicing	12/89	A
Cross border acquisitions and mergers	14/89	Q
Computing services industry	15/89	Q
Stocks and capital expenditure (final results)	16/89	Q
Steel stocks (final results)	1/90	Q
Insurance and pensions	2/90	Q
UK Cinema exhibitors	3/90	Q
Profitability of UK companies	5/90	A
Machine tools	6/90	M
Engineering sales and orders (November 1989)	7/90	M
Engineering index of production (November 1989)	8/90	M
Credit Business (December 1989)	9/90	M
Acquisitions and mergers	10/90	Q

Other Bulletins expected to be published during 1990 include:-

Company finance	A
Computing service's industry	A
Methodological issues re trade statistics	B
Overseas direct investment and earnings	A
Overseas earnings from royalties	A
Overseas earnings of the film and TV industry	A
Profitability of international companies	A
Pattern of household spending	A
Insurance and pensions	A
Research and development statistics	A
Size analyses of UK businesses	A
Statistical changes in 1992	B

Key to frequency of issue

- A = Annual
- B = Bi-Annual
- M = Monthly
- Q = Quarterly

Further information can be obtained from:

The Library  
 Central Statistical office  
 Government Buildings  
 Cardiff Road  
 NEWPORT  
 Gwent NP9 1XG  
 Telephone: 0633 812973

## Vat Registrations

The number of businesses registering for VAT gives a good indication of the growth in small firms, the majority of new registrations being made by firms which have only recently been set up or whose turnover has increased over the VAT registration threshold.

Figures are now available giving estimates of VAT registrations and deregistrations for the period from 1980 to 1988.

The number of registrations made each year has been increasing steadily over the last few years. In 1988 a total of 230,000 registrations were made, compared with a total of 209,000 in 1987 and 191,000 in 1986.

In contrast, the number of deregistrations has remained fairly constant since 1985. There were a total of 166,000 deregistrations of companies made in 1988 compared with a total of 164,000 in 1985.

The net result of this is that the total number of businesses registered for VAT is continuing to increase. In 1988 this was at the average rate of over 1,200 each week. The main growth areas were other services; construction; finance; property and professional services.

## UNIVERSITIES

University of Essex Papers in Politics and Government. The Department of Government at the University of Essex has launched a series of academic papers by its staff and graduate members. The following are currently available:

01	Ivor Crewe	How to Win a Landslide Without Really Trying: Why the Conservatives Won in 1983	3.00p
02	R A W Rhodes	Continuity and Change in British Central - Local Relations: The 'Conservative Threat', 1979-83	2.50p
03	Emil Kirchner & Karen Williams	The Legal, Political and Institutional Implications of the 1980 Isoglucose Judgements	2.50p
04	David Sanders	Law and Order in International Politics: Towards and Empirical Reference of Idealism	2.50p
05	Anthony King	The Political Consequences of the Welfare State	2.00p
06	Ivor Crewe	Surveys of British Elections: Problems of Design, Response and Bias	3.00p
07	David Broughton & Emil Kirchner	The FDP in Transition - Again?	2.50p
08	Michael Freeman	Genocide in World-Historical Perspective	2.50p
09	Ian Budge	Party Factions and Government Re-shuffles: A General Hypothesis Tested Against Data from 20 Post-War Democracies	2.00p
10	Ivor Crewe	British MPs and their Constituents: How Strong are the Links?	2.50p
11	John Dryzek &	Risk-Sharing and Social Justice: The Robert Goodwin Motivational Foundations of the Post-War Welfare State	3.00p



12	Graham Wilson	Legislating on Occupational Safety and Health: A Comparison of the British and American Experience	2.50p	38	Christian Anglade	Sources of Legitimacy in Latin America: The Mechanisms of Consensus in Exclusionary Societies	3.00p
13	Graham Wilson & Gary King	How New A Congress? Cohesion and Authority Figures in the House of Representatives	1.50p	39	David Marsh	On Structural Power - An Empirical Test of the Structuralist Thesis	3.00p
14	Anthony King	Sex, Money and Power: Political Scandals in Great Britain and the United States	3.00p	40	D Sanders, H Ward & D Marsh	Government Popularity and the Falklands War: A Reassessment	3.00p
15	Ian Budge	Beyond Office-Seeking: A Pure Policy-Pursuing Theory of Parties in Government	3.00p	41	Robert E Goodin	Mood Matching and Arms Control	3.00p
16	David McKay	A Reappraisal of Public Choice Theory and Inter-Governmental Relations	2.50p	42	Bob Jessop	Economy, State and Law in Autopoietic Theory	3.00p
17	Chris Rudd	Coalition formation in Belgium: 1965-1981	3.00p	43	David Marsh & Melvyn Read (with B Myers)	The Government and Private Members Bills: Wolves in Sheep's Clothing	3.00p
18	Robert Goodwin	Supply Side Politics: Circumventing the Claims of Justice	2.50p	44	Ivor Crewe	Reputation, Research and Reality: The Publication Records of UK Departments of Politics, 1978-1984 (an expanded version of the paper originally accepted by Political Studies)	5.00p
19	R A W Rhodes	Corporatism, Pay Negotiations and Local Government	3.00p	45	Richard A	Why Are There No Third Parties in the US: Champagne Duverger's Law or Political Regulations?	3.00p
20	Howard Reiter	The Limitations of Reform: Changes in the Presidential Nominating Process	2.50p	46	Joe Foweraker	Transformism Transformed: The Nature of Mexico's Political Crisis	3.00p
21	David Marsh & Melvyn Read	British private Members Balloted Bills: A Lottery with Few Winners, Small Prizes but High Administrative Costs	3.00p	47	Bob Jessop	Conservative Regimes and the Transition to Post-Fordism: The Cases of Britain and West Germany	3.00p
22	Robert Goodin	Exploiting & Situation and Exploiting a Person	3.00p	48	Martin J Smith	Consumers and British Agricultural Policy: A Case of Long-Term Exclusion	3.00p
23	David Broughton	Territorial Voting Patterns and Federal Political Systems: A Comparison of the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada. 1955-85	3.50p	49	R A W Rhodes & G Wistow	The Core Executive and Policy Networks: Caring for Mentally Handicapped People	3.00p
24	Joe Foweraker	Franco's Corporatist Strategy and its Implications for Corporate Interest Representation in Spain Today	2.50p	50	R A W Rhodes & S Saggarr	The Ethnic Minority Population in Essex county: A Critical Study of Various Quantitative Data Sources	3.50p
25	John Hibbing	On the Issues Surrounding Economic Voting: Looking to the British Case for Answers	3.00p	51	Martin J Smith	Undermining a Closed C policy Community? The Case of Agriculture	3.50p
26	Peter Shearman	The Soviet Union and Grenada under the new Jewel Movement	2.50p	52	Tony Tant	Constitutional Aspects of Official Secrecy and Freedom of Information: An Overview	3.50p
27	David Marsh & Jeff King	The Trade Unions under Thatcher	3.50p	53	Ken Newton	Liberal Neutrality and the News Media	3.50p
28	David Broughton & Christopher Rudd	The Support Bases of Belgian Political Parties: Relative Socio-Structural Stability Amidst Party System Change	2.50p	54	Emil Kirchner	The Federal Republic of Germany in the European Community	3.50p
29	Robert E Goodin	Compensation in Public Policy	3.00p	55	Jon Tucker	Free Trade, Protectionism and Investment: The Changing Shape of The Global Automobile Industry	3.50p
30	R A W Rhodes	Power-Dependence, Policy communities and Inter-Governmental Networks	3.00p	56	Rene Bertramsen	Towards a Strategic Relational Approach To State Analysis	3.50p
31	Hugh Ward	Structural Power - A Contradiction in Terms?	3.00p	57	Rob Stones	What's Right and What's Wrong with Vogel's Pluralist Critique of Lindblom: and What Would be Better	3.50p
32	Peter Shearman	Soviet Foreign Policy in Africa and Latin America: A Comparative Case Study	3.00p	58	Rob Stones	State-Finance Relations in Britain 1964-70: A Relational Approach to Contemporary History	3.50p
33	George Taylor	The Splits Within the NUM: the Productivity Deal, its Origins and Consequences	3.00p	59	Mike Saward	Co-operation and Power: Who Gets What From Formal Incorporation	3.50p
34	David Robertson, Ian Budge & Derek Hearl	A Comparative Analysis of Post-War Election Programmes in Twenty Democracies	3.00p	60	Eileen Clucas	An Annotated Bibliography of Books on Contemporary British Politics Published in 1987	3.50p
35	Elinor Scarborough	The British Electorate Twenty Years On: Reviewing Electoral Change and Election Surveys	3.00p	61	Mel Read	The Shops Bill (1986)	3.50p
36	Lisa Hooper	The Regulation of Lead Levels in Petrol	3.00p	62	Dave Marsh & R Rhodes	Implementing "Thatcherism": A Policy Perspective	3.50p
37	Ivor Crewe & Donald D Searing	Thatcherism: Its Origins, Electoral Impact and Implications for Downs's Theory of Party Strategy	3.00p				



63	Hugh Ward	Beyond Fred Block's Theory of the Structural Power of Capital	3.50p
64	Hugh Ward	Evolution and Regulation: Economism Rediscovered	3.50p
65	Ivor Crewe	The Decline of Labour and the Decline of Labour Social and Electoral Trends in Post War Britain	3.50p
66	Anne Marie	The Logic of the Social and Social identifies in the Speeches of Smith Powell: A contribution to the Genealogy of Thatcherism	3.50p
67	Michael Saward	The Civil Nuclear Network in Britain	3.50p
68	Bob Jessop	Thatcherism: The British Road to Post-Fordism?	3.50p
69	Dave March & Tony Tant	There is no alternative: Mrs Thatcher and the British Political Tradition	3.50p
70	Neil Robinson	The Limits of Soviet Democracy: The origins and prospects of the Inter-Regional group	3.50p
71	Dave Page	An Annotated Bibliography of Books on Contemporary British Politics Published in 1988	3.50p

Price includes postage and packing. (Add 60p per paper for postage outside Britain.) Orders (with payment please) to Publications Officer, Department of Government, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ. Telephone: 0206 872751/873333. Cheques to be made payable to 'University of Essex'. It is important that cheques from abroad are denominated in sterling.

## PUBLICATIONS

### National Accounts

#### Sector Classification Booklet

The Central Statistical Office publishes annually a sector classification booklet describing how, for national accounts purposes, the economy is divided into institutional sectors with reference to economic ownership. This complements the industrial classification of economic activities - the Standard Industrial Classification - which groups together economic units in accordance with their main activity. The latest version, *Sector Classification for the National Accounts, No. 7*, was published in February 1990.

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

Copies are available from Branch C2, Room 74/1, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ (price on application).

#### Employment in the public and private sectors

The December 1989 edition of *Economic Trends* contained the latest in an annual series of articles analysing employment in the public and private sectors. The article, which contains annual data up to June 1989, in particular on the public sector

and its three component sub-sectors - central government, local authorities and public corporations. As in previous years, the analysis is mainly concerned with the most recent seven years, although long-run data in respect of the public sector are also given.

#### Reference

*Economic Trends December 1989* (HMSO price £9.25 net)

#### Regional Accounts

The first part of the annual regional accounts was published in the November issue of *Economic Trends*. The article presented estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) for the UK regions and counties and gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF) for regions. The GDP estimates are income based and at factor cost. Regional GDP is shown from 1978 to 1988 with an analysis by industry and an analysis by factor income for 1984 to 1988. The 1988 estimates are provisional and unfortunately contain a clerical error affecting the GDP of Northern Ireland in 1988. Corrected estimates will be published in part 2 of the regional accounts and are available before then on request. County GDP estimates are given for 1977, 1979, 1981, 1984 and 1987. Regional GDFCF by selected industries and by function of government are shown for 1984 to 1988.

The second part of the regional accounts will include estimates of personal income and consumers' expenditure by region up to 1988 (provisional) and household income by region and county for 1984 and 1987. This article will be published in March or April 1990.

The published tables together with revised data for earlier years and more detailed analyses are also available in the form of computer spreadsheets stored on diskettes. To obtain these or further information please write to:

Mrs C Wykes  
Central Statistical Office  
Room 1902  
Millbank Tower Millbank  
LONDON SW1P 4QU

#### Reference

*Economic Trends No. 433*, (HMSO November 1989 price £9.25 net).

#### Civil Service Statistics

*Civil Service Statistics 1988-89* was published in January by HMSO for the Treasury. It gives a broad statistical picture of staffing in the Civil Service 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 the numbers of civil servants, where they work and how they are organised. The tables also show the relative sizes of the groups and grades, the numbers of recruits, and the rates at which staff leave the service. For each of the major grades, there is information about the proportion of staff on salary scale maxima.

The information in *Civil Service Statistics* is presented on a financial year basis, including statistics on entrants and leavers. This brings it into line with other Treasury



publications. (Before 1988, the publication was presented on a calendar year basis).

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

A selected bibliography is included.

#### Reference

*Civil Service Statistics 1988-89* (HMSO price £8.00 net).

### Pensions in Europe

The 11th edition of the *Guide to Pensions in Western Europe* has been published by the actuarial services group Noble Lowndes. The guide gives details of social security and private sector pension practice in 17 European countries. It shows that there is still a wide diversity in the level of State pension provision within the European Community. 50 per cent of member states do not have common retirement ages for men and women. Also only half of the countries allow individuals to receive a social security retirement pension earlier than the stipulated retirement age, with Denmark, France and the UK offering the best deals to early leavers from occupational plans.

Further information on the guide is available from:

Noble Lowndes  
PO Box 144  
CROYDON CR9 3EB

### National Institute of Economic and Social Research

#### Housing and the National Economy

The house price boom in southern England during the past few years has raised questions about the impacts of the housing market on consumption and saving decisions, labour mobility, regional differences in unemployment and wage inflation. Interest in these issues has been reinforced by perceptions of a large decline in the saving ratio, rapid increases in wages despite low inflation and important changes in financial markets associated with housing. The National Institute of Economic and Social Research organised a conference to discuss research on these issues and identify significant lacunae in knowledge concerning interactions between housing and the economy. The papers in this volume were presented at the conference. They summarise present knowledge of these interactions, suggest a number of policy implications and provide a stimulus for new research.

The book is available from booksellers or the publishers priced £35.00 net (ISBN 0 566 07109 6) and is published by:

Gower Publishing Co,  
Gower House,  
Croft Road,  
Aldershot,  
HANTS GU11 3HR

### Productivity and Vocational Skills in Services in Britain and Germany: Hotels

by S J Prais, Valerie Jarvis and Karin Wagner

The National Institute's researches into differences in vocational training between Britain and Germany, and the effects of training on productivity, have been extended in this report to cover hotels. The study is based on matched samples of hotels in large towns in Britain and Germany; 14 hotels in Britain and 24 hotels in Germany were chosen from the middle of the size-range (having 10-100 rooms) and from the same quality-range (those graded in Michelin guides as one-and-two-gable hotels). Productivity was measured in terms of guest-nights per full-time equivalent employee: the British sample recorded 2.1 guests per employee, the German sample 4.0. The German productivity advantage in this service sector thus appears greater than in manufacturing where previous studies by the Institute have indicated a German advantage in output per employee of about 50 per cent.

Vocational qualifications in hotel work, at craft-level or above had been attained by over twice as many employees in German hotels as in British hotels; the differences were more marked at the supervisory level where, for example, all housekeepers in the sample of German hotels had passed three-year day-release courses in hotelwork compared with only one qualified housekeeper found in the British sample. The study notes that most of those qualifying under YTS have reached only low levels (NVQ level 1), and that YTS - and it has operated in practice hitherto - is unlikely to do much to close the gap with Europe.

#### Notes

#### Recent developments in the Institute's domestic macromodel

by Simon Wren-Lewis

This note summarises recent developments in the Institute's domestic macromodel. These include adding expectations effects into wage and price equations, estimation of a direct positive influence of interest rates on prices, an analysis of unemployment based on claimant status rather than labour supply, and models of international capital flows. It shows how demand shocks can have persistent effects on output even when long run output is determined from the supply side and all expectations are 'rational'. The note also shows how the impact of higher interest rates on the economy depends crucially on how long the increase is expected to last.

#### British Coal

by George F Ray

This note firstly outlines the history of the UK coal industry and then analyses the country's energy reserve position and changes since 1973 in the coal market, employment and productivity in UK coalmining and the 'coal experience' of other countries.

The electricity supply industry (ESI) now consumes three quarters of UK coal and consequently privatisation affects the future by enabling the ESI to use natural gas, fuel and/or imported coal more freely than in the past.

Apart from environmental aspects, the availability of cheaper imported coal will make the prospects of UK coal as supplier



to the ESI more difficult, although port capacity bottlenecks and transshipment costs are likely to limit the competition of foreign coal in the short term. In the medium term however, and particularly beyond 1992, the outlook appears more uncertain.

### **Welfare Benefits and the Duration of Single Parenthood** by John Ermisch and Robert E Wright (Birbeck College)

Politicians and other commentators have contended that higher welfare benefits (Income Support) are partly responsible for the increase in the number of one parent families. One important way that higher welfare benefits could contribute to the increase is by discouraging (re)marriage, thereby prolonging the duration of single parenthood.

For the largest group of single parents, previously married mothers, there is no evidence that higher welfare benefits discourage remarriage neither directly nor indirectly. Among never-married mothers, there is only weak evidence that welfare benefits may prolong single parenthood indirectly, by reducing the probability that the mother works. We also find no evidence that more generous welfare benefits encourage divorce. The failure of higher welfare benefits to prolong single parenthood or encourage divorce probably reflects the low level of welfare benefits relative to the share of income in marriage going to a mother and her children.

### **The 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:

#### *London as an International Financial Centre*

This article reviews the contribution of financial services to the UK economy and assesses the position of London as a world financial centre, indicating some of the factors that have underpinned its performance over the years. The article goes on to consider various potential influences on the future development of its role, including the progress of deregulation in other countries, and regulatory, factor-market and technological conditions at home.

Two points of clarification are necessary at the outset. First, although activity in financial services is spread throughout the country, international business, which is the focus of this article, is largely - though not exclusively - undertaken in London. Thus, throughout the article 'London' is used as shorthand for the financial sector of the UK economy, except where the context is clearly specific to London as distinct from other regions. Second, the article focuses on the performance of various parts of the financial services sector in the UK, and of the sector as a whole, but does not address in any depth questions of the nationality or ownership of participant firms; nor does it discuss the activities of British firms abroad.

#### *The Market in Foreign Exchange in London*

In March 1986, the Bank of England carried out the first

comprehensive statistical survey of the volume and composition of the foreign exchange market in London. The results of that survey aroused considerable interest and prompted the Bank to mount a further survey in April this year when similar surveys in other centres were conducted by other central banks. This article sets out the results of the Bank of England's second survey of foreign exchange business transacted by principals and brokers operating in London. It compares the results with those obtained in 1986 and, in the light of results in other centres, puts the foreign exchange market in London into a world perspective.

The survey shows that:

- London continues to be the world's largest centre for foreign exchange trading, with an average daily turnover equivalent to some US \$187 billion (up from US \$90 billion per day in 1986);
- although US dollar/sterling and UK dollar/deutschemark transactions again account for most of the business, there has been a significant increase (from 3 per cent to 9 per cent) in cross-currency trading not involving the US dollar;
- brokers continue to intermediate in a significant proportion of business in London, although their percentage share of total turnover has shown some decline;
- direct transactions between principals and their customers have grown from 9 per cent of overall turnover in 1986 to some 15 per cent this year.

#### *External Balance Sheet of the United Kingdom*

This article, which continues an annual series, analyses the net external asset position of the UK as recorded at the end of 1988 and looks at indications for the first half of 1989. It examines the capital transactions and revaluations of assets and liabilities on the external balance sheet, and considers, in particular, the changes in the pattern of capital flows over the 1980s along with the associated flows of interest, profits and dividends. The UK's identified net asset position is compared with those of other major economies, and problems with the measure of balance of payments flows are also discussed.

#### *Chart Analysis and the Foreign Exchange Market*

Standard economic analysis of floating exchange rates, as it has developed over the past fifteen years, is apparently subject to severe limitations: standard analysis cannot, it seems, give an adequate explanation of the past, nor predict the future reliably. Largely as a result of these failings, recent research has begun to analyse influences on financial markets other than those relating to pure economic fundamentals.

This article summarises some empirical research undertaken in the Bank's Economics Division on the nature and perceived importance of a major form of non-economic, or non-fundamentalist, analysis - chartism - in the London foreign exchange market.



Four main findings emerge:

- the use of charge analysis as an input into trading decisions appears to be widespread among dealers in the London market;
- chartists' forecasts display a marked degree of heterogeneity;
- it appears that chartist advice is unlikely to have a destabilising effect on the market;
- some chartists perform extremely well when compared against a range of alternative forecast procedures, although this finding should be interpreted with caution.

#### *The Net Debt of the Public Sector*

This article continues the series of notes begun in the March 1986 Bulletin and last updated in the November 1988 Bulletin, from which date it has been combined with the long-standing series of articles on the national debt and its distribution. It has been compiled with the help of the Central Statistical Office.

The main points are:

- the consolidated debt of the public sector and the net debt of the public sector both fell by around £13 billion in 1988/89. Market holdings of national debt fell by nearly £11 billion;
- on all these measures, there was a large decline in relation to GDP (6 percentage points in the case of the net debt);
- a somewhat higher proportion of national debt in market hands was in indexed form, continuing the upward trend which was interrupted last year.

#### **Inland Revenue Statistics 1989**

The 1989 edition of *Inland Revenue Statistics* contains statistics on direct taxation, personal and company incomes, capital gains, wealth and property valuations. There are extensive notes on such subjects.

An historical breakdown of net receipts of taxes and numbers of taxpayers is given as well as estimates of the direct costs of allowances and reliefs relating to the taxes administered by the Inland Revenue. The income statistics include data from the *Survey of Personal Incomes for 1986-87* and the incomes of companies.

There are sections on investment under the Business Expansion Scheme, employee share schemes, profit related pay, fringe benefits and mortgage interest relief. Data on inheritance tax and estimates of the distribution of personal wealth are also given along with an extended section on capital gains tax liabilities.

Statistics on stamp duties, rateable values, agricultural land prices and conveyancing complete the set of main tables.

The appendices show the rates of the various taxes and allowances and include tables of income tax thresholds at current and constant prices.

#### **Reference**

*Inland Revenue Statistics 1989*, (HMSO November 1989 price £15.50 net).

## **1992 SINGLE MARKET**

### **1992 Legislation Slows Down**

The European Commission has adopted a number of reports expressing anxiety over the tardiness of member states in translating the various 1992 directives into national law.

Of the 68 directives which should have passed through all stages of legislation in the various national parliaments, only seven have been transposed into legal form by all member states. While Italy is by far the worst offender, the UK is the best country in the EC at enacting Community legislation.

The Commission has also drawn attention to the worrying number of decisions of the European Court of Justice which have not been executed by member states.

A Commission spokesman in Brussels commented that the aim was to bring out into the light the facts about progress towards the elimination of obstacles to the free movement of goods, services and people and to stimulate discussion in the Council and the European Parliament about the need for speedier action in achieving the single European market by 1992.

#### **Reference**

*Employment Gazette*, November 1989 (HMSO price £3.80 net).

## **CONFERENCES AND TRAINING COURSES**

### **Warwick University Workshop Thursday 10 May 1990.**

#### **Using Statistical Information as an Aid to Business Planning and Marketing**

The University of Warwick Business Information Service is planning a one day seminar on the role of statistical information in business and market planning. It will take place on Thursday 10th May 1990 at the University's Radcliffe House Conference Centre.

In marketing and planning up-to-date statistical information in areas such as sales, markets, production, foreign trade and economic and social trends can be vital. The purpose of this seminar is to review the major official and unofficial sources of this data.

The speakers will include practitioners who use this type of information in planning, data producers and information consultants who have experience of the wide range of materials available.

Speakers at the seminar will include Elizabeth Chapman, Librarian at the Institute of Economics and Statistics at



Oxford, Howard Ratcliffe of Ratcliffe Hall Research, Veronica Wootliff from Bain & Co and David Mort of Business Information Associates.

The fee for the seminar, which includes tea, coffee, lunch and background papers, will be £120 for subscribers to the Business Information Service and £130 for non-subscribers.

Further details are available from Marcus Woolley, Business Information Service, University of Warwick Library, Gibbet Hill Road, Coventry CV4 7AL. Telephone: 0203 523251/523051, Fax: 0203 524211 Telex: 31406

### **The Institute of Statisticians - 1990 Training Programmes** Introduction by Mark Woodward, Director, Institute of Statisticians' Training and Development Centre

The Institute of Statisticians (IoS), founded in 1948, is one of the two mainstream societies for statisticians in this country, and the leading professional organization for statisticians in the English-speaking world. Its membership currently numbers around two thousand, drawn from academia, business and industry as well as government, with the majority coming from the UK and other Commonwealth countries. Its publications, the journal, *The Statistician* and the magazine, *Professional Statistician*, are widely circulated and referred to. The IoS sets its own examinations, for the Ordinary Certificate, the Higher Certificate and the Graduate Diploma, the latter being recognized, by the Government Statistical Service, amongst others, as equivalent to a good honours degree in statistics. Many government statisticians have achieved their statistical qualifications through the Institute; indeed in many countries promotion within the statistical office is linked to achieving IoS examination standards.

### **The Training and Development Centre**

For some years the Institute has been organizing short courses on statistical topics with an emphasis on those that are likely to be useful to its members and prospective members (those studying for the examinations). In 1987 this activity was centred upon the School of Mathematics and Statistics at Lancashire Polytechnic in Preston whose head, Professor Ray Harris, is a senior vice-chairman of the Institute. Subsequent developments have seen the Institute move its entire administrative operations to Preston and the foundation of the Institute's Training and Development Centre as a joint venture with Lancashire Polytechnic. The primary objectives of the Centre are to provide an extensive set of short training courses, to develop training materials pertinent to the Institute's syllabi, provide full-time training courses for the highest two tiers of the IoS examinations and to offer a consultancy service. There are also plans to offer a postgraduate conversion course in statistics from September 1990.

### **Short-Term Training Courses**

A programme of sixteen training courses has been arranged for 1990. These courses are to be run on a non-profit making basis, taking only money to cover the costs of running the

Training Centre. Almost all of the topics covered have relevance to aspects of work in the Government Statistical Service, and should appeal to all levels of staff. Most of the courses will run in Preston, although two or three will take place in the South-East. In future years it is hoped that courses will be taken to Scotland and other parts of the country, if suitable venues can be found.

Brief descriptions of forthcoming courses appear below. For further details about the IoS or the short course programme contact the Institute's office at 43 St Peters Square, Preston, Lancashire PR1 7BX.

### **Short Courses In 1990**

#### **Sampling for Quality Assurance** **May 24-25th**

Methods for sampling production will be developed in this course and will include assessment by attributes (eg. go/no go, accept/reject/sell at reduced price, etc). The various underlying concepts will be introduced and their influence on the choice of sampling plan considered. Particular reference will be made to BS 6000/1/2. Suitable for those with a working knowledge of basic statistics.

#### **Bayesian Analysis of Time Series** **May 29th-June 1st**

This course offers an introduction to the ideas of forecasting using a Bayesian methodology. Specific topics covered include on-line variance estimation, monitoring exceptions, the simple dynamic regression model, the general DLM, polynomial trend models, seasonal modelling, multi-process modelling, handling missing data and hierarchical forecasting. Only a basic knowledge of statistics is assumed since the emphasis is on concepts and applications. The analysis package BATS, produced at the University of Warwick, will be used.

#### **Statistical Modelling** **June 4-7th**

This course will begin with a revision of the principle of least squares and the methods appropriate to simple linear regression. Multiple regression and the selection of the most appropriate model will be followed by an introduction to non-linear modelling and logistic regression. Also included will be discussion of the problems of outliers, serial correlations in time series and the methods of ridge regression and non-parametric regression. Suitable for those with a working knowledge of basic statistics.

#### **Taguchi in practice** **June 18th**

The Taguchi approach to design will be outlined and set within the context of experimental design. Case studies will be presented to help assess its contribution to quality improvement. A basic appreciation of the ideas of experimental design will be assumed.

#### **Categorical Data Analysis** **September 6-7th**

This course will use the package GLIM to analyse data that arise in the form of counts or in the form of a table. Log-linear



modelling, logistic regression and probit analysis will be described. Suitable for those with a knowledge of basic statistical inference and some acquaintance with GLIM.

### **Introduction to Statistics and its Applications**

**September 24-28th**

An introduction to statistical methods such as descriptive statistics, hypothesis testing, confidence intervals, correlation, regression and the analysis of data in tables. Instruction through the statistical package MINITAB (which is an excellent teaching medium) using real-life examples. An introduction to statistical analysis using a package with more extensive facilities, such as BMDP or SPSS, can be included depending on demand. No mathematical expertise is required and no prior knowledge of statistics is assumed.

### **Statistical Process Control**

**October 17-19th**

The techniques of Statistical Process Control (SPC) will be introduced and exemplified including control charts and cusum charts. The role of SPC within a quality assurance environment will be discussed, as will Process Capability. No prior knowledge of statistics is assumed.

### **Data Analysis for Clinical Trials**

**October 24-26th**

This course is designed to show the power of statistics for deriving meaningful information from clinical trials. The standard topics of summarisation and description, hypothesis tests, confidence intervals, correlation and regression will all be introduced using relevant examples. More specialised topics such as preference data, non-parametric tests, the determination of sample size as well as considerations of clinical trial design will be included. Suitable for all those involved in clinical trials, especially Clinical Research Associates. No previous knowledge of statistics is assumed.

### **Quantitative Methods for Project Management**

**November 1st-2nd**

An introduction to statistical and operational research methods for project planning, monitoring and appraisal. Topics covered will include critical path analysis, the project evaluation review technique, linear programming and forecasting. No prior knowledge is assumed and only very basic mathematics will be used in the course.

### **Statistics for Health Management and Research**

**November 14-16th**

This course will be given by the authors of the book of the same name published by Edward Arnold (1988), and directed at those working in health and medical applications, especially in the National Health Service. Topics include methods of data collection, descriptive statistics, techniques for measuring health status, performance indicators, methods for comparing populations, the analysis of data in tables and simple statistical modelling. Instruction will include the use of a basic computer package. No prior knowledge of statistics or computing is assumed. Participants will be given a copy of the course text.

### **Topics in Experimental Design**

**December 4-7th**

Starting with a revision of the basic ideas and techniques of the subject, this course will describe the more advanced experimental designs such as split-plot, balanced incomplete block, cross-over and repeated measure designs. Confounding and fractional replication in factorial designs will also be covered, as well as what to do when the usual assumptions made in experimental design break down. The course will conclude with a discussion of response surface methodology, including the use of inverse polynomials. Some prior working knowledge of experimental design is assumed.

### **International Conference on Fire and Explosion Hazards 'Energy Utilization' April 30th-1st May 1991**

The Institute of Energy is organising a two day conference in Gloucestershire concerned with the safe utilization of energy. The purpose of forum is the identification and control of fire and explosion hazards associated with energy and fuel use, storage, containment and distribution. The conference aims to present an informed exchange of knowledge and experience of these hazards and measures to prevent or limit them, to energy users in industry and commerce.

Energy media to be included are coal, oil, gases, LPG, and electricity. Topics considered for inclusion should cover research, design, operational and maintenance aspects and strongly emphasize the vital need to develop and follow sound design codes and safe working procedures.

Papers are invited from the major energy industries, industrial, safety and fire prevention bodies, research organisations, management, government and local authority, transport organizations, manufacturers of energy safety equipment.

Papers are invited covering:

- Hazard identification, reduction and control
- Good design, operational and maintenance practices
- Case histories
- Safety guidelines and procedures
- Legal and Code requirements, UK and European.

To keep the spectrum of topics within reasonable bounds, nuclear, off-shore, extractive and chemical industries have been excluded.

Abstracts of 300 to 500 words should give a clear understanding of the scope of the paper and be submitted as soon as possible, to: Conferences Department, The Institute of Energy, 18 Devonshire Street, London W1N 2AU. Telephone: 071 580 0008. Fax: 01 580 4420. Notification of acceptance will be given at the end of April 1990. Final drafts must be received by 21 September 1990.



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## GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

### Review of Regular Surveys

All surveys to businesses and local authorities are subject to a quinquennial departmental review and a report which is monitored by the Survey Control Unit and cleared by Ministers. The following surveys have recently had a completed review.

Any enquiries concerning a survey or its review should be made to the appropriate departmental contact point given below.

### I Surveys to Businesses

Industrial Assessment of Scottish Manufacturing Industry  
Mr J D Gray  
Industry Department for Scotland  
Alhambra House  
45 Waterloo Street  
GLASGOW G2 6AT

Monitoring Tourism Trends in Wales (Wales Tourist Board)  
Mrs M A J Gronow  
Welsh Office  
Room 2004  
Cathays Park  
CARDIFF

Press of Home Grown Apples and Pears Import Commitments for Sugar within EEC Survey of Production of Processed Potato Products  
Mrs H D B Walsh  
MAFF  
Government Buildings  
Epsom Road  
Guildford  
SURREY GU1 2LD

### II Surveys to Local Authorities

Return of Senior Social Service Staff  
Return of Senior Social Workers/Social Workers/Community Workers Home  
Help Organisers Staff of Adult Training Centres and Day Centres for MI/Eld/PH  
Staff of Residential Accommodation for Elderly/M-Infirm/PH  
Child Care Staff of LA Homes  
Staff of Social Services Departments in Hospitals  
Summary of all staff of Social Services Departments in post  
Mrs M A J Gronow  
Welsh Office  
Room 2044  
Cathays Park  
CARDIFF



## Articles in recent issues of *Statistical News*

### No. 80 February 1988

Statisticians in today's Civil Service  
National Food Survey: a Second Study of Differential Response  
comparing Census Characteristics of NFS Respondents and  
Non-Respondents; also A Comparison of NFS and FES Response Bias  
Passenger Surveys at Major United Kingdom Airports  
The 1987 Statistics Users' Conference on Quality of Life Indicators

Eric J Thompson

Bob Redpath and Dave Elliott  
Stephen Nash  
Walter Benjamin

### No. 81 May 1988

Statistical Work in the Lord Chancellor's Department  
  
Recruitment of Government Statisticians: is there a problem?  
The Work of the Central Office of Information Research Unit  
Microcomputers in the Government Statistical Service  
Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)  
Winter Budgets for the Ministry of Labour (A 1938 article from *The Guardian*)

Martin Daly, John Watkins and  
Fiona Burgess  
Richard Alldritt  
Michael Warren  
Philip Rose

### No. 82 August 1988

Statistical Work in the Inland Revenue  
Relaunch of the Engineering Sales and Orders Series  
The Input-Output Tables for the United Kingdom 1984  
Chernobyl Accident: Monitoring for Radioactivity in Scotland  
Electricity and the Weather: developments in measuring the  
response of electricity sales to changes in weather  
1986 Welsh House Condition Survey: A New Approach to the  
Presentation of Survey Results

Roger Staton  
Richard Butchart  
Robin Lynch  
I R Hall and P R McGill  
  
M R Marshall and R A Thompson

### No. 83 November 1988

Statistical work in the Training Agency  
DOE's 1985-based household projections  
International co-ordination of Official Statistics,  
United Nations - OECD - Eurostat

Alan Davies  
Shekhar Nandy

### No. 84 February 1989

The development of statistics in the Welsh Office  
Recent developments in balance of payments statistics  
The 1988 Statistics Users' conference  
Monitoring the extended fixed penalty system for motoring offences  
Can statistics make for better management? The experience  
of Companies House

Michael Pepper  
  
Helen Shanks  
Andy Bishop  
  
Keith Whitfield

### No. 85 May 1989

The new Central Statistical Office  
The National Economic Development Office: a quarter of a century of statistics  
The allocation of recurrent grant to institutions on the University Grants List

Jack Hibbert  
David Mayes  
Martyn Hutchinson

### No. 86 August 1989

Statistical work in MAFF  
The New Statistical Office  
Operational Research and Statistics in Royal Mail Letters  
Equal Opportunities in the Civil Service: Statistical Monitoring and Modelling  
Financial Accounts: New Computer System

Fiona Reid  
An organisation chart  
K M Jasinski  
Marta Haworth  
John Alexander

### No. 87 November 1989

Statistical work in the Office of Fair Trading  
Financial Statistics in the Bank of England  
Statistics in the House of Commons Library

Stephen Penneck  
David Pennington  
Robert Clements

Copies of the above and earlier articles may be obtained from: Central Statistical Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG, Library Room 1.001. The cost is £2.00 a copy, inclusive of postage and handling, for the articles listed, and £4.00 a copy for articles from earlier issues. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc., should be made payable to 'The Central Statistical Office'.

A full alphabetical index for the last nine issues may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the CSO Library at the address given above.



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