

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



CSO

Statistical News

IN THIS ISSUE

Statistical Cartography: a New Approach
The DTI's Industrial Modelling System
11th Conference of Government Statisticians
Writing Articles for Publication



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Ray [Signature]

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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.134, 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

Developments in British
Official Statistics

No. 89
Summer 1990

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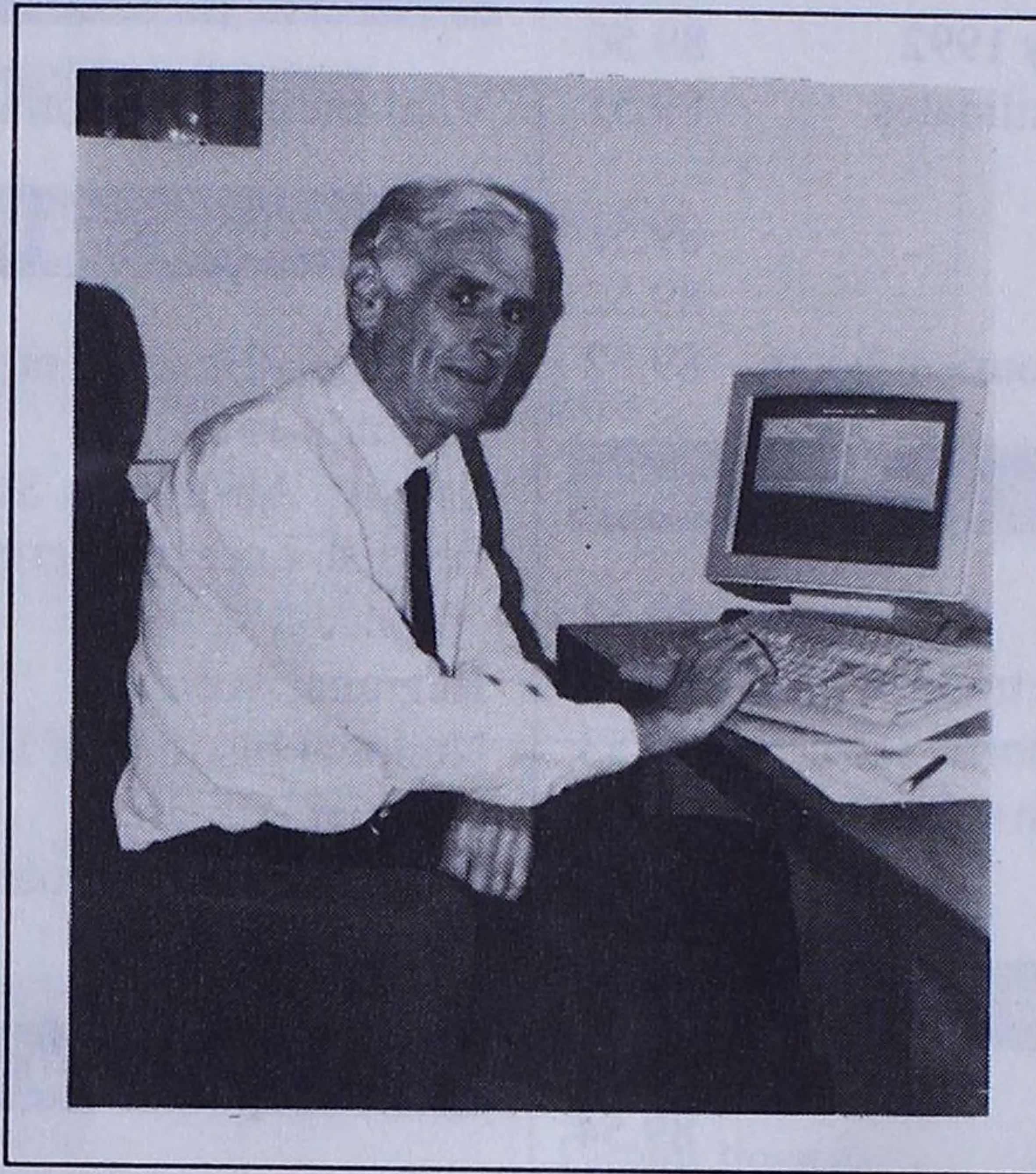
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From the Editor's Office :

A Note from Richard Butchart Central Statistical Office, Newport.



My arrival on the scene was quickly followed by the sad news of the death of two of my colleagues, Roger Sellwood and Julian Harris. These were two very different characters, Roger larger than life, Julian a very private person. Both in their own way contributed much to the work of the GSS and both will be sorely missed.

Turning to other matters my appearance following the brief reign of my predecessor, Roger Norton, marks the transfer of the editorship and production of *Statistical News* from the London end of the CSO to Newport. This, combined with the changes resulting from the creation of the enlarged CSO in the middle of last year, will lead to something of a hiatus in the development of *Statistical News*. The new team here headed by John Harrison and Alan Hyde have several new ideas and it is hoped that these will be seen in future issues.

Statistical Cartography: a New Approach

By the late Roger Sellwood, Chief Statistician, Land and General Statistics (LGS) Division, the Department of the Environment, and Gurmukh Singh, Chairman, Pinpoint Analysis Ltd

Note: See an appreciation by David Wroe, Department of Employment, in the obituaries section on page 89.68.

This article describes a new approach to the way in which policy users of key data can interact with statistical cartographic output. The method is being developed by the Department of the Environment (DOE) following a consultancy contract with PINPOINT which resulted in the establishment of two IT-based prototype systems. Successful practical demonstrations of the prototype systems with a wide range of potential users has led to the Department now researching and enhancing the systems in-house in a two - year test. Data used in everyday applications in the Department and its Regional Offices form the bases for the research.

Of course, it is recognised, and accepted, that the Department has no commitment to either developing PINPOINT, or any other such system beyond this two year research contract.

Background and current practice

There is a growing demand for a wider range of visual displays with quicker turnaround times and for coloured maps for different variables and from separate statistical databases. Users wish to test and compare, for themselves, different outputs. They wish to participate interactively with their data either themselves or in conjunction with Statisticians and Cartographers. Many users in the planning command subscribe to a 'test-it-and-see' approach, before deciding how to present data in policy contexts.

Until now, policy users of key data sets in the Department's Planning Command have obtained statistical analyses, cartographic and other visual output using either a simple menu-driven system or by requesting output. It is only after some delay (a day or more with the corresponding cartographic or

visual representations) that the (static) output is delivered.

The cartographic output has been provided using GIMMS software with a multi-coloured pen plotter. Whilst users were satisfied generally with the quality of the output and the service, they felt it lacked the necessary flexibility and timeliness.

The prototype system

Following a demonstration of the latest facilities available at PINPOINT, the Department commissioned a modest consultancy project to provide 'hands-on' experience for Departmental staff on two prototype systems. These were to be developed jointly by DOE and PINPOINT to analyse two important statistical data sets. Local authorities' planning performance data - in dealing with development control applications and decisions - and the Department's relatively new set of land use change statistics were selected. They are used extensively and regularly for several policy applications, with tried and tested statistical cartographic facilities. There was also a strong demand for a faster and more flexible output in policy questions relating to these two data sets.

The objectives of the consultancy

The objectives of the consultancy were:

- (i) to explore whether prototype systems could be developed and tailored for the two data sets using the concepts and methods developed by PINPOINT, to overcome to a large extent the shortcomings of the Department's current facilities and methods,
- (ii) to encourage Departmental staff to view the prototype systems on a limited range of data in order to see whether significant improvements might be achieved in user understanding of the data and interactions with them, and in the timeliness and usefulness of statistical cartographic and other visual outputs,

continued

- (iii) to monitor staff reactions to gaining 'hands-on' experiences with such facilities.

The prototype systems were successful in that staff identified immediately the potential for an innovative and cost-effective approach to the interaction between policy colleagues, statisticians, cartographers and key data sets. Over 20 live demonstrations subsequently took place at PINPOINT, with the Department's statistical and cartographic staff engaging a wide range of policy colleagues in practical sessions with the prototype systems. The approach generated a great deal of interest throughout the Department's Planning Command and Regional Office staff, not least amongst colleagues who were familiar with the static statistical cartography of the two or three previous decades. LGS staff acquired quickly the skills necessary to operate the two prototype systems and to be able to respond flexibly to a barrage of 'what-if' questions during the demonstrations.

The two data sets

Both the data sets have been described in articles in *Statistical News* (see references at the end of the article). They exemplify a very high proportion of the Department's data holdings in that they illustrate either:

- (i) statistics based on geographic units eg the local authority district administrative level. The quarterly development control forms are typical of returns from local authorities, where the statistics reported relates to the whole administrative authority, or
- (ii) series where statistics are built up from 'site-specific' data. The new land use change statistics are illustrative of statistical data where the individual entries relate to particular geographic sites and where some form of special referencing is associated with each site. For example, geographic centroids of sites are grid-referenced in the cases of statistics of planning appeals and land register sites, as well as in the new land use change statistics. These are examples of spatially referenced data sets which formed an important part of Lord Chorley's Report on the Handling of Geographic Information.*
- (* Reference at end of article.)

The current in-house research test of the systems

Now that the consultancy objectives have been met, the Department is researching and enhancing the systems in-house, particularly those facilities for moving rapidly through different geographical tiers as well as between, within and across associated statistical variables. Continuing demand in the Department for analyses and visuals includes material for briefing at national, regional, county and individual authority level. Additionally, in the case of site-specific data there is a demand in relation to defined Departmental policy areas such as National Parks, Green Belts and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Temporal and spatial comparisons are essential, together with their associated visual cartographic output for both sets of data.

Management of the research

The current two year research project is being managed, under the direction of Mr David Underwood, a Higher Mapping and Charting Officer in LGS Division, by a Steering Group from across the Department. A two year programme of enhancements and applications is well underway.

The shaping of the systems

The design of the prototypes and subsequently the in-house systems, is based on a selection of previous requests for a wide range of analyses from the policy users. These include specific briefing requests for Select Committee Reports, Circulars, Green Papers, Ministerial speeches, Statistical Bulletins, Departmental Press Notices on comparative 'performance', elements of Management Information Systems for Ministers (MINIS), and the Department's new Planning Policy Guidance Notes. The new tools therefore directly assist further in the cost effective solutions to policy problems. There is spin-off too in terms of the Statisticians' and Cartographers' understanding of the area characteristics of data sets for which they are the custodians and professional advisers.

Data are simply downloaded from a directory on the Department's VAX network to the PINPOINT equipment housed within the Division. The data require no special structuring being 'standard' outputs from SIR databases.

The local authority planning performance statistics analyses

With a 'mouse' and a pointer on a VDU, the user can engage interactively in an examination of data and their statistical and geographic analyses and cartographic representations with virtually instantaneous response. The user can analyse and display the local authority planning performance statistics at a national, regional, county and individual authority level with rankings, change and other historical statistics available. For any selected authority there is a facility for a profile of other relevant data to be made immediately available. Individual authority performance could therefore be considered not only in comparative terms with neighbouring or similar authorities, but also in relation to other factors eg population density, workloads, manpower resources etc. Statistical frequency distributions can be examined and parameters selected, at will, to decide the appropriate class intervals etc for visual-comparison purposes. Different parts of the country or local authorities can be compared using a 'split-screen' facility to illustrate geographic characteristics.

Users processed in an interactive mode throughout and can set, re-state or re-shape requests for themselves, save and recall data with the corresponding visual/cartographic representations on screen for further observation and modification. All statistical analyses are based directly on the originally recorded data on the returns, not on any derived variables. There are some 379 planning authorities making regular quarterly returns to the Department with some 89 cells of data returned each quarter by each authority.

Any analyses and maps etc on the screen can be reproduced by using the associated plotting facilities.

The Land Use Change site-specific analyses

The Land Use Change statistics are collected for the Department by Ordnance Survey field surveyors in the course of their day-to-day map revision. The statistics are built up from a 24 x 24 transition matrix of land use change categories (ie every site is characterised by the land use from which it has changed to its current land use). These categories are often merged to form 10 major groups of land use and, in turn, into two broad 'urban'/'rural' divisions of land use. The new system enables any combination

of transitional sub-matrices to be generated. The system demonstrates - both analytically and visually - the land use changes that have been recorded. Furthermore, for individual sites, a full description of other data associated with the site (including size) can be displayed on a section of the screen. The user can 'zoom-in' from the broad 'picture' for England to a particular region and hence through, say, an individual county, district or urban area, with the visuals enhanced by showing, additions to administrative boundaries of direct policy interest in interpreting the statistics. A typical policy application would involve focusing on land use change sites recording transfers from, for example, agricultural to residential uses in relation to local authority districts, urban, Green Belt, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty compared with changes from different land use categories into residential uses in neighbouring districts and urban areas.

A further facility enables sub-sets of data to be 'overlaid' - the eye registering important 'changes' or differences in the configurations of the information. This can be useful when considering a particular subset of changes compared with all changes. Sites within specified distances from a given location can also be identified visually and analysed statistically. Other statistical facilities include the restriction of the analyses to sites of specified sizes - the user specifying the site sizes for the analyses.

Finally, the type of field survey undertaken by the Ordnance Survey is coded for each land use change site and it will be possible to analyse statistically, characteristics of the different surveys as well the lags between change and survey estimated by the OS. Some 70,000 changes are being recorded each year by the OS.

Conclusions

The prototype systems developed jointly by the Department and PINPOINT promised that the latest technologies harnessed by PINPOINT, and transformed and applied to two important data sets used extensively by the Department's Planning Command, might have a great deal to offer users working with statistical data sets using cartographic and other visual representations. With the advent of such IT facilities and their significantly improved data storage and management facilities, it is now possible, for the first time, to explore, and probe interactively, the geographic

characteristics of the data sets. Users are able even after relatively modest hands on experience - to interact with, and produce useful visual output from quite complete data sets. All these analyses can be produced within seconds because of the speed of response of the systems. This affords the opportunity for significant improvements in the value for money of the statistics because large data sets can now be more fully exploited and analyses presented so much more efficiently compared with our current traditional methods.

These new techniques are also of wider potential interest and application by Statisticians because of the diffuse policy uses of data sets where the basic recording units are at either 'administrative' or 'site-specific' levels. The Department's current in-house research project with PINPOINT is designed to test these new approaches across the wide range of demanding everyday operational applications in the

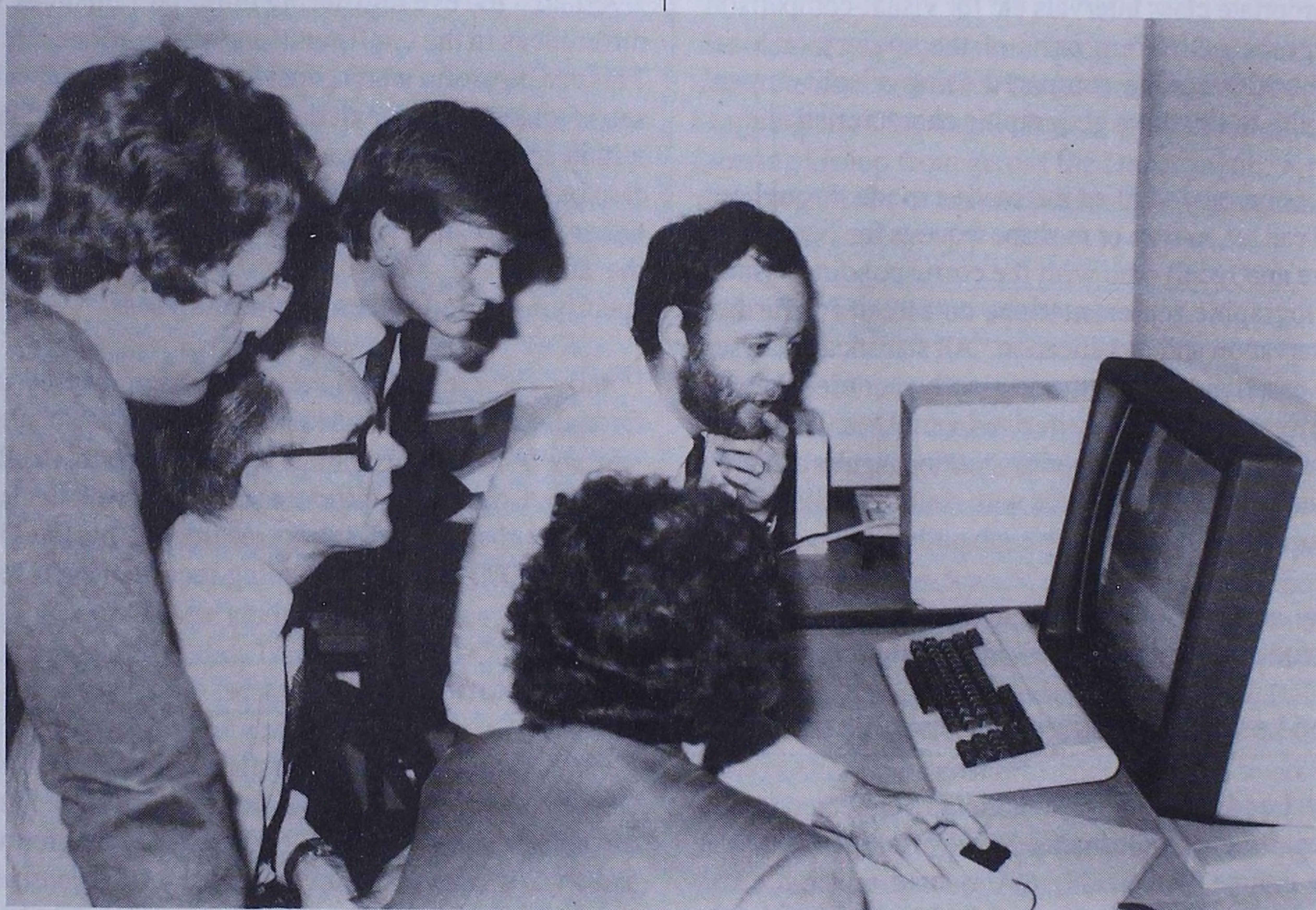
Department and its Regional Offices for these two data sets.

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Key to Photograph

The photograph shows John Custance, Statistician, and David Underwood, Higher Mapping and Charting Officer, of the Land and General Statistics Division of the Department working with Miss Carol Ilett and Mr Richard Pullen of the Department's Planning and Development Control policy areas and Hugh Reeves of PINPOINT working with the system.

The DTI'S Industrial Modelling System

Frank Kane, Statistician, Department of Trade and Industry

Introduction

This article reports on DTI's experience with developing an industrial model of the UK economy. It updates the article in *Statistical News* 'August 1984 on the Disaggregated Information System (DIS) - the model's predecessor.

The Industrial Modelling System (IMS) is a computerised model of the UK economy. Its purpose is to provide the facility to assess the industrial implications of a given macroeconomic outlook. The system uses a mixture of econometric equations and input-output (I/O) relationships driven by macroeconomic forecasts to provide output forecasts for over 100 sectors of the economy. The following paragraphs describe the broad structure of the model and its development. Other sections examine recent developments of the model, discuss model uses and describe future developments.

History

The DIS was developed in the late 1970's when there was considerable interest in providing a detailed industrial analysis of macroeconomic forecasts. When it came into operation in the early 1980's, there were discussions between DTI and HM Treasury which also had an industrial model. The use DIS made of a strict national accounts framework and input output relationships persuaded the Treasury to abandon their own model in its favour. In 1987, after several years of operational experience, the model was thoroughly reviewed. It was decided that the new IMS should take on board the CSO's Commodity Flow Accounts (CFA)² methodology to improve model performance in analysing the past. It was also decided to enter into collaboration with Oxford Economic Forecasting (OEF). These developments are discussed in detail below.

Description

Accounting Framework

The model identifies 102 sectors, 78 of which are in manufacturing, reflecting the availability of input-output information. The sectors are defined in terms of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The basis of the model is the theoretical equivalence between the expenditure and output measures of GDP. IMS works by allocating components of GDP(E) ie consumers' expenditure, government expenditure, investment, exports and stocks, in constant 1985 prices, to individual commodities. This is done using matrices of proportions, or converters, derived from I/O tables. Adding industry's intermediate demand and deducting imports leads to commodity gross output. This can be expressed simply by the following equations:-

$$\begin{aligned}q' &= c + i + g + s + x - m + \text{int} \\q &= q' + q_{\text{res}}\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}q &= \text{actual commodity gross output for past periods or forecast commodity gross output for the forecast period} \\q' &= \text{estimated commodity gross output} \\q_{\text{res}} &= \text{output residual} \\ \text{int} &= \text{intermediate demand} \\ c, i, g, s, x &= \text{consumer, investment, government, stockbuilding and export demand respectively} \\ m &= \text{imports}\end{aligned}$$

Intermediate demand is also derived from a matrix of proportions - a 'use' matrix calculated from I/O table 4 + 6 which shows the inter-industry linkages in the UK economy. This and the other I/O data is based on

data collected once every five years. This can be a disadvantage when using the model for medium/long term forecasting in areas where changes in technology may alter the patterns of, for example, intermediate demand. As a result, there are facilities in the model to update this information using new data or subjective estimates. Examination of trends in the demand/supply discrepancy for a particular sector can often suggest changes to a particular converter. Alternatively, expert knowledge of some sectors may lead to the incorporation of changes to say, the 'use' matrix eg to allow for the increase in use of plastic, rather than paper, in packaging. These features also allow simulations of the effects of changes in tastes and technology to be made.

Equations

When used for forecasting or simulation work, equations for components of the main expenditure items are used. These currently cover consumers' expenditure, investment and exports. In order to generate these, there are consumer price, producer price and employment equations. Government expenditure and stocks are taken from the macroeconomic scenario as are various other series required eg world trade growth for use in the export equations. The model is solved using the Gauss-Seidel iterative procedure. Initial estimates of output are used to calculate intermediate demand which, along with estimates of the other demand components and imports, is used to revise the output estimate. The process is repeated until it converges.

Recent Developments

Accounting Framework

Following the review of IMS in 1987, it was decided that the model would benefit from using the CFA accounting methodology. This would overcome some of the deficiencies mentioned in the previous article and improve the quality of its estimates of supply and demand. The major differences between the IMS model and the CFAs at that point in time were:-

- (i) CFAs used quarterly data not annual,
- (ii) CFAs were calculated at class level rather than I/O level,

- (iii) CFAs used a commodity by commodity 'use' matrix to convert commodity output to intermediate commodity demand rather than converting to industry output first and then intermediate commodity demand,
- (iv) CFAs used a finer breakdown of expenditure categories and had a more accurate allocation of many of them,
- (v) CFAs were commodity based whereas the ultimate goal of the model was to produce industry estimates and forecasts.

These features have been accommodated by:-

- (i) expanding and restructuring the model database,
- (ii) calculating converters at I/O level by examining detailed I/O documentation,
- (iii) including an option in the model to enable the user to switch between the CFA method of calculating intermediate demand and the traditional model approach (only the former is shown in the foregoing),
- (iv) calculating new converters for trade in services and the balance of payments adjustments and re-sized converters for government, stocks and investment.

The opportunity has also been taken to use the 1985 I/O tables.³

Incorporating the new CFA accounting framework has resulted in greater coverage of GDP(E) and has reduced the average size of the annual output residuals (which are equivalent to demand/supply discrepancies in IMS) by about 20%.

Collaboration with OEF

The 1987 review recognised that the model could have been more useful if equations had been estimated more quickly following the change in the price base of the National Accounts. In 1988, after much discussion, DTI began co-operation with OEF. DTI gave OEF the IMS model - the basic structure of

which was adopted by OEF in building their quarterly Oxford industry model. This is now available on floppy disc for PC compatibles. Interested non-DTI readers should contact Mr Mark Burrige, Oxford Economic Forecasting Ltd, Templeton College, Kennington, Oxford, OX1 5NY for more details. In exchange, DTI obtained, equations estimated in 1985 prices. DTI also receive the OEF model and database, are involved in planning the future of the OEF service and attend the twice yearly forecast meetings to discuss industrial prospects.

How has this collaboration gone? Overall it has resulted in some immediate benefits to DTI with more in prospect in the future. The equation estimation was completed within a few months resulting in virtually no interruption of the DTI's modelling service. This compares with the past when equation estimation by consultants took place over a number of years leaving the model unusable for large periods of time. In running the OEF model certain deficiencies of IMS have become apparent and these will be corrected. However DTI cannot benefit further on the technical side because:-

- (i) The OEF model operates at 91 sectors (these are a publishable aggregation of the IMS set),
- (ii) the OEF model does not incorporate the CFA methodology.

In the future, if these two points are rectified, DTI may be able to switch entirely to the OEF software and abandon DTI's independent model.

Although the OEF industry forecast meetings have been attended by a good spread of industry representatives and excellent speakers, there has been little detailed discussion about the prospects for individual sectors. This may change in the future as their client base expands.

New Model Facilities

Targets

Like any other economic model, IMS has residuals which, for the past, are equal to the difference between model and actual values. These can be projected over the forecast period, indeed the model uses the average of the last three residuals (in % terms) by default.

These can be overridden by setting targets. During a forecast round it is often desirable to build in sectoral knowledge. Targeting allows views about the future to be imposed on the model eg exports of cars can be set (either in levels or percentage growth terms) and the model will work out the relevant residuals. Targets can be set for output but since this would undermine the whole purpose of the model it is only likely to be of use in exceptional circumstances. However, the path of future output residuals can be edited to take account of their past trends or the expected movement of the GDP (O)/GDP(E) discrepancy.

Constraining

IMS has the option of being constrained to macroeconomic figures for exports, imports and investment. As use of this facility would interfere with the target facility described above, it is possible to exclude values which have been targeted from the constraining process.

Computer Developments

Hardware

The model described in the earlier Statistical News article was run on a remote mainframe computer over a telephone link. In 1986, the IMS system (model, database and database print package) were moved to a local Hewlett-Packard Unix workstation. The main advantage of the workstation is that, with fewer users, model runs were completed more quickly. There are also no communication problems and printed output is available immediately. Against that there are problems. Security copies of the system are the users' responsibility and there are the problems of hardware and software support. Even so, on balance the move has led to considerable cost and speed savings.

Software

The model software including print package, is written in Fortran. The print package allows interrogation of the database with a variety of styles of output. An integrated package allows model results to be input to a spreadsheet to create graphs which can then be included in text documents. This near desk-top-publishing system saves much time and produces better quality reports.

Uses

The IMS, like other models, can be used to:-

- (i) produce forecasts,
- (ii) produce simulations,
- (iii) analyse the past.

Ideally before a model is used, it should be validated by examining the residuals or the model's forecast performance. In addition, the dynamic behaviour of the model can be examined by making exogenous shocks to the model and examining the response in endogenous variables. The earlier version of the model was tested, as part of the 1987 review, on its ability to explain the past, and some oil price and interest rate change simulations were performed to test model behaviour. Such validation of the current version of the model has not yet been possible even though it has been used for forecasting work.

(a) Forecasting

The model is mainly used at the moment to produce forecasts for internal briefing. A typical forecast round prior to the collaboration with OEF is described below.

A post-Budget forecast round started with updating the database with National Accounts time series data, with the Treasury macroeconomic outlook and other exogenous input for the next few years. Initial runs were circulated to sectoral experts and discussed at internal meetings. Their comments were then incorporated, as far as possible, in subsequent model runs before a report of the final results was produced. The expert 'knowledge' was incorporated by the use of the targeting and input-output update facilities of the model.

Following the collaboration with OEF, the format of the forecast round has changed. Initial results of IMS model runs are not circulated. DTI representatives attend OEF User Group meetings to discuss their preliminary forecast rather than attending IMS meetings. As a result of opinions expressed both at the meeting and in one-to-one discussions afterwards, adjustments are made to both the IMS and OEF forecasts. Comments are usually of benefit regardless of the fact that the

IMS and OEF forecasts are likely to be based on slightly different macroeconomic scenarios. Final results of the OEF forecast are then circulated within DTI along with their IMS counterparts if requested. As the collaboration with OEF is relatively new, the format of the forecast round is under continual review.

(b) Simulation

To use the model for simulation purposes, DTI needs access to a set of alternative macroeconomic scenarios to drive the model. An example was the use of some work by Phillips & Drew⁴ examining the effects of a two point rise in short term interest rates. The changes that this produced at the macroeconomic level were incorporated into a run of the IMS model and divergencies from a base forecast was examined. In fact this particular simulation revealed some stability problems with the model so that some of the Econometric equations were re-estimated. It has not yet been possible to repeat the exercise with the latest version of the model.

(c) Analysing the Past

It is possible to use the data as an aid to investigating reasons for the discrepancy between GDP(O) and GDP(E) by examining the problem at a detailed sectoral level. This role, for which the CFAs were developed, may be aided by using the model's input-output update facilities. It is also possible using the print package facilities to examine the complete matrix of inter-industry transactions for each time period.

Future Developments

The following tasks represent the planned major developments:-

- to make the model's input and output files user definable so that it can be run simultaneously by different users without the results from the runs being confused,
- in producing a forecast, 'expert' knowledge is incorporated by the use of the targeting facility. Results are then constrained to the macroeconomic scenario in separate runs. Work is in hand to amalgamate these two sets of runs and so speed up the forecasting process,

- enhance the simulation capability by adding OEF equations for earnings and export and import prices. This will allow the effects of exchange rate changes to be modeled amongst others,
- examine mechanical ways of updating the 'use' matrix coefficients,
- make the IMS and OEF industry sets identical so that comments received at the OEF User Group meetings will be more meaningful. This would also allow DTI to use all OEF's equations - the current mismatch means that DTI has to do some econometric work in areas where the OEF industry is an aggregate of IMS sectors.

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11th Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians

Canberra Australia

*Tom Griffin, Chief Statistician,
Central Statistical Office*

A unique feature of Commonwealth conferences is the 'family' atmosphere and an ease of communication which is not possible in international conferences where participants have to rely on interpreters. The 11th Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians held in Canberra in April 1990, and extremely well organised by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, was no exception. Despite the participation of delegates from 39 of the 49 Commonwealth countries of immensely varied size and stages of statistical development, from all over the world, there was nevertheless a surprisingly wide area of common ground.

The 48 papers for the Conference, including 12 from the United Kingdom, were of a very high standard. Session organisers ensured that each session included papers from countries in various stages of development.

Discussion was free and open with very wide participation. The frankness which is a particular feature of Commonwealth conferences was refreshing. Delegates were often willing to discuss their difficulties and their failures as well as to share their successes.

Communications among Commonwealth members in the five-year gaps between conferences is mainly between geographical neighbours bilaterally and through the UN regional bodies. It was evident that Commonwealth members would like to be able to co-operate more widely and more frequently but the sheer distance between us all makes regular communication difficult and travel prohibitively expensive. These five-yearly conferences are therefore highly valued as rare opportunities to come together and to share experience on a world scale.

The Conference mainly took the form of a series of seminars on the topics listed in the agenda in which experiences and views could be profitably exchanged. All the delegates felt they had learned a great deal, whatever their state of economic and statistical development, because communication was so effective.

The shared language, and to a significant extent the common cultures, transcended other differences.

An example of an experience which a number of countries shared was in computing. The Canadian paper in the 'Technology' session describes a computer strategy which is almost identical to that being adopted by the CSO in London. We were therefore interested and encouraged to learn that they were finding their strategy successful.

An example of dissimilarity of experience came up when business statistics were being discussed. A number of delegates were discussing the immensely difficult and complex problems of maintaining registers of businesses from which samples are selected for survey purposes. The almost impossible task of keeping track of many thousands of changes of status and ownership of companies was among difficulties being described. We were all interested to know how others dealt with some of these problems and the UK delegation was among those who learned some lessons which they might apply in their own country. On a number of issues which the Conference discussed, developing countries generally had much greater difficulties than the developed countries because their problems were often similar but their resources were a great deal less. However, on this occasion the delegate from Kiribati (formerly the Gilbert and Ellis Islands) was able to boast that he had solved the problem for his office. He explained that, when he needed a register, he simply took out an exercise book wandered round the streets and wrote down the names of the businesses he saw.

Note:

A summary programme appears on page 89.16



Front Row, from left:

Mr Iete Rouatu, Mr Nick Suvulo, Mr Ian Ewing, Mr Guest Charumbira, Dr Jeremiah Banda, Dr John Kekovole, Mr P G Muralidharan, Mr Gabriel Carceles, Mr Ian Castles, Dr James Ntozi, Dr K A Twum-Baah, Dr S N Ray, Mr Harvey Namarika, Mr Lennox Vuti, Dr G M Mandishona, Mr Vernon James.

Second Row:

Miss Chian-Kim Khoo, Mr Hendrick Gappy, Mr Joseph Cain, Mr Andrew Turua, Mr Alieu Ndow, Mr George Sarossy, Mr Khoo Teik Huat, Dr Ivan Fellegi, Mr Bruce Petrie, Mr Timothy Offor, Mr Nick Dyson, Mr Richard Allen, Mr Surendra Yajnik, Sir Jack Hibbert, Mr Tom Griffin, Dr Jackson Karunasekera, Mr Lennox Benjamin, Mr Cyril Yasasiri.

Third Row:

Mr Arne Arvidsson, Mr Letsela Phamotse, Mr Tim Skinner, Mr Paul Brown, Mr Brian Doyle, Mr S M Ishaque, Mr Fred von Reibnitz, Mr Lars Lundgren, Mr John Erritt, Mr Steve Kuzmicich, Mr Jack Harewood, Mr Lance Busby, Mr Peter Digby, Mrs Ilaisaane Pongi, Dr Kweku de Graft-Johnson, Dr Richard Gibbs, Mr Mokhachane Mpiti, Mr Bryan Boxill, Mr David Lukhele

Back Row:

Mr John Findlay, Mr Edvard Outrata, Mr Andrew Flatt, Mr Benjamin Mok, Mr Dawood Zmanay, Mr Bill McLennan, Mr Jacob Ryten, Mr Rob Edwards, Mr Ron Welply, Mr John McLenaghan, Mr Hassan Sobir, Mr Henry Lutaya, Mr Ali Sahib, Mr Dennis Trewin, Mr Stephen Wearing, Mr Megele Mussolini Crawley

The summary programme was as follows:

Programme Summary

Session 1 Management and Planning of Statistical Offices

Chairperson: Dr I Fellegi, Canada
Session Organiser: Dr G M Mandishona, Zimbabwe

Session 2 Use of Population Census Data

Chairperson: Mr D A Zmanay, Mauritius
Session Organiser: Mr J Harewood, Consultant

Session 3 Business Statistics

Chairperson: Mr S Kuzmicich, New Zealand
Session Organiser: Mr J Rytten, Canada

Session 4 New and Potential Uses of Technology in Statistical Organisations

Chairperson: Mr Khoo Teik Huat, Malaysia
Session Organiser: Mr W O Egan, Australia

Session 5 Statistics for Health Policy and Planning

Chairperson: Sir Jack Hibbert, United
Kingdom
Session Organiser: Dr R J Gibbs, United Kingdom

Session 6 Statistics on Special Groups

Chairperson: Dr J P Banda, Zambia
Session Organiser: Mr P G Muralidharan, India

Session 7 Technical Co-operation

Chairperson: Mr A Turua, Cook Islands
Session Organiser: Dr K T de Graft-Johnson,
Consultant

The UK delegation was: Sir Jack Hibbert, Mr John Erritt and Mr Tom Griffin of the Central Statistical Office, Dr Richard Gibbs of the Department of Health and Mr Dick Allen of the Overseas Development Administration. A detailed report is being prepared for interested members of the Government Statistical Service. The next such Conference will be in five years time, probably in Malaysia (to be confirmed).

Writing Statistical Articles for Publication

*Tom Griffin, Chief Statistician,
Central Statistical Office*

If there is a secret of effective writing, it is put yourself in the place of the reader. The aim is to get the reader's attention and to keep it. This is not an easy task for an amateur but it can be made a little easier by following a few fairly well-accepted guidelines.



There have been many articles and books on good writing practices, and there is no single set of precisely defined rules to suit every occasion, but there are some precepts which have fairly general application and may help for example when writing articles for publications like *Statistical News*.

The 'guidelines' may be set out under three broad headings:

- 1. Get the structure right**
Get to the point. Start with the conclusions. Relegate technical detail to appendix.
- 2. Be clear and be brief**
Use short words and sentences. If in doubt cut it out. Avoid jargon and abbreviations.

- 3. Review and revise**
Start early. Be prepared to revise several times. Take advice.

Getting the Structure Right

It is quite natural, when writing a statistical report, to start with the background and the end with the conclusions. Unfortunately, such a structure can make very dull reading. Readers vary but most have some interest in the results of the study and so that is the place to start. When doing a first draft it may be advisable to write the 'natural' chronological way in order to get down all that the writer wants to say but, bearing in mind what the reader wants to read, it is then necessary to go back and put it in the order that he wants to read it, with the conclusions first.

In fact starting at the end in this way has other advantages which can help make an article clearer. If the conclusions are put first they have to be able to stand on their own and be clearly expressed and defined. They also provide both reader and writer with a point of reference. The remainder of the article can then be seen as supporting and filling out the main findings.

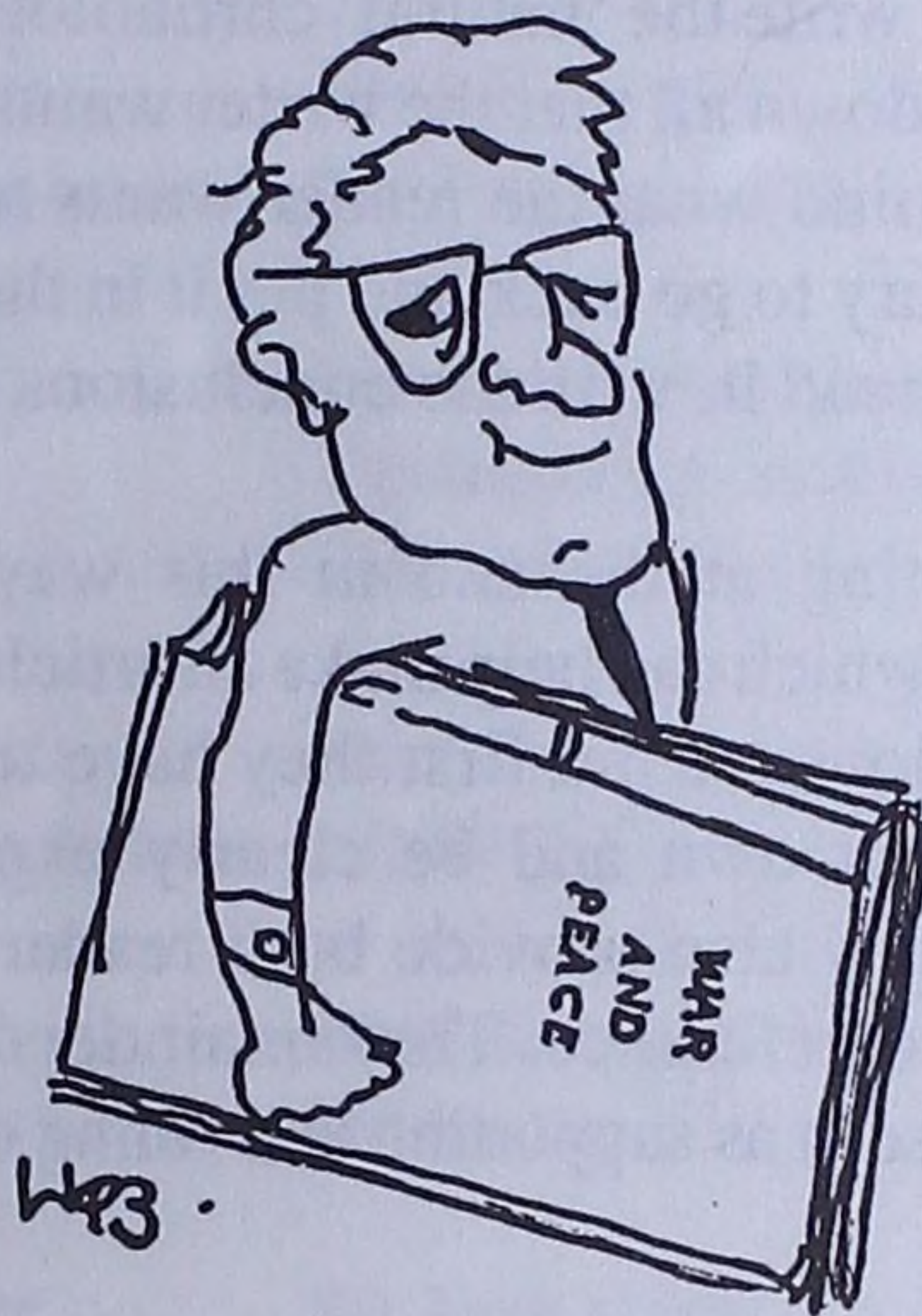
Having set out the main results and conclusions the next step is to give more detailed findings and commentary. The methods, the background and evaluative discussion should follow afterwards. Technical explanations, formulae and so on should be relegated to an annex rather than interrupt the flow of the article itself. The structure should be clear to the reader with sub-headings as appropriate.

Be clear and be brief

On the whole, short sentences and short words are clearer than long sentences and long words. Dr Johnson's advice was to 'Read over your composition, and wherever you meet with a passage which you think is particularly fine, strike it out'. Long sentences and long words may look impressive but they are not so easy to read and are unhelpful in getting the message across

continued

To be brief and to be clear requires more effort than to be long and rambling. George Bernard Shaw, when writing to a friend, began by saying that he had no time to write a short letter and therefore he was writing a longer one. Perhaps he could be excused as he was writing a personal letter to a friend, but when an author is writing for a large number of readers then the onus is on him to put some effort into being concise. Space is almost always at a premium in any publication and so editors are put off by unnecessary length both by its inefficiency as well as its tendency to bore readers. The most effective way to be brief is to leave out whole paragraphs and passages. There is no shortage of competition for the reader's eye.



Clarity and brevity have to be finely balanced. Heavy use of abbreviations and jargon can help to keep an article short but they are often inconsistent with clarity and can contribute to interrupting the flow of a piece. By and large, abbreviations and jargon should be minimised, but where they have to be used they need to be thoroughly explained.

Clarity and readability can be improved with charts or illustrations, and modern printing techniques can make the reproduction of line drawings of photographs no more expensive than simple text. But remember that graphs must be clear too if they are to be helpful.

Review and revise

Getting started can be one of the most difficult obstacles for amateur and professional alike. Having

thought about what you want to say and having some idea of structure it is then important to get something down on paper, however unsatisfactory. The task is less daunting if you consider your first effort purely as a draft and you are prepared to revise it drastically afterwards if necessary. With some rare exceptions, professional writers draft and re-draft many times, so amateurs can hardly expect to do less. Some writing does not call for much effort, but writing for publication does.



Generally, the first step is to develop an outline, listing and if necessary rearranging the main points or headings. The first draft comes next. It may be easier to write it in historical order and then restructure it later. Having put your thoughts on paper it is then easier to rethink and rewrite. A quite common, but unfruitful, approach is to think and worry about what you are going to say and to wait until the last minute before putting pen to paper. It is much better to assume that your first effort will be crude and need to go through several re-drafts. So the first draft should be done at the earliest possible opportunity, in order to leave ample time for the re-drafting that will inevitably follow.

Writing and rewriting one's own drafts can be a rather sterile exercise in which the same mistakes are made over and over. It is difficult to stand back and see it from the reader's point of view, but there are a number of helpful devices and it may be worthwhile to use all of them. The first and most obvious is to leave the first draft for a day or two before re-reading. Another is to ask a friend to read it for you. A third is to try to explain to someone else what the article is intended to say. A further device that some people

find useful is to write as if they were writing to their inexperienced grandmother: this can be helpful because it is a common fault to seek to impress the reader rather than inform as clearly as possible. Remember who is to blame if the reader fails to understand.

We are all more often readers than writers so there are plenty of opportunities to see writing from the reader's point of view. It is not possible to develop a good writing style without practice, but much can be learned from reading with a critic's eye.

Note

This article was presented at a course on technical writing for publication at the Civil Service College

Reference

The American Statistician,
November 1983, article by Ehrenberg

The Complete Plain Words, E Gowers

Modern English Usage, H W Fowler

Daily Mirror Style, K Waterhouse

Cartoons by Wesley Townsend

New Surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

December 1989 to February 1990

For further information about the survey listed, the appropriate contact may be obtained from Miss J Dinehart (071-217 4340), Survey Control Unit, Central Statistical Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P4QU.

New Surveys notified December 1989 to February 1990

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Land Use Questionnaire - Set-Aside and Farm Woodland Schemes	DAFS	Farms	1500	S	AH
Marketability of Passive Solar Design in Non-Domestic Buildings	DEN ETSU		100	NK	AH
Current Level of Use of Energy & Environmental Calculation Methods by Building Designers	DEN BRE	Construction Companies	320	NK	AH
Energy Efficiency in Buildings Booklets Research	DEN COI		100	GB	AH
The Markets For Renewable Energy	DEN COI		NK	GB	AH
Energy Campaign Evaluation	DEN COI		800	GB	AH
Replan Survey 1987-88	DES	Local Education Authorities	146	E	AH
Teacher Supply Study: Qualitative (Teachers)	DES COI	Teachers	35	E	AH
1992: Language Training Needs of Industry	DES		1260	GB	AH
Survey of Information Technology in Schools 1990	DES	Local Education Authorities	1300	E	AH
General Medical Practitioners Computing Survey	DH	Local Health Authorities	5000	EW	AH
Tenants' Choice-Research on Landlords	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	50	E	AH
Under-Occupation in Subsidised Rented Housing (LA)	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	404	EW	AH
Survey of Users of the BRE Condensation Package	DOE BRE	Construction Companies	3100	UK	AH
Research on the Housing Needs of Elderly People (LA)	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	364	E	AH
Monitoring the Effects of the Town & Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987	DOE		480	EW	AH
The Nature of the Demand for Housing in Rural Areas	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	42	NK	AH
Local Authorities as Enablers in Housing	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	25	NK	AH
Unauthorised Council Tenancies	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	NK	NK	AH
Housing Management Performance: Rent Arrears of Local Authorities and Housing Associations	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	300	NK	AH
Monitoring of the New Local Authority Performance Indicator Regime	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	NK	NK	AH
Monitoring the Impact of Local Authority Rent Policy (LAs)	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	NK	E	Y3
Monitoring the Funding of Special Needs Housing	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	40	E	Y2
Housing Associations and Private Lenders	DOE	Financiers	NK	E	AH
The Housing Situation and Needs of Recent Low Income Migrants to Britain	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	NK	GB	AH
Co-ordination of Housing, Health and Community Care Services for AIDS Patients	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	NK	UK	AH
Homelessness: The Contribution of the Voluntary Sector	DOE	Local Housing Authorities	NK	NK	AH
Social Security Advice Line to Employers (SSALE): Customer Opinion Questionnaire	DSS	Employers	NK	GB	AH
Evaluation of Flow Standards Work at the National Engineering Laboratory	DTI	Engineering Companies	50	UK	AH
Recovery and Recycling of CFCs and Halons Survey	DTI DOE		NK	EW	AH
Evaluation of the Information Engineering Advanced Technology Programme	DTI SERC	Engineering Companies	150	UK	AH
Vanguard Evaluation Study	DTI	Manufacturers	392	GB	AH
Single Market: Sectoral & Regional Analysis to Determine Training Needs of Small and Medium Enterprises	DTI		1176	N	AH
Supply-Side Responses to Changing Buyer Preferences for Furniture	DTI	Manufacturers	42	UK	AH
Requirements and Market Opportunities for Advanced Sensors in Transport	DTI	Manufacturers	150	GB	AH
NCC Telecommunications Survey	DTI	Business Services	15000	UK	AH
Industrial Interest in a Link High Temperature/High Performance Material	DTI	Manufacturers	150	UK	AH
Marine Engineering Issues Study	DTI	Engineering Companies	2000	GB	AH
DTI/FCO Export Services Promotion Market Research	DTI FCO	Exporters	400	UK	AH
EOGD Advertising Assessment	ECGD COI	Exporters	800	GB	AH
Recruitment Procedures and Job Search Behaviour	ES	Construction Companies	562	GB	AH
Grimsby Jobcentre - Employer Survey	ES	Employers	200	YH	AH
Lothian Internationalisation Initiative	IDS SDA	Exporters	4200	S	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Advanced Engineering Division Strategy Review - Opportunities & Constraints	IDS SDA	Engineering Companies	225	S	AH
Review of Form P11D	IR	Employers	450	UK	AH
Survey of Dried Pea and Bean Production	MAFF	Farms	1200	EW	A
SDA "Marketing Business" Booklets Survey	SDA IDS		250	S	AH
Scottish Aggregates Survey 1989	SDD	Quarrying	450	S	AH
Discipline in Scottish Schools	SED	Teachers	1000	S	AH
Waste Collection Disposal and Regulation Statistics	SO SDD	Local Authorities	56	S	A
Business Growth Training (BET) Campaign Tracking Research	TA COI	Employers	1000	GB	AH
Evaluation of the Second Year of Enterprise in Higher Education (EHE)	TA	Employers	130	GB	AH
Research on Access to Higher Education	TA	Local Education Authorities	116	EW	AH
Enterprise Training in Employment Training (ET) for people with disabilities	TA		500	GB	AH
A European Further Education Partnership	TA	Employers	4000	EW	AH
Long Term Effects of the Tyne & Wear Metro	TRRL	Private Sector Developers	30	N	AH
Demands and precepts Return (District Authorities)	WO	District Authorities	37	W	A
Demands and Precepts Return (County Councils)	WO	County Councils	8	W	A
Schools Curriculum Survey Health Education	WO HPAW	Local Education Authorities	100	W	AH
Health Promotion Authority Opinion Leaders-Practice Nurses Health Survey	WO HPAW	Local Health Authorities	535	W	AH

HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS

Teacher Supply Study: Qualitative (Individuals)	DES COI	Parents	85	E	AH
Nursing Tracking Study Wave III and Wave IV (1990)	DH COI	Adults	2400	EW	AH
Life History of Adults with Crowns and Bridges	DH OPCS	Adults	738	E	AH
Drugs Tracking Study Stage 8	DH COI	Youths	1000	EW	AH
Drugs 1990: Doublehead Research	DH COI	Youths	54	E	AH
Nursing: Ethnic Research	DH COI	Nurses	48	E	AH
Cold Weather Postal Follow-Up Research	DH COI	Adults	920	GB	AH
Under-Occupation in Subsidised Rented Housing	DOE	Tenants	2000	EW	AH
Research on the Housing Needs of Elderly People	DOE	Elderly People	NK	E	AH
Survey of Occupant Satisfaction with Energy Efficiency for Low Income Families	DOE BRE	Low Income Families	8	SE	AH
Sales of Former Council Homes	DOE	Owner Occupiers	1350	E	AH
Household Budgets and Housing Costs: The Margins of Self Sufficiency	DOE	Tenants	50	E	AH
Survey of Single Homelessness	DOE	Adults	NK	E	AH
Housing Circumstances & Aspirations of Afro-Caribbeans & Indian Sub-Continent Nationals	DOE	Adults	3000	E	AH
Housing and Health: The Avon Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy & Childhood	DOE	Parents	NK	E	AH
Occupant Evaluation of Draughtproofing	DOE BRE	Tenants	600	UK	AH
Operation of the Mobile Home Act 1983: Physical & Social Survey	DOE	Owner Occupiers	990	E	AH
Monitoring Housing Management Performance Under New Finance Regimes for Local Authorities and Housing Associations	DOE	Tenants	300	E	AH
Co-ordination of Housing, Health & Community Care Services for AIDS Patients	DOE	Patients	NK	UK	AH
The Housing Situation & Needs of Recent Low Income Migrants to Britain	DOE	Tenants	NK	GB	AH
Housing Management Performance: Rent Arrears of Tenants of Local Authorities and Housing Associations	DOE	Tenants	2000	EW	AH
Monitoring New LA Performance Regime	DOE	Tenants	1000	EW	AH
The Nature of the Demand for Housing in Rural Areas	DOE	Tenants	3000	NK	AH
Monitoring the Impact of Local Authority Rent Policy	DOE	Tenants	1000	NK	Y3
Unauthorised Council Tenancies	DOE	Tenants	NK	NK	AH
Community Charge Advertising Evaluation (Pre-Stage)	DOE COI	Adults	2000	E	AH
Public Perceptions of Local Government Spending	DOE	Adults	3000	E	AH
Community Charge Advertising Evaluation - Post Stage	DOE COI	Adults	4000	E	AH
Publication Pack Assessment - General Public	DOE COI	Adults	NK	GB	AH
Sanitary Provision for People with Special Needs	DOE	Disabled	800	E	AH
Creative Development Research for TV Advertising Stage II	DPR COI	Adults	36	E	AH
Data Protection Tracking Research	DPR COI	Adults	2400	GB	AH
'Abolition of Earnings Rule' Campaign Research	DSS COI	Adults	400	GB	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Consumer Views of the Attendance Allowance Medical Examination	DSS	Claimants	3000	E	AH
Spitalfields Skills Survey	DTI	Adults	500	SE	AH
Supply-Side Responses to Changing Buyer Preferences for Furniture-Groups	DTI	Consumers	30	UK	AH
Motorways around Bristol - Traffic Study	DTP	Drivers	50000	SW	AH
Ashford Traffic Model	DTP	Drivers	2000	SE	AH
A30 Honitor to Exeter-Phase 2	DTP	Travellers	NK	SW	AH
M1 Junction 1 Traffic Survey	DTP	Drivers	20000	SE	AH
A650 Cottingley-Roadside Interview Postcard Survey	DTP	Drivers	10000	YH	AH
Greater Manchester Western Relief Road (Roadside Interviews between M62 and 56)	DTP	Drivers	12000	NW	AH
Evaluation of Special Schemes for People with Disabilities	ES	Claimants	1600	GB	AH
North West Study of the Unemployed	ES	Unemployed	120	NW	AH
Rotherham Skills Audit. Phase 1	ES	Adults	200	YH	AH
Evaluation of Work Trials	ES	Adults	25	GB	AH
Jobclub: Disgnostic and Strategic Research	ES COI	Unemployed	100	GB	AH
Research Among British Consulates - Publicity Targetting	FCO COI	British Consulates	20	NK	AH
Smoke Alarms 1990 Campaign Monitor	HOME COI		2000	EW	AH
Fire Safety Unit for Elderly Effectiveness Research	HOME COI	Elderly	11	E	AH
Attitudes to Food Additives	MAFF COI	Adults	2000	GB	AH
Attitudes to Food Labelling	MAFF COI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
Army Information Fulfilment: Follow-up Research	MOD COI	Youths	615	UK	AH
Navy Qualitative Evaluation and Strategic Research	MOD COI	Youths	54	E	AH
Survey of Undergraduates Attitudes to Careers	MOD COI	Students	1500	EW	AH
Study of the Impact of CCT in Leisure Management	NGOV DOE	Visitors	2000	EW	AH
1989 Census Test - Post Enumeration Survey	OPCS		2400	ES	AH
Teaching, Learning and Assessment in the National Certificate (Students)	SED	Students	2000	S	AH
Employment Training Case Study Edinburgh	TA	Adults	30	S	AH
Enterprise Training in Employment for People with Disabilities	TA	Disabled	500	UK	AH
Pedestrian Accident Causation Factors (Main Study)	TRRL DOE	Pedestrians	3000	UK	AH
Pedestrian Reaction to New Signals at Traffic Lights	TRRL DTP	Pedestrians	NK	E	AH
Unlawful Driving Behaviour (Second Stage)	TRRL	Drivers	300	GB	AH
Roadside Survey of Drinking and Driving: 1990 Pilot	TRRL DTP	Drivers	12000	EW	AH
Rehabilitation of Drivers on Probation - Warwickshire	TRRL DTP	Drivers	700	WM	AH
Review of Driving Assessment Centres for Disabled People	TRRL DTP	Drivers	50	GB	AH
Monitoring the General Accident and Eastern Region Traffic Club	TRRL DTP	Parents	6400	SE	AH
Welsh Youth Survey 1990	WO HPAW	Children	7500	W	AH
A479 Talgarth By-Pass - Choice of Route Questionnaire	WO	Tenants	300	W	AH
Smoking Education Evaluation - 1990	WO HPAW	Children	4800	EW	AH

List of abbreviations

Departments

BRE	Building Research Establishment	IR	Inland Revenue
COI	Central Office of Information	MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Foods
DAFS	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland	MOD	Ministry of Defence
DEN	Department of Energy	NGOV	Non Government
DES	Department of Education and Science	OPCS	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
DH	Department of Health	SDA	Scottish Development Agency
DOE	Department of the Environment	SDD	Scottish Development Department
DPR	Data Protection Registrar	SED	Scottish Education Department
DSS	Department of Social Security	SERC	Science and Engineering Research Council
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	SO	Scottish Office
DTP	Department of Transport	TA	Training Agency
EOGD	Exports Credit Guarantee Department	TRRL	Transport and Road Research Laboratory
ES	Employment Service	WO	Welsh Office
ETSU	Energy Technology Support Unit		
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office		
HOME	Home Office		
HPAW	Health Promotion Authority for Wales		
IDS	Industry Department for Scotland		

Location

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

Frequency

A	Annual
AH	Ad Hoc
Y2	Every 2 years
Y3	Every 3 years

General

CCT	Compulsory Competitive Tendering
CFC's	Chloro Fluro Carbons
LA	Local Authorities
NCC	National Computing Centre
NK	Not Known

Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available. Unless otherwise specified, copies can be purchased from HMSO. 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: 091-225 7373 (GTN 5222)

Scottish Education Department

Scottish Education Department Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

Staying-On Rates

Pre-Service Teacher Training

Placing Requests in Education Authority Schools

Survey of Teachers not Teaching (April 1989)

Provision of Education for Pupils with Special Educational Needs

Teaching Qualifications of Scottish Secondary Teachers

Student Awards and Bursaries

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased price £1.25 net from:

The Library
Official Publication Sales
Scottish Office
Room 1/44
New St Andrew's House
EDINBURGH EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-244 4806 (GTN 2688)

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends 60 Summer 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.

Extrapolated population estimates for mid-1989 and mid-1990 for England

(PP3 90/1)
Price £1.00 net

Adult dental health 1988

(SS 90/1)
Price £1.00 net

Cigarette smoking 1972 to 1988

(SS 90/2)
Price £1.50 net

Reference volumes

International migration in 1988

(Series MN no 15)

Key population and vital statistics 1988: Local and health authority areas England and Wales

(Series VS no 15/PP1 no 11)

Mortality statistics 1987, perinatal and infant: social and biological factors
(Series DH3 no 21)

1981/82 Morbidity statistics from general practice - third national study: socio-economic analyses
(Series MB5 no 2)

Standard Occupational Classification, volumes 1 and 2

Birth statistics 1988
(Series FM1 no 17)

Mortality and geography: a review in the mid-1980s
(Series DS no 9)

Longitudinal study volumes

Socio-demographic differences in cancer survival 1971-83
(Series LS No 5)

Mortality and social organisation
(Series LS No 6)

Department of Education and Science

The following Statistical Bulletins are now available:

No 3/90 *Student/staff ratios and unit costs at polytechnics and other higher and further education establishments in England.*

No 4/90 *Education statistics for the UK 1989 edition.*

No 5/90 *Pupil/teacher ratios for each local education authority in England - January 1989.*

No 6/90 *Statistics of schools in England - January 1989.*

No 7/90 *Pupils under 5 years in each local education authority in England - January 1989.*

Copies of these free 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: Schools 1989
Statistics of Education: School Leavers, GCSE, GCE and CSE, 1988

Copies (price £12.00 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 40 December Quarter 1989

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 2 No 40 December Quarter 1989

Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No 92 January 1990 - Housebuilding and renovations figures for 1989 first nine months

Local Government Financial Statistics England (No 1 1989)

Housing Trailers to the 1981 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys

UK Blood Lead Monitoring Programme 1984-87: Results for 1986
(Pollution reports, No 26)

Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics,
(No 12 1989)

The above publications are available from HMSO.

Statistical Bulletin (90) 1: Air Quality

Statistical Bulletin (90) 2: Water Quality

Statistical Bulletin (90) 3: Radioactivity

Statistical Bulletin (90) 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: 1980-1988

The above publications are available from:

Department of the Environment
Publications Sales Unit
Victoria Road
Ruislip
MIDDLESEX, HA4 0NZ
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 1988*

No 5/1989 *Homicide in Scotland 1983-87*

No 6/1989 *Prison Statistics Scotland 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: 031-556 8400 Ext 4806 (GTN 7188)

Scottish Development Department

The following statistical bulletins are available:

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

HSU No 10 *Housing Trends in Scotland*
Quarter ended 31 March 1989

HSU No 11 *Housing Trends in Scotland*
Quarter ended 30 June 1989

HSU No 12 *Annual Estimates of Households*
Scotland 1981-1988

HSU No 13 *Housing Trends in Scotland*
Quarter ended 30 September 1989

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased price £1.25 net.

Copies prior to HSU No 11 price £1 net from:

Scottish Office Library
Publication Sales
Room 1/44
New St Andrews House
EDINBURGH EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-244 4806 (GTN 7188)

Welsh Office

Mental Health Statistics No 9 1989
price £4.00 net

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales
No 16 1989
price £4.00 net

Welsh Hospital waiting list Bulletin 1990 No 1
price £3.00 net

Key Statistical Indicators for National Health Service
Management in Wales No 8 1989
price £3.00 net

Staff of Social Services' Department: year ended
30 September 1989
price £3.00 net

The above publications are available from:

Publications Unit
Economic and Statistical Services Division
Welsh Office
Cathays Park
CARDIFF CF1 3NQ
Telephone: 0222-825044 (GTN 1208)

Department of Health

The following statistical publication is available:

Bulletin 4(4)90 Prescriptions dispensed by
Pharmacists and Appliance Contractors,
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: 071-972 2022

Home Office

The following Home Office Statistical Bulletins were issued in the period January to March 1990.

Issue No.	Title	Price
1/90	<i>Adjournments in magistrates' courts</i>	£1.50
2/90	<i>European parliamentary election expenses United Kingdom, June 1989.</i>	£2.50
3/90	<i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation, fourth quarter 1989.</i>	£2.50
4/90	<i>Statistics of breath tests, third quarter 1989.</i>	£1.50
5/90	<i>Liquor licensing statistics, England and Wales, July 1988 - June 1989</i>	£2.50
6/90	<i>Statistics on community service orders</i>	£2.50
7/90	<i>Statistics of the misuse of drugs: addicts notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom, 1989</i>	£2.50
8/90	<i>Control of immigration: statistics - fourth quarter and year 1989</i>	£2.50
9/90	<i>Statistics of the time taken to process indictable cases in magistrates' courts, October 1989</i>	£2.50
10/89	<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales 1989</i>	£1.50

Copies of these bulletins are available from:

Statistical Department
Home Office
Lunar House
CROYDON CR0 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 January to March 1990.

Probation statistics, England and Wales, 1988
price £5.50

Statistics of the misuse of drugs: addicts notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom, 1989 Area Tables
price £2.50

Available from:

Mr D Harding
Home Office
Statistical Department
Room 1834
Lunar House
CROYDON CR0 9YD

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

Lord Chancellors Department

Judicial statistics 1988 Annual Report
Cm 745, HMSO July 1989
price £10.10 net

Available from:

Lord Chancellors Department
Statistics Branch
CSI Division
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 were special features on *Regional Labour Force outlook to the year 2000*, (January 1990);

Late starters - do they catch up? (January 1990);
Pattern of household spending in 1988, (February 1990);
The growth of UK companies 1985-87 and their contribution to job generation, (February 1990);
Workplace training and assessment, (March 1990);
1989 Labour Force Survey preliminary results, (April 1990)

Employment Gazette is published monthly by HMSO, 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:

Survey of heavy goods vehicles entering Britain via Dover June 1988
DTp Statistics Bulletin (90) 29,
price £2.50

National road maintenance condition survey - 1989 Report

DTp Statistics Bulletin (90)30,
price £5.00

Vehicle excise duty evasion in Great Britain in 89/90
HMSO, Annual, price £6.50

Local road maintenance expenditure in England and Wales 1982/83 to 1988/89
HMSO, Ad-hoc, price £6.30

Local road maintenance expenditure in England and Wales 1988/89
HMSO, Annual, price £9.50

International Passenger Transport
HMSO, Ad-hoc, price £14.50

International Road Haulage Survey 1988
HMSO, Annual, price £9.90

The following publications are available from:

British Ports Federation,
Victoria House,
Vernon Place,
LONDON WC1B 4LL.
Telephone: 071-242 1200

Port Statistics for 1989 (Provisional)
DTp/BPF, Annual,
price £12.00

Transshipment of UK Deep-Sea Trade 1976-1987
DTp/BPA, Ad-hoc,
price £25.00

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:

August 1989: Oilseed rape survey. England 207/89
December 1989: Glasshouse returns. England and Wales 219/89

August 1989: Pig Survey. England and Wales and UK 244/89

Straw Survey 1989: England and Wales 245/89
December 1989: Agricultural Crops. UK and England 36/90

January 1990: Cereal production Survey. England and Wales 1989 Harvest 40/90

November 1989: Turkey Census. England and Wales 55/90

Annual Estimates of Crop production: 1988 harvest 57/90

Monthly sample survey of grain fed to livestock: England and Wales 198/89 203/89 208/89

Monthly sample survey of Cereal Stocks: England and Wales 192/89, 201/89, 237/89, 21/90, 42/90, 52/90, 61/90

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 publications are available on a regular basis:

Weekly: *Agricultural Market Reports: England and Wales.* The report is published in 3 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 A509
Epsom Road
GUILDFORD GU1 2LD

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*, weeks 49-52.

Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture

Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture, 1988
This publication, price £10.00 net, is available from:

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

HM Customs and Excise

Vol 1. General Information and Vol 3. Customs freight procedures

HMSO, January 1990,
price £99.00 net
ISBN 011 728189

Available only on annual subscription.

Vol 2. Schedule of duty and trade statistical descriptions, codes and rates

HMSO, January 1990,
price £99.00 net
ISBN 011 728190 5.

Available only on annual subscription.

Scottish Office

Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics 1988-89,
(price on application).

Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics Summary Volume 1975-76 to 1987-88,
price £6.00 net.

Scottish Abstract of Statistics 1989 No 18,
price £16.00 net.

These publications can be obtained from:

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

Central Statistical Office

Key Data 1989-90 edition
HMSO, September 1989,
price £3.50 net

Social Trends 20
HMSO, February 1990,
price £21.95 net

Regional Trends 24
HMSO, July 1989,
price £19.50 net

United Kingdom National Accounts 1989 edition
HMSO, September 1989,
price £11.95 net

United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1989 edition
HMSO, August 1989,
price £9.95 net

Family expenditure survey 1988
HMSO, February 1990,
price £18.00 net

Annual abstract of statistics No 126
HMSO, January 1990,
price £18.50 net

Command papers:**1001**

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-93. - Chapter 1: Ministry of Defence

HMSO, ISBN 0 10 110012 4,
price £3.20 net

1002

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 2: Foreign and Commonwealth Office (including Overseas Development Administration).

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110022 1,
price £4.30 net

1003

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 3: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Intervention Board for Agriculture Produce and Forestry Commission.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110032 9,
price £5.80 net

1004

The Government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 4: Trade and Industry.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110042 6,
price £5.40 net

1005

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 5: Energy.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110052 3,
price £4.60 net

1006

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 6: Department of Employment.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110062 0,
price £5.50 net

1007

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-93. - Chapter 7: Department of Transport

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110072 8,
price £5.50 net

1008

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-93. - Chapter 8: Environment.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110082 5,
price £8.30 net

1009

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 9: Home Office (including Charity Commission): Chapter 10: Lord Chancellor's and Law Officers' Departments.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110092 2,
price £6.70 net

1011

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 11: Department of Education and Science.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110112 0,
price £5.30 net

1012

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 12: Office of Arts and Libraries.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110122 8,
price £3.20 net

1013

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 13: Department of Health and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110132 5,
price £5.90 net

1014

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 14: Department of Social Security.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110142 2,
price £5.90 net

1015

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 15: Scotland.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110152 X,
price £6.30 net

1016

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 16: Wales.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110162 7,
price £4.30 net

1017

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 17: Northern Ireland.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110172 4,
price £4.50 net

1018

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 18: Chancellor of the Exchequer's Departments: Chapter 19: Cabinet Office, Privy Council Office and Parliament: Chapter 20: Net payments to European Community institutions.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110182 1,
price £6.30 net

1021

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993. - Chapter 21: Supplementary analyses and index.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 110212 7,
price £12.00 net

1021

The government's expenditure plans 1990-91 to 1992-1993 - Complete set, also available as separate parts.

HMSO ISBN 0 10 850630 4,
price £68.00 per set

Notes on Current Developments

Population and Vital Statistics

Population Trends

The latest edition of *Population Trends*, the quarterly journal of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), was published in March (Number 61) and contains the following articles:

A question on ethnic group for the Census: findings from the 1989 Census Test by Philip White, Census Division, OPCS.

The 1991 Census will contain, for the first time, a question on the ethnic group of each member of the population of Great Britain. This article reports on how a follow-up survey, carried out as part of the 1989 census test, showed that the question commanded a sufficiently high degree of acceptance from all the main ethnic groups to justify inclusion in the Census. Less than one half of one per cent of households refused to take part in the voluntary test because of the ethnic group question. The survey also found that the accuracy of the answers to the question was acceptable for the Census.

Morbidity statistics from general practice, third national study: socio-economic analyses by Anna McCormick and Margaret Rosenbaum, Medical Statistics Division, OPCS, and Douglas Fleming, Royal College of General Practitioners.

A third national study of morbidity in general practice was carried out jointly in 1981/82 by the Royal College of General Practitioners, OPCS and DHSS. It follows similar studies conducted in 1955/56 and 1970/71. The first aim was to examine the patterns of disease presented to general practitioners, the second to assess the influence of socio-economic characteristics on morbidity and use of general practitioner services. OPCS has recently published a report on the socio-economic analysis, and this article summarises the main results.

Identical addresses at marriage and pre-marital cohabitation: results from linking marriage registration and census records by John Haskey, Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS

The aim of the study described in this article was to

investigate the characteristics of couples where both partners had given identical addresses before their marriage and whether this feature signified that the couple had cohabited pre-maritally. Using the results from linking a sample of identical address marriages and 1981 Census records, it is concluded that at least 8 - possibly 9 - in every ten such couples had cohabited pre-maritally, so that this feature in a marriage entry is a good indicator of pre-marital cohabitation. The article also gives other information on the social and family circumstances of these identical address/pre-maritally cohabiting couples, such as the household composition and family sizes of the couples to be married.

Effects of changing age distributions on five-year age-specific rates by John Craig, Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS.

A sharply changing age structure can affect age-specific rates when calculated for five-year age-groups - whether the topic is fertility, marriage, divorce, migration, or a non-demographic one. This article shows how the passage through a five-year age-group of the cohorts born on either side of the mid-1960s peak in births could sometimes cause swings of up to 6 per cent in these rates. The conditions for this to occur, and the relevant relationships, are analysed.

Reference

Population Trends 59
HMSO, price £6.50 net

Mortality Statistics 1987; Perinatal and Infant, Social and Biological Factors

The infant mortality rate (deaths of live born infants under one years of age per 1000 live births) in England and Wales in 1987 was 9.0. This was the lowest rate yet recorded. It compares with a rate of 9.2 in 1985 and 9.4 in 1986. Between 1986 and 1987 the stillbirth rate (stillbirths per 1000 total births) fell to 5.0, again the lowest rate yet recorded.

These and other statistics produced from stillbirth records and from the linkage of infant death records to their corresponding birth records are published by

OPCS in *Mortality statistics 1987, perinatal and infant: social and biological factors*.

This volume contains key tables for England and Wales and for each regional health authority, giving the numbers and rates of stillbirths and various components of infant mortality by social class, age of mother, parity, legitimacy and birthweight. Other tables look at country of birth of mother, cause of death, duration of pregnancy (stillbirths only) and place of confinement.

Reference

Mortality statistics 1987, perinatal and infant: social and biological factors

(Series DH3 no.21)

HMSO, price £7.40 net

ISBN 0 11 691297 9

Socio-demographic differences in cancer survival in England and Wales

The first comprehensive analysis of survival patterns for different cancer sites and variations in survival by housing tenure, social class group, economic position, marital status and region of residence was published by OPCS recently.

The report, prepared by Manolis Kogevinas, formerly of the Department of Community Health, University College, London, is the fifth in a series of reports using data from the OPCS Longitudinal Study. This analysis is of 17,844 cancer registrations in the period 1971-81, of whom 13,532 had died by 1983.

The findings showed that for the majority of cancer sites the chances of surviving the cancer were related to socio-economic circumstances as well as to sex and age. People in less well off circumstances died sooner. The chances of surviving varied irrespective of prognosis, although differences were greater for sites of cancer where there is a good prognosis.

Among local authority tenants, if the chances of developing cancer were the same as for owner occupiers this would result in 33 per cent fewer cancer deaths in men and 8 per cent fewer in women. If differences in survival were the same for local authority tenants as for owner occupiers, this would mean 4 per cent fewer deaths in men and 2 per cent fewer deaths in women.

Reference

Longitudinal Study. Socio-demographic differences in cancer survival 1971-83

(Series LS no.5)

HMSO, price £13.90 net

ISBN 0 11 691289 8

International Migration 1988

This volume presents statistics on the flows of international migrants to and from the United Kingdom and England and Wales during the last ten years, but concentrating on detailed figures for 1988.

In 1988, the number of migrants (persons coming to reside for a year or more, including British citizens) into the United Kingdom from outside the British Isles was estimated to be 216 thousand, slightly more than in 1987. The outflow of migrants from the United Kingdom was estimated at 237 thousand, a number exceeded only once, in 1982, in the last ten years. The estimated net loss of 21 thousand persons through migration is small compared with losses in most years before 1983, but contrasts with gains in the years 1983-87.

Reference

International migration 1988

(Series MN no.15)

HMSO, price £5.60 net

ISBN 0 11 691293 6

Mortality and Social Organisation in England and Wales 1971-1981

Differences in mortality between socio-economic groupings are confirmed by results from the OPCS Longitudinal Study (LS). Mortality rates vary between the social class groups, as defined by occupation alone, as much in this study as in previous OPCS decennial supplements.

Though wide differences appear between social classes I and V, there are other - and larger - groups showing equally wide differences. These can be defined using other characteristics. For example, among men and women of working age, mortality rates of local authority tenants living in households without cars was 65 per

cent higher than owner occupiers with cars. Differences were found, in all age groups, for men and women both in and out of work.

These are some of the main conclusions of research into mortality differentials which are contained in a report published by OPCS. This volume brings together papers prepared by members of the Social Statistics Research, City University, using data from the LS to relate mortality differences in 1971-81 to a person's employment, occupation and social characteristics as recorded in the 1971 Census. These analyses were based on a sample of 512,874 persons, of whom 59,026 had died between the 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Reference

Longitudinal Study. Mortality and Social Organisation (Series LS no.6)
HMSO, price £15.50 net
ISBN 011 691292 8

Standard Occupational Classification Volumes 1 and 2

A single standard occupational classification for use in the analysis of occupational data has now been developed by the OPCS and the Employment Department Group, with an important technical contribution from the Institute for Employment Research of the University of Warwick.

Known as the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), it provides an up-to-date, detailed and comprehensive classification for use in both the public and private sectors. It will replace a number of incompatible systems currently in use; and it will be used, for example, in classifying occupations reported in the 1991 Census and in job vacancies reported by employers.

To assist those who need to classify occupational information to use SOC in as consistent a way as possible, OPCS is producing a three-part manual. The first two volumes were published recently. The first sets out the structure of SOC, and the principles on which it is based. It also contains a description of typical job activities and a list of occupational terms and titles for each group of jobs in the classification. Volume 2 consists of an alphabetical index of about 20,000 different job titles used for allocating jobs to the SOC

groups. The third part of the manual, to be published early next year, will show how occupations, using SOC, can be arranged into other broad groupings such as social class groups of socio-economic groups, which are both based on occupation.

Reference

Standard Occupational Classification
Volume 1,
HMSO, price £9.95 net
ISBN 011 691284 7
Volume 2,
HMSO, price £5.50 net
ISBN 011 691285 5

Birth Statistics 1988

There were 693.6 thousand live births in England and Wales in 1988, an increase of just over 12 thousand (1.8 per cent) compared with 1987. The number of births has increased each year since 1982 and the 1988 figure is the highest annual total since 1972.

However, an increase in the total number of births is not necessarily an indication of higher fertility; it could simply reflect changes in the size or age-structure of the female population. There have been substantial fluctuations in the Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) for England and Wales over the past 25 years, with a peak of 2.93 in 1964 followed by a consistent decline to a low of 1.66 in 1977. The TPFR has remained below 2.1 - the level which would lead to the long-term 'natural' replacement of the population ' since the early 1970s. The 1988 TPFR of 1.82 is the highest value reached since 1980.

The mean age of women at childbirth was 27.2 years in 1988, more than six months older than the average for women giving birth during 1978, and the trend still seems to be for a small annual increase.

Births outside marriage, as a proportion of all births, continued to rise steeply. In 1988 they accounted for 25.6 per cent of all live births, compared with 23.2 per cent in 1987 and only 10.2 per cent ten years ago.

Information is also given on the trends in conceptions to women resident in England and Wales from 1977 to 1987. There were 850 thousand conceptions in 1987, of which 19 per cent were legally terminated by abortion.

40 per cent of conceptions occurred outside marriage, compared with 37 per cent in 1986 and 15 per cent in 1977.

Reference

Birth statistics 1988 England and Wales
HMSO, price £8.70 net
ISBN 011 691299 5

General Household Survey: Report on Sampling Error

A guide to the precision of statistics derived from the *General Household Survey* has been published by OPCS. This report analyses the effect of sampling error on the results from the survey.

Sampling errors of selected data from the *1985 and 1986 General Household Surveys* are given with guidance as to how they can be used to obtain estimates of sampling errors for other results in those years or for results from other years from 1984.

The report shows that for household composition and characteristics of the head of household the net effect of the sample design features was to increase standard error by somewhere between 0 per cent and 20 per cent. However, for household tenure or type of accommodation the increase was markedly greater. For characteristics of individuals the increase was less than 10 per cent for about half the characteristics measured and the design resulted in a decrease in standard error for nearly a quarter of the characteristics.

Reference

General Household Survey: Report on Sampling Error
(Series GHS no 18)
HMSO, price £5.60 net
ISBN 011 691291 X

Key population and vital statistics 1988: Local and Health authority areas - England and Wales

In 1988 the resident population of England and Wales was estimated to be 50.4 million persons, an increase of 150.4 thousand compared with 1987. The South East was the most populous region in England, with 17.3 million persons, 34 per cent of the total population.

These and further details about the population in each local authority and health authority area in England and Wales in 1988 were published recently in OPCS's *Key population and vital statistics*. It brings together in one volume a wealth of recent information for each local area on the size and age of the population, the numbers of births, deaths and changes in migration. Changes in the population composition in the periods 1981-87 and 1987-88 are also given.

Reference

Key population and vital statistics 1988. Local and health authority areas - England and Wales
(Series VS no.15, PP1 no.11)
HMSO, price £8.70 net
ISBN 0 11 691290 1

Mortality and geography: A review in the mid-1980s

This report is the latest in a series of decennial supplements spanning more than a century, in which the office of the Registrar General for England and Wales reviews mortality in greater depth than is ordinarily possible in annual reports.

A new approach has been adopted, compared with previous supplements, by moving away from just listing localities with high or low mortality for particular conditions. The traditional analyses and limited commentary are still there, but they are supplemented by a number of additional features.

First, the commentary has been extended to cover a number of diseases where there is interest in their geographical distribution - for example stomach cancer and lung cancer. Second, it now includes analyses of birthweight-specific infant mortality rates for regional and district health authorities. Third, various ways of examining geographical distributions - for example urban versus rural or coastal versus inland have been chosen for review. Fourth, the significance of migration, principally within England and Wales, has been examined to help understand why some areas have higher mortality than others. Finally, the mortality of children and adults born outside England and Wales has been compared with that for the indigenous population.

continued

Reference

Mortality and Geography: a review in the mid 1980s
HMSO price £17.50 net
ISBN 0 11 691294 4

Morbidity statistics from general practice 1981-1982 third national study; socio-economic analyses

The results of a national survey on the association between patients consulting their general practitioners and their socio-economic circumstances in 1981-1982 is published by OPCS. It is the second report from the third National Survey of Morbidity in General Practice, carried out jointly by OPCS, the Royal College of General Practitioners, and the then Department of Health and Social Security.

The study is based on a sample of some 170,000 patients in 25 practices in England and Wales. Between mid-1981 and mid-1982 each doctor recorded information about all face-to-face encounters with patients on the practice registers. Each consultation was assigned a diagnostic code which also indicated the level of severity of the condition - serious, intermediate or trivial, where the consultation took place and whether a referral was made. Socio-economic data from the 1981 Census was obtained for the patients in the sample. The sample was broadly similar to the national population in terms of age, sex and socio-economic composition. Doctors in 19 of the practices had also contributed to the previous study in 1970/71, providing a sample for comparison over time which minimises diagnostic and other differences between doctors.

Reference

Morbidity statistics from general practice, third national study: socio-economic analyses
by Anna McCormick and Margaret Rosenbaum.
(Series MB5 no.2)
HMSO, price £10.95 net
ISBN 0 11 691298 7

Social Statistics

Home Office Bulletins

Notifiable offences recorded by the police, England and Wales 1989

Statistics on notifiable offences recorded by the police in 1989 were published on 29 March 1990. Bulletins on notifiable offences contain commentary, diagrams and tables. Data are presented for offence groups by quarter for two years and by individual offence classification by year for five years. Figures of recorded crime for 1989 and clear-up rates for 1985-89 are given by police force area.

In 1989 the police recorded 3.9 million notifiable offences, 4 per cent more than in 1988. Of these 3.6 million (93 per cent) were crimes against property, 240,000 (6 per cent) were crimes against the person and 28,000 were other types of crime.

These data provide a measure of the amount of crime with which the police are faced and are important to ministers in formulating policies to combat crime. For a variety of reasons many offences were either not reported to the police or not recorded by them and so changes in the number of offences recorded do not necessarily provide an accurate reflection of changes in the amount of crime committed. Figures from the 1988 British Crime Survey suggest that in recent years crime may not have increased as rapidly as indicated by offences recorded by the police.

Reference

Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, 1989.
Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 10/90
price £1.50 net

Deaths Reported to Coroners

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on deaths reported to coroners in England and Wales was

published in April 1990. The figures for 1989 show that the proportion of registered deaths reported to coroners continued to rise, though at a slower rate than a few years ago, to 32 per cent in 1989 compared with 30 per cent in 1981 and 23 per cent in 1970. Just under 183,000 deaths were reported to coroners in 1989, the highest ever recorded and an increase of 4,500 on 1988. Although the number of post-mortem examinations carried out rose slightly to 136,000 by 1,200 compared with 1988, this represented only 74 per cent of all reported deaths, the lowest proportion for which post-mortems have been held in the period 1979-89. The number of inquests held dropped slightly by 200 from the 1988 total and now represents less than 12 per cent of all deaths reported to coroners. As in previous years, the most common verdicts returned at inquests were death by accident or misadventure (52 per cent) and suicide (18 per cent).

Reference

Statistics of Deaths reported to Coroners: England and Wales, 1989.

Home Office Statistical Bulletin
price £2.50 net

European Parliamentary Election Expenses, United Kingdom, 1989

The *Home Office Statistical Bulletin* on the expenses incurred by candidates in the European Parliamentary election held in June 1989 was published in January 1990. The bulletin shows that the total number of candidates compared with the previous European election in 1984 increased by 25 per cent to 376 but the total amount of money spent by them increased by only 12 per cent in real terms. Nearly 60 per cent of candidates spent less than a fifth of the maximum allowed, but the number of candidates who spent more than 60 per cent of the permitted maximum has doubled from 25 in 1984 to 50. Printing, publishing, distribution of election material, and advertising accounted for over 80 per cent of all the money spent.

Reference

European Parliamentary Expenses, United Kingdom, June 1989.

Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 2/90
price £2.50 net

Liquor Licensing Statistics, England and Wales, July 1988 - June 1989

The triennial Home Office Statistical Bulletin on liquor licensing in England and Wales was published in February 1990. The figures show that the number of all types of licence in force continues to rise, with the exception of registered clubs and theatres. The total number of on- and off-licensed premises on 30 June 1989 was 151,500, an increase of ten per cent over the last ten years. The bulletin gives details on several new measures introduced by the 1988 Licensing Act, for example figures are included on the number of licences revoked, the new discretionary powers with regard to special hours certificates, restriction orders, and vineyards. Charts have been included for the first time.

The supplementary tables, which give details of licences and applications for licences by individual petty sessional divisions, were published in April 1990.

Reference

Liquor Licensing Statistics, England and Wales, July 1988 - June 1989.

Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 5/90
price £2.50 net

Liquor Licensing Statistics, England and Wales, July 1988 - June 1989.

Supplementary tables,
price £40 net

Control of Immigration: Statistics - Fourth Quarter and Year 1989

The quarterly Home Office Statistical Bulletin on the control of immigration was published on 22 March 1990. 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. Provisionally, 48,600 persons were accepted for settlement in 1989, some 700 less than in 1988. This was 2,600 more than in 1987, but considerably less than in 1985 and earlier years. 3,840 persons were removed from the United Kingdom under enforcement powers in 1989 compared with 3,050 in 1988 and 1,520

in 1986. These higher numbers reflected more effective enforcement procedures.

Reference

Control of Immigration: Statistics - Fourth Quarter and Year 1989.

Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 8/90

price £2.50 net

Citizenship statistics United Kingdom 1989

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on grants of British citizenship was published on 11 April 1990. 117,100 people were granted British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 1989, the highest recorded annual figure and substantially more than the 65,000 in both 1987 and 1988. This untypically high number resulted from the processing of the large number of citizenship applications received in 1987 before the transitional registration provisions in the British Nationality Act 1981 expired at the end of 1987. Reflecting this, the increased grants in 1989 were mainly made on the basis of residence, and mainly to Commonwealth citizens and citizens of the Republic of Ireland. Grants to Commonwealth citizens increased from 46,900 in 1988 to 83,600 in 1989, the latter including 38,100 grants to citizens of the West Indies and 24,500 to citizens of India and Bangladesh.

Reference

Citizenship Statistics United Kingdom 1989

Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 11/90

price £2.50 net

Statistics on the operation of the Prevention of Terrorism Legislation - Fourth Quarter 1989

In 1989, 181 persons were detained in Great Britain under the 1984 and 1989 Prevention of Terrorism Acts. This bulletin gives a detailed breakdown of the detentions, including length, outcome and police force area. Figures for previous years are also shown. This bulletin is produced annually but there is also a shorter quarterly bulletin which updates the main figures.

Reference

Statistics on the operation of the Prevention of Terrorism Legislation - Fourth Quarter 1989

Home Office Statistical Bulletin issue 3/90

price £2.50 net

Statistics of the time taken to process indictable cases in Magistrates' Courts: October 1989

The Home Office Statistical Bulletin statistics for the time taken to process indictable cases in magistrates' courts: October 1989, was published in March 1990. This is one of a thrice yearly series giving estimates of the average time taken from offence to completion of the case in the magistrates' court. This issue gives a detailed analysis (for indictable offences only) for 1989 as a whole, and introduces for the first time tables for each police force area and CPS area and Magistrates' Courts Committee Area.

Further information may be obtained from:

Pauline Penneck

S1 Division

Lunar House

40 Wellesley Road

CROYDON CRO 9YD

Telephone: 081 - 760 2116

Reference

Statistics of the time taken to process indictable cases in Magistrates' Courts: October 1989

Home Office Statistical Bulletin issue 9/90

price £2.50 net

Drug addicts

The annual figures of drug addicts notified to the Home Office were published in a Home Office Statistical Bulletin in March 1990. The bulletin contains several new tables and includes maps for the first time. It provides details of addicts by age and sex, drugs of addiction and treatment, source of notification and injecting status.

The 1989 figures show a further increase in the number of new and renotified addicts. The total number notified in 1989 was almost 15,000, some 2,100 (17 per cent) more than in 1988. The number of new addicts notified, some 5,600, was 8 per cent greater than the number notified in 1988 but still less than the peak of 6,400 notified in 1985. The number of new addicts aged under 21 declined by more than would be expected from demographic changes. As in recent years most of the addicts were notified because they were addicted to heroin (84 per cent), with a small number (6 per cent) of cocaine addicts. About two-thirds of the addicts for whom the information was provided were described as injecting drugs.

Further more detailed tables covering addicts by police force area and regional health authority are given in separate area tables obtainable from the address below.

Reference

Statistics of the Misuse of Drugs: Addicts Notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom, 1989
Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 7/90
price £2.50 net

Area Tables
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

Fire Statistics United Kingdom, 1988

This annual publication presents statistics on fires attended by fire brigades in 1988. It expands on the summary information previously published in December 1989, showing fires by location, cause, source of ignition etc. Similar information was also given in respect of fatal and non-fatal casualties resulting from those fires. Additional tables for 1988 show the material fire ignited, the material mainly responsible for the development of the fire, room of origin, time of day of

call, month, method of extinction, spread of fire, age and sex of casualties, nature of injuries etc.

Some of the main points described in the text include: 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.

Fires in dwellings increased over the period 1983 to 1988 the main cause remaining the misuse of equipment or appliances, particularly cookers.

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, particularly smokers materials.

The number of non-fatal casualties was the highest recorded at nearly 13,400 and was concentrated in dwellings. The main cause was from fires resulting 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 vehicles halted the continual increase that occurred despite an increase in vehicle miles travelled. Within the overall decrease, deliberate or possibly deliberate fires in vehicles other than cars increased as did accidental car fires arising from vehicle defects (or possible defects).

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.

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

Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1988 (Home Office)
price £5.50 net.

Road Accidents Scotland 1988

Road Accidents Scotland 1988 was published by the Scottish Development Department during January.

The publication contains a summary article on road accidents and casualties in Scotland covering trends of accidents and casualties, accidents rates by road type, accident rates by region of Scotland, casualty rates for road user categories, a comparison with England and Wales and bus casualty rates.

The main statistical tables section covers accidents, accident costs, vehicles involved, drivers breath tested, and casualties for the year 1988, with some tables covering several earlier years.

The publication indicated that road deaths and fatal accidents in Scotland in 1988 were at a 30 year low, and all accidents in Scotland in 1988 were the second lowest for at least 20 years. Nevertheless, the rate of fatal and serious accidents on major roads in Scotland was some 25 per cent higher than England and Wales. There were large reductions in pedal cycle and 2 wheeled motor vehicles in 1988, down 22 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Casualties in cars, buses and coaches and goods vehicles all increased in 1988. Car casualties were up 5 per cent, buses and coaches up 14 per cent and goods vehicles by 12 per cent. Bus and coach casualties in Scotland, per head of population, were more than double the rate in England and Wales.

Copies are available from:-

The Scottish Office Library (Sales)
New St Andrew's House
EDINBURGH EH1 3JX

price £4.00 net. Cheques with orders should be made payable to the 'Scottish Office'.

Health

Health and Safety Statistics

The Health and Safety Commission has recently published the 1988/89 Annual Report which includes statistics of health and safety at work.

Details of the overall numbers of reported occupational injuries, diseases, dangerous occurrences and gas incidents are provided for the year 1988/89. Basic reported injury trends for the main employment sectors during the 1980's are also provided, together with a more detailed analysis of events in the mining and quarrying industries.

Commentary on the statistics has been expanded, not only to include analyses of the tables, but also focusing on trends in specific industrial sectors, including those industries with the highest fatal and major injury rates.

Statistics of enforcement action for breaches of health and safety legislation are provided, including information on numbers of prosecutions, and enforcement notices issued by the Health and Safety Executive.

All data for 1988/89 is provisional.

Further detailed analysis of injury, ill health and enforcement action statistics for the periods 1987/88, 1988/89 and revised figures for 1986/87 will be presented in the *Health and Safety Statistics Report*, to be published as a supplement to a forthcoming *Employment Gazette* (proposed for the October 1990 edition). Analysis will be provided by industry, occupation, age and sex of the injured person, together with analyses tabulated by nature and site of the injury.

Earlier Health and Safety reports included analytical articles and focused on certain aspects of health and safety injury statistics eg eye injuries or injury trends by size of establishments. The Statistical Services Unit is to re-commence work in this area and interpretative work is already in progress analysing injuries by age and sex of injured persons and an update of the previous work by size of establishment. Further studies are planned.

The recently published *1987/88 Accidents in Service Industries report* provides health and safety statistics for premises inspected by Local Authorities, such as offices, shops and catering establishments. Injury trends and enforcement action patterns within these sectors are examined.

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

HSE Statistical Services
Magdalen House
Stanley Precinct
Bootle
MERSEYSIDE L20 3QZ
Telephone: 051-951 4862/4604 (GTN 2023)

References

*Health and Safety Commission Annual Report
1988/89*

HMSO, price £10.00 net
ISBN 0 11 885531X

Accidents in Service Industries available from HSE
Statistical Services, Address and telephone number as
above (free publication)

Education

The main educational statistics for England or England
and Wales are published by the Department of Education
and Science in six annual volumes of tabulations. It
also publishes *Educational Statistics for the UK* and
free Statistical Bulletins covering particular aspects
of education. The following are recent publications:

Statistics of Education: Schools 1989

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

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

Copies can be obtained (priced £12.00 net) from:-

Department of Education and Science
Room 0100
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
DARLINGTON DL3 9BG
Telephone: Darlington 460155

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to Tony
Ambler at the address below
Telephone: 071-934 9046.

Statistics of Education: School Leavers, GCSE, GCE and CSE, 1988

Information derived from the annual *School Leavers
Survey (SLS)* is published annually in this volume. It
contains tabulations covering the numbers of school
leavers from maintained and independent schools
according to age and sex; examination attainments at
O-level, CSE, A-level and, latterly, GCSE; subject of
examination; and intended destination. Copies can
be obtained from the address given above (priced £12.00
net).

Enquiries about the contents or the associated Statistical
Bulletin referred to below should be made to Geoff
Murray at the address below.
Telephone: 071-934 9057.

The following Statistical Bulletins have recently been
released. They are available free of charge from:

Department of Education of Science
Statistics Branch
Room 1/28
Elizabeth House
York Road
LONDON SE1 7PH
Telephone: 071-934 9038

Education Statistics for the United Kingdom 1989 Edition

This bulletin, No 4/90, summarises the statistical tables
published in a separate annual volume *Education
Statistics for the UK - 1989 Edition* (available from
HMSO priced £10.50 net). It provides text and basic
statistics to illustrate the size and nature of education
in the UK, together with time series to show trends.

Enquiries about the contents of the bulletin or the volume
should be made to Andrew Clarke at the address above.
Telephone: 071-934 9109.

Student/staff ratios and unit costs at polytechnics and other higher and further education establishments in England

This bulletin (3/90) presents data collected from the
Department's *Annual Monitoring Survey and Further
Education Revenue Account Survey (FERAS)*. The

AMS covers staff and student numbers and class contact hours in further and higher education in England. The data are split into three discipline groupings: laboratory/workshop, art and design and classroom based subjects. The discipline groups are split between further and higher education. This bulletin reports the academic year 1987-88 results for 423 establishments (including 18 voluntary and direct grant establishments). The bulletin also presents data from the FERAS. This survey collects for all LEAs in England, expenditure and non-grant income data for their maintained establishments. FERAS data are used, together with AMS student full-time equivalent numbers, to calculate unit costs.

Enquiries about its contents should be made to Paul Jackson at the address above.

Telephone: 071-934 9132.

Pupil/teacher ratios for each local education authority in England - January 1989

This bulletin (5/90) gives information on the number of full-time equivalent pupils and qualified teachers in maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools together with the pupil/teacher ratios within primary and secondary schools and the overall pupil/teacher ratios. There is a time series table giving figures for England over the period 1985 to 1989 and a table for each local education authority in 1989.

Statistics of schools in England - January 1989

This bulletin (6/90) gives summary information for the last ten years on the number of schools and numbers of pupils and teachers in all types of schools. Information is also given on pupils under five in nursery and primary schools, pupil/teacher ratios, classes as taught in primary and secondary schools, staying on rates of pupils aged 16 and 17, pupils over school leaving age and courses of study in secondary schools.

Pupils under 5 years in each local education authority in England - January 1989

This bulletin (7/90) gives information on the provision of education in maintained nursery and primary schools for pupils under five. Information for each local education authority is given on the number of pupils by age and by full-time and part-time and on the number of teaching and other staff employed in nursery schools and classes. It also gives the participation rates of under fives in nursery and primary schools. There are two time series tables giving similar information for England.

Enquiries about the contents of the above three bulletins should be made to Tony Ambler at the address above. Telephone: 071-934 9046.

School leavers in England - their examination attainments and intended destinations 1987-88

This bulletin (to be released shortly) summarises with text and data the main information in the annual priced volume referred to above.

Educational and economic activity of young people aged 16 to 18 years in England from 1975 to 1989

This bulletin (in preparation) provides estimates of the educational and economic activities of young people aged 16, 17 and 18 in England from January 1975 to January 1989. After completing their compulsory secondary education many young people proceed to further education and training. The nature and extent of such participation together with estimates of the proportion in YTS, employment and unemployment are illustrated in this. It was prepared by the Department of Education and Science in collaboration with the Department of Employment and the Training Agency.

Enquiries about its contents should be made to Barbara Roweth at the above address.

Telephone: 071-934 9117

Scottish Education Statistics

Pre-Service Teacher Training

This bulletin provides information about students on pre-service teacher training courses at colleges of education in Scotland between 1984/85 and 1988/89. It shows the total number of students on pre-service teacher training courses increased by 5 per cent over this period.

Placing Requests in Education Authority Schools

Published annually, this bulletin gives information on the number of placing requests received by education authorities during the period 1 August 1988 to 31 July 1989 under the Education (Scotland) Act 1981, which conferred upon parents the right to make a request nominating the school which they wished their children to attend. Some information is also given about the

numbers received since the provision was introduced in February 1982.

Survey of Teachers not Teaching (April 1989)

This bulletin provides information on the pool of teachers not teaching and more especially the active pool (those wishing to return to teaching within one year).

Provision of Education for Pupils with Special Educational Needs

This bulletin provides information from 1978 to 1988 about pupils and staff in education authority and grant-aided special schools, pupils in independent special schools and numbers of recorded pupils in mainstream (ie not special) schools.

Teaching Qualifications of Scottish Secondary Teachers

This bulletin looks at the subject qualifications of teachers who were teaching in education authority schools in Scotland at the time of the School Census held in September 1988. Usage of qualifications is also examined by comparing them against teaching activities.

Student Awards and Bursaries

This bulletin gives information on the trends in the number of Scottish students, including postgraduates, in receipt of awards made by the Scottish Education Department over sessions 1980/81 to 1988/89 and the cost of these awards. Information is also given about bursaries awarded by education authorities over sessions 1980/81 to 1986/87, the latest year for which information was collected.

Copies of the bulletins may be obtained from:

The Library
Official Publication Sales
Scottish Office
Room 1/44
New St Andrew,s House
EDINBURGH EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-244 4806 (GTN 7188)

Manpower, Earnings and Prices

Office of Manpower Economics

Top Salaries

Report No 29 of the *Review Body on Top Salaries* (Chairman, Sir David Nickson) was published in February 1990. The report reviewed the salaries of the higher judiciary and certain other judicial appointments, senior civil servants and senior officers in the armed forces and recommended revised salaries to take effect from 1 April 1990.

Appendix C of the Report gives details of the latest survey of top salaries in the private sector carried out by the Office of Manpower Economics (which provides the secretariat for the Review Body). The survey covered salaries and other direct remuneration (such as bonuses, commission and profit-sharing) of full-time board members and senior executives at 1 July 1988 and 1 July 1989. Usable replies were obtained from 199 organisations in respect of 2,813 posts. The response rate was 80 per cent.

Appendix D gives details of three surveys, carried out by OME, of the receipts and expenses of lawyers. The largest was a survey of barristers and advocates in full-time practice, similar to those conducted in 1980, 1984 and 1987. The annual survey of pre-appointment earnings of recently appointed judges was updated. In addition, for the first time, information was collected on earnings of solicitors holding part-time appointments as Recorders or Assistant Recorders in England and Wales or as Temporary Sheriffs in Scotland.

Reference

Review Body on Top Salaries, Report No 29, Thirteenth Report on Top Salaries
Cm 938 HMSO, February 1990,
price £6.70 net

Pay of Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors

The Seventh Report on *Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors* by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Sir James Cleminson) was published in February 1990 and recommends pay levels in the National Health Service for the year from 1 April 1990. Recommended pay scales are in Appendix A, together with equivalent levels for 1 April 1989; equivalent information about certain allowances is in Appendix B; and details of the numbers covered and paybill are in Appendices C and D respectively.

Appendix E contains the results of a *survey of vacancies amongst nursing staff employed in the NHS*. It covered all 222 district health authorities or equivalent in Great Britain, of which 182 (82 per cent) provided usable information. Results are given by grade and by area of work, in total and within country, region, London weighting zone and type of district. A limited matched sample comparison with the results of the previous year's survey is also included. Additionally, the results of an unpublished survey - covering early career pay and conditions of service for jobs outside the NHS with academic entry requirements equivalent to those required for entrance to schools of nursing - were used by the Review Body in the course of the review.

Reference

Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Seventh Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors, 1990

Cm 934 HMSO, February 1990,
price £7.00 net

Pay of Professions Allied to Medicine

The Seventh Report on *Professions Allied to Medicine* by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine recommends pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1990, for chiropodists, dietitians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, physiotherapists, radiographers, and related grades in the National Health Service. Recommended pay scales are in Appendix A, together with equivalent levels for 1 April 1989; equivalent information about certain allowances is in Appendix B; and details of

the numbers covered and paybill are in Appendices C and D respectively.

Appendix E contains results from a manpower survey, carried out by the Manpower Planning Advisory Group in conjunction with the professions, of members of the professions employed in the NHS. Details of vacancies, leavers and joiners in Great Britain in the professions covered by the Review Body are given, together with a matched sample comparison with the results of the previous year's vacancy survey. The response rate varied by profession, but in no case was less than 95 per cent. The sources of joiners and the destination/reason for leaving of leavers are analysed by profession; and details of vacancies are given by profession, and by grade, region/county, London weighting zone and type of district both in total and within each of the five largest professions. Additionally, the results of an unpublished survey - covering early career pay and conditions of service for jobs outside the NHS with academic entry requirements equivalent to those required for entrance to the professions allied to medicine or to training for them - were used by the Review Body in the course of the review.

Reference

Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Seventh Report on Professions Allied to Medicine, 1990

Cm 935 HMSO, February 1990,
price £6.20 net

Armed Forces Pay

The Nineteenth Report by the *Review Body on Armed Forces Pay* (Chairman, Sir Peter Cazalet) was published in February 1990 and recommends pay, accommodation and food charges for Service ranks up to and including Brigadier (and equivalent), to apply from 1 April 1990.

Details of the main recommended levels of military salary (in Army terms) are in Tables 1-3, and of accommodation charges in Tables 4-6. Equivalent levels for 1 April 1989 are in Appendices 3 and 4 respectively.

The results of three unpublished remuneration surveys - covering comparators for Officers, Corporals, and Warrant Officers and Senior Non-commissioned Officers - were used by the Review Body as a guide to

judgement in determining appropriate levels of military salary. Appendix 2 gives the background to the earnings comparisons undertaken by the Review Body.

Reference

Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Nineteenth Report 1990
Cm 936 HMSO February 1990,
price £5.10 net

Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration

The Twentieth Report by the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration (Chairman, Sir Graham Wilkins) was published in February 1990: it recommended pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1990, for doctors and dentists in the National Health Service. Results of a survey of the work and responsibilities of consultants in the NHS, which was carried out in 1989, are included as Appendix E.

Details of the pay recommendations are in Appendix A.

Reference

Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Twentieth Report 1990
Cm 937 HMSO February 1990,
price £7.80 net

Employment Dept.- Training Agency

The following two articles on the Standard Occupational Classification and Small businesses and Self Employment in the 1980s, are special features which appear in the *Labour Market quarterly report for February 1990* a publication of the Training Agency of the Department of Employment.

Standard Occupational Classification

Occupational data is currently coded in a number of ways using a different classification system depending upon who the information is being prepared for. The main classifications currently in use within the Employment Department Group are the Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT) and the two different Training Occupational Classifications (TOC's) for NAFE and YTS.

This situation means that comparing data collected under different occupational classification systems is either impossible or very difficult and time consuming.

In 1985 it was decided by the Manpower Services Commission (now the Training Agency) and the Department of Employment that CODOT had nearly reached the end of its useful life and a major overhaul or replacement was required. At the same time the Office for Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) had come to the conclusion that their own occupational classification system called CO80 required updating. The decision was therefore taken by representatives from each of these user departments that the best way forward was to develop a completely new system to replace all of the others.

A steering group chaired by the Training Agency was therefore set up. It consisted of representatives from OPCS, Central Statistical Office, and each of the relevant interested parts within the Employment Department Group. The steering group's remit was to oversee the development and running of the project. The new classification system the group eventually produced is called the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). It has been developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IER) at the University of Warwick under contract to the Training Agency.

When deciding upon the format and structure of SOC it was agreed that the basic concept to be classified should be that of a job', seen as a set of employment tasks. This would be indicated by the job title or description and would not require any ancillary information on the status in employment (for example - whether the person is self-employed or a foreman).

SOC has been designed with a hierarchical structure with three main levels (Major, Minor, and Unit Groups) each lower level aggregating to the level above. There is also a further, optional, level - Sub-Major Groups - which can be introduced between the Major and Minor Group levels.

This optional level was developed to satisfy a requirement for greater detail than is provided by the Major Groups but less detail than that provided by the Minor Groups. Another advantage of the Sub-Major Groups is that they may form a useful basis for conversion to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). When SOC is being used this

may help make it easier for users or researchers to compare UK based statistical data with similar data from other countries who use ISCO or ISCO based occupational classifications.

Two examples of how the hierarchical structure of SOC works are:-

- (i) A dentist - who would be found in the Unit Group 223- Dental Practitioners which comes with Minor Group 22 - Health Professionals. The Major Group being 2 - Professional Occupations.
- (ii) A lorry driver - who would be found in Unit Group 872 - Drivers of road goods vehicles which comes within Minor Group 87 - Road transport operatives. The Major Group being 8 - Plant and machine operatives.

All of the effort expended in the last few years has now culminated in the imminent publication of SOC. The first two volumes are expected to be available by March 1990 with the third volume due for publication in November 1990. They are -

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Volume 1 | <i>Introduction, Structure, and Description of the Unit Groups,</i> |
| Volume 2 | <i>Index of Job Titles</i> |
| Volume 3 | <i>Coding methodology Definition of the Social Classifications.</i> |

All of these volumes are or will be available from normal HMSO outlets.

The expected price for volume 1 is about £12.00 and for volume 2 is about £7.00

The new Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) will be expected to use SOC from the very start of their operations. It will be used by the Training Agency from April 1990 onwards, although there will be some overlap with the current systems in use until computer systems are adapted to make use of SOC. The classification systems which are currently in use within the TA will be phased out wherever possible in favour of SOC.

The Employment Service will be introducing SOC into their operations from 1991 onwards and OPCS will

use SOC for the 1991 Census of Population. Other government departments who use occupational classification systems are being encouraged to introduce SOC into their operations as soon as possible.

Continued maintenance of SOC will be undertaken by an 'Occupation Information Unit' which has been set up by OPCS. The unit will be responsible for ensuring that SOC is kept up to date and that regular amendments and reprints are produced as and when required.

Small Businesses and Self Employment in the 1980s

Growth in number of businesses

The 1980s have seen a steady increase in the number of small businesses. Businesses registered for VAT in the UK rose from 1.29m at the start of 1980 to 1.57m at the start of 1989. This represents a net increase of 285,000 or 22 per cent.

The rate of increase has accelerated towards the end of the decade. In 1988 there were 64,000 additional firms (or an average of 1200 per week), compared with 42,000 in 1987 (800 per week). By comparison the average for the years 1980-86 was less than 26,000, (or about 500 per week).

Small firms and their importance in the economy

Figures for VAT-registered businesses tell only part of the story in relation to small firms, as at least half of the self-employed are not registered for VAT, usually because their annual turnover is below the registration threshold (currently £23,600). A recent study commissioned by the Employment Department from Graham Bannock and Partners has used the full range of available information to produce new estimates on the total number of businesses and their size distribution.

The results, recently published for the first time in *Small Firms in Britain*, show that if all self-employed people in business are included, there were an estimated 2.5 million businesses in the United Kingdom at the end of 1986. Of these, no fewer than 96 per cent employed less than 20 people, and only 12,000 - less than half of one per cent - employed 200 or more. Nearly two thirds of businesses consisted of only one or two people, and three quarters of the rest employed ten or fewer.

Because of their number, small firms make a substantial and growing contribution to employment. *The Bannock study* estimated that in 1986 firms with fewer than 20 staff accounted for 36 per cent of private sector employment, compared with an estimated 27 per cent in 1979.

[Note: The figure of less than 20 staff is used here in discussing the trends for small firms. There is no standard definition of a small firm, and it is possible to justify alternative limits in different industries. However adopting another definition would not materially alter the broad trends outlined.]

Job Creation

These increases have made a major contribution to gains in employment. According to the Bannock study, the number of people working in businesses with less than 1,000 staff rose by roughly 3 million between 1979 and 1986. Only a quarter of these jobs are accounted for by growth in self employment, despite the widely held view the employment growth was dominated by self-employment in this period.

Many studies have shown that small firms play a disproportionately large role in the creation of new jobs, compared with what might be expected from the total numbers they employ. A recent study carried out by Professor Colin Gallagher of Newcastle University for the Employment Department estimated that small firms employing between 5 and 19 people created an extra 290 thousand jobs between 1985 and 1987, compared with just 20 thousand in larger firms. This pattern is similar to that observed in other countries in recent years. A more detailed examination of the job creation role of small firms is planned for a future edition of the LMQR.

In recent years there has also been an increase in the diversity of forms of enterprise. Between 1978 and 1989 the number of co-operatives increased from 300 to nearly 2,000 and in the period 1984-88 the number of franchising units offering a complete business format doubled from 8,000 to 16,000.

The Small Firms Service

The Small Firms Service provides an information and counselling service for business. It is run by the Training Agency in England, and by the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies in their respective countries. During 1988-89 the service in England dealt with over

280,000 enquiries, and provided over 40,000 counselling sessions. In Scotland and Wales respective figures were just under 20,000 and nearly 9,000 whereas in Wales they were over 26,000 and more than 10,000.

Regional variation in growth of businesses

There has been considerable variation in the rate of growth of businesses between different regions, ranging from 10 per cent in the North West to 31 per cent in the South East. However virtually all have shown some growth each year throughout the period (two regions experienced very small drops in 1985).

Variation between industries

Variation between industries is considerably greater than between regions, ranging from a net decline of 3 per cent in retailing to a 79 per cent net increase in 'other services' which covers a wide range of activities including business services such as contract cleaning, personal services such as hairdressing and entertainment services such as cinemas.

In all regions either 'other services' or property finance and professional services had the fastest growth rate, and either agriculture or retailing the lowest. In most regions there were sectors that performed well. In Wales for example, the rate of increase in the production sector was faster than any other region, and more than double the UK average.

Lifespan of small firms

Roughly one half of all VAT registrations remain on the register for 5 years or longer; nearly one third remain after 10 years. Deregistration rates are highest during the second and third year.

By far the longest lived businesses are in agriculture, in which over 60 per cent of firms remain registered after 10 years - for other industries the percentages range from 24 per cent to 34 per cent.

This almost certainly underestimates the actual lifespan of businesses, as registrations and deregistrations do not coincide with the births and deaths of firms. In particular many deregistrations are for reasons other than closure, such as take-overs. It is likely that the actual median lifespan is at least 7 years, and possibly as much as 9 years.

continued

Self employment

Self employment has also increased steadily throughout the 1980s. Between September 1980 and September 1989 the total number of self employed has increased by over 1 million, bringing it to over 3 million, an increase of 55 per cent. It is estimated from the Spring 1988 Labour Force Survey (LFS) that at that time just over one third of the self employed in Great Britain had employees.

Women

The increase in self employment among women at 415,000 from 1980-89, represents a 116 per cent increase in the numbers involved. The percentage increase for men is a more modest 45 per cent, but in numerical terms the growth is greater at 788,000, reflecting the fact that the proportion of women in employment who are self-employed women employing others is less than that for men, (30 per cent as compared with 33 per cent in Spring 1988 in Great Britain - estimated from the 1988 LFS), but not greatly so.

Ethnic minorities

The proportion of the ethnic minority workforce in Great Britain who are in self employment (estimated using 3-year average data for 1986-88 from the LFS) is 16 per cent compared with 12 per cent in the White population. Among ethnic minority groups there is further variation, with the proportion ranging from 6 per cent among those of West Indian/Guyanese origin to 22 per cent of those of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin.

The proportion of those who employ others is around 20 per cent among West Indian/Guyanese self-employed, and over 40 per cent among the other ethnic minority groups.

International comparisons

The proportion of the non-agricultural workforce which is self-employed in the UK (11.6 per cent is a little below the average for other EC member states (13.9 per cent). However, the increase in self employment in the UK during the 1980s has been the highest of all EC members by a considerable margin.

Further information on these and other articles can be obtained from:

Employment Department:
The Training Agency
LM5
Room W807
Moorfoot
SHEFFIELD S1 4PQ
Telephone: 0742-594318

Small firms aid

A new guide to government help for small firms has been launched by the Small firms Service.

The guide which lists all sources of government help and advice for small businesses, covers finance, training, premises, exports and the single European market.

The Guide can be obtained through the Small Firms Service by dialling 100 and asking for Freefone Enterprise.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Personnel practices affected by 1992

Most companies taking part in a London School of Economics study on personnel practices in the run up to 1992 showed they were far more concerned about increased product and labour market pressures than by the Social Charter or other European social legislation.

As might be expected, those firms adapting their policies in anticipation of the single European market already sell to other European countries and have strong links with the Continent.

Language tuition is to be incorporated into training and development activities in over half the companies participating in the study, while 21 per cent already have a policy of recruiting UK personnel with EC language skills. This policy is to be introduced by another 21 per cent in the next three years.

continued

Only 8 per cent of respondents said they had actively recruited for their UK operations from other countries, although a further 13 per cent intended to start in the next three years.

There appeared to be no immediate concern about having to adjust pay and conditions to make them comparable with those in other European countries.

Further details of the study are available from:

The Industrial Relations Department,
London School of Economics,
Houghton Street,
LONDON WC2A 2AE.
Telephone: 071-263 8314.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Labour force survey revised estimates

A range of preliminary results from the *1988 Labour Force Survey* was published in the April 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp. 182-196).

These provisional estimates were based on projections of the mid-1988 population, since the latest firm population estimates available at the time referred to 1987. Population estimates for mid-1988 have not become available and the survey estimates have been revised to take these into account.

The revised estimates for Great Britain show 3,000 fewer people aged 16 and over and 27,000 fewer economically active rates, unemployment rates and the distribution of characteristics of the employed and unemployed is negligible.

Further information about the survey results is available from:

Employment Department,
Statistics C4,
Level 4, Caxton House,
Tothill Street,
LONDON SW1H 9NF.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Changes in average earnings - 4th quarter 1989

For the fourth quarter of 1989, average earnings, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 8.7 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is below the underlying increase for the quarter of 9.25 per cent because of the exceptionally large amount of arrears of pay in the fourth quarter of 1988. The 9.25 per cent rate is 0.50 percentage point above the growth rate for the previous quarter.

In manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 8.75 per cent in the fourth quarter. This is the same as the rate of increase in the previous quarter with reduced levels of overtime working counter-balancing increases in earnings from higher settlements. In service industries the increase was about 9.25 per cent, which was 0.75 percentage point above the increase in the underlying rate in the third quarter of 1989. In services, a large number of high settlements took effect in the fourth quarter of 1989.

It is estimated that changes in overtime earnings made a negative contribution of 0.25 percentage point to the increase in average earnings in the whole economy during the fourth quarter of 1989, and a negative contribution of 0.50 percentage point to average manufacturing earnings.

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). The underlying index is now given on a 1988=100 basis only. The linking factor between the 1985=100 base and the 1988=100 base is 1.261.2.

Reference

Employment Gazette, March 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Tourist Boards restructure

A stronger working relationship is to be forged between the English Tourist Board and the 12 regional tourist boards of England as a result of the Government's review of tourism.

Through a package of measures - to be implemented by April 1990 - the ETB will devolve many of its activities to the regions under specific contracts in the next financial year. These will include:

- nearly all the ETB's local development work (such as Tourism Development Action programmes and Strategic Development Initiatives);
- operational responsibility for the accommodation grading scheme;
- development of the Tourist Information Centre network;
- Local marketing and training liaison.

At the same time, other functions may be privatised or contracted out including trade events; national administration of accommodation standards; and publication of tourist guides.

Under the reorganisation, the British Tourist Authority (BTA) will also decentralise more funding to its overseas offices, which will enjoy a greater degree of financial autonomy.

In parallel the Wales Tourist Board has announced that it plans to provide some of its services through a number of private companies, with itself concentrating on key strategic functions.

The first of the companies to be set up will be one to carry out the annual verification and grading of the accommodation standards set by the Board.

The North Wales Tourism Marketing Bureau, which was set up in 1985 to undertake regional marketing schemes, has decided to incorporate with the hope that the new company can play an enhanced role in providing regional services currently provided by the Board.

The Scottish Tourist Board remains unchanged.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Welsh financial services and tourism boom

Two sectors of Wales' service industries are enjoying healthy growth, according to the Welsh Development Agency and the Wales Tourist Board. The WDA is pointing to the 45 per cent increase in company entries in the annual Corporate Financial Services in Wales Directory to substantiate its claim that South East Wales' bid to become a major financial services centre for Europe in the 1990s is bearing fruit. A Financial Services Initiative was launched in the region in March 1988, with the aim of promoting South East Wales as an ideal location for finance companies.

The Welsh Development Agency believes that an important recent step in this bid has been the rapid expansion of support professions and services, in particular accountancy and legal services.

On the tourism front, the Wales Tourist Board has announced that more than 1,150 full-time jobs in tourism are likely to be created in Wales through 350 tourism projects, ranging from the upgrading of small guest houses to multi-million pound hotel developments. In the past 18 months the Board has put up £8 million in funding for the projects as part of an on-going five-year development strategy expected to result in a total of 4,000 new jobs.

A strong emphasis on quality is a significant element of the strategy. "From the implementation of our strict method of inspecting and grading properties to our support systems in marketing and publicity, we aim to drive up quality constantly for the benefit of all visitors to Wales," said Paul Loveluck, the Board's chief executive.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Port Statistics for 1989 (provisional)

Provisional port statistics for 1989 were published jointly by the Department of Transport and the British Ports Federation in April. This is the sixth in a series of annual bulletins giving provisional port traffic statistics as early as possible.

The bulletin contains 1989 statistics compiled without waiting for complete returns for every port, using estimates where necessary for those missing. The bulletin contains four tables showing total foreign and domestic traffic by mode of appearance, principal bulk commodities, container and roll-on traffic through each of the larger ports, and bulk fuel and other traffic through the top twenty or so largest ports.

Final statistics for 1989 will be published, in much more detail and with related statistics from other sources, in *Port Statistics 1989* in September.

Port Statistics Bulletin Provisional Traffic Statistics 1989 is available from:

The British Ports Federation,
Victoria House,
Vernon Place,
LONDON WC1B 4LL.
Telephone: 071-242 1200
price £12 net.

Transshipment of UK Deep-Sea Trade 1976-1987

This bulletin, published jointly by the Department of Transport and the British Ports Federation (BPF), presents statistics of UK imports and exports which were transhipped at ports in the Netherlands and Belgium between 1976 and 1987. Transhipped imports are carried by ocean-going ships between their deep-sea countries of consignment and ports in northern Europe, where they are transferred to smaller vessels for transport to the UK. For exports, the transfer is in the reverse direction. The weight of transhipped freight has been estimated from data supplied by the transshipment ports to their national statistical offices. The bulletin updates earlier results, for the years 1976 to 1984, published in a similar bulletin in 1986. Transhipped goods have been analysed, by commodity type (NST chapter) and by their deep-sea areas of

consignment, and compared with the totals of UK trade with deep-sea countries. Transshipment, its causes and effects on the UK transport sector, was the subject of a major study by the Polytechnic of Central London Transport Studies Group, for the Department of Transport and the BPF, published April 1989 *Transshipment of UK Trade*, ISBN 0 900337 23 0, available from BPF, price £80 net.

Transshipment of UK Deep-Sea Trade 1976-1987 (33 pp, 17 tables, 10 charts), is obtainable from:

The British Ports Federation,
Victoria House, Vernon Place,
LONDON WC1B 4LL.
Telephone: 071-242 1200,
price £25 net.

International Passenger Transport

Although it is primarily concerned with tourism, the Department of Employment's International Passenger Survey is also an important source of information on international passenger transport. To make this source more accessible, the Department of Transport has prepared a report, *International Passenger Transport* HMSO, price £14.50 net, which was published on 1 March.

The report contains 27 tables giving summary results from the IPS, together with an Appendix describing the survey. The sea and air questionnaires used in 1987 are included in the appendix.

During the twelve month period from July 1986 to June 1987, additional origin/destination data on travel to/from mainland Europe was collected by the IPS. Section 4 of *International Passenger Transport* presents some summary tables derived from this data.

Road Goods Vehicles On Roll-On Roll-Off Ferries to Mainland Europe. Results for 4th Quarter and year 1989.

1989 has shown a marked increase in the total number of goods vehicles carried to mainland Europe, with a 14 per cent increase over the 1988 figure to 1,330,100.

continued

This increase is largely accounted for by powered vehicles - up by 20 per cent to 719,300 - rather than by unaccompanied trailers - up by just 8 per cent to 610,800.

The increase in powered vehicles can be attributed mainly to those carried via the Dover Strait which had an increase in powered vehicles of 26 per cent to 504,400 in a year which achieved record traffic figures for the Dover Port Authority.

Dover Strait traffic overall increased by 27 per cent to 602,300. This accounted for 45 per cent of all road goods vehicle traffic to mainland Europe and 70 per cent of all powered vehicles, though only 16 per cent of unaccompanied trailers. Conversely, the North Sea ports carried 73 per cent of unaccompanied trailers but only 17 per cent of powered vehicles. North Sea traffic rose by 6 per cent to 574,300 and accounted for 43 per cent of all traffic while English Channel traffic increased by 13 per cent to 64,600 vehicles and accounted for just 11 per cent of the total.

The increase in powered vehicles was equally accounted for by UK registered and foreign vehicles - both up by 20 per cent to 307,200 and 410,300 vehicles respectively. France retained a 31 per cent share of foreign vehicles with the Netherlands (20 per cent) Belgium (10 per cent) and the Federal Republic of Germany (9 per cent) also retaining their 1988 share of the total.

Goods vehicles disembarking in France and Belgium increased by 17 per cent and 19 per cent respectively in line with the rise in Dover Strait traffic. The more modest 6 per cent increase in North Sea traffic was made up of a 10 per cent increase in vehicles to the Netherlands and a 7 per cent decrease in those to Denmark and West Germany.

The full statistics are available in Department of Transport Statistics Bulletin (90)2 - *Road Goods Vehicles on Roll-On Roll-Off Ferries to Mainland Europe*, price £5 net from:

Publications Sales Unit,
Building 1, Victoria Road,
South Ruislip,
MIDDLESEX HA4 ONZ.
Telephone:081-276 8518.

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 developments. 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, 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.

Reference

Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1988,
price £6.00 net,
ISBN 0 7480 0258 8
and is available from:

Scottish Office Library
Room 144
New St Andrews House
EDINBURGH
Telephone: 031-556 8400 Ext 4806

Industrial

Business Monitors

Introduction of New Business Monitor - MM22 for Producer Price Indices.

Following the closure of *British Business* detailed information on Producer Price Indices has been published in the form of a Business Monitor - MM22.

The opportunity of the introduction of the Monitor was taken to expand the current spectrum of published figures to a rolling period of between 13 to 24 months, plus the annual average.

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 (GTN 1211)

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. A list of the first of these monitors to be published is given below.

Business Monitor Number/SIC Group	Description
PA111	Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels
PA120	Coke ovens
PA130	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas
PA170	Water supply industry
PA221	Iron and steel industry
PA222	Steel tubes
PA223	Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel
PA224	Non-ferrous metals industry
PA231	Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel
PA241	Structural clay products
PA242	Cement, lime and plaster
PA243	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster
PA245	Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals
PA246	Abrasive products
PA248	Refractory and ceramic goods
PA257	Pharmaceutical products
PA260	Production of man-made fibres
PA311	Foundries
PA312	Forging, pressing and stamping

continued

PA313	Bolts, nuts, etc; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment	PA438	Carpets and other textile floorcoverings
PA314	Metal doors, windows, etc	PA439	Miscellaneous textiles
PA316	Hand tools and metal goods	PA455	Household textiles and other made-up textiles
PA320	Industrial plant and steelwork	PA461	Sawmilling, planing, etc. of wood
PA322	Metal-working machine tools and engineers tools	PA462	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood
PA324	Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries, process engineering contractors	PA463	Builders' carpentry and joinery
PA325	Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	PA465	Miscellaneous wooden articles
PA326	Mechanical power transmission equipment	PA471	Pulp, paper and board
PA327	Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries: laundry and dry cleaning machinery	PA472	Conversion of paper and board
PA342	Basic electrical equipment	PA475	Printing and publishing
PA346	Domestic-type electric appliances	PA491	Jewellery and coins
PA361	Shipbuilding and repairing	PA493	Photographic and cinematographic processing laboratories
PA362	Railway and tramway vehicles		
PA363	Cycles and motor cycles		
PA364	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing		
PA365	Miscellaneous vehicles		
PA371	Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus		
PA372	Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances		
PA373	Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment		
PA374	Clocks, watches and other timing devices		
PA414	Processing of fruit and vegetables		
PA415	Fish processing		
PA416	Grain milling		
PA420	Sugar and sugar by-products		
PA421	Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionary		
PA423	Starch and miscellaneous foods		
PA424	Spirit distilling and compounding		
PA428	Soft drinks		
PA432	Cotton and silk industries		
PA433	Throwing, texturing, etc of continuous yarn		
PA436	Hosiery and other Knitted goods		

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 (GTN 1211)

Individual monitors or a free brochure describing the full range of Monitors with prices and order form may be obtained from:

The Librarian
Central Statistical Office
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport
GWENT NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633-812973 (GTN 1211)

Business Monitors MQ 10 and MQ 12

MQ 10 Overseas trade analysed in terms of industries last appeared in August 1989 with the release of provisional data covering the five quarters of 1989 Q1. A final version of this, and data covering the four quarters of 1989, are due to appear soon in separate Monitors. Delays have arisen through the substantial task of reworking industry correlations following SITC changes in 1988.

Further information from Mr R A Gillett (DTI). Telephone: 071-215 3379.

MQ 12 Import penetration and export sales ratios for manufacturing industry has been temporarily suspended, partly through the need to check correlators (see above) but also through the need to replace quarterly sales series, following the discontinuation in mid 1989 of most QSI monitors. Work on replacing the QSI series, possibly through use of the enlarged statutory monthly sales inquiry, is in hand in DTI.

Further information from Mr M Davidson (DTI). Telephone: 071-215 3353.

CSO Business Bulletins

The introduction of the Central Statistical Office's Business Bulletin series was covered in the Spring edition of *Statistical News* (No 88). The following is a list of subsequent publications. Only the latest in a series is mentioned:

	Issue No.	Frequency
Industrial research and development 1988	12/90	A
Steel Stocks (provisional results) (Q4 1989)	13/90	Q
Capital expenditure and stockbuilding (provisional results Q4 1989)	14/90	Q
Statistical changes in 1992	16/90	A
Company Liquidity survey (Q4 1989)	17/90	Q
Cross border acquisitions and mergers (Q4 1989)	21/90	Q

Capital expenditure & Stockbuilding (revised results Q4 1989)	22/90	Q
Computing services Industry (Q4 1989)	23/90	Q
Insurance and pensions (Q4 1989)	26/90	Q
Steel stocks (final results Q4 1989)	27/90	Q
Overseas direct investment 1988	28/90	A
UK Cinema exhibitors (Q4 1989)	29/90	Q
Credit business (February 1990)	30/90	M
Engineering sales and orders (February 1990)	31/90	M
Machine tools (February 1990)	32/90	M

Key to frequency of issue

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

Business Bulletins are available individually, (price £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.

Further information can be obtained from:

The Library
 Central Statistical Office
 Government Buildings
 Cardiff Road
 Newport
 GWENT NP9 1XG
 Telephone: 0633 - 812973 (GTN 1211 2973)

Trade and Industry

Departmental Organisational changes

Internal changes at DTI on 2 April have affected the organisation of statistical work in the Department. Before the change, the work on sectoral statistics was carried out by four Grade 7 statisticians and their support staff separately outbedded in Market Assessment Units. These Units, and the Market Divisions to which they belonged, have been abolished, and all sectoral economics and statistics work will now be carried out in a new Market Intelligence Unit (MIU), which brings statisticians, economists and administrators together in multi-disciplinary teams. The MIU is headed by a Grade 5 administrator, Peter Waller, and the three Grade 7 statisticians assigned to the unit are David Povey, Richard Tilling and Roger Ward. The MIU forms part of a new Division - Economics, Market Intelligence and Statistics (EMIS) - headed by DTI's chief economic adviser, David Coates. The Department's statistical services, which are shortly to be reviewed, remain centred on the Trade and Industry Statistics Unit (TISU), headed by John Astin (Grade 5) who is Head of Profession for all statisticians employed by DTI and its associated organisation

Environment

Environmental Protection

The 12th edition of the *Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics* was published in March 1990. This is an annual publication which shows some of the main trends in the areas of environmental quality and protection, and of water supply. The Digest has chapters on air quality, water quality, radioactivity, noise, blood lead concentrations, waste, landscape and nature conservation, and water supply and use. The Digest also gives the results of a survey of public attitudes to the environment carried out by the Department of the Environment in 1989. A calendar of events is included.

The Digest provides a wide-ranging set of statistics of broad trends. Additional material on certain topics is published by the Department of the Environment in four environment statistical bulletins; particulars of these are given in the Digest.

Oftel

Telephone Service in 1989

OFTEL published in December 1989 its Annual Report on the quality of the telephone service. The general aim of the Report is to complement the statistics published by BT and Mercury in their six monthly Quality of Service Reports by covering broader aspects of quality of service and attitudes expressed by consumers. However, an aspect of the 1989 Report was a survey of domestic call quality carried out with the help of volunteers from the local Telecommunications Advisory Committees. Those who participated in the survey experienced higher rates of call failure than BT's own figures would suggest. One reason for this may be that the way in which BT's modernisation programme has been phased tends to benefit business customers earlier than residential customers.

In addition to the call quality survey, the Report presented information from surveys of quality of service and other aspects of the telephone service during 1989 covering customer satisfaction with BT's service, representations and complaints to OFTEL, telephone selling, nuisance calls, public call boxes and Directory Enquiries.

Copies of OFTEL's report are available from OFTEL's Press Office.

Telephone: 071-822 1519.

HM Treasury

Financial Statement and Budget Report 1990-91

The Financial Statement and Budget Report 1990-91 (FSBR) published on 20 March 1990, supplements the Chancellor's Budget Statement. It describes the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS); outlines developments in the economy over the past year; provides forecasts to mid-1991; details the government's tax proposals and brings together the financial position of the public sector.

Chapter 1,

The Budget, summarises the contents of the following Chapters. It also contains summary tables of the Budget measures and of the finances of the public sector.

Chapter 2,

The Medium Term Financial Strategy, provides the framework for all economic policy decisions. Comment, charts and tables cover: objectives and the framework of policy; monetary policy; fiscal policy; public expenditure; revenue; and public sector borrowing. Annexes give details of funding policy and changes since the 1989 MTFS.

Chapter 3,

The economy: recent developments and prospects to mid-1991, deals with financial conditions, world economy, UK trade and balance of payments, demand and activity, company income and expenditure, inflation, productivity and the labour market, forecast and outturn (compares the main elements of the forecast published in the 1989 FSBR with outturn or latest estimate); and ends with risks and uncertainties. A table shows forecasts to first half 1991 of output, imports, exports and the balance of payments current account at 1985 prices, seasonally adjusted.

Chapter 4,

The Budget tax and national insurance proposals, sets out the tax and national insurance proposals. A table shows the direct revenue effects in 1990-91 and 1991-92 of the changes in taxation and national insurance and an annex explains how the figures in the table are calculated.

Chapter 5,

Public expenditure, summarises the public spending plans and compares estimated outturn for 1989-90 with earlier plans.

Chapter 6,

The public sector's finances, brings together the complete financial picture for the public sector. It elaborates the more rounded and summary figures shown in other chapters. It includes a table of public sector transactions for 1989-90 and 1990-91 but sub-sector and economic category.

References

Financial Statement and Budget Report 1990-91
HC 286

HMSO, March 1990,
price £8.50 net,
ISBN 0 10 228690 6

The Government's Expenditure Plans 1990-91 to 1992-93

The Government's spending plans for the period 1990-91 to 1992-93 are set out in detail in the *1990 public expenditure White Paper* which was published on 30 January 1990.

The White Paper is made up of a series of separate booklets containing twenty Departmental Chapters and a Chapter (Chapter 21) containing a number of supplementary analyses. The twenty Departmental Chapters set out in detail the spending plans for each department, including indicators of output, performance and value for money.

The first section of Chapter 21 gives an explanation of the measurement of public expenditure and related concepts. Section 2 provides a range of summary tables including analyses of the planning total by spending authority, department, function and economic category; the section also gives analyses of general government expenditure by function and by territorial area, summary information on public sector asset creation and sales of land and buildings. Section 3 provides similar analyses to those in Section 2 but for central government's own expenditure only; the section also gives details on government spending on science and technology and departmental figures for running costs and manpower. Section 4 summarises the government's plans for support for spending carried out by local authorities and provides information on past and current local authority expenditure. The capital requirements and external financing requirements of the nationalised industries and the other public corporations and material on privatisation proceeds are set out in Section 5. The chapter also contains a glossary of terms, an index to the Departmental Chapters and some appendices, including one providing an explanation of the

relationship between the public expenditure planning total and general government expenditure.

References

The Government's Expenditure Plans 1990-91 to 1992-93

Cm1001-1021, HMSO, January 1990,
price £68.00 net, for the complete document
ISBN 0 10 850630 4

(Individual booklets sold separately).

Supply Estimates 1990-91 Summary and Guide

Supply Estimates are the means by which the Government seeks from Parliament sufficient funds and fresh Parliamentary authority for the bulk of its own expenditure each year. The Estimates are presented to Parliament, usually on Budget Day. One or more Estimates are presented, by the Treasury, for each government department.

The expenditure for which authority is sought in these Estimates is consistent with the Government's latest plans for public expenditure as a whole, described in detail in 1990 public expenditure, White Paper, *The Government's Expenditure Plans 1990-91 to 1992-3*, Cm 1001-1021, published on 30 January 1990.

The Summary and Guide to the Supply Estimates for 1990-91 was published on 20 March 1990. It has a number of objectives:

- (i) it summarises the expenditure in the Estimates and shows the relationship between Estimates and the public expenditure plans;
- (ii) it announces cash limits, limits on running costs, and manpower numbers for central government departments in 1990-91;
- (iii) it describes the Estimates themselves and how Parliament considers and votes them.

For users interested in a particular area of expenditure, a separate document, the Index to the Supply Estimates, is available. This indicates where within the Estimates details of a particular area of expenditure can be found. The Supply Estimates themselves are available in twenty one separate booklets.

References

Supply Estimates 1990-91 Summary and Guide Cm 980

HMSO, March 1990, price £8.30 net,
ISBN 0 10 109802 2

Supply Estimates 1990-91 Index HC 242-IND

HMSO, March 1990, price £6.30 net,
ISBN 0 10 283390 7

Office of Fair Trading

Furniture and Carpets

The Office of Fair Trading has published a survey of consumer experiences of purchasing furniture and carpets. The survey of 943 heads of households and housewives was carried out for the OFT by BMRB Ltd. All respondents answered a main questionnaire which established which items of furniture had been bought, and how recently these purchases had been made. Respondents were also asked questions about the factors influencing their choice, the information provided by retailers and ordering and delivery problems in respect of their three most recently purchased items, and questions on quality in respect of the three purchased longest ago (up to five years). The survey also covered difficulties in obtaining redress.

The survey found that half of all purchases gave rise to some form of problem, and has made recommendations for improvements.

*Furniture and carpets a report by the
Director General of Fair Trading, February 1990*,
available from:

OFT, Field House,
15-25 Bream's Buildings,
LONDON EC4A 1PR.

General Register Office for Scotland

Vital Statistics (Scotland)

Tables relating to the fourth quarter of 1989 appeared in the *Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return Weeks 1 to 4*. This *Vital Statistics Return* also included updated tables showing deaths during the recent influenza epidemic.

Provisional annual tables showing information on 1989 vital statistics will be published before the end of April.

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

- Statistics of deaths from Road Traffic Accidents in Scotland.
- Deaths in Scotland during the recent influenza epidemic.

Publications and Press

The Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income, 1987

This article was published in the May 1990 edition of *Economic Trends*, and is largely based on the 1987 Family Expenditure Survey. The aim of the analysis is to examine how the distribution of income amongst households in the UK is modified as a result of government expenditure and taxation. The analysis uses five different income measures, and is unique in that it covers indirect taxes (eg VAT) as well as benefits-in-kind (eg education).

The article is the latest in an annual series published in *Economic Trends* since the early 1960s. Each year the article covers the same main ground but also has a special topic, which this year is the effects of equivalisation. Equivalisation means adjusting household income to allow for household size and composition, to recognize different needs. This year, for the first time, equivalisation has been used extensively in ranking the households in terms of disposable income. This is a major change in methodology, and several other smaller improvements have also been made this year (Appendix 3 gives details of all these changes).

This analysis shows that the impact of taxes and benefits (including benefits-in-kind) is greatest for retired households and for those non-retired households containing no economically active people. Cash benefits play the largest part in reducing income differences. The main effect of equivalisation is that small households are no longer concentrated at the bottom of the income distribution, nor are larger households concentrated at the top.

The figures in each year's article are free standing and are not intended to be used as part of a time series with figures from earlier articles. The FES changes slightly each year, and no special effort has been made in the past to ensure a fully-consistent time series. The major changes to the methodology this year means that the 1987 figures are incompatible with those for earlier years. As a special exercise, it is intended to produce a consistent time series (as consistent as the changing FES will allow) for a small number of tables in the next article. This series will be calculated retrospectively and on the new basis, not a further continuation of the old series.

The contents of the article are as follows:

- Part 1** Description of results for 1987 for all households, and for retired and non-retired households separately.
- Part 2** The effects of equivalisation
- Appendix 1** Detailed tables with breakdown of income components for quintile and decile groups, and results for different types of household.
- Appendix 2** Methodology and definitions.
- Appendix 3** Changes in the methodology this year.
- Appendix 4** Selection of tables on the old basis.

Enquiries about the contents of this article should be addressed to:

Effects of Taxes and Benefits Section,
Branch E2, Room 1936
Central Statistical Office
Millbank Tower
LONDON SW1P 4QU
Telephone: 071-217 4248

Reference

Economic Trends No 438, May 1990
HMSO, price £10 net.

Scottish Abstract of Statistics No 18, 1989 Edition

The 1989 edition of the *Scottish Abstract* was published in April 1990. It is the most comprehensive source of official and unofficial statistics on social and economic life in Scotland. Containing over 300 tables in 16 Chapters, it covers topics such as population, health, law enforcement, education, leisure, employment, personal income, agriculture and the environment. Many of the tables contain annual figures for a series of years up to 1988, where available, while others show figures for each of the local government regions in Scotland.

Reference

Scottish Abstract of Statistics No.18,1989 edition
Scottish Office,
price £16.00 net.

Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics Summary Volume 1975-76 to 1987-88 and Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics 1988-89

A local authority financial statistics summary volume for the years 1975-76 to 1987-88 was published by the Scottish Office on 21 March 1990 and the annual *Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics* is to be published later in the Spring.

The Summary publication contains information previously published in the annual *Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics* and covers the transactions of local authorities and joint boards/committees as defined in the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. It contains a summary analysis of local authority revenue and capital expenditure and income. These are broken down into separate sections covering rate fund services, housing, trading services and other funds.

Rate fund services revenue account transactions are also set out in separate tables showing total and net expenditure as well as information on staff costs, running expenses and loan charges on an individual service basis.

There are also tables compiled from figures published in the *Public Expenditure White Paper*, and debt

outstanding details as at 31 March each year by service. The annual publication due to be published in May contains similar information for the financial year 1988-89. It also contains net revenue and capital expenditure set out on an individual service basis for regional and island areas. The publication carries details of total expenditure and income by service sub-divided into various categories.

It also has a table showing outstanding debt per head of population and appendices giving details of local authority staffing, rates, rate income and rateable values for 1988-89.

The summary publication (price £6.00 net) is available from:

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

Regional Accounts

The second part of the annual regional accounts was published in the April issue of *Economic Trends*. The article presented estimates of personal income, personal disposable income, household income, household disposable income and consumers' expenditure for the UK regions and household income and household disposable income for counties. It also presented the first estimates of general government gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF) for counties. Personal income, personal disposable income and consumers' expenditure are shown from 1978 to 1988. Household income and household disposable income by region are given for 1984 to 1988 and by county for 1984 and 1987 only; earlier years have not been estimated. Additional regional analyses of household income by source and consumers' expenditure by broad function are given for 1985 to 1988. All estimates for 1988 are provisional. Regional GDFCF by general government are shown for 1987 only: no other years have been estimated.

The first part of the annual regional accounts was published in the November 1989 issue of *Economic Trends*. That article presented estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) for the UK regions and counties

and gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF) by selected industries and by broad function of government for regions. The provisional GDP estimates for 1988 contained an error affecting Northern Ireland in particular and corrected tables have been reprinted in the current article.

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. 438
HMSO, April 1989,
price £10.00 net.

National Institute of Economic and Social Research

Why the Capital Account Matters

by Nigel Pain and Peter Westaway

A full assessment of the financing problems arising from the balance of payments requires analysis of both the current and capital accounts. Any ex-ante imbalance in the demand and supply for sterling arising from marked changes in the composition of the balance of payments may cause the premium offered on sterling to rise so as to restore equilibrium in asset demands. Long-term capital flows currently exacerbate the ex-ante transfer of funds to overseas residents within the banking sector. This suggests that a blinkered focus on the current account alone is misguided and that policy should also seek to encourage longer-term inward investment.

The Economic effects of Industrial Relations Legislation since 1979

by William Brown and Sushil Wadhvani

How far have the new labour laws of the 1980s benefited the British economy? This study finds that although the laws have had a substantial impact upon trade unions, the consequences of this for the economy are far from clear. Strike behaviour has changed, and unions have become more careful, but there is no reason to suppose that they have been made more 'moderate'.

Policy makers believed that the legislation would reduce the trade union wage 'mark-up' and stimulate employment and productivity in the unionised sector. The evidence suggests that the mark-up remained constant while relative unionised employment actually fell. Improvements in labour productivity appear to owe much more to the response of employers to increased competitive pressures than to the use of the law to weaken trade unions. The study offers an explanation as to why the evidence conflicts with the preconceptions of the policy makers.

Comparative levels of Labour Productivity in Dutch and British Manufacturing

by Bart Van Ark

This article compares the levels of productivity in the manufacturing sectors of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. It appears that the level of output per person-hour worked in Dutch manufacturing is substantially higher than the corresponding level in Britain. The article looks into the variation of the Dutch/UK productivity ratios among 16 manufacturing branches; it examines the effect of structural differences in the manufacturing sectors of the two countries and analyses the average size of manufacturing units. Part of the productivity differential is accounted for by the stronger concentration of Dutch manufacturing in the production of 'high value added' - and semi-manufactured goods. However, a bigger slice of the gap must be attributed to factors such as the pace of introducing new technologies in some of the branches, the quality of the labour force and the utilisation of the capital stock.

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

Recent sectoral financial behaviour

This article, which continues an annual series, describes the financial flows between the various sectors of the economy in 1988 and the first half of 1989 and attempts to relate them to the underlying stock positions of the main sectors. The article highlights a number of important developments, including the emergence of a public sector financial surplus and a move into substantial financial deficit by industrial and commercial companies. An appendix describes some of the sources and implications of measurement error in the accounts.

Developments in the international syndicated loan market in the 1980s

This article surveys developments in the international syndicated loan market in the 1980s, noting the sharp fall in activity after the onset of the LDC debt crisis in 1982 and the strong revival of more recent years. The advantages that syndicated loans possess over various capital market instruments are considered and two particular sources of demand for new credit facilities merger and acquisition related activity and the arrangements of multiple-option facilities - are explored.

Venture capital in the United Kingdom

This article describes developments in the venture capital industry over the past five years (updating an article that appeared in the June 1984 Bulletin) and examines the possible consequences of these developments for the venture capital industry. It looks, in particular, at the evidence of increasing 'short termism' in investment decisions, the effects of competitive pressures within the industry and the possible widening of gaps in the provision of finance for the start-up and expansion of young businesses.

Other items

The February Bulletin also reproduces speeches by the Governor on central banking in Europe and on the implications of the single market for Europe's monetary arrangements.

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

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

Press

Whitehall winning in battle of the Bumph

The following article appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* on Thursday 21 December 1989:

"Whitehall is winning the battle of the bumph." Mr Richard Luce, the Civil Service Minister, claimed yesterday. Giving his latest progress report which was sent to *The Daily Telegraph* office in duplicate, Mr Luce highlighted the number of Government forms which had been scrapped or redesigned over the last two years, saving taxpayers £1 million.

Over the next two years Britain is to confront the European Commission in the run-up to the creation of the Single European Market in 1992. The target will be to standardise the paperwork pushed out by Brussels as the commission brings its harmonisation directives into force and to prevent what Whitehall fears could become a forms forest. Whitehall is also planning to step up its drive to remove legal language from its forms and to simplify those which are most frequently used.

Over the past two years nearly 45,000 forms have been reviewed with 9,004 scrapped and 16,785 redesigned. Whitehall's campaign was launched in 1982 and, to the relief of Ministers, the Government has won a series of awards from the Plain English Campaign, as independent linguistic watchdog.

Government slated over statistics cuts

The following article appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* on Friday 23 March 1990.

"Sharp criticism about the Government's cuts in providing business statistics and information was made yesterday by Sir Douglas Wass, former Treasury

permanent secretary and chairman of Nomura UK, the leading Japanese-owned stockbroker.

Sir Douglas, in his presidential address to the Market Research Society, accused the Government of taking a misguided approach and said that, as a result of economies, industrial statistics in Britain are inferior "to those in nearly all our competitors' countries".

The run-down in the Business Monitor service meant statistics were being provided for only 40 sectors, against 200. Data on other sectors are now published annually with the result that information on about 2,000 products is no longer available, he added. Sir Douglas took issue with the Government's arguments that the cuts had been made to reduce the form-filling burden on private business and, if industry wanted the information, it should make its own arrangements to collect the data. He said the economies were making it difficult to assess the degree of market penetration by foreign suppliers. Domestic producers were being deprived of information which market research firms would find invaluable. Recent cuts were going well beyond the original intention to improve efficiency. "It is as though the Government sets little store by public information, seeing its role as simply to find out what it itself needs to know. This is in my view a misguided approach," he added. Sir Douglas said the Market Research Society had to throw its weight behind efforts to reverse the trend."

Statistics paint mixed environmental picture

The following article appeared in the Independent on Thursday 29 March 1990.

"Britain is becoming noisier and dirtier - or cleaner and greener. It depends on how you interpret the statistics. *The latest Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics* was published yesterday, a 100 page document of tables, graphs and explanatory text. David Trippier, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, told journalists the statistics contained good news. Emissions of global warming air pollutants like carbon dioxide and methane are down, as they are for sulphur dioxide, the main acid rain pollutant. But according to the digest, emissions of oxides of nitrogen - an acid rain and global warming pollutant - are increasing fast. As are volatile organic compounds, which cause photochemical smogs, eye and chest irritation and, in the case of one of them - benzene - are carcinogenic.

Mr Tripper said no one should be surprised when a government minister picked out the more favourable trends. "That's what I'm paid to do," he said.

He admitted the document contained several trends that were "not very palatable. They also show where things are not going too well". There are no shocks in the statistics, partly because most only go up to 1988. Important or interesting points are:

- One of the biggest influences on air quality in the 1980s was the miners' strike of 1984 and 1985. Emissions of most of the important pollutants dipped then rose to near their former level;
- Cars and other vehicles are becoming an increasingly important source of air pollutants, while heavy industry and power stations are becoming less important;
- Complaints to council environmental health officers about noisy neighbours soared, from 420 in 1978 to 1,745 in 1988;
- On top of their other health risks, heavy smokers and drinkers have more lead in their blood, which is thought to damage the brain;

There was very little change in the quality of the 25,000 miles of rivers in England and Wales between 1980 and 1988. The proportion of their total length in good condition fell from 69 per cent to 65 per cent, the proportion in fair condition rose from 21 to 24 per cent, and the proportion in poor or bad condition rose from 10 to 11 per cent. But the number of water pollution incidents rose from 12,600 in 1981 to 26,926 in 1988. Chris Patten, Secretary of State for the Environment, has said he wants his department to produce more comprehensive statistics to raise the level of debate about Britain's environment.

He has yet to fulfil that commitment. The latest batch, while providing a useful reference work, is very similar to the previous digest, produced in 1988.

Environmentalists believe such a digest should include data of damage to sites of special scientific interest, and on the number of birds of prey killed by pesticides. The environmental statistics could eventually be used in national economic accounts, or to provide an index of environmental quality. The Pearce report on sustainable development, commissioned by the

Government from environmental economics professor David Pearce suggested this.

Dr Chris Hope and Jonathan Parker of Cambridge University's Institute of Management Studies suggested a monthly environmental quality index, similar to the retail price index. Included would be air and water quality, countryside lost to construction, traffic levels and the amount of waste recycled or dumped."

They have drawn up a yearly index, based on the statistics in the digest. It has fluctuated throughout the 1980s, but shown no downward or upward trend"

Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics,

HMSO, price £10.80 net.

Conferences and training courses

Statistical Computing

ISIS 90

The biennial seminar on integrated statistical information systems, which is convened under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians, was held in Bratislava Czechoslovakia from 14-18 May. This year's topics included experiences in the use of new techniques for data collection and data capture; automatic coding of descriptive data; artificial intelligence methods and tools for the development of statistical applications; and progress achieved in the ECE/UNDP Statistical Computing Project 1989/90.

The GSS will be represented at the seminar, and a summary of selected topics will appear on this page in later editions. Copies of papers submitted by national statistical offices will be available from:

Carl Davis
Room 1202
Central Statistical Office
Cardiff Road
NEWPORT
Gwent NP9 1XG.
Telephone: 0633-812028 (GTN 1211)

Government Statistical Service

GSS Computing Committee

It is planned this month to reconvene the Committee

on Computing for the GSS, usually referred to as the CSO(C), after an interval of four years. The chairman will be Paul Dworkin, assistant director at the CSO and head of its IT directorate. Departmental members are usually at Director of Statistics or Chief Statistician level.

CSO(C) exists to consider GSS computing policy and make appropriate recommendations to Sir Jack Hibbert, head of the GSS. The trigger which reactivated CSO(C) was concern about the future of the mainframe tabulation system TAU, originally produced and maintained by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. TAU has become a strategic product in several government departments, but it is far from certain that OPCS will wish to use it indefinitely for their own purposes.

At the time of going to press the agenda has not been finalised, but it seems likely that members will wish to review implications for the GSS of recent rapid developments in electronic data interchange. Another topic of interest GSS-wide is the development of geographic information systems. This page will carry a report from CSO(C) in a later edition.

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

Canning and Bottling Survey: Fruit and Vegetables

Mrs H D B Walsh
MAFF
Government Buildings
Epsom Road
Guildford
SURREY GU1 2LD

Public Corporation Sources and Uses of Funds
Quarterly Returns of Public Corporations Borrowings
and Lending

continued

**Telex Return of Public Corporations Borrowings
Employment by Public Corporations**

Mr J C Cresswell
Central Statistical Office
Branch C2
Government Offices
Great George Street
LONDON SW1

Appointments and changes

Northern Ireland Civil Service

Mr Edgar Jardine has been recently appointed Head of the Statistician Group in the Northern Ireland Civil Service. Mr Jardine replaces Dr Jeremy Harbison who transferred to a General Service Grade 5 post in the Central Community Relations Unit and subsequently, on promotion to Grade 3, to the NI Department of Health and Social Services.

Mr Jardine was formerly Deputy in the Division. His post has been filled by Dr Norman Caven on promotion to Grade 6. Dr Caven will be taking a particular interest in NI Economic Statistics.

Obituaries

Roger Frederick Sellwood, 1936 - 1990: An Appreciation

David Wroe, Department of the Environment

Roger Sellwood, joint author of an article, see page 89.5 in this issue of *Statistics News*, died on 8 April after a short illness. The sudden death of this most generous and distinctive of personalities came as a great shock to his many friends both in Whitehall and in the wider world.

After some years in teaching, both in secondary and further education, Roger joined the Board of Trade as a Statistician in 1968 and was promoted in 1975 to a Chief Statistician post in the Department of Transport, moving across subsequently to the Department of the Environment. The tremendous enthusiasm and commitment which he demonstrated throughout his career made him an ideal choice to head the team to run the National Dwelling and Housing Survey in 1977. Information was required urgently following a review of housing policy and abandonment of plans for a mid-term Census. Roger played a central role in ensuring that this large survey was completed to schedule and that further analyses could be extracted as necessary with a minimum of delay. It is still regarded in the Department of the Environment as one of the most valuable statistical projects undertaken.

The same positive approach was demonstrated on numerous occasions during the 1980s particularly in his efforts to make the best possible use of information technology to improve the service statisticians provided, in his case particularly in the analysis of Census results, statistics on land use change, planning applications and decisions, and the transfer of data between central and local government. The articles he wrote for *Statistical News*, including the article in this issue, provide accounts of some of this work. Roger recognised earlier than many of the advantages of micro-computers over mainframe computers for much of our work and was a most enthusiastic and persistent protagonist in efforts within DOE to adopt a more flexible approach to the range of IT equipment which could be provided.

Roger quickly developed a good rapport with many



of the colleagues with whom he came into contact, whether they were his own staff, junior or senior civil servants elsewhere in DOE or in other departments, or academics or private sector consultants. All appreciated his good humour, integrity and positive approach. These qualities were especially valuable also in liaison between central and local government on statistical issues. He was for some years until his death the DOE representative on the Information Development and Liaison Group, in which statistical issues of mutual concern to central and local government are discussed, and chaired some of its sub-groups. His genial humour, enthusiasm and understanding of the subject matter were much appreciated by local authority colleagues in what were inevitably on occasion rather difficult circumstances.

There are many ways in which we shall miss him in our work - his willingness to take on new challenges and to help when difficulties arose, his kindly humour which came to the rescue when earnest discussion was getting us nowhere, his many acts of kindness, for example in agreeing to talk to a Sixth-Form Mathematical Society. We shall also miss the many other aspects of Roger's activities, including his taste

for driving a fast car - a British car as a matter of principle.

Having spent most of his formative years in Worcestershire, he had a strong affection for the area and pride in the many things for which it is famous. He returned frequently to Worcester to visit his mother and other members of the family who still live there and to whom he was closely attached. He was especially fond of the Malvern area - the Malvern Hills and the town of Great Malvern in particular.

An accomplished cricketer in his earlier days, Roger derived great pleasure from the successes in recent years of the Worcestershire team. He played in his youth as a member of the Worcestershire Schoolboys X1 and was a keen member of the Worcestershire Club and ground. He also qualified as an MC cricket coach. Among GSS cricketers he will be appreciated especially as a founding member of the GSS XI for whom he played for a few seasons. More recently he continued as its secretary, making all the arrangements necessary for the four annual matches and also standing as umpire. He particularly enjoyed the annual match between the CSO and the rest of the GSS. This has been played on most occasions in Sevenoaks, with the teams entertained to lunch before the game and to refreshments afterwards at the home of John and Heather Boreham. When favoured with good weather this event was for Roger, as for other cricketers, a day of unadulterated pleasure. However, it was also a day whose success he worked hard to help secure - recruiting people to help with teas, sorting out equipment, arranging transport and so on.

While his genial and kindly personality was readily apparent, Roger Sellwood was also a very sensitive and private person. The views which he held most strongly, whether on professional or other issues, were put forward, when he chose to express them, often quietly or in an indirect way. But there were nonetheless strongly held for that. Listening to traditional jazz helped him to relax, as did playing the trumpet and cornet which he had learned without any formal training. He and his brother Basil had their own jazz group in the years before Roger left Worcester. More recently however, music-making had tended to become a part of Roger's more private world, though he was always content to talk about music.

The colleagues who had the pleasure of working with

Roger Sellwood will remember him above all for his bustling enthusiasm and determination, good humour and kindness, his love of cricket and of the Worcestershire area. When our thoughts and conversation turn to that part of the country, as at other times, they will bring with them fond recollections of him.

Julian Harris, 1937 - 1990: An Obituary

by Sir John Boreham
(former Director of the CSO and Head of the GSS)

Julian Harris, who died aged only 52 on 12 April 1990, seemed the very model of a country gentleman. Whatever he might actually be wearing, he carried an aura of tweeds with him. He was a devoted pipe-smoker. For years he drove an orange MGB that would have been admitted without question at any point-to-point. He lived, with his beautiful wife and daughters, in a slightly Gothic house overlooking the Weald of Kent from the very end of a lane which was theirs alone. With all this it was always a bit of a surprise to find that he was a meticulous statistician, like all the rest of us who read *Statistical News*. He did, however, practise our demanding craft in a wide range of applications. He also became a keen genealogist - perhaps the ultimate of meticulousness.

He went to Rugby and then to Corpus Christi College, Oxford where he took an Honours Degree in politics, philosophy and economics. From the Mons Officer Cadet School, where he went during National Service, he had unfortunately to be invalided out with a slipped disc in March 1959. For the next few years he worked in market research in one capacity or another. In 1962 he co-founded and became managing director of Test Marketing Services, a company formed to establish the viability of new retail products - usually by measuring sales and distribution patterns in specific TV areas. A minority interest in this company was bought by the British Market Research Bureau in 1965. Julian resigned from the Board at the end of 1968.

He then worked as a self-employed consultant until August 1970 when he joined the Department of Health and Social Security as a statistician. He worked on collecting, analysing and disseminating statistics of some 800,000 staff in the National Health

Service. In 1974 he moved to the DTI and worked on the International Passenger Survey and by extension the travel account of the Balance of Payments. He was promoted to Chief Statistician in 1972 and moved back to the Department of Health and Social Services where he worked in the wide-ranging area of personal social services. In 1982 he moved on to the Department of Energy where he worked on collecting, co-ordinating and publishing UK fuel and energy statistics. Three years later, following the fine tradition of Englishmen serving in the East, he was seconded to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific stationed in Bangkok. He returned to the United Kingdom in 1988 to the Ministry of Defence where he worked on equipment and supply systems statistics.

Those of us who worked with him will miss his placid and comfortable competence.

Articles in recent issues of Statistical News

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

Mike Pepper

Helen Shanks
Andy Bishop
Keith Whitfield

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