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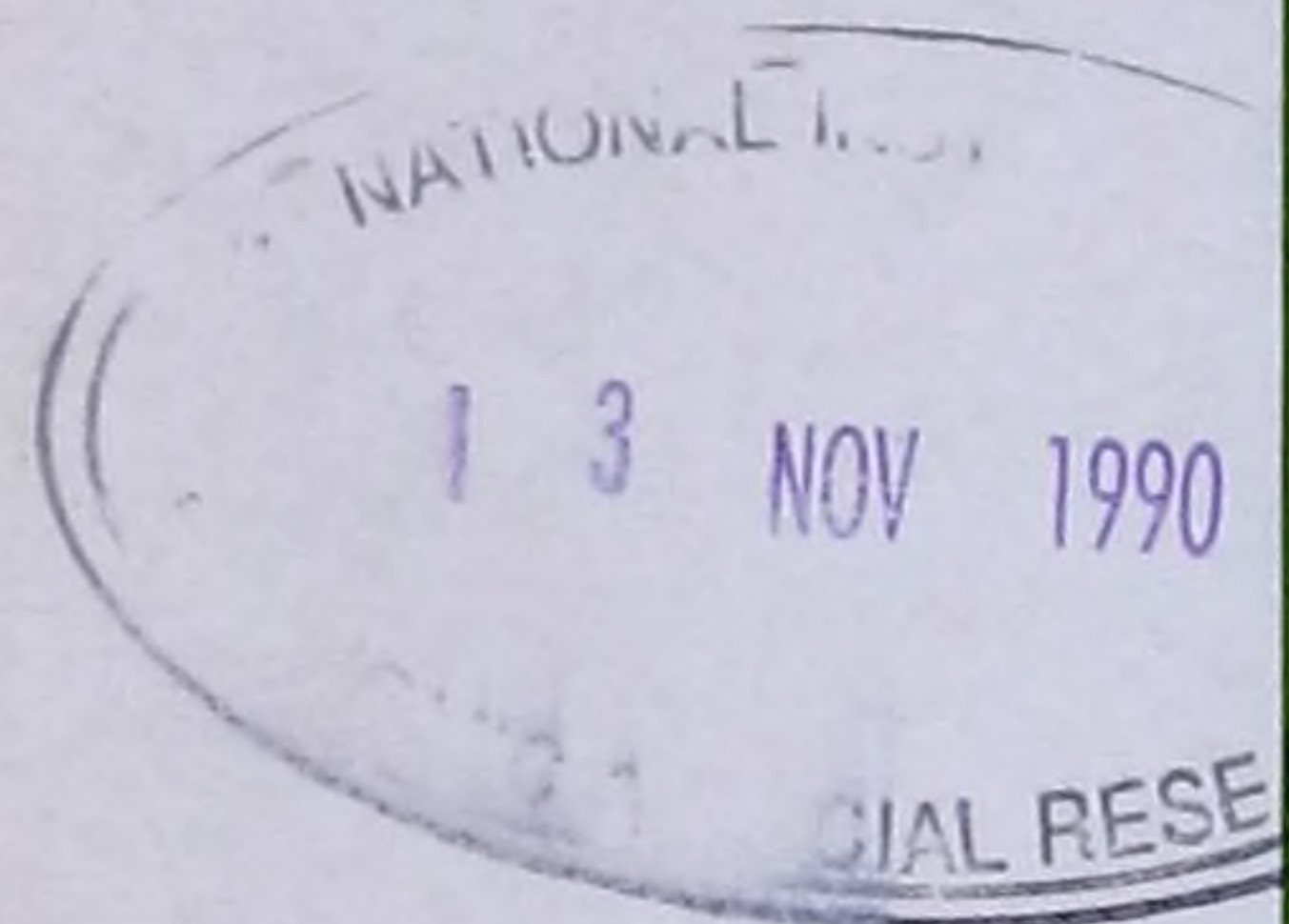
Statistical News

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Executive**

1992 Single Market

Scottish Young Persons' Education Statistics



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Government Statistical Service

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

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FRONT COVER

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

Statistical News

Developments in British
Official Statistics

No. 90
Autumn 1990

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Statistical Work within the Health and Safety Executive

Peter Thomas, Statistical Services Unit and John Hodgson, Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit

Background

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) were created by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. The Act lays the responsibility for industrial safety and health upon employers and employees. The Commission and the Executive are responsible for the application and enforcement of the Act, setting and refining a framework for the promotion of health and safety at work.

The Health and Safety Commission is made up of representatives of trade unions, employers and local authorities, with a full-time Chairman appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment. Its primary function is to make arrangements to:-

- secure the health and safety and welfare of people at work;
- protect the public from risks arising from work activities;
- control the keeping and use of explosives, highly flammable or other dangerous substances.

The Health and Safety Executive is a statutory body consisting of a Director General and two others appointed by the Commission. Its staff are the primary instrument for carrying out the Commission's policies, which they do as necessary in liaison with other regulatory bodies. The Executive has a responsibility to ensure that the Health and Safety at Work Act and other law on health and safety is observed. Its main instruments for this purpose are the Inspectorates which enforce the health and safety legislation in factories, farms, mines and quarries, power stations (including nuclear) and in various service industry workplaces such as garages. The other bodies which assist the Commission in a similar way include the local authorities, the Railways Inspectorate of the

Department of Transport and the Petroleum Engineering Division of the Department of Energy.

Through a network of 20 Area Offices throughout Great Britain, HSE inspectors systematically visit and review a wide range of work activities. They work mainly by giving expert advice and guidance, but they will, where necessary, issue enforcement notices and institute prosecutions.

The statistical work in HSE covers a wide range of types of work from the exploitation of administrative sources of statistics, and initiatives to improve both their coverage and their quality, to the design of sample surveys and health studies. Prior to 1981 the statistical staff in HSE reported to a Chief Statistician but following a review of statistical services the staff were split into two units, and this arrangement has continued to date. These units are the Statistical Services Unit (SSU) within the Executive Support Branch and the Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit (EMSU) in Health Policy Division. The HSE has a split headquarters, with about one third of its staff in London and two thirds in Bootle, Merseyside.

Generally the two units work independently, but there are several areas of increasing joint working and co-operation between the statisticians. The main formal examples are the preparation of the HSC Annual Reports on occupational health and safety, the statistical supplement to the *Employment Gazette* and, more recently, the development of the trailer questionnaire to the Labour Force Survey concerned with occupational health and safety. Informal contacts are much more frequent.

Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit

EMSU has a professional staff of two doctors, one of whom is the head of unit, two statisticians (Trevor Benn and John Hodgson) and a senior assistant statistician (Sally Hutchings), and two research officers one of whom is a qualified occupational health nurse. There is a support staff of eleven. The unit is responsible for all statistical matters relating to occupational disease and medical statistics. It has close

working links with HSE's medical field staff of about 70 doctors and 20 nurses stationed in the Area Offices and with Headquarters health related specialist or policy sections. The work of the unit can be described under four main headings, epidemiological studies, regular statistics, medical information systems and the provision of advice.



Left to right
R.T. Benn (Statistician) and S.J.Hutchings
(Snr. Asst. Statistician)

Epidemiological Studies

Where workers are exposed to some suspected or known occupational health hazard, studies of groups of exposed workers may be set up either to confirm that a suspected hazard in fact exists, or to characterise or quantify a known risk more completely. Priorities for epidemiological studies are agreed at an Epidemiology Programme Advisory Committee made up of senior staff from the divisions and inspectorates.

These studies take different forms depending on the kind of risk under investigation. Where the diseases under study are likely to result in death, studies can be based on an analysis of the causes of death within the population at risk. The techniques for carrying out such studies are well developed in this country and are based on the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR), effectively a UK population register, which is run by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) on behalf of the National Health Service.

For each mortality study, a population of workers currently at risks or exposed to the risk sometime in the past, will be identified by EMSU from the personnel records of participating companies. Basic personal identification details and work histories are then extracted. Cards showing the personal identification details are sent to the NHSCR where the record of each study subject is identified and "flagged" with a code for the study in question. Once a population is flagged NHSCR will notify EMSU of any deaths or cancer registrations among members of that population, both retrospectively (back to 1940) and prospectively. Where the NHSCR have difficulty in flagging a worker the record may be sent to the DSS who are often able to provide further personal details. All handling of personally identifiable information is strictly controlled, and all such studies have to be approved by the British Medical Association ethical committee.

There are currently 15 occupational cohorts of flagged workers ranging in size from 1,200 for a study of workers exposed to dioxins and dioxin-related chemicals to over 60,000 for asbestos workers. Analysis is carried out by comparing observed mortality from a particular cause with expected mortality based on national death rates. Following presentation of the results of the study to the workforce and to management, the reports on the analyses are published, usually in journals such as the British Journal of Industrial Medicine. A recently published EMSU mortality study was of workers exposed to vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) which is a proven cause of a rare tumour of the liver (angiosarcoma). The latest analysis of this population suggests that the carcinogenic action of VCM is limited to this one type of cancer.

Because some of the causes of death under investigation in the mortality studies are rare, national studies often have limited statistical power because of the small number of observed deaths. Collaborative studies with the International Agency for Research on Cancer (a WHO agency based in Lyon) pool data from studies in several countries, allowing stronger conclusions to be drawn.

Not all diseases are life threatening and some are fortunately, responsive to treatment. For these, different study techniques have to be used and these can involve clinical examination, blood and urine anal-

ysis, lung function and other physical tests, questionnaires on symptoms, or combinations of several of these approaches. A major study of this kind is currently starting; it will combine questionnaires about symptoms and the working environment with ergonomic observation in a study of musculo-skeletal symptoms in supermarket check-out operators. Other examples of completed studies are one of cotton waste workers which combined questionnaire data with lung function tests, and one of reactive dye workers which combined questionnaire data with blood tests.

Apart from formal - and generally large scale - epidemiological studies, the unit also investigates "clusters" of disease (usually cancer) occurring in a single workplace. Clusters of statistically unusual incidence of disease occur all the time and most go un-noticed. When they are identified they are naturally a source of worry to those directly concerned and may sometimes point to a genuine source of risk. For both these reasons, there is a need to establish the facts of the cases, the extent of the excess, and whether the background to the cases in terms of work histories and exposures show any common features. The literature will also be examined for parallel reports of similar incidents. If the evidence from a cluster points convincingly to some workplace risk confirmatory evidence will be sought in other, similar, workplaces.

Recent single workplace investigations have concerned brain cancer, testicular cancer and lymphoma. A study is currently being planned to examine the work histories of the fathers of leukaemic children in the Sellafield workforce.

Regular Statistics

The kinds of studies referred to above can reveal the existence of occupational hazards and characterise the conditions in which they arise. They cannot, by themselves, identify how widespread such problems are across the country. In order to answer questions of this kind EMSU assembles data from a variety of sources. The first of these is the records of awards of Disablement Benefit under the Industrial Injuries Scheme run by the Department of Social Security. The second is a record of all death certificates mentioning either of the asbestos-related diseases of asbestosis or mesothelioma, or angiosarcoma of the liver.

These certificates are identified by the OPCS in the course of coding certificates for the national mortality statistics and are copied by them to EMSU.

Statistical series derived from these two sources are regularly published in *Health and Safety Statistics*, previously an HSE publication but now a supplement to the *Employment Gazette*. More in-depth analyses of the death certificate-based data is published from time to time in the occupational epidemiology literature.

The coverage of the Industrial Injuries scheme has been narrowed in a number of ways since 1983. This has entailed an important loss of statistical information, especially for the more common diseases such as dermatitis and musculo-skeletal disorders. These changes have had a cumulative and serious effect on the available data on occupational disease, and EMSU has been involved in setting up a number of new projects, mostly on a pilot basis, to improve the quality of the available information. Five such projects are currently underway:

- (i) The British Thoracic Society, in conjunction with the Society of Occupational Medicine, has set up a register with financial support from the HSE, to record information on cases of occupational or work related lung disease as referred to consultants;
- (ii) A similar consultant-based case register for disease of the blood with possible occupational origin has been set up at the University of Wales;
- (iii) A third consultant-based case register is in the process of being set up by the British Association of Dermatologists;
- (iv) A six month pilot study of 70 GPs intended to establish the relative importance of occupational factors in the causation of dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome (compression of nerves in the wrist) has just completed its data collection stage;
- (v) A trailer to the 1990 Labour Force Survey will ask individuals if they have suffered what they regard as a work-related illness in the past year.

The general strategy is to treat the statistical problems on a disease-by-disease basis exploiting, or creating, data collection systems appropriate to each disease. Our aim over the next year is to produce reasoned estimates of the national extent of each of the main categories of occupational disease. These statements will draw on existing general statistics, any relevant new sources, and on the existing epidemiological literature.

Medical Information Systems

The third area of work is the design and implementation of a computerised medical information system for recording the results of HSE's medical field staff investigations. This has involved design of forms for recording investigation results, choice of data items to be coded together with the coding schemes and the appropriate software. The end result is a hybrid of STATUS Text Retrieval Software developed by Harwell, and the statisticians' old friend SPSS. Coded information from all investigations is entered on an SPSS datafile, and the text of significant investigations, chosen by an editorial board of three senior doctors, is entered on a STATUS database. This textual database is available to all HSE Health Policy Division staff through a computer network covering the twenty Area Offices.

Advice on epidemiological aspects of occupational disease

The final broad area of EMSU responsibility is the provision of technical advice. This may take the form of interpreting published evidence bearing on questions of interest to HSE, or statistical advice on the design and execution of field studies of work related disease. Recent work has included a review of the literature relating to the risk of cancer in painters. Occasional workshops on epidemiological methods are run, aimed mainly at medical field staff.

Statistical Services Unit

The Statistical Services Unit has a professional staff of two statisticians (Graham Stevens and Peter Thomas) and one assistant statistician (Nigel Ashton) with seven support staff. The unit reports to a senior factory inspector and provides the statistical support on all non-medical questions working closely on these with staff from the inspectorates and policy

divisions. The unit is mainly concerned with statistics relating to occupational injury, enforcement, dangerous occurrences and the safety in the use, including domestic use, of gas (gas safety)

The Statistical Services Unit became part of HSE'S newly created Executive Support Branch in the spring of 1989, and this change has led to a substantial shift in the emphasis of the work of the unit. In addition to providing all published statistics relating to occupational safety, the unit has adopted a much more active role in improving the quality of the source data and stimulating the informed use of statistics by industry and various parts of HSE. The unit is demonstrating success in this new role by becoming more active in the generation of analyses from the various databases for which it has responsibility. Some analyses are for publication: others are used in accident prevention work. The role also involves supporting and influencing the staff in the HSE Inspectorates and other enforcing authorities in order to promote improvements in the quality and comprehensiveness of the data.

Published Statistics

The traditional, and still the primary, role of the unit remains the preparation of statistics on occupational safety for publication in statistical reports and in response to internal and external requests. The main body of statistics (relating to occupational injuries, dangerous occurrences and gas safety) are collected under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985 (RIDDOR). These Regulations came into force in April 1986 replacing the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1980. The unit's responsibility also includes statistics on enforcement activity, primarily prosecutions and the issue of enforcement notices.

All published statistics relating to these data are provided or approved by the unit. This ensures the consistency of the data produced and used by the HSE. Published statistics appear in a variety of reports. The unit produces - or makes major contributions to - three major annual reports. The most important of these is the statistical annex to the Health and Safety Commission Annual Report which provides the first definitive statement of annual statistics for the latest year which attracts considerable attention

from the media. Copies of the 1988/89 Annual Report were sent to the top 500 companies in Great Britain. The statistics in the Annual Report are provisional with the final figures published later in the year as a supplement to the *Employment Gazette*. The unit liaises closely with the Local Authority Unit in the preparation of a Local Authority Report concerned with the inquiry and enforcement data in the service industries where Local Authorities are the enforcing authority. Statistics are also provided for other publications such as *Social Trends*, *the Annual Abstract of Statistics*, *the International Labour Organisation Yearbook* and for the European Commission.

Authoritative information is also put into the public domain by responses to an increasing number of parliamentary questions about health and safety statistics. Additionally requests for various forms of official briefing material and information are received from within the Executive, from other government departments and the public generally. The unit currently contributes to approximately 10 parliamentary questions and answers some 200 requests for information, including around 50 direct from industry, each month. Some requests relate to statistics in which there is a high level of public interest - a current

example of this being injury statistics for the Channel Tunnel.

In preparing the statistics for all occupational injuries the unit brings together data from several different databases. The largest of these is the SHIELD database maintained by HSE's Field Operations Division. Approximately 150,000 injury reports from employers are recorded on this database each year. A separate Local Authority database contains details of nearly 20,000 injuries annually and is based on reports copied by the local authorities to the Local Authority Unit of the HSE.

Analysis by particular kinds of dangerous occurrence (incidents with a high potential to cause injury such as for example release of chemicals, fires or a crane collapse) reported to the enforcing authorities are presented in the annual publications along with details of the number of flammable gas incidents involving the supply and use of piped gas and dangerous gas fittings. However a much greater number of enquiries, particularly of an official nature, are received concerning the enforcement action taken by authorities for breaches of health and safety legislation.

continued



Left to right J.T. Hodgson (Statistician), B.G.Thomas (Statistician) G.V. Stephens (Statistician)

Much of the HSE's enforcement and promotional role is achieved by advice, but for more serious offences official action can be taken in one of two forms. The first of these is the use of enforcement notices which may either prohibit an activity (until some specified improvements have been put in place) or require some specified improvement to be made by a given date. The second is prosecution in the Court. There is keen interest in the enforcement action taken by enforcing authorities.

Across all industries each year almost 3,000 individual breaches of health and safety legislation lead to prosecution by one of the enforcing authorities. Analyses are regularly presented by type of court, subject of offence, legislation employed and the outcome of the prosecution. One area of particular recent interest is the level of fines imposed. HSC has been recently expressing its concern over the low level of fines that have been imposed in some cases for breaches in health and safety legislation.

Data quality

Statistics on injuries are important indicators of workplace safety standards and HSE, and in particular the Statistical Services Unit, are concerned to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the data. Injury statistics are based on the reports made under RIDDOR and their completeness depends on the employer or other responsible person being aware of the need to report certain types of injury at work or caused by work activity.

Published injury statistics are given for three categories of injury - fatal, major and over 3 day injuries - for employees, the self-employed and members of the public. One of the main concerns with the injury data collected under RIDDOR is the level of under-reporting. Whilst it is felt that the majority of fatal and major injuries to employees become known to the Executive, comparison with the data on over 3 day injuries collected prior to 1982 under the Industrial Injuries Benefit Scheme suggests that under-reporting of over 3 day injuries may be as high as 50 per cent in some industries. Also reporting levels of major injuries to the self-employed appear low.

In order to improve the information available on occupational injuries and occupational ill health the HSE is sponsoring a trailer to the 1990 Labour Force

Survey which will provide an alternative basis for estimating the extent of occupational injuries and disease. It will estimate the extent of under-reporting in RIDDOR, both overall and by industry sector. In addition, by recording details of all injuries at work (including those resulting in up to 3 days absence), and the durations of absence, the Labour Force Survey will also provide valuable information on the economic costs of injuries. It is anticipated that the first results will become available in the summer of 1991.

Analysis of the statistics

In line with its new role in the Executive Support Branch the unit has recently become more active in analysing and publishing data within HSE rather than simply responding to requests. The unit has embarked on a series of special studies which attempt to highlight important or strategic issues for the HSE. In some cases this involves updating commentaries that were published in the volumes of Health and Safety Statistics (last published in 1987) and in others, looking at new areas of analysis, such as injuries to members of the public and the impact that the changing structure of employment has on overall injury rates.

It is intended that many of these analyses or summaries of their key results will be published in journals relating to occupational health and safety or the *Employment Gazette*. Examples of studies currently in hand or preparation are:-

- (i) how does the changing mix of industry affect injury numbers and rates?
- (ii) injuries to members of the public
- (iii) how do injury rates vary by age and sex?
- (iv) how do injury rates vary by size of firm?
- (v) injury analysis by geographical area
- (vi) injury analysis by employment sector, such as textiles and the National Health Service.

Given the concerns over under-reporting and the limitations this puts on the data these analyses provide a substantial challenge to the statisticians. Crucially

they need to consider the statistics in the context of non-statistical indicators in order that intelligible and relevant meaning can be extracted from the data.

New data initiatives

Part of the process of improving the quality of HSE's statistics on occupational safety involves looking for alternative sources of information. Liaison with OPCS over the development of the Labour Force Survey is an example of one approach to gain more information. The General Household Survey has also provided some information on over 3 day injuries for the last three days.

A new initiative being discussed with OPCS involves obtaining copies of all death certificates of workers killed as a result of an accident at work. This will be used both to check the completeness of current fatal injury reporting and also to gain information on fatalities to self-employed people working alone, which are currently non-reportable.

The Home and Leisure Accident Surveillance Systems run by the Department of Trade and Industry have the potential to provide information on injuries that result in a hospital visit and are also reportable under RIDDOR. Examples include injuries to the elderly in residential homes, injuries to members of the public at locations such as farms and construction sites and injuries to school children.

As well as gleaning information from new sources, work has also been initiated to provide better interpretation of existing injury data. An example of this is our dialogue with the Department of Education and Science and the Welsh and Scottish Offices who have provided pupil numbers data in order that the reported pupil injury numbers can be converted into incidence rates.

The Employment Department already provide HSE with a considerable amount of data from both the Census of Employment and the Labour Force Survey - mainly the denominators for the calculation of injury incidence rates - which allow comparisons over time and between industries. The unit is also involved in consultations with the Employment Department on revisions to national classifications such as the Standard Industrial Classification and the Standard Occupational Classification. There is close

liaison with Training Agency reflecting the concern over injury statistics for young persons and those under training.

Liaison with Industry

A major route into industry for statistics relating to occupational health and safety is through the activities of the twenty six National Interest Groups (NIGs) who are responsible for liaison with particular sectors of industry (eg Construction, Education, Chemicals and Rubber etc). At the request of the NIGs, Statistical Services prepare detailed analyses of the trends and levels of injuries within particular industries and these are communicated to the industries through a network of industry advisory committees. The unit is preparing a new series of profiles for SIC classes in manufacturing, agriculture and construction. These will be made available to the relevant NIGs and direct to the industry on request.

Working with the Rubber NIG and with the Safety Committee of the British Rubber Manufacturers Association the unit has developed experimentally a summary sheet of injury statistics which will be provided to the industry on a quarterly basis. Annual summaries will also be prepared twice a year based on the provisional and final databases. The rubber industry intend to use these statistics to monitor their safety record overall and also, by using the same method of data collection and analysis at individual factories, to identify those where the safety performance is below average. Depending on the success of this initiative the approach may be extended to other NIGs.

Assistance to Inspectorates

The Unit assists the various HSE inspectorates in the design of survey work they carry out, providing advice on sampling, questionnaire design and analysis. Current examples of the types of survey that the unit are involved in are a study of the extent and effect of exposure to vibrating tools and an assessment of the extent of compliance by employers with the recently introduced Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH).

Other Activities

The links between the HSE and the Local Authorities in their roles as enforcing authorities are regarded as particularly important. The focal point of the liaison in HSE is the Local Authority Unit but Statistical Services play an important role in providing the statistics for occupational injuries in the Local Authority enforced sector and are represented on liaison committees between HSE and LAs.

Statistical Services have begun to make comparisons of fatal injury incidence rates across European Community member states and some OECD countries, for example USA and Canada. Some of these comparisons are based on International publications such as the ILO Yearbook. Statistical Services regularly supply UK injury statistics to the yearbook and also, when required, to the Commission for the European Community (CEC). The unit is in regular contact with the CEC on its initiatives concerning occupational injury statistics. At present international comparisons are of limited value because of the widely differing methods of data collection and assembly in other countries. The unit is working with colleagues in various countries to improve the position.

Conclusion

The Information Strategy for the HSE lists the following as the aims of the organisation.

- (i) to improve the health and safety of the workforce and of the population generally as affected by work activity.
- (ii) to stimulate and guide the efforts of industry and commerce to achieve higher standards of health and safety at a cost that is realistic.
- (iii) to keep the workforce and public properly informed about risks from work activity and satisfy them that, so far as is reasonably practicable, they are protected.

The preceding pages describe the work of the two statistical units and show the important and practical role part they play in the Executive achieving these aims. By monitoring of the levels of reported injuries in industry, detecting links between industrial processes and disease and providing analyses to both

HSE, Local Authorities and industry generally, the statisticians are working to make the work environment both safer and healthier.

1992 Single Market

By Hugh Savill
Dept. of Trade and Industry

1992: What does it mean?

It was not so long ago - about two and a half years ago, to be precise - that a previous Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Lord Young, was struck by market research showing that many businessmen thought 1992 was the date of the next World Cup. Market research carried out over the period November 1987 to March 1988 showed a lamentable state of preparedness for the Single Market, with only 58 per cent of businessmen aware. These figures set the DTI off on a high profile campaign to prepare the nation's businessmen for 1992. But what is the Single Market? What will it mean for business? What does it mean for officials at the DTI whose job is to serve business?

The EC is now made up of 12 Member States with a combined population of over 320 million consumers (nearly as big as the USA and Japan combined), GDP of nearly £3,000 billion and with around a 20 per cent share of world trade. Completion of the Single Market is turning this into a vastly expanding new home market for British firms, thus opening up both great new market opportunities and sources of competition - the challenge.

The Single Market Programme

One of the difficulties in explaining the Single Market programme - or indeed in negotiating it is that it is difficult to draw a clear connection between the overall objectives of the programme and the detailed level at which it must be negotiated. The history is that in 1985, EC Heads of Government committed themselves to completing the Single Market progressively by 31 December 1992. This involves a massive programme of eliminating barriers to trade covering the following areas:

- European regulations and standards will mean that products approved in any one EC country can be freely marketed throughout the Community;

- progressive opening up of government and other public body contracts to all Community manufacturers and suppliers on an equal basis;
- more competitive and efficient Europe-wide services in telecommunications and information technology;
- most of the red tape on road haulage will go; shipping services between Member States should be provided on equal terms; competition on air routes will increase and fares will be lower;
- banks and securities houses authorised in their home country should be free to provide banking and investment services anywhere in the Community. All restrictions on the movement of capital will go;
- protection of ideas will become easier through harmonisation of national laws on patents and trademarks;
- mutual recognition of professional qualifications making it much easier for professionals to work in Member States other than their own.

Progress

Because the Single Market is frequently labelled "1992", it is tempting to sit back in the belief that little will be happening over the next 2 years or so. This would be a mistake. The Single Market will not happen overnight on 31 December 1992. It is already happening. That is why the DTI poster campaign in the Spring ran on the slogan - "The Single Market is Here Now? Where are You?"

Considerable progress has been made on the Single Market legislative programme. During the Irish Presidency, which ran for the first 6 months of 1990, a total of 69 measures aimed at removing barriers to trade in Europe were agreed or adopted, 40 of them out of the Commission's White Paper. This is a single record achievement for any Presidency. Progress on the Single Market has been running steadily at this

sort of level for over 2 years now. Despite other important items on the political agenda - economic and monetary union, institutional reform, the unification of Germany - the Community is maintaining the momentum of agreement on the Single Market programme. Of the 282 measures in the Commission's 1985 White Paper, *Completing the Internal Market*, 186 are now agreed. I must be careful when writing in *Statistical News*, but I believe this means that about 66 per cent of the legislative programme is now in place.

The Single Market has also had its effect in the statistical world, and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) has been making preparations for 1992. The more important of these are a completely revised scheme for classifying industrial statistics, to be implemented in all member states by 1993, and action to give Eurostat access to confidential data held by the statistical offices of member states. Another area for activity is the collection of statistics on trade between EC countries when Customs barriers finally come down on 1 January 1993. This is currently under discussion in connection with the system for the collection of VAT after 1992.

Implementation

Community Directives have to be implemented in national legislation in order to become law. In general, 18 months is allowed from the date of the agreement of a Directive for it to be transposed into national law. Clearly there is no point Ministers agreeing measures in Brussels if they are not to have effect in national law. The latest figures in this field, released by the Commission in October show that the UK has the second best record in the Community for implementing Single Market measures, after the Danes, with only 18 out of 107 measures which should be enforced remaining unimplemented. Some other Member States have a less satisfactory record, with 30, 40 and even 60 measures remaining outstanding. Clearly progress in this field is less satisfactory than it has been in the legislative programme. So recently the Commission and Council have started to pay greater attention to the state of implementation across the Community, and to put pressure on Member States with unsatisfactory records.

There are 2 points to be drawn from these figures. The first is that the UK is by no means as bad a European as the press sometimes make out: we negotiate hard, but keep our Community commitments once they are made. The second is that almost a third of the Single Market programme should by now be in force in the Community. The Single Market is beginning to have a real effect on the way business is done in the UK. For example, if you have bought a toy recently, you will notice that it has the CE mark printed on it somewhere or on the label. This means that it conforms with the Toy Safety Directive. For toys, the Single Market really is here now.

Role of DTI

What is DTI doing to help business prepare for the Single Market? We have a small unit of about 15 staff who run the "Europe Open for Business" campaign. As a government department we receive a lot of information direct from the Commission in Brussels. This puts us in a good position to provide a comprehensive information service on the Single Market programme to all businesses. The service includes:

- a 24-hour telephone hot-line (081-2001992), through which orders can be placed for DTI's range of Single Market material, and enquirers can be put in contact with the officials responsible for the various directives and regulations;
- a detailed information pack, containing an 88-page guide to individual elements of the Single Market programme (the facts), an Action Checklist for Business, and the latest edition of our quarterly newsletter *Single Market News*;
- a series of booklets on standards, including our standard action plan for business;
- the *Spearhead* database of Single Market measures giving frequently up-dated details on individual measures and the name and telephone number of the right government contact for further information.

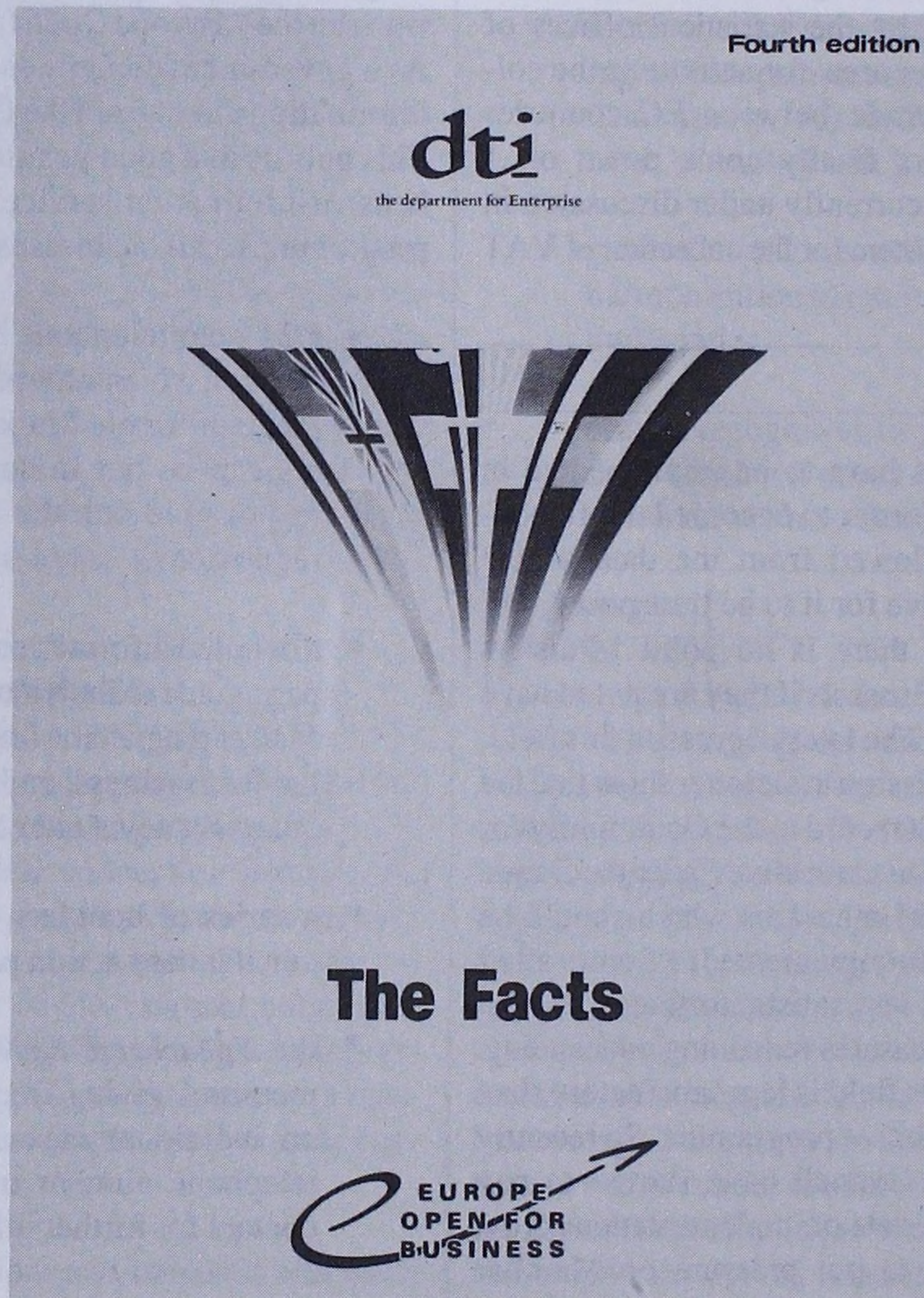
continued

In practice, however, government cannot answer most of the specific questions which concern the commercial activities of most individual firms. That is why we are encouraging trade associations, chambers of commerce, banks, independent management consultants and the growing range of other local organisations to keep abreast of developments in the Single Market and to be in a position to advise their members or clients.

Conclusion

I am glad to say that awareness of the Single Market in the UK has improved markedly. 95 per cent of

businessmen are aware of the Single Market. Business is better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of 1992. 43 per cent of firms are taking action to prepare for 1992. For firms with over 100 employees, the percentage taking action rises to 67 per cent. This is due in no small part to the efforts of DTI. The initial lift in awareness of the Single Market followed directly on a period of intensive TV, press and poster advertising. DTI literature remains the favoured source of information about the Single Market, and is used by over 20 per cent of those interviewed. We all know about the World Cup now, but we also know about the Single Market.



Scottish Young Persons' Education Statistics

*By Jonathan Davidson, Statistician
Scottish Education Department*

Recent Developments and Trends

There have been rapid changes recently in Scottish Education, particularly affecting young people in the age range 14 to 18 years. These changes include:

- (i) the introduction of the Standard Grade exam to replace O grades;
- (ii) significant increases in the proportion of pupils completing fifth and sixth year in secondary school;
- (iii) increasing use of alternatives to the traditional Scottish Certificate of Education examinations, such as modular courses run by the Scottish Vocational Education Council;
- (iv) improved qualification levels of school leavers;
- (v) a high proportion entering Higher Education and the structure of post Ordinary/Standard grade SCE examinations in secondary schools is currently under review.

This article describes how expanded use of the Scottish Education Department's school leavers' database has provided useful data in monitoring these changes and in preparing detailed statistics to inform the current review of the Scottish Higher Grade. The article also describes the database itself, its many strengths and its two major weaknesses and it provides some information on the latest changes with current statistics for the latest year of leavers.

The contents of sections are as follows:-

- Summary of school leaver statistics.
- Brief description of the Scottish Certificate of Examination (SCE) system.
- The school leavers' database.

- One short section on each topic covering recent developments.
- Further Developments.

Summary of Recent School Leaver Statistics

The proportion of pupils completing sixth year has doubled over the last ten years. Pupils whose birthday falls in the range October to February, who are generally conscripted into fifth year, are about 30 per cent more likely to complete fifth year and about 15 per cent more likely to complete sixth year. Other factors have also caused staying-on rates to increase. Record staying-on rates have been accompanied by record proportions of leavers holding Higher grades (36 per cent of leavers in 1987/88), while the introduction of Standard grade has reduced the proportion of leavers with no (SCE) qualifications from 25 per cent in 1984/85 to 15 per cent in 1987/88.

Much of the improvement in qualification levels is due to girls who are (currently) about 25 per cent more likely than boys to complete fifth year at least, and who are relatively more successful in fifth and sixth year in obtaining Higher grade passes. There has been a trend towards pupils becoming younger at a given stage of secondary school; but increased staying-on has meant little change in the average age of a school leaver with 3 or more Higher grades (approximately Higher Education entrance qualifications). On average, a Scottish leaver directly entering Higher Education is about 9 months younger than his/her English counterpart.

While Higher grades are mainly taken in fifth year, about a half of all leavers with Highers had passed at least one Higher in sixth year. Many achieve a half or more of their Higher passes in sixth year. Just under a third of leavers with Highers held Maths, English and at least one Science subject at Higher grade.

The Scottish Certificate of Examination (SCE): Brief Description

Standard grade was introduced in 1986, and, over a number of years, will gradually replace Ordinary grade. Standard grade is generally taken in the fourth year of secondary school (S4). It is awarded on a 1 to 7 scale, while Ordinary grade is awarded on a similar 1 to 5 scale. There were no previous equivalents to Standard grades 6 and 7. Higher grades are mainly taken in the fifth year of secondary school (S5), though many pupils re-sit Highers or attempt additional Highers in sixth year (S6). It is quite common for pupils to leave school after S5 with 3 or more Higher passes and enter Higher Education the following year. The certificate of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) is taken by about one third of pupils in S6, not as many as take Highers in S6. Like the GCE A level examination, CSYS normally requires two years' study after the end of compulsory education. Certificates are issued by a single board, the Scottish Examination Board (SEB).

The School Leavers' Database

The database covers all school leavers including those from special schools, grant-aided and Independent schools. A separate file is held for the leavers from each academic session, and is on an individual pupil (leaver) basis. The four main stages of its construction are as follows:-

- (i) Collection of the basic leaver details;
- (ii) Matching leaver's basic details with the SEB candidates' results file for the year of leaving to incorporate SCE presentation and results covering the last academic session in school;
- (iii) For S5 and S6 leavers only. Matching with previous years' SEB candidates' results files to incorporate SCE presentations and results in years prior to the last year in school;

(iv) Consolidation of the SCE data.

(i) Collection of the Basic Leavers' Information

The basic leaver details are collected at two points in the year; in January for Christmas leavers and in

September for Spring and Summer leavers. For the collection in September, the forms are pre-printed at SEB with name, date of birth, sex, stage (S4, S5 or S6) and SEB candidate number. These returns are completed by schools and they are asked to cross out those candidates who did not leave school, insert details of those leavers who did not appear in the pre-printed list, and complete the required information for those leavers who did appear on the pre-printed list. Pre-printing not only saves valuable school administration time and possibly assists in achieving 100 per cent response rate (eg returns were received from all schools in each of the last three years), it also provides SEB candidate numbers which are later used in data matching. For Christmas leavers, similar basic information is collected but there is no pre-printing or candidate number.

(ii) Matching with Current Year's SCE Details

Details of SCE presentations and results (except CSYS) for the last academic session in school are added by matching directly to SEB files using candidate numbers. The level of detail includes subject and band of award.

(iii) Matching Previous Years' SCE Details

The purpose of this stage is to build into the database SCE details for S5 and S6 leavers which relate to years prior to the last year in school. Candidate numbers are unique within each year, but for a given pupil change from year to year. Candidate numbers therefore cannot be used in this second matching process. The method of matching which is used is called SOUNDEX. In this system of matching, the surname is simplified and represented by four codes eg SMITH and SMYTH both have the same SOUNDEX code. A SOUNDEX score is built up using reduced surname, initials, sex and the components of the date of birth. For example if the sex value agrees 10 is added to the score but if it disagrees the score is reduced by 95. If the date of birth (within the month) agrees it scores more than if the sex value agrees, since this is less likely to occur by change. Total SOUNDEX scores about a certain value are retained as matches. This system was used in Scottish Medical Record linkage (which itself was a Scottish modification of the original system by E D Acheson, Oxford University Press, 1967), and when applied to

school leavers results in about 6 per cent partial or non-matching is consistent over time so this does not invalidate trend information. Neither does it invalidate statistics of the form "highest qualification level obtained" to any noticeable extent because in the main highest qualifications are achieved in the last year at school; these are picked up at stage 2 above. But statistics which take the form, for example, of a comparison between S5 and S6 results need to be treated carefully. At the end of Stage 3, the file is anonymised, there being no further need to retain the names.

(iv) Consolidation

At this point, the database contains individual leaver basis details, plus SCE examination details for a period of up to three years. The SCE data is then 'consolidated' by running a program which derives, for example, the best subject grade of a candidate, the total number of Higher grades passed, the highest qualification level attained, etc. The raw SCE data is also retained.

The main strengths of this database lie in the flexibility of analysis which the individual pupil record format allows. The SCE data incorporated in the leavers' database is held at the individual subject level and includes level of outcome (band of award) for each SCE examination attempted. The ability to match S4 results with S5 and S6, or S5 with S6 results from the composite record for all leavers, is unique at a Scotland level. There is very little missing information since all stage 4 above, permits fairly easy extraction of the main summary statistics. Annual production costs are relatively low for a database of this size at an individual level because use is made where possible of existing data files. Its existence owes a great deal to the fact that there are not several examination boards in Scotland, as is the case in England and Wales. However the database is known to contain about 6 per cent non-matching or partially matching data, and more importantly, it does not cover CSYS qualifications and SCOTVEC modules. The remaining sections of this article are brief reports on topics which have been examined recently using analysis from the leavers' database. Further details are given in the references at the end of this article.

Staying-on Rates: The Conscription Effect

In Scotland there are essentially two school leaving dates those whose 16th birthday falls in the range October to February reach school leaving age at Christmas, aged nearly 16 or just over 16. For about three quarters of the pupils in this age group, this results in "conscription" into S5. It is therefore necessary to examine this leaver group separately. An analysis was built up from school leaver statistics over a four year period from 1985/86 - this is the observed spread of leaving dates for this single age cohort. The terms young/old relate to pupils who were a stage in secondary school ahead of/behind the majority for their age group (see table 1) the majority group is described as modal.

Table 1

Secondary on Rates for a Single Age Cohort EA Secondary Schools

Stage left school	percentages			
	Born March-Sept 1970			
	Young	modal	old	all
S3	0.0	0.0	<u>26.9</u>	0.5
S4 Winter	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.2
S4 Spring/Summer	0.0	<u>53.2</u>	22.8	52.3
S5 Winter	2.6	4.2	8.9	4.2
S5 Spring/Summer	<u>39.8</u>	19.4	13.1	19.4
S6 Winter	7.9	2.4	3.8	2.4
S6 Spring/Summer	49.7	20.8	13.9	20.9
Total (Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Numbers)	304	44,293	863	45,460
Percentage leaving before min. school leaving age	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage leaving on attaining school leaving age	39.8	53.2	26.9	52.6

Born October 1970-Feb 1971

Stage left school	Young	modal	old	all
S3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
S4 Winter	0.0	0.0	<u>24.3</u>	5.4

S4 Spring/Summer	0.0	3.6	33.2	10.1
S5 Winter	30.0	<u>40.9</u>	5.5	33.1
S5 Spring/Summer	20.0	29.1	16.8	26.4
S6 Winter	<u>13.3</u>	2.5	2.7	2.6
S6 Spring/Summer	36.7	23.9	17.1	22.4
Total (Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Numbers)	30	24,694	7,028	31,752
Percentage leaving before min. school leaving age	50.0	3.6	0.4	2.9
Percentage leaving on attaining school leaving age	13.3	40.9	24.3	37.2

Born March 1970-Feb 1971

Stage left school	Young	modal	old	all
S3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.3
S4 Winter	0.0	0.0	22.8	2.3
S4 Spring/Summer	0.0	35.5	32.1	35.0
S5 Winter	5.1	17.3	5.9	16.1
S5 Spring/Summer	38.0	22.9	16.4	22.3
S6 Winter	8.4	2.4	2.8	2.5
S6 Spring/Summer	48.5	21.9	16.7	21.5
Total (Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Numbers)	334	68,987	7,891	77,212
Percentage leaving before min. school leaving age	4.5	1.3	0.4	1.2
Percentage leaving on attaining school leaving age	37.4	48.8	24.6	46.3

Note: Those leaving on attaining school leaving age are indicated by underlines.

Comparison of the modal groups show that 55.5 per cent of those with births in the range October to February completed S5 at least, compared with 42.6 per cent of those with births between March and September. This is a relative difference of 30 per cent. During the last ten years, the proportion of pupils entering S5 has risen by 25 per cent to 66 per cent. When Christmas leavers in S5 are subtracted (conscripts) the rise was by 20 per cent to 54 per cent. More than half of the increase in S5 completion rates is due to factors other than increased conscription over the last ten years. S6 staying-on rates have

doubled in this period and it is expected that within a few years, S6 Summer leavers will be the largest stage/term leaver group. Increased staying-on in the later stages of school is one of the most rapid changes currently affecting secondary education. Statistics at the level of detail of the above table have provided an insight into the interaction of age, stage and school leaver group.

A recent side product of this allowed an adjustment to be calculated to the Scottish participation rate for 16 year olds in full-time education, converting it approximately to the rest of GB basis. It is now estimated that the rate in Scotland is about 5 per cent to 10 per cent higher than in the rest of GB. The data was also used in estimating that a Scottish direct entrant to Higher Education is about 9 months younger on average than his/her English counterpart. The tendency for Scottish pupils to be younger at a given stage of secondary school in successive stage cohorts is expected to slow down, so increased staying-on to S6 predicted in future may cause the above estimated age difference to reduce to some extent.

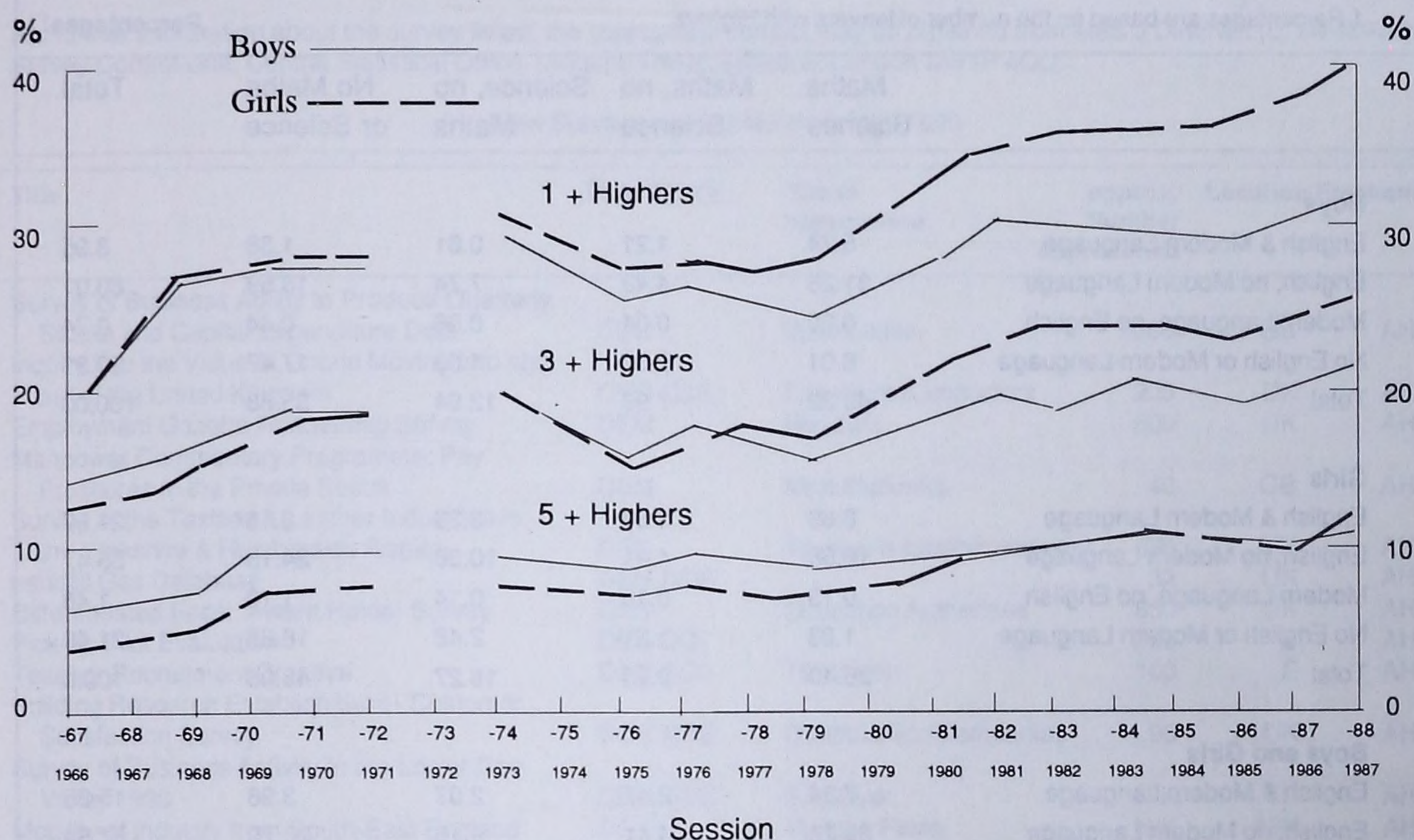
School Leavers' Qualifications

Increased staying-on has resulted in an increased proportion of school leavers with at least one Higher grade, which rose to 36 per cent in 1988. For those not staying-on, since the introduction of Standard grade in 1986 the proportion of leavers with no SCE qualifications has fallen markedly. With more and more pupils entering S5 and S6, it might be thought that the average ability of an S5 or S6 pupil might be reduced - sometimes described a dilution effect. It is necessary to differentiate between the sexes to examine this further. Girls have higher staying-on rates, and have steadily increased their lead over boys in qualification levels and there is no evidence of any dilution effect. For boys, staying-on rates have increased but less rapidly and there is some evidence of a dilution effect. The chart below illustrates the extent of the sex difference in Higher grade qualification rates and the change since the late 1960s.

Higher Grade in S6 Compared with S5

The extent of Higher grade activity in S6, compared with S5, is important in assessing the possible effect of any changes to the structure of post-S4 SCE

Percentages of all leavers of the same sex



examinations. A range of cross-tabulations were produced recently relating, for example, Highers passed in S6 to the number held on entry to S6, and the number passed in S6 compared with the number passed and the number failed in S5. The analysis showed that, in 1988, about a quarter of all school leavers with 3 or more Highers had entered S6 with less than 3 Highers. About more Highers in S6, equivalent to about one third of S6 pupils. About a quarter of all school leavers in 1988 holding Highers achieved at least a half of their Higher passes in S6. The more detailed statistics should be reserved for the review group at this stage, and may be published at a later date. A proposal to extend the scope of the analysis differentiating between resit Highers in S6, and those taken for the first time, is currently under consideration. This section is included to demonstrate the flexibility of the database and its ability to inform new topic areas.

Higher Grade Subject Combinations

In the school leavers' database, it is possible at an individual pupil level to accumulate Higher grade

subjects passed in either S5 or S6 into subject group combinations. This type of analysis can in theory be at any level of subject detail and the constraint is usually on the size of the tables being presented. Table 3 is one such presentation, which covers all combinations of Highers with/without English, Maths, a Science subject, or a Modern Language. Percentages are expressed in relation to all leavers with 1 or more Highers. The table shows that 31 per cent of school leavers in 1988 with Highers hold Maths, English and at least one Science subject at Higher grade.

The table on page 20 is extracted from a recent Statistical Bulletin on Higher grade. (One of the Bulletin's themes relates to sex differences in subject choice. While boys are much more likely to hold 2 Science subjects at higher grade, girls are 3 times as likely as boys to hold a higher grade in a modern language. Girls tend to choose from a wider range of subjects while boys concentrate on Sciences (except Biology), Economics and Technical subjects.

continued

Table 3

Combinations of Subjects Held at Higher Grade by School Leavers 1987/88

1 Percentages are based on the number of leavers with Highers.					Percentages ¹
	Maths Science	Maths, no Science	Science, no Maths	No Maths or Science	Total
Boys					
English & Modern Language	5.74	1.21	0.61	1.38	8.95
English, no Modern Language	31.26	4.42	7.74	16.59	60.01
Modern Language, no English	0.20	0.04	0.06	0.44	0.74
No English or Modern Language	6.01	2.30	4.53	17.47	30.31
Total	43.22	7.96	12.94	35.88	100.00
Girls					
English & Modern Language	8.69	3.53	3.29	6.16	21.67
English, no Modern Language	16.56	4.41	10.36	24.15	55.47
Modern Language, no English	0.13	0.10	0.14	1.10	1.46
No English or Modern Language	1.03	1.21	2.48	16.68	21.40
Total	26.40	9.25	16.27	48.08	100.0
Boys and Girls					
English & Modern Language	7.34	2.47	2.07	3.98	15.85
English, no Modern Language	23.28	4.41	9.16	20.70	57.54
Modern Language, no English	0.16	0.07	0.10	0.80	1.13
No English or Modern Language	3.30	1.71	3.42	17.04	25.47
Total	34.09	8.66	14.74	42.51	100.0

References, publications and projections

The school leavers's database provided, or contributed to the following Statistical Bulletins (since January 1989) and sets of projections currently available.:-

Projections

School leavers by sex, qualificational level and region;

Staying-on rates to fifth and sixth year.

School leavers entering the labour market. (Incorporated in the *Department of Employment Gazette*, August 1990 article "Young People Leaving School")

Bulletins

No 8/E2/1989	School Leavers
No 11/E2/1989	School Leavers' Qualifications by Subject
No 15/E2/1989	School Leavers' Qualifications 1987-88
No 1/C6/1990	Staying-On Rates
No 8/J1/1990	Higher Education Projections Scotland (1990)
No 11/E4/1990	School Leavers' Higher Grade Qualifications

New Surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

March 1990 to May 1990

For further information about the survey listed, the appropriate contact may be obtained from Miss J Dinehart (071-217-4226), Survey Control Unit, Central Statistical Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.

New Surveys notified March to May 1990

Title	Department	Those approached	approx. Number approached	Location	Frequency
Survey of Business Ability to Produce Quarterly Stocks and Capital Expenditure Data	CSO	Businesses	2000	GB	AH
Inquiry into the Value of Goods Moving into and out of the United Kingdom	CSO C&E	Exporters & Importers	200	UK	AH
Employment Gazette Readership Survey	DEM	Readers	600	UK	AH
Manpower Commentary Programme: Pay Pressures in the Private Sector	DEM	Manufacturers	40	GB	AH
Survey of the Textiles & Leather Industries in the Yorkshire & Humberside Region	DEN	Textiles & Leather Industry	570	YH	AH
Landfill Gas Database	DEN DOE		32	UK	AH
Differentiated Fees: Award Holder Survey	DES	Education Authorities	800	UK	AH
Pick-up Pilot Evaluation	DES COI		200	E	AH
Teacher Recruitment Creative	DES COI	Teachers	100	E	AH
Building Research Establishment - Customer Satisfaction Survey	DOE BRE	Construction Companies	90	UK	AH
Survey of Business Activity in the Lower Don Valley 1990	DOE SDC	Employer	N/K	YH	AH
Mobility of Industry from South-East England	DOE	Various Firms	N/K	N/K	AH
The Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service (AAIS)	DOE AAIS	The Arboricultural Industry	900	GB	AH
Survey of Housing Benefit Subsidy	DSS	Housing Authorities	495	GB	AH
Industrial Applications of Superconductivity	DTI SERC	Engineering Companies	600	UK	AH
Research Requirements of Firms in Marine Renewable Energy	DTI	Firms	500	GB	AH
Small Firms Merit Award for Research and Technology (SMART) Competition	DTI	Firms	265	UK	AH
Evaluation of Inner City Task Force Programme	DTI	Recipients of Task Force Assistance	90	E	AH
Survey in Support of an Evaluation of the Teaching Company Scheme	DTI SERC		80	UK	AH
Electronic Components Manufacturing Capability Survey	DTI	Manufacturers	1000	UK	AH
Roundabout Design Questionnaire to Local Authorities	DTP	Highways Authorities	169	GB	AH
Ships Expenditure in UK Ports	DTP	UK Ports	200	UK	AH
Hasquad Phase II - Employers	DTP	Employers	400	SE	AH
Survey of Company Payment Structures	EOC HOME	Employers	1635	GBGB	AH
Disability Review: Promoting Good Practice	ES	Employers	50	GB	AH
Evaluation of Wolverhampton Jobseeker	ES	Employers	N/K	WM	AH
Evaluation of Marketing and Vacancy Handling Pilots	ES	Employers	520	GBGB	AH
Priority Suppliers Directory: Market Research					
Evaluation of New Layout	ES		200	GB	AH
Survey of Employers' Recruitment Practices	ES	Employers	2000	GBGB	AH
Quality in Sheltered Employment: Framework Between Hosts & Sponsors and Sheltered Placement Scheme	ES	Employers	40	N/K	AH
Scottish Oil Industry Survey	IDS SDA	Oil Industry	4000	S	AH
Market Opportunities for Lanarkshire Engineering Subcontracting Companies	IDS SDA	Engineering Companies	400	S	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	approx. Number approached	Location	Frequency
Scottish Tourist Board's Section 4 Assistance Scheme	IDS STB		35	S	AH
Farmers' Use of Advice	MAFF NAO	Farms	1560	ES	AH
EC Labour/Machinery Survey	MAFF	Farms	5000	E	I
Careers Advisors Survey	MOD COI	Careers Advisory Services	100	UK	AH
Survey of Licensees	OFT	Licensees	2500	GB	AH
Supported Accommodation	SED	Social Services	12	S	A
Income & Expenditure for the Registration of Residential & Daycare Establishments	SED	Social Services	12	S	A
Major Energy Users in Scotland - Second Phase	SO IDS		1000	S	AH
Waste Disposal Survey Update	SO SDA	Local Authorities	26	S	AH
Sport and the Economy of Scotland - Manufacturers Survey	SSC	Manufacturers	60	S	AH
Sport and the Economy of Scotland. Construction Company Survey	SSC	Construction Companies	40	S	AH
Data Collection from Private Sector Education and Training Providers	TA	Private Sector Training Providers	120	GB	AH
National Training Task Force: Employers Training Assessment Criteria and Name Research	TA COI	Employers	460	GB	AH
Sector by Sector Review of Performance of Industry Training Organisation	TA	Employers	25	UK	AH
Phase 3 Pilot Projects Dissemination Study	TA	Manufacturers	25	E	AH
Quantitative Survey of Employers Participating in Employment Training	TA	Employers	300	N/K	AH
National Evaluation of Compacts	TA	Employers	25	UK	AH
Research on Employers' Views of Work Related Further Education Provision	TA DEM	Employers	200	EW	AH
'Your Business Success' Evaluation	TA	Employers	2991	GB	AH
Training Information Needs of Employers	TA	Employers	25	GB	AH
Quality Assessment of Training Providers	TA	Private Sector Training Providers	25	GB	AH
Skills Monitoring Survey II	TA	Employers	5000	GB	AH
Skills Monitoring in Small Firms	TA	Employers	25	GB	AH
Actual and Perceived Risks of Travelling in Taxis and Minicabs	TRRL DTP	Companies	50	SE	AH
A Study Examining the Use of Leaflets by Agencies, Health Professionals & Others	HPAW WO	Health Authorities	530	W	AH

HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS

Attitudes of final year Undergraduates to career in Teaching	DES COI	Students	1500	GB	AH
Teacher Tracking Study	DES COI	Teachers	1000	EW	AH
Teacher Recruitment Creative	DES COI	Parents	100	E	AH
Organ Donation: Regional Research	DH COI	Adults	50	WM	AH
Nursing Qualitative Evaluation	DH COI	Adults	102	E	AH
Drugs 1990: Qualitative Evaluation	DH COI	Adults	128	GB	AH
Nursing Follow-Up of Campaign Response: Student Nurses	DH COI	Nurses	450	E	AH
Drugs Tracking Stage 9	DH COI	Youths	920	GB	AH
Effectiveness of National Savings Forms and Sales Leaflets	DNS	Adults	400	GB	AH
Evaluation of the January 1990 Guaranteed Rates TV Campaign	DNS	Adults	2400	GB	AH
Investment Account Questionnaire	DNS	Adults	50	UK	AH
Income Bond Questionnaire	DNS	Adults	750	UK	AH
Housing Attitudes Pilot Study	DOE	Adults	NK	E	AH
Survey of Housing Association Tenants	DOE	Tenants	3000	E	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	approx. Number approached	Location	Frequency
Market Research into Cavity Wall Insulation for Existing Dwellings	DOE BRE	Owner occupiers	800	GB	AH
Feasibility Study - Monitoring Housing Management Performance	DOE	Tenants	300	E	AH
Evaluation of Estate Action Schemes	DOE	Adults	1000	E	AH
Monitoring the New LA Performance Indicator Regime	DOE	Tenants	2000	E	AH
Housing Association Allocation Policies	DOE	Adults	N/K	N/K	AH
Terminally Ill Leaflet Check	DSS COI	Adults	50	E	AH
Sickness Invalidity Benefit Literature Check	DSS COI	Adults	40	E	AH
Social Fund Leaflet Check	DSS COI	Adults	46	EW	AH
Terminally Ill Leaflet Check-Extension	DSS COI	Adults	10	E	AH
Family Credit Creative Development Research	DSS COI	Women	40	E	AH
Family Credit Evaluation Research	DSS COI	Parents	1000	GB	AH
Greater Manchester Western & Northern Relief Road (M56 to M62 Link) Roadside Interviews	DTP	Drivers	3000	NW	
AA417Brockworth Bypass & A417 M5 to A40 (Elmbridge Court) Improvement Traffic Survey	DTP	Drivers	38000	SW	AH
A36 Salisbury Bypass - Traffic Survey	DTP	Drivers	17000	SW	AH
Hasquad Study Phase II	DTP	Travellers	100	SE	AH
Hasquad Study - Phase II	DTP	Shoppers	400	SE	AH
Evaluation of Wolverhampton Jobseeker	ES COI	Adults	360	WM	AH
Smoke Alarm Home Audit Stage 5	HOME COI		9000	EW	AH
IPC - Response to Advertisement on Personal Safety	HOME COI	Women	120	SW	AH
Response to Advertising in the Area of Crime Prevention & Fear of Crime	HOME COI	Adults	60	E	AH
Electoral Registration Campaign Research	HOME COI		40	EW	AH
Territorial Army 1990 Campaign Evaluation Research	MOD COI	Youths	1000	GB	AH
Army Tracking Stages III and IV	MOD COI	Youths	800	E	AH
Territorial Army Advertising Review Part One	MOD COI	Youths	42	ES	AH
Study of the Impact of CCT in Leisure Management (Sports Council)	NGOV DOE	Visitors	2000	EW	AH
Sport and the Economy of Scotland - Consumer Survey	SSC	Adults	2000	S	AH
Willingness to Pay Feasibility Study	TRRL DTP	Adults	N/K	N/K	AH
Driving after Seventy	TRRL DTP	Elderly	1500	GB	AH
Epilepsy and Driving	TRRL DTP	Disabled	4000	GB	AH
Actual and Perceived Risks of Travelling in Taxis and Minicabs	TRRL DPT	Passengers	1500	SE	AH
Health in Wales Community Survey	HPAW WO	Adults	18000	EW	AH

List of abbreviations

Departments

AAIS Arboricultural Advisory & Information service
 BRE Building Research Establishment
 C&E Customs and Excise
 CSO Central Statistical Office
 DEM Department of Employment
 DEN Department of Energy
 DES Department of Education & Science
 DH Department of Health
 DNS Department for National Savings

DOE Department of the Environment
 DSS Department of Social Security
 DTI Department of Trade & Industry
 DTP Department of Transport
 EOC Equal Opportunities Commission
 ES Employment Service
 HOME Home Office
 HPAW Health Promotion Authority for Wales
 IDS Industry Department for Scotland

MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Foods
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NAO	National Audit Office
NGOV	Non Government
OFT	Office of Fair Trading
SDA	Scottish Development Agency
SDC	Sheffield Development Corporation
SED	Scottish Education Department
SERC	Science and Engineering Research Council
SO	Scottish Office
SSC	Scottish Sports Council
STB	Scottish Tourist Board
TA	Training Agency
TRRL	Transport and Road Research Laboratory
WO	Welsh Office

Location

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

General

CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CCT	Compulsory Competitive Tendering
IPC	International Publishing Corporation
LA	Land Authorities
NK	Not Known

Frequency

A	Annual
AH	Ad Hoc
I	Intermittent
Y3	Every 3 Years

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 x 57373)

Scottish Education Department

Scottish Education Department Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

Higher Education Projections for Scotland (1990)

Pupils and Teachers in Education Authority Primary and Secondary Schools

University Students

School Leavers' Higher Grade Qualifications

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 7188)

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends 61 Autumn 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.

Electoral Statistics 1990 - local government areas
(EL 90/1)
price £2.00 net

Legal abortions 1989
(AB 90/3)
price £1.00 net

Deaths by Cause: 1989 registrations
(DH2 90/2)
price £1.00 net

Reference volumes

Mortality statistics: cause 1988 England and Wales
(Series DH2 no 15)

Mortality statistics: accidents and violence 1988 England and Wales
(Series DH4 no 14)

Review of national cancer registration system 1990
(Series MB1 no 17)

Communicable disease statistics 1988
(Series MB2 no 15)

Social survey report

The dietary and nutritional survey of British adults
(Series SS 1241)

Department of Education and Science

The following Statistical Bulletins are now available:

- 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.*
- No 8/90 *Teachers in service and teacher vacancies in England - January 1988 and 1989.*
- No 9/90 *Educational and economic activity of young people aged 16 to 18 years in England from 1975 to 1989.*
- No 10/90 *Survey of school/industry links.*

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
Telephone: 0325-392208

Department of the Environment

Housing and Construction Statistics, Great Britain 1978-88

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 1 No 1 March Quarter 1990

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 2 No 1 March Quarter 1990

Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No 93 April 1990 -Housebuilding and renovations figures for 1988 and 1989

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 report, 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.

continued

Land Use Change in England, Statistical Bulletin (90)5 figures for 1989

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*

No 1/1990 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1988*

No 2/1990 *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1989*

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: 031-556 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
- HSU No 14 *Housing Trends in Scotland*
Quarter ended 31 December 1989

Copies of the above bulletins may be purchased price £1.25 net. Copies prior to HSU No 11 price £1 net. Available from:

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

Welsh Office

Statistics of Education in Wales: Further and Higher
Education No 3 1989
price £4.00 net

1987 Based Household Projections for Counties
of Wales
price £10.00 net

Welsh Economic Trends No 12 1990
price £9.50 net

Activities of Social Services Departments: year
ended 31 March 1989
price £3.00 net

Farm Incomes in Wales No 4 1990
price £5.00 net

Welsh Transport Statistics No 6 1990
price £6.00 net

Welsh Education Statistics Bulletin; Secondary School
Staffing Survey
price on application

The Index of Production and Construction for Wales
price £5.00 net

Children in care or under supervision orders in Wales:
year ended 31 March 1989
price £3.00 net

The above publications are available from:

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

Department of Health

The following statistical publications are available:

Statistical Bulletin 4(6)90 Statistics for General Medical
Practitioners in England and Wales 1978 to 1988
published July 1990,
price £2.00 net

NHS Day Care Facilities, England, year ending
31 March 1989
published July 1990,
price £2.00 net

continued

The Statistical Bulletins referred to above may be purchased from:

Department of Health
Information Division
Government Buildings
Honeypot Lane
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
10/90	<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 CRO 9YD
Telephone: 081-760 2850,

or by personal application to:

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

The following Home Office statistical publications have also been issued.

Probation statistics, England and Wales, 1988
price £5.50 net

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

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

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

Lord Chancellors Department

Judicial statistics 1989 Annual Report
Cm 1145, HMSO, July 1990,
price £10.60 net. Available from:

Statistics Branch
CSI Division
Lord Chancellors Department
Southside
105 Victoria Street
LONDON SW1E 6QT

Department of Employment

Employment Gazette, which is published on Thursday towards the beginning of each month, regularly contains recent data and time-series on employment, unemployment, earnings, prices, family expenditure, tourism and other indicators. In recent months there were special features on:

Membership of trade unions in 1988 (May 1990);

Characteristics of the unemployed (May 1990);

Retail price index: updating of weights (June 1990);

Industrial stoppages in 1989 (July 1990)

Employment Gazette is published monthly by HMSO, price £3.80 per issue, annual subscription inclusive of postage is £39.50. Available from:

Department of Employment
Caxton House
Tothill Street
LONDON SW1H 9NF

Department of Transport

Recent statistical publications by the Department of Transport:

Annual Vehicle Census, December 1989
DTp Statistics Bulletin (90)31
price £3.00

Goods Vehicles in Special Types Tax Class 1988
DTp Statistics Bulletin (90)32
price £7.80

Central London Bus and Coach Survey 1988
HMSO Ad-hoc
price £16.50

Road Accidents English Regions 1988
HMSO Annual
price £8.40

Merchant Fleet Statistics 1989
HMSO Annual
price £13.80

International comparisons of transport statistics 1970-87

Part 3: Road vehicles, traffic, fuel and expenditure
HMSO Ad-hoc
price £16.20

Road Lengths in Great Britain 1988-89
HMSO Annual
price £9.40

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:

Oilseed rape survey. England 207/89

Glasshouse returns. England and Wales 130/90

Pig Survey. England, Wales and UK 113/90

Straw Survey 1989. England and Wales 245/89

Agricultural Crops. UK and England 36/90

Cereal production 1989 Harvest estimates. England and Wales 1989 139/90

Turkey Census. England and Wales 55/90

Annual Estimates of Crop production 1988 harvest 57/90

Pea and Bean Survey. England and Wales 97/90

Minor Holdings Survey 1989. England 111/90

Vegetables and Flowers Census 1989. 138/90

Agricultural Returns for England 1989. 110/90

Agricultural Returns for the UK 1989. 109/90

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. 81/90, 108/90, 124/90

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

Quarterly: *National Food Survey: Household Consumption*

Available from:

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food
Room 419
West Block
Whitehall Place
LONDON SW1A 2HH
Telephone: 071-270 8562

Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1988
HMSO price £10.00 net

Monthly Return of Sea Fisheries Statistics
price £10.00 annual subscription available from:

Fisheries Statistics Unit,
Room 423
Nobel House,
17 Smith Square,
LONDON SW1P 3JR

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 Dept. 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
DANI,
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 1.
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

Scottish Transport Statistics 1988
price £5.00 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 25

HMSO, July 1990,
price £21.50 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

HM Treasury

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

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 July and contains the following articles:

The geography of the 1991 Census

by A Clark, Census Division, OPCS, and F Thomas of Census Output Branch, General Register Office (Scotland).

The article describes the geographic framework for the 1991 Census of Population. The framework has two aims: first to provide a set of field management areas to enable the enumeration to be carried out, and secondly to provide a geographic database for the administration of the census and for statistical analysis. The article focuses on the first of these aims with particular reference to England and Wales, and describes the system developed in Scotland and the main differences between the two systems.

Monitoring children's health

by Karen Dunnell, Medical Statistics Division, OPCS

This article illustrates the way statistics on the health of children can be used by presenting a selection of OPCS data covering three aspects of health: mortality, morbidity and health-related behaviour. Also shown is a guide to centrally available statistics relating to the health of children. This guide was originally produced for the Central Health Monitoring Unit, which acts as a central information source for policy makers in the Department of Health.

The expectation of life in England and Wales

by Tim Devis, Medical Statistics Division, OPCS

The expectation of life at different ages is a convenient measure of mortality and is derived from the life table. This article briefly describes the history of life tables in England and Wales and the derivation of life expectancy. It is linked to a new table which will in future appear regularly in *Population Trends*,

showing life expectancies for the United Kingdom and its constituent countries.

Population change within area types: England and Wales 1971-1988

by Clare Jones and Bob Armitage, Population and Hospital Statistics Division, OPCS.

Nationally, the period 1971-88 has seen a relatively stable population. Low growth rates have arisen from a small (but increasing) excess of births over deaths and from net inward migration. At a local level, however, rates of growth were more varied, due mainly to differences in migration between areas.

This article presents an analysis of population change in different types of area. For this purpose local authority areas were grouped into eleven categories reflecting similar socio-economic characteristics.

Population estimates and projections

by J A Rowntree, Population and Hospital Statistics Division, OPCS

This article explains the different series of official population estimates and projections prepared by OPCS and the Government Actuary's Department. The methods and data sources are mentioned where relevant to help distinguish the different products and their inter-relationships. Both the regular OPCS population estimates and projections, as well as the recently introduced 'extrapolated estimates', are described.

The ethnic minority population of Great Britain: estimates by ethnic group and country of birth

by John Haskey, Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS

This article gives the latest estimates, for the period 1986 to 1988, of the size and characteristics of the main ethnic minority populations of Great Britain, derived from the Labour Force Survey. They number 2.58 million, or 4.7 per cent of the total population of Great Britain. Information on the age distributions of the different ethnic groups is given, together with an analysis of their countries of birth.

Reference

Population Trends 60
HMSO, price £6.50 net

Cause of death in 1988 in England and Wales

The total number of deaths from all causes in 1988 in England and Wales was 571,408 compared with 566,994 in 1987, and three quarters of this increase was accounted for by deaths from respiratory disease. The crude death rate was 11.3 per thousand population as it was in 1987, consistent with a general downward trend in the rate since the mid-1970s.

A detailed breakdown of the causes of death is presented in *Mortality statistics: cause 1988*, published recently by OPCS. The two main causes of death were diseases of the circulatory system, with 267,927 deaths (47 per cent) and cancer with 144,260 deaths (25 per cent).

Reference

Mortality statistics: cause 1988 England and Wales
(Series DH2 no. 15)
HMSO, price £9.40 net
ISBN 0 11 691276 6

Deaths from accidents and violence in England and Wales in 1988

There were 17,936 accidental and violent deaths registered in 1988 compared with 17,823 in 1987, an increase of 0.6 per cent. However, since 1971 death rates from accidental and violent causes have decreased by 35 per cent for women (from 0.40 to 0.26 per thousand population) and 12 per cent for men (from 0.52 to 0.46).

These Statistics and more detailed data on deaths from accidents in the home and elsewhere, from road traffic accidents and on suicides are published by OPCS in *Mortality statistics: accidents and violence, 1988, England and Wales*.

Compared with 1987 the number of female deaths decreased by 2.1 per cent, whereas male deaths increased by 2.4 per cent. Compared with 1987, deaths from motor vehicle road accidents fell by 5 per

cent for men and 8 per cent for women. There were 3,063 deaths from suicide among men, an increase of 8 per cent on 1987, and 1,157 among women, an increase of just under 1 per cent.

Reference

Mortality statistics: accidents and violence 1988
(Series DH4 no. 14)
HMSO, price £6.20
ISBN 0 11 691283 9

Review of the national cancer registration system

Ways to improve the accuracy and coverage of the national cancer registration system in England and Wales are contained in proposals made by the Working Group of the Registrar General's Medical Advisory Committee, published recently in an OPCS report.

The review of the cancer registration system looked in particular at the quality of the data collected and the completeness of coverage in the light of changes in demand for information and the availability of new technology. The Working Group found that, whereas the quality of cancer registration had considerably improved since the last review in 1980, differences remained between regional cancer registries in the extent of coverage, speed of registration, and methods of quality of data collection.

Recommendations to improve the current system and to promote future developments include the creation by the Chief Medical Officers of England and Wales of a Steering Committee to oversee national cancer registration. Also recommended is the establishment of national guidelines for the handling of cancer registration data for use by all cancer registries and all working with individual cancer records and on the release of medical information from cancer registration.

Reference

Review of the national cancer registration system 1990
(Series MB1 no. 17)
HMSO, price £5.60 net
ISBN 011 691301 0

Communicable disease statistics 1988

Statistics on the numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1988 under the Public Health Acts and Infectious Disease Regulations are published in an OPCS report.

Findings include a 66 per cent decrease in the number of whooping cough notifications from 15,203 in 1987 to 5,117 in 1988, but a 104 per cent increase in the number of measles notifications, from 42,165 in 1987 (the lowest since measles statistics were first collected in 1940) to 86,001 in 1988.

Reference

Communicable disease statistics 1988

(Series MB2 no. 15)

HMSO, price £6.80 net

ISBN 0 11 691305 3

The dietary and nutritional survey of British adults

The most detailed survey every undertaken of the diet and health of adults in Britain was published recently.

The dietary and nutrition survey of British adults cost more than £1 million to complete, and was undertaken in 1986-87 by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Health.

It describes the detailed measurements of food and nutrient intakes, heights, weights and blood pressure in more than 2,000 people representative of the population aged between 16 and 64 in Great Britain. Most participants also provided blood and urine samples for analysis.

Reference

The dietary and nutritional survey of British Adults

by Janet Gregory and Kate Foster (OPCS),
Hazel Tyler (MAFF) and Martin Wiseman (DH)

HSMO, price £40.00 net

ISBN 0 11 691300 2

Social Statistics

Home Office Bulletins

Time intervals for indictable proceedings in Magistrates' Courts - February 1990

The Home Office Statistical Bulletin *Time Intervals for Indictable Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts - February 1990* was published in June 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 is a concise one, giving results only for the total of all indictable cases completed in the survey week in February.

Reference

Time intervals for indictable proceedings in Magistrates' Courts - February 1990

Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 17/90

price £1.50 net.

Further information may be obtained from:

Pauline Penneck

S1 Division

Lunar House

Room 1831

40 Wellesley Road

CROYDON CRO 9YD

Telephone: 081-760 2116

Statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, England and Wales, 1989.

This annual bulletin gives statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the 1984 Act. Details are shown of stops and searches of persons and vehicles for prohibited articles; of road checks of vehicles in connection with investigation of serious offences or escape from custody; of detentions by the police for more than 24 hours without charge; and of intimate searches for drugs or harmful articles. Totals for England and Wales are given annually from 1986, the year the Act was implemented; with figures for individual police forces for 1989.

Reference

Statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, England and Wales, 1989
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 18/90
price £2.50 net

Scottish Office

Scottish Transport Statistics 1988

The 1988 edition of *Scottish Transport Statistics* was published by the Scottish Office in May 1990.

The publication provides comprehensive statistics on transport in Scotland, covering public transport, bus and coach, rail, sea and air; vehicles registered; road traffic by type of vehicle; road, sea and air freight; ferry services; and public expenditure on transport in Scotland.

In 1988 traffic on Scottish roads, road freight, and air travel through Scottish airports all increased, while bus and rail travel remained static.

Motor vehicle traffic on major roads in Scotland increased by 5.4 per cent in 1988 with the increase on motorway and trunk roads slightly higher at 5.9 per cent and for motorways alone the increase was 11 per cent. Motorway traffic now represents over 14 per cent of all major road traffic in Scotland. Traffic on the three toll bridges in Scotland (Forth, Tay and Erskine) increased by 7 per cent in 1988.

Bus passenger journeys in Scotland in 1988/89 increased by one per cent, while bus kilometres continued to rise faster, by 2.3 per cent in 1988/89. Bus kilometres per head of population in Scotland in 1988 were nearly 40 per cent higher than Great Britain, while bus fares in Scotland increased at only half the rate as in Great Britain between 1985 and 1988/89. Although rail passenger journeys in Scotland in 1988 were about the same as the previous year, rail passenger receipts increased by 4.5 per cent to nearly £111 million. Air Passengers passing through Scottish airports rose by 9 per cent, while air cargo carried increased by almost 30 per cent.

Passengers, vehicles and freight carried by the three ferry service operators in Scotland all increased in

1988, vehicles by 9 per cent, passengers by 6 per cent and freight by 20 per cent.

Road freight within and from Scotland increased by 15 per cent in 1988 compared to a decrease of 8 per cent in rail freight. Seventy per cent of road freight leaving or entering Scotland to or from the rest of Great Britain in 1988 came from or went to the three northern regions of England.

Reference

Scottish Transport Statistics 1988
price £5.00 net
ISBN D 7480 0306

Copies can be obtained from:

The Scottish Office Library (Sales)
New St Andrew's House
EDINBURGH EH1 3JX
Telephone: 031-244 4806

Cheques with orders should be made payable to the 'Scottish Office'.

Scottish statistics: fact card 1989

This is a pocket size card which contains figures on all aspects of life in Scotland (and UK comparisons) including population, environment and conservation, transport, agriculture and employment for 1978, 1987 and 1988. An ideal reference point for the businessman, scholar or student.

Statistical publications: information leaflet

This is a new leaflet about Scottish Office statistical publications. It gives details of regularly produced volumes such as *Scottish Abstract of Statistics* and *Road Accidents Scotland*, plus a list of all statistical bulletins issued in 1989.

Copies of the above are available free of charge and can be obtained from:

Scottish Office
Central Statistics Unit
Room 5/52
New St Andrew's House
EDINBURGH EH1 3SX
Telephone: 031-244 4991

Income support statistics 1989

The DSS *Income Support Annual Statistical Enquiry* is the main source of detailed information on the characteristics of those receiving the benefit. It is used for monitoring the operation of the scheme and for estimating the effects of proposals for changes as well as providing an important input into financial planning and forecasting of benefit expenditure. It is also the primary source of information for Parliament and the public on the benefit which in 1989/90 cost some £7.6 billion.

The information is obtained from a basic sample of 1 in 100 cases in Local Social Security Offices receiving regular payments on a specified day. Returns from Local Offices were processed by computer leading to the establishment of a database and some 240 tables constituting the main set of results. The tables cover a wide variety of information about recipients; there are details of families with children, ownership of accommodation, types of income, average amount of benefit, cases receiving other benefits as well as Income Support, length of time on supplementary benefit/income support and other characteristics.

Summary characteristics on income support are usually given in the annual HMSO publication *Social Security Statistics*. The full set of tables, derived from the May 1989 enquiry, contained in a bound volume with explanatory notes and definitions, are now available at the unchanged price of £25 per copy from:

Department of Social Security
Canons Park
Government Buildings
Honeypot Lane
Stanmore
MIDDLESEX HA7 1AY
Telephone: 081-952 2311

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 price £12.00 net. from:

Department of Education and Science
Room 0100
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
DARLINGTON DL3 9BG
Telephone: 0325-392208

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

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.

Survey of school industry links

This bulletin (10/90) summaries the results of a survey carried out in June 1989 on a nationally representative sample of 500 primary and 500 secondary schools. The survey sought to determine the current extent and scope of schools links with local industry during the academic year 1988-89. The survey was concerned with both pupil and teacher involvement and to what extent local industry had provided help or support to schools.

Enquiries about the contents of the above should be addressed to:

Tony Amblow
Department of Education and Science
Statistics Branch
Elizabeth House
York Road
LONDON SE1 7PH
Telephone: 071-934 9044

Teachers in service and teacher vacancies in England in January 1988 and 1989

This bulletin (8/90) presents information on all teachers employed in January 1988 and 1989 by the 96 local education authorities (LEAs) in England. The data comes from Form 618G which LEAs complete annually and return to the Department. The bulletin analyses the data on teachers in service by sector, type of contract and type of LEA; teachers taking up their first appointment by sector and nature of qualification; and full-time vacant teacher posts by sector region and main teaching subject (secondary) or age range of deployment (primary).

The main points are as follows:

- (i) There were 397,400 full-time equivalent (FTE) teachers employed in the maintained nursery, primary or secondary schools sector - three per cent fewer than in 1984 and one per cent fewer than in 1988. However pupil numbers have fallen more rapidly than teacher numbers (by eight per cent since 1984) so that the pupil/teacher ratio (PTR) has decreased by five per cent over the five year period,
- (ii) In contrast to the combined primary and secondary figures in (i), teacher and pupil numbers have both been rising in nursery and primary schools since 1985. The number of teachers was 188,100 FTEs in 1989 - an increase of seven per cent since 1984, and of two per cent (3,100) since 1988. In comparison pupil numbers have risen less - by three per cent since 1984,
- (iii) Teachers in the secondary schools sector were 209,300 FTEs in 1989, a decrease of eleven per cent since 1984 and of three per cent (or 7,200) since 1988. Pupil numbers were nineteen per cent lower in 1989 than 1984.
- (iv) In addition, there were 16,900 FTE teachers in maintained special schools in 1989 (a drop of three per cent since 1984), and 2,700 teachers providing special education elsewhere than in schools. The drop in the number of teachers in special schools is consistent with the policy

continued

of encouraging the placement of children with special educational needs in mainstream schools. (There were sixteen per cent fewer pupils in special schools in 1989 than in 1984,

- (v) Establishments of further and higher education maintained by LEAs accounted for 101,200 FTE lecturers in January 1989, three per cent more than in 1984. Note that these figures precede the transfer of some LEA maintained establishments to the PCFC,
- (vi) In total 518,200 FTE teachers and lecturers were employed by LEAs in England in January 1989 - two per cent less than five years earlier,
- (vii) In the year ending January 1989 12,900 teachers took up their first full-time appointment, either permanent or of at least one term's duration, in maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools - a larger number than in any of the previous five years,
- (viii) Full-time teacher vacancies in maintained secondary schools, rose steadily during 1984-87, fell back in 1988, but then rose again in 1989. There was a small net decrease in the number of vacancies between 1987 and 1989, but a small net increase in the vacancy rate (ie vacancies as a percentage of teachers in post). The vacancy rate stood at 1.3 per cent in January 1989,
- (ix) The vacancy rate in maintained nursery and primary schools was 1.4 per cent in 1988 and 1.8 per cent in 1989. No comparable data exist for earlier years,
- (x) In the secondary sector the vacancy rates for heads and deputy heads in 1989 were significantly above the overall rate, although this was not so in the primary sector. For both sectors Greater London had a markedly higher vacancy rate than any other region.

Enquiries about the contents of the above bulletin should be addressed to:

Helen Evans
Department of Education and Science
Statistics Branch
Elizabeth House
York Road
LONDON SE1 7PH
Telephone: 071-934 9034

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

This Bulletin (9/90) gives information on participation in full-time and part-time education and YTS schemes by 16 to 18 year olds in England, together with estimates of youth unemployment and employment. It updates to 1989 the statistics published in Bulletins 14/88. The main findings are as follows:

- (i) In 1989 around 70 per cent of 16-18 year olds were undergoing some form of education or training in schools, further or higher education colleges, polytechnics, universities, adult education centres, in YTS schemes or in training provided by employers,
- (ii) The proportion of young people in the 16-18 year old age group who stayed on in full-time education rose from 25 per cent in 1975 to 34 per cent in 1989,
- (iii) In 1975 roughly equal proportions of men and women, 25 per cent in the 16-18 year old age group were in full-time education. By 1989 the rate for women, 37 per cent had overtaken that for men, 32 per cent. The difference was most pronounced amongst 16 year olds,
- (iv) The proportion of 16 year olds in full-time education (not as part of YTS) rose from 37 per cent in 1975 to 50 per cent in 1989,
- (v) Additionally, about one quarter of all 16 year olds were involved in the YTS over the period 1984 to 1988, though this proportion decreased slightly in 1989,

continued

- (vi) Amongst 17 year olds the proportion participating in full-time education (not as part of YTS) increased from 25 per cent in 1975 to 35 per cent in 1989,
- (vii) Participation by 17 year olds in YTS rose from 4 per cent in 1986 to 10 per cent in 1987 and 21 per cent in 1988 and 1989 after the introduction of the two-year scheme for 16-18 year old school leavers in 1986,
- (viii) Participation rates also increased among 18 year olds. The proportion in full-time education rose from 12 per cent in 1975 to 17 per cent in the period 1984-1987 and to 19 per cent in 1988,
- (ix) The unemployment rate for 18 year olds rose from 3 per cent in 1975 to 21 per cent in 1984. Since then it has fallen in each year, to a level of 9 per cent in 1989,
- (x) Over the period from 1975 to 1988 the proportion of 16-18 year olds who were 'mainly in employment' decreased from 72 per cent to 43 per cent. Corresponding figures are not available for 1989 because of the change in classification of 16 and 17 year olds who were not in employment.

Enquiries about the contents of the above should be addressed to:

Barbara Roweth
 Department of Education & Science
 Elizabeth House
 York Road
 LONDON SE1 7PH
 Telephone: 071-934 9117

Scottish Education Statistics

Higher education projections for Scotland - 1990

This bulletin contains new projections based upon similar methodology used in 1988 but using recent information on trends and follows the recommendation of the Scottish Tertiary Education Advisory-Body that these projections be regularly reviewed.

(Published June 1990)

Pupils and teachers in education authority primary and secondary schools

This bulletin is produced annually and includes information on pupil and teacher numbers and pupil/teacher ratios from the most recent annual school census.

(Published June 1990)

University students

This bulletin gives numbers of full-time students (including those on sandwich courses) and part-time students at UK universities in December 1988, and recent trends in the number of students at Scottish universities. In most of the tables Scots domiciled students are separately identified and it also contains a section on students registered with the Open University in Scotland.

(Published July 1990)

School leavers' higher grade qualifications

This contains a detailed examination of the Scottish Higher grade with subject combinations and sex differences as two of its main themes. One of the findings is that girls are three times as likely to hold a Higher in a modern language. Boys are more likely to hold Highers in Physics, Chemistry and Technical subjects. An area of concern is the (possible) shortage of qualified young persons in these and related subjects.

(Published July 1990)

The National Certificate - 1988/89

This bulletin, the fourth in the series gives information on the National Certificate awarded by the Scottish Vocational Council (SCOTVEC) for session 1988/89.

(Published August 1990)

Scottish higher education statistics

This is the second statistical bulletin to cover the full range of Scottish higher education statistics in one publication and covers the period up to session 1988-89. The tables contain many facets of student numbers in higher education, including factors such as sector of education (university, central institution, etc), mode of attendance, student entrants, popula-

tions and outputs, level of qualification, subject of study, sex, participation indices and first destination after qualifying.

(Published August 1990)

School leavers

This bulletin gives information about the numbers of pupils leaving school in Scotland in 1988/89.

(Published August 1990)

School leavers' destinations

This bulletin gives details of the destinations of pupils leaving secondary schools in Scotland derived from the 1989 Scottish Young People's Survey. It concentrates on the destination in Spring 1989 of pupils who left school in session 1987/88.

(Published September 1990)

Copies of these 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

European employment trends

An information service on employment trends and issues throughout Europe has been launched with funding from the European Commission.

Subscribers to the European System of Documentation on Employment - SYSDEM - receive a quarterly bulletin in either English or French comprising three sections;

- (i) pan-European and world trends in employment, with abstracts of key documents and a commentary on their significance,
- (ii) country-by-country reports from the 12 EC member states, focusing on factors such as

demographic change, skills shortages, mobility and regional employment changes,

- (iii) reports on special themes, such as human resources.

Some 3,000 copies of the bulletin have been produced and sent to government departments and agencies, trade unions and leading firms.

An information unit based in Brussels will maintain a documentation centre and databank. The unit will act as the first point of contact for inquiries, offering advice, access to relevant documentation, use of the databank and referrals to expert contacts.

At present the service is free.

Further information is available from:

Analysis Unit,
ECOTEC,
28-32 Albert Street,
BIRMINGHAM B4 7UD.

Reference

Employment Gazette, July 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Changes in average earnings - 1st quarter 1990

Average earnings for the whole economy in the first quarter of 1990, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 9.1 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is below the underlying increase for the quarter of 9.5 per cent because of disputes during the period. The growth rate of 9.5 per cent is 0.25 percentage point above the rate for the previous quarter.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was 9.25 per cent in the first quarter. This is over 0.5 per cent higher than the 8.5 to 8.75 per cent range of increases which had prevailed since the first quarter of 1988.

Previously, reduced levels of overtime working had largely counter-balanced increases in earnings from higher settlements. In the first quarter of 1990

overtime working was still lower than a year earlier, but settlement levels and bonus payments were higher than in 1989. In service industries the increase was about 9.25 per cent, which was also 0.25 per cent higher than the underlying rate 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 first quarter of 1990, and a negative contribution of 0.5 percentage point to average manufacturing earnings.

Reference

Employment Gazette, June 1990

HMSO, price £3.80 net

Great Britain workforce in employment

The following article covering employment, labour force projections and skill supply and demand is taken from a special feature which appears in the *Labour Market quarterly report for May 1990* a publication of the Training Agency of the Department of Employment.

The Great Britain (GB) Workforce in Employment continues to grow and has increased by 3.5 million since 1983. The December 1989 total for the seasonally adjusted GB Workforce in Employment (which comprises all employees in employment; the self employed; HM forces; and participants in work related government training programmes) was 26,489,000. This is the highest level ever.

In the fourth quarter of 1989 the seasonally adjusted GB Workforce in Employment increased by 150,000. This resulted in a net change over the year to December 1989 of 727,000 with part-time employment accounting for 243,000, 33 per cent of the total increase over the period.

Part-time employment accounts for an increasing proportion of total employment. Ten years ago it comprised approximately one fifth of total employment whereas now it comprises nearly one quarter. The increase is not, however, as rapid now as it has been in previous years.

Female employment, as in previous quarters, accounted for the majority of this increase in employment with a total of 511,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the year to December 1989, of which 192,000 (38 per cent) were part-time. The female Workforce in Employment (seasonally adjusted) was 11,707,000 in December 1989. Part-time working accounts for 43 per cent (4,996,000) of the female Workforce in Employment.

The male element of the Workforce in Employment increased by 217,000 (seasonally adjusted) over the same period with part-time employment accounting for 51,000 (23 per cent) of the increase. The male Workforce in Employment (seasonally adjusted) as at December 1989 was 14,782,000 with 1,381,000 (9 per cent) being part-time.

Employment growth continues to be concentrated in the service sector. In the year to December 1989 the number of employees in employment in service industries increased by 534,000; this was greater than the increase across all industries (490,000).

The GB Workforce in Employment is made up of several basic elements. Employees in employment are by far the largest component but this has been slowly declining as a proportion of the total workforce in employment. It was 84.9 per cent of the total in December 1989, whereas one year ago it was 85.4 per cent and five years ago it was 87.4 per cent. The proportion in self-employment has increased from 10.4 per cent to 12.3 per cent over the last 5 years. The proportion employed in HM Forces has shown very little change over this period.

Preliminary results from the 1989 Labour Force Survey indicate that an increasing proportion of employees of working age are receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to the survey. The proportion has risen from 9.1 per cent in 1984 to 14.4 per cent in 1989.

A breakdown by age of those employees of working age receiving training in the four weeks before the survey indicates that the amount of training received declines rapidly as people get older. Proportionately, three times as many employees in the age group 16 to 19 received work related training as did employees in the age group 50 to 59 (female) or 50 to 64 (male).

The training received by the employees was either on-the-job or off-the-job only or a combination of both types. The majority of training received was off-the-job with nearly three quarters of those people receiving any training being given this type.

(i) Labour Force Projections

New projections of the civilian labour force, up to the year 2001, were published in the April 1990 edition of the *Employment Gazette*, updating those published in April 1989.

Using the preliminary results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey, it is estimated that the civilian labour force stood at 28.0 million in June 1989, an increase of 480,000 over the previous year. This compares with the previous projection of 27.9 million. The civilian labour force consists of people aged 16 or over who were either in civilian employment or were looking for work in the previous four weeks and were available to start (the ILO definition).

Overall the new projections are similar to those previously published. In spite of the sharply falling numbers of young people the labour force is expected to continue rising throughout the 1990s and is projected to reach almost 28.9 million by 2001. This is 0.8 million higher than its mid-1989 level.

The number of women in the labour force is projected to rise from 12.1 million in 1989 to 12.9 million in 2001, whereas the number of men is expected to remain fairly constant at 15.9 million. If this is the case then by 2001 women will make up 45 per cent of the labour force.

The projected increase in the labour force is much less than that experienced over the 1980s, but the overall figures hide a major shift in its age composition. Between 1989 and 2001 the number of 16-24 year olds in the labour force is expected to fall by 1.1 million - a decrease of 19 per cent. During the same period the numbers aged 35-54 could increase by 2.0 million (17 per cent). By 2001, 47 per cent of the labour force will be aged between 35 and 54 compared with 41 per cent in 1989. Other age groups are expected to see less marked changes.

Employers who rely on the recruitment of young people will find the early years of the 1990s particu-

larly difficult. The fall in the number of 16-19 year olds in the labour force which began in 1984 will increase in intensity over the next few years, reaching a low point in 1994. Thereafter their numbers are expected to increase slowly, but even so by the end of the century there will be around 160,000 fewer young people aged 16-19 in the labour force than there are currently. Even these projections could turn out to be over optimistic if the proportion of young people remaining in full-time further or higher education increases faster than currently anticipated. The projections are based on the stylised assumptions that unemployment remains constant at its January 1990 level of 1.5 million (the Employment Department does not make forecasts of employment or unemployment). Fertility rates and other social factors are assumed to change in line with past trends.

The projections are of course sensitive to departures from the underlying assumptions. However they are important in highlighting the general trends and likely magnitudes of the changes. The message to employers and trainers is clear - the labour market will have to rely increasingly on developing the skills of the unemployed older people, returners to the labour force (particularly women) and existing workers.

Research undertaken in 1989 revealed that many employers had not yet recognised the importance of shifting their recruitment away from younger age groups towards the expanding groups. The results of this research were featured in the November 1989 edition of the Labour Market Quarterly Report. A campaign 'Defusing the Demographic Time Bomb' was recently launched by Tim Eggar, Minister of State for Employment which seeks to encourage employers to make full use of their existing workforce through training and to look at alternative sources of labour.

Over recent months the level of reported shortage has eased across all industry. However some employers are still experiencing difficulties in recruiting in specific industries and occupations.

(ii) Manufacturing

According to the latest CBI Industrial Trends survey, the weighted proportion of manufacturing firms expecting a shortage of skilled labour to constrain output over the next four months fell from 22 per cent

in April 1989 to 13 per cent in April 1990. Capital goods industries are experiencing the most problems with 20 per cent of firms expecting difficulties compared to 12 per cent in the consumer goods industries and 5 per cent in the intermediate goods industries. Twenty-two per cent of firms in mechanical engineering industry and 27 per cent of firms in textiles industry expected output to be limited by a lack of skilled labour. Firms in the food, drink and tobacco and metal manufacture industries reported fewest problems. The current level of reported shortage is well below the recent peak of 28 per cent in October 1988, and is barely a quarter of the 51 per cent levels reached in the early 1970s.

According to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce's (ABCC) quarterly survey the proportion of manufacturing firms experiencing difficulties in recruiting staff of any kind remained fairly constant throughout 1989. In the fourth quarter of 1989 the proportion of employers reporting recruitment difficulties fell to 60 per cent from 66 per cent in the previous quarter. Of all the occupational groups, manufacturing employers were having most problems finding skilled manual staff.

(iii) Service sector

According to the ABCC survey the proportion of employers in the service sector experiencing recruitment difficulties increased from 55 per cent in the last quarter of 1988 to 62 per cent in the third quarter of 1989 before falling to 53 per cent in the final quarter of 1989. Nearly a third of service companies responding were having problems obtaining professional and managerial staff in the last quarter of 1989 and nearly 1 in 5 firms were experiencing difficulties in recruiting clerical staff compared to nearly 1 in 3 in the previous quarter.

(iv) Construction

The proportion of firms having difficulty in recruiting construction workers has continued to fall throughout 1989. According to the quarterly State of Trade Enquiry conducted by the Building Employers Confederation (BEC), 75 per cent of firms had problems recruiting bricklayers, and the same number had fallen considerably by the end of 1989 when 37 per cent of firms reported problems in recruiting carpenters/joiners and 27 per cent had difficulty finding

bricklayers. Problems recruiting plasterers had also eased, 69 per cent of firms reported problems in the first quarter of 1989 compared with 35 per cent in the fourth quarter.

The Federation of Master Builders quarterly survey confirms easing in the level of reported shortage in 1989. In the first quarter of 1989, 58 per cent of firms had reported problems, this fell to 24 per cent in the first quarter of 1990. Of those reporting a shortage, carpenters/joiners and bricklayers continue to be most in demand.

(v) Teachers

Vacancy statistics from DES show that in January 1989 the percentage of unfilled vacancies for teachers was 1.2 per cent. Computer studies, drama and music had the highest proportions of vacancies. Problems were greatest in London.

(vi) Small Firms

In the first quarter of 1990, 9 per cent of small businesses said that a lack of skilled or trained employees was the main problem facing their business according to The Small Business Research Trust's quarterly survey. This compares to a peak of 18 per cent in the third quarter of 1988.

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

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

Helping small businesses start up

Hundreds of organisations provide information, advice or finance to get a new small business off to a flying start. But picking out the right one at the right time can be a daunting task.

Help for the prospective small business is now at hand from the Small Business Programme Handbook, which has been produced to complement the Open University's eponymous business training programme. The

handbook sets out a wealth of sources of information, advice and hard cash in a logical progression. It starts by looking at where to get the basic market data necessary to persuade potential backers that the business idea is viable and then proceeds through financial, training, export/import and legal matters met on the way.

The Small Business Programme handbook: information to help the growing business, by Cranfield School of Management/Open Business School is published by:

Paul Chapman Publishing Ltd,
144 Liverpool Road,
LONDON N1 1LA,

price £8.95 net,
ISBN 1 85396 125 6.

Reference

Employment Gazette, June 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Little help for women

A survey conducted in July 1989 found that about a quarter of companies offered working arrangements that were more attractive to women returners. Options to work part-time (available from 26 per cent of employers), flexitime (24 per cent) or job-sharing (18 per cent) were most common, while 23 per cent of employers allowed women extra time off for family reasons - usually under informal arrangements.

More than 2,200 public and private organisations, employing some 1.1 million women (or about one-tenth of all women in work) took part in the survey, which was part of the Institute of Manpower Studies' commentary programme for the Department of Employment and the Training Agency.

Just how much more change in employment practice is needed to encourage women to stay at or return to work, comes across very clearly in the survey.

Less than 0.02 per cent of working women (198 in all) had children in employer-provided creches and only 54 women received a childcare allowance from their employer. IMS research fellow Hilary Metcalf also noted that after-school care was 'practically non-

existent', while career breaks were generally limited to 'valued' employees.

Labour shortages were reported by 71 per cent of employers - prompting about a quarter to consider changes in employment practices, although only 4 per cent were definitely intending to introduce any specific new options for working women in the immediate future.

Retaining women employees; measures to counteract labour shortage by Hilary Metcalf, IMS report No. 190, available from:

Institute of Manpower Studies,
Mantell Buildings,
University of Sussex,
Falmer,
BRIGHTON, BN1 9RF

price £21 (IMS subscribers £14).
ISBN 1 85184 0931.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Chair or char the only options for over-35s?

One in 20 personnel directors is still unaware of the projected shortfall in the number of young people available for work; and two-thirds of the remainder are doing absolutely nothing about it.

This damning report on Britain's personnel directors was part of the findings of a Gallup survey for the Brook Street recruiting agency into the attitudes of both personnel directors and the general public. Peter Naylor, of the Institute of Personnel Management, commented that the lack of action by personnel directors may often have more to do with their lack of influence in the board-room than with a head-in-the-sand attitude to problems ahead.

Gallup also found that four out of every five employees believed they had been turned down for jobs in the past simply because they were too old. This was reflected in the views expressed by employers, 86 per cent of whom regarded applicants under 35 years old as being the most appropriate to their needs - and

almost as many said they could not foresee a time when they would have to employ anyone over the official retirement age.

In age discrimination, women fared much worse than men: 36 per cent of employers said that a woman with the same skills and same age as a man would be more likely to be turned down because of her age.

Apparently, if a firm is looking for a chairman or a cleaner, it is perfectly acceptable to employ someone aged 50-plus; but for most other jobs, the applicant is regarded as less than ideal if he or she is over 35.

Just how misguided this attitude is, is reflected in another survey - by the Industrial Society - which concentrated on managers in the 50-65 age range. It found that almost four out of five are still looking for training in new skills or updating in existing ones; and 77 per cent still rate job challenge as highly important.

In contrast to the Gallup findings, research by Hilary Metcalf and Marc Thompson of the Institute of Manpower Studies has shown that employers think certain characteristics of a workforce improve with age. These include responsibility, reliability, work commitment and the level of labour turnover.

Their report, *Older Workers: Employers' Attitudes and Practices*, was published last June. It is based on research under the IMS Manpower Commentary Programme for the Department of Employment and the Training Agency.

This report also differed from the Gallup findings in that it found that, for most organisations, 'older worker' status was achieved between the ages of 40 and 50 (rather than at 35). And, unlike Gallup, it found that the majority of employers were indeed looking towards older workers as an alternative source of labour. However, the IMS research showed that one in three organisations were continuing to use age limits in job advertisements whereas Gallup's figure was much lower - 10 per cent.

Ageism: The problem of the 1990s is available from:

Brook Street,
Clarence House,
134 Hatfield Road,
St Albans,
HERTS AL1 4JB,

price £25.00

Value maturity: a report on the employment of mature managers. Details from the:

The Industrial Society,
Quadrant Court,
49 Calthorpe Road,
BIRMINGHAM 15 1TH.

Older Workers: Employers' Attitudes and Practices. IMS Report No. 194 by Hilary Metcalf and Marc Thompson is available from the:

Institute of Manpower Studies,
Mantell Building,
University of Sussex,
Falmer,
BRIGHTON BN1 9RF

price £24 (IMS subscribers £16) plus £1.50 p and p.

Reference

Employment Gazette, July 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

To work abroad or stay at home?

High-flying young European graduates are looking for international career mobility; on the other hand British companies are finding increased resistance to international assignments from employees in their late 20s to mid-30s.

These are the key results of two new surveys. The first (produced by the University of Tilberg, Holland, in collaboration with MSL International and the Euromanagement Association) looked at the career aspirations of 1,937 high-achieving graduates, with an

average age of 25 years, recently or currently studying in Europe.

Most respondents (96 per cent) identified working abroad as their first main career step. By choice, over three-quarters intended to work for a multi-national company which could offer a variety of job locations and experiences.

Notably, over 70 per cent of the graduates surveyed would choose to work for a British organisation. The authors suggest that this may reflect London's perceived position as a major business and finance centre, though they also comment that their finding runs counter to the known outflow of graduates for the UK.

A far smaller group - just under half - intended spending the whole of their working lives in the international job arena: suggesting perhaps that international mobility is an attractive way to gain experience and rapid management progression, but less attractive when a career has been established.

A second survey, by the CBI's Employee Relocation Council and Organisation Resources Counsellors Europe Inc, studied the impact of spouses or partners on international assignments.

It concludes that there is a growing disinclination on the part of working women to trail along when their partners are sent abroad to work. More than two-thirds of the 94 companies responding to the survey found that problems in this area are inhibiting international mobility.

The report also notes an increasing number of career women being offered international assignments, many of whom have problems reconciling mobility with their partner's career pattern.

However, women who are given international assignments are five times more likely than men to be single.

While few companies had formal assignment policies which took account of spouse or partner's careers, a third were prepared to give informal help. The three most significant forms of assistance were in language training, getting work permits and searching for jobs,

but a few employers were also prepared to offer a partner a job in the same company abroad.

The European graduate survey is available from John Werdger or Georgina Swift of MSL International (telephone: 071-487 5000). The survey on spouse/partners and international assignments is available from:

ORC Europe,
Buckingham Court,
78 Buckingham Gate,
LONDON SW1E 6PE
Telephone: 071-222 9321

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Clarifying the classification

Guidance on using the new standard occupational classification (SOC) is given by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys in a three-part manual. Volume one sets out the structure and principles of the classification, with job descriptions and a list of occupational terms and titles for each group of jobs covered. Its companion volume is an alphabetical index of about 20,000 job titles used in the SOC groups.

Later this year the manual will be complete by a third volume showing how occupations can be grouped into social class or socio-economic groups.

Standard Occupational Classification is published by HMSO, price £9.95 for volume 1
ISBN 0 11 6912847 and
£5.50 for volume 2
ISBN 0 11 691285.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Tourism trends to be clarified

The UK's four national tourist boards have jointly sponsored the first of what will become an annual series of surveys measuring trends in UK residents' tourism.

Launched in 1989, the United Kingdom Tourist Survey (UKTS) - sponsored by the English, Northern Ireland, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards, shows that most British people take tourist trips in the UK rather than go abroad.

English Tourist Board chief executive John East said that the four boards had pooled their resources to invest in a more comprehensive and sophisticated survey to give a much clearer picture of the industry, particularly on the spending side.

Statistics for earlier years published by the tourist boards were drawn from other surveys, which are not directly comparable with UKTS.

UKTS is a sample survey measuring all trips of one night or more away from home by British adults (aged 15+) and by children accompanying them.

More Britons than ever intended to take a holiday this year - 64 per cent (about 28.6 million people), up 1 per cent on 1989, according to an English Tourist Boards's Holiday Intentions Survey.

The numbers planning to go abroad dropped by 1 per cent.

Meanwhile, figures from the British Tourist Authority show that almost three-quarters, 73 per cent of the 17.2 million overseas visitors to Britain in 1989 were making a repeat visit.

Reference

Employment Gazette, June 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Scotland's tourism progress

Latest statistics from the Scottish Tourist Board indicate that the tourism industry in Scotland is making

progress in persuading visitors to stay at all times of the year.

The hotel sector showed a 2 per cent increase in occupancy in 1989 compared with 1988. However January, February and March figures were up by 8, 4 and 4 per cent respectively, while October, November and December increases were 5, 7 and 5 per cent.

Meanwhile the self-catering sector improved its annual occupancy by 7 per cent and the caravan industry returned its best figures for four years, a 2 per cent average increase over 1988.

Reference

Employment Gazette, June 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Industrial

Business Monitors/Bulletins

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 NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633-812106 (GTN 1211 2106)

Annual Census of Production 1988

Readers of *Statistical News* are made aware of the results of the 1988 Census of Production as the

Business Monitors become available. The following table lists the Monitors published since notification in the last issue of *Statistical News*.

Business Monitor Number/SIC Group	Description
PA140	Mineral oil processing
PA161	Production and distribution of electricity
PA162	Public gas supply
PA239	Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (inc salt)
PA244	Asbestos goods
PA247	Glass and glassware
PA251	Basic industrial chemicals
PA255	Paints, varnishes and printing ink
PA256	Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes
PA258	Soap and toilet preparations
PA259	Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office uses
PA321	Agricultural machinery and tractors
PA323	Textile machinery
PA328	Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment
PA329	Ordnance, small fire arms and ammunition
PA330	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment
PA341	Insulated wires and cables
PA343	Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators
PA344	Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic capital goods and passive electronic components
PA345	Miscellaneous electronic equipment
PA347	Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment
PA351	Motor vehicles and their engines
PA352	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans
PA353	Motor vehicle parts
PA411	Organic oils and fats
PA412	Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products
PA413	Preparation of milk and milk products
PA419	Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery
PA422	Animal feeding stuffs

PA426	Wines, cider and perry
PA427	Brewing and malting
PA429	Tobacco industry
PA431	Woollen and worsted industry
PA434	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie
PA435	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics
PA437	Textile finishing
PA441	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
PA442	Leather goods
PA451	Footwear
PA453	Clothing, hats and gloves
PA456	Fur goods
PA464	Wooden containers
PA466	Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms
PA467	Wooden and upholstered furniture & shop & office fittings
PA481	Rubber products
PA483	Processing of plastics
PA492	Musical instruments
PA494	Toys and sports goods
PA495	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

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
Room 1.460
Central Statistical Office
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
NEWPORT NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633-812455 (GTN 1211 2455)

continued

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 NP9 1XG
 Telephone: 0633-812973 (GTN 1211 2973)

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
Capital expenditure and stockbuilding (provisional results)	39/90	Q
Company liquidity survey	40/90	Q
Computing services industry (quarterly results)	43/90	Q
Cross border acquisitions and mergers	44/90	Q
Insurance and pensions	46/90	Q
Capital expenditure and stockbuilding (revised results)	47/90	Q
GB cinema exhibitors	48/90	Q
Steel stocks (final results)	49/90	Q
Machine tools	51/90	M
Engineering sales and orders	52/90	M
Statistical changes in 1992 (No 2 in series)	53/90	A/H
Credit business	54/90	M

Key to frequency of issue

A/H= Ad-Hoc
 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 subscrip-

tions to individual titles. Further information can be obtained from:

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

Defence

Defence estimates

The statement on the Defence Estimates 1990 was published on 2 April 1990. Volume 1 describes the United Kingdom's defence policies, gives an account of defence expenditure in the previous year, sets out plans for the future, and reports on the condition, strength and activities of the services. Volume 2 contains the available statistics on a wide range of defence activities including expenditure, trade, manpower, services to the community and health of the Armed Forces.

Reference

Statement on the Defence Estimates 1990
 HMSO April 1990
 Volume 1, Cm 1022-I, price £7.00 net
 Volume 2, Cm 1022-II, price £7.00 net

General Register Office for Scotland

Population estimates

Mid year estimates of population for Scotland, Regions, Health Board areas and districts for 1989 are now available. Tables showing distribution by age and sex were published on 3 August, 1990 HMSO, price £2.00 net.

Vital statistics

Tables relating to the first quarter of 1990 appears in the *Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 17 to 20*.

The Registrar General's Annual Report was published on 9 August and contains details of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages, divorces and adop-

tions in Scotland in 1989. This is available from:

Vital Statistics Branch,
General Register Office for Scotland,
Ladywell house,
Ladywell Road,
EDINBURGH, EH12 7TF.

Price £15.50 net.

Welsh Office

The index of production and construction for Wales

This paper, published by the Economic Statistical Services branch of the Welsh Office provides an account of the current methods employed in compiling the Welsh index of production and construction along with a report on recent movements in Welsh output as indicated by the index. The data contained in the report is that published for the third quarter of 1989 and extends back to the first quarter of 1983, with graphical representations starting from as early as 1978.

The index aims to measure in one series the movements in Welsh output and is therefore an important guide to the state of the Principality's economy. The base year of the current series is 1985, which is in line with all the other United Kingdom indices, making comparisons straightforward. The first series was published in the 1969 edition of the *Digest of Welsh Statistics* and is now published quarterly as a Welsh Office press notice. As well as the main series the press notice also contains a number of series for smaller groups of industries which are useful in pinpointing sectors whose performance is particularly noteworthy.

The publication is divided into four main chapters. The first chapter describes, in general terms, the concept of an index of industrial output and gives a brief history of the Welsh index. Chapter 2 then proceeds to describe the particular methods adopted in compiling the Welsh index. This includes the calculation of the weights of the individual industries in the base year, sources of data, coverage of the sample, deflation of sales figures and seasonal adjustment of the final series.

Chapter 3 highlights a number of important recent developments on the methodology of the index. It describes the way in which the bases of individual industries are adjusted to take account of establishments entering the sample who were in production in the base year. It also describes the rebasing of the index from 1980 to 1985, the introduction of units whose company's headquarters are outside Wales and the splicing of the 1980 and 1985 based series to obtain series from 1978 to the present quarter.

Finally Chapter 4 provides a comparison of recent movements in Welsh output with those of the United Kingdom and proffers some suggestions as to why the level of the Welsh index, compared to the base year, is so much higher than that of the United Kingdom. (22 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively in the third quarter of 1989). A comparison with Scotland and Northern Ireland is also incorporated.

Published August 1990,
price £5.00 net,
ISBN 0 7504 0065X

1992 Single Market

Developments on the collection of intra-EC Trade Statistics after 1992

With the abolition of most frontier controls on goods at internal Community frontiers by the end of 1992, the present Customs documentation, which is the current source of intra-Community trade statistics, will disappear. However, both the European Commission and the UK Government will still need accurate and timely statistics on this trade and new methods are being set up to collect the data. (The system for recording trade with other countries will continue unchanged.)

The European Commission have prepared revised proposals for the framework of systems to operate in all Member States. The overall schemes are relatively complex but the aim is to provide linked systems which control the collection of VAT on goods traded between Member States and generate intra-EC trade statistics. By linking the systems it has been possible to sharply reduce the burdens on small and medium sized traders. The proposals specify the systems for a transitional period to run

from 1 January 1993 to 31 December 1996, when the Commission expect the basis of levying VAT to change, and the systems for the final period starting on 1 January 1997.

The Commission amended proposal for an EC Council Regulation on the statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States has been published in the Official Journal. The main features of the proposed transitional system to operate from 11 January 1993 are:

- that detailed monthly trade figures - including value, volume, 8-digit commodity and country, will be collected from larger traders above a threshold yet to be set,
- that no separate statistical returns will be required from small and medium traders but estimates will be made using information from two boxes expected to be added to all VAT returns giving value totals of intra-Community imports and exports,
- that businesses not registered for VAT will be excluded from any collection.

The Council Regulation sets out only the framework of the new systems. It has not yet been agreed with Member States and amendments are possible before it is adopted by the Council. Many of the details of the new system will be specified later in Commission implementing regulations. One of the most important components of these will set the level of the statistical threshold. In some of their publicity the Commission have suggested that they may propose one which requires the largest 20 per cent of traders to provide detailed monthly returns. In the UK these traders account for around 96 per cent of the value of intra-EC trade. Such a threshold would ensure that adequate data is available for macro-economic statistics. Also with coverage as high as 96 per cent it would not preclude the collection of detailed statistics for most industries. This new threshold would almost certainly replace the present, mainly low value consignments thresholds which mean that there is currently no commodity detail for over 1 per cent of trade.

Progress reports will be published in the CSO's Business Bulletin series *Statistical changes in 1992*.

References

Official Journal of the European Community Series C

Business Bulletins are obtainable on subscription from:

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

Inquiries:

Mrs S Sealey
Central Statistical Office
Room 61/3
Great George Street
LONDON SW1P 3AQ
Telephone: 071-270 6073 (GTN 270 6073)

European statistics and confidentiality

After two years of hard bargaining in Luxembourg and Brussels, Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, can now collect confidential figures from statisticians in member countries.

Before this change, Eurostat could see publicly available data but not confidential data. When they tried to collect European figures, this meant that any tables they published were left with many gaps where the member countries could not supply the figures. In some Eurostat surveys, European totals could be provided for less than one in five of the items they were trying to collect. And in industrial statistics the position was getting worse and was particularly difficult in the important high tech areas like electronics, computers and information technology. Many other sectors like overseas trade, farming statistics and regional data also suffer.

The businessmen, governments and officials who were keen to follow developments at a European level were left disappointed. The pressures on Eurostat will become even stronger when Customs posts are abolished in Europe on 1 January 1993 and Europe becomes a single market. Something had to be done to break the deadlock. That 'something' was

an agreement to let Eurostat see all the figures they need, including confidential ones.

The price Eurostat had to pay was to agree on four points

1. They will ensure that all confidential data they receive will be kept safe.
2. The data will not be given to anyone outside Eurostat.
3. Eurostat will use the data for statistical purposes only
4. Any tables they publish will be presented so that no confidential figures are revealed.

They also had to agree to set up a committee with member states. This will keep a watch on how Eurostat performs and will make sure that the rules are obeyed; all very important if the people and companies who provide the data in the first place are to be certain that their figures will not be misused in any way. The committee's first task will be to agree how Eurostat will set about guaranteeing that no confidential data will be published either inadvertently or otherwise. After that Eurostat will have to decide where the new regulation will be applied and what confidential figures they will wish to collect to make European totals available. All this will take time so that there is little immediate prospect of improvement in European statistics. Even so the foundation has been laid and all sides can now concentrate on ensuring a more comprehensive service of Community statistics.

Energy

Digest of United Kingdom energy statistics 1990

The latest edition of this series, prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy, was published at the end of July. The main Digest contains 74 tables of data covering, in general, the years 1985 to 1989 and in addition there is a new annex on long term trends in energy, which contains 17 tables of data for the past 30 years and six pages of commentary and charts.

The first section in the main Digest covers general energy statistics and includes tables showing inland consumption of fuels on a primary energy input basis (in coal equivalent, in oil equivalent and in terms of the thermal content of fuels). Other tables show the estimated value of purchases of fuels, energy consumption by final users and an analysis of consumption by main industrial groups.

The other sections deal separately with individual fuels, prices and values and foreign trade in fuels. Fuel production and consumption statistics are derived mainly from the records of the fuel producers and suppliers. Statistics in the foreign trade section are generally derived from returns made to HM Customs and Excise.

The annex on long term trends follows a similar order to the Digest, with the tables showing some of the more important series shown in the main body of the Digest, but covering a longer time series.

This edition of the Digest also includes a copy of the energy flow chart which is produced every third year, and is based on data for 1989 shown in table 5 of the Digest.

Reference

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1990
HMSO July 1990
price, £15.95 net

Lord Chancellor's Department

Judicial Statistics 1989

The *Judicial Statistics Annual Report, 1989* was published in July. The publication contains statistics on the criminal and civil business of those courts in England and Wales for whose administration the Lord Chancellor is responsible. It also covers the work of some associated offices, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and certain tribunals.

There are ten chapters in the report covering, for instance, Appeal Courts, the High Court, County Courts, Family Matters, the Crown Court, the Judiciary, Taxation of Costs and Legal Aid. To supplement the last chapter an Information Bulletin en-

titled *Criminal Legal Aid 1989* was published on the same date. This gives detailed breakdowns on applications for legal aid at individual Petty Sessional Divisions and Crown Court centres and also covers applications to Criminal Legal Aid Committees, in 1989.

Where appropriate each chapter includes a brief description of the function, constitution and jurisdiction of the courts or tribunals concerned. In addition, the commentary highlights the major features of the statistics and notable trends. There are also several comparative tables and charts showing longer term trends. Further details can be obtained from:

Statistics Branch
CS1 Division
Lord Chancellor's Department
Southside
105 Victoria Street
LONDON SW1E 6QT

References

Judicial Statistics, Annual Report 1989.
HMSO July 1990
price £10.60 net
Criminal Legal Aid 1989 an information bulletin,

available free from:

Information Office
Lord Chancellor's Department
Trevelyan House
30 Great Peter Street
LONDON SW1P 2BY

Central Statistical Office

Share register survey

One of the areas of the National Accounts where the quality of the figures is particularly suspect is that of transactions in company securities. A survey is being carried out to establish the value of company ordinary shares owned by each sector of the economy at 31 December 1989. These figures can be compared with the sector balance sheets produced by regular inquiries, and the results of the comparison translated into corrections to the estimates of net transactions in earlier years. The last official share register survey

was carried out in 1975. The current survey consists of a sample of 225 company registers, and within those registers a sample of around 100,000 holdings. The sampling scheme aimed to ensure that all holdings of an equal market value had an equal probability of selection. The survey is being carried out on behalf of the CSO by Fulcrum Publishing Ltd to a CSO sampling design. The initial sampling has largely been completed, and the current phase is aimed at establishing the sector of the beneficial owners of shares held in the names of nominees. Results should be available towards the end of the year.

Enquiries should be addressed to:

E A Doggett
Central Statistical Office
Great George Street
LONDON SW1P 3AQ

Royal Statistical Society

A medal for industry

A medal to encourage, and promote the recognition of, the application of statistical methods to industrial processes, is to be awarded by the Royal Statistical Society.

The medal will be awarded for contributions to the effective application of statistical methods to the manufacturing and allied industries. Submissions for the award may be supported by published papers and/or by industrial reports for which publication in whole or in part is not restricted. The emphasis will be on effective application.

The Greenfield industrial medal, as it will be known after Dr Tony Greenfield, a Fellow and former vice-president of the Royal Statistical Society, will normally be offered for award every other year, starting in 1991. It may, however, be awarded in an intervening year if a nomination of outstanding quality is received.

Dr Greenfield worked for many years in the steel industry in which he was noted for his promotion of the use of statistical methods in research, development and production. After the BSC's research laboratories in Sheffield were closed he was appointed to the chair of medical statistics at Queen's

University Belfast. He is now an independent industrial research consultant.

Dr. Greenfield says "Total quality management, which is spreading rapidly throughout the manufacturing industries as an essential philosophy of management, demands the application of statistical methods at so many points and levels. These methods can help all manufacturers to improve their product performance characteristics and the efficiency of their manufacturing processes. Every product can be improved in terms of quality, performance and other properties. The quality or performance of a product may be enhanced by changing the production process or the composition of the product, or its dimensions. Profitability will be influenced directly if the process time can be cut or the cost of components diminished. There will be a reduced need for expensive quality control inspection if the manufacturing process can be tuned to ensure a better product. That is just one area where the application of statistical methods can make substantial contributions to the management of manufacturing companies. There are many others: manpower and resource management, production control, purchasing and stock control, and sales forecasting are just some of them. The important message is that any manufacturing company can gain by paying attention to what statistical methods can do for them. Since the wealth of this country is created by the manufacturing industries, they should adopt the statistical methods which can contribute so much to their effectiveness.

I therefore hope that the Royal Statistical Society's new medal will encourage directors of manufacturing companies to encourage their staff to pay full attention to the great benefits of statistical methods."

Nominations for the award should be submitted to:

Mr Derek Harding,
Executive Secretary,
The Royal Statistical Society,
25 Enford Street,
LONDON W1H 2BH,

Nominations must arrive before 20 December, 1990.

Publications

National Institute of Economic and Social Research

Evolution of special employment measures

by Paul Gregg

High unemployment since the 1970s has brought with it a proliferation of special employment measures. This note explains how their aims and methods of operation have changed over the years, leading up to the introduction of Employment Training (ET) as the major scheme for adults. This new scheme is contrasted with Workfare in the United States and with Swedish experience. To what extent do the different schemes depend on compulsion? To what extent do they increase the 'employability' of the unemployed? ET has the potential to become either a 'work for dole' scheme or a system of retraining the unemployed with the skills demanded by industry.

European currency union and the EMS

by Ray Barrell

This note argues that there are costs as well as benefits associated with the formation of a European monetary union. External shocks may affect countries in Europe differently, either because of structural differences associated with comparative advantage, such as the existence of oil reserves, or because wage and price behaviour differs between economies. These differences in structure can be compensated for by the use of the exchange rate as a shock absorber. The NI world model, GEM, is used both to investigate the policies needed to set up a union and also to demonstrate the different responses to external shocks that might occur with and without a monetary union.

International labour costs in manufacturing 1960-88

by George F Ray

This note surveys the development of international labour costs, hourly wages, social charges and total costs, over a period of almost thirty years. In 1960,

continued

total hourly labour costs in the other major European countries were roughly comparable to those in the UK, whilst US costs were three times as high and Japanese less than one half of the British. Since then US labour costs have fallen appreciably compared with those in the UK, Japanese costs have increased very considerably, as have costs in the EC and Nordic countries. In recent years UK total hourly labour costs have been the lowest among OECD countries (Greece, Portugal and Ireland excepted). Labour costs are also shown for a dozen branches of manufacturing.

Labour productivity in UK manufacturing in the 1970s and in the 1980s

by Nicholas Oulton

What accounts for the productivity improvement experienced in manufacturing since 1979? Answers to this question are sought from a regression analysis of 93 manufacturing industries over the period 1971-86. The main findings are that when other influences, such as raw material prices and the shock of the 1980-1 recession, are eliminated, there has been an improvement in the 1980s in the underlying growth rate of productivity of about 4 percentage points per annum. Between a quarter and a half of this is attributable to a decline in the disadvantages of unionisation.

The above notes and articles appear in the May 1990 edition of the *National Institute Economic Review*. Further information can be obtained from:

National Institute of Economic and Social Research
2 Dean Trench Street
Smith Square
LONDON SW1P 3HE
Telephone: 071-222-7665

A Strategy for the ECU

This report has been prepared by Ernst & Young and the National Institute of Economic and Social Research on behalf of the Association for the Monetary Union of Europe.

Monetary union in Europe is seen by many as a vital step towards achieving European unity after the completion of the single European market in 1992. If member countries within the Community are to

reap the benefits of the free movement of goods, services, capital and people, uncertainty about exchange rate movements and insecurity about interest rates will have to cease - as will the cost of managing the complicated system of many currencies. In order to achieve the goal of economic and monetary union, what role can the Ecu play as a proposed single currency?

Based on a comprehensive survey of companies and financial institutions within the European Community, the report provides practical guidelines which outline:

- the advantages and benefits of a single European currency,
- an analysis of the obstacles to greater use of the Ecu,
- the need for a credible announcement that the Ecu should be the single currency,
- strategies for overcoming obstacles to the use of the Ecu,
- detailed recommendations to the private and public sectors within the European Community,
- the macroeconomic implications for policy making,
- an analysis of the cost implications as perceived by banks and other organisations,

For business people, policy-makers and others concerned about the economic future of Europe, this new publication provides an important and thought-provoking starting point for discussion of an issue which has far-reaching and worldwide implications.

Published by:

Kogan Page Ltd
120 Pentonville Road
LONDON N1 9JN

price, £19.50 net

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

The interest rate transmission mechanism in the United Kingdom and overseas

Some concern has been expressed that the process of financial deregulation and innovation that has been a feature of many industrialised economies since the late 1970s may have weakened the mechanisms through which changes in monetary policy affect aggregate demand and inflation. This article summarises current understanding of the ways in which interest rates affect the UK economy and examines how recent developments have influenced these effects. It suggests that the impact of interest rates on expenditure in the United Kingdom is now more powerful than in the past, and the channels of influence more clearly discernible. The article goes on to examine some relevant features of the major overseas economies, concluding that there is little firm evidence of any radical change in the way that monetary policy influences the components of aggregate demand in these economies.

Developments in international banking and capital markets in 1989

This article continues the annual series on developments in international banking and capital markets. The growth of international banking business accelerated slightly in 1989, with evidence of increased activity within Europe: Japan maintained its position as the largest international banking centre in terms of assets. In the international capital markets, primary activity remained buoyant, in large part reflecting strong issuance of equity-related bonds by Japanese borrowers: in other sectors of the eurobond market, profitability remained low, reflecting the intensity of competition.

New equity issues in the United Kingdom

The International Stock Exchange has been reviewing new issue procedures in the United Kingdom under a committee chaired by Graham Ross Russell. That committee's report recommends some changes in the procedures for making initial public offers (IOPs). This article describes the current arrange-

ments in the United Kingdom, the pressures for change and the proposed new procedures. It also presents the results of some research into the costs incurred by companies going public through an IPO on the main market in London over the period 1985-89, extending an earlier study published in the December 1986 Bulletin.

Inflation-adjusted sectoral saving and financial balances

This note, which continues an annual series, presents revised and updated estimates of sectoral saving and financial balances adjusted for the effects of actual price inflation on net monetary assets and liabilities. Just as the fall in inflation from a peak in 1979 had a marked effect on inflation-adjusted saving and financial balances of the major sectors of the economy, so the rise in inflation in 1988 has increased the size of the adjustment to savings.

The role of brokers in the London money markets

This article describes the role of broking firms in the London markets through which banks and other financial institutions conduct their money-market operations. It draws on the Bank of England's relationship with these firms, which now forms the basis of a supervisory framework appropriate for providers of a specialised service to an exclusively professional customer base. The article shows that turnover through the money-market brokers supervised by the Bank has been growing steadily over the past two years, with a particularly marked increase in business in forward rate agreements, over-the-counter options and swaps. Competitive pressures are strong in this market and traditional money-market broking will force new challenges over the next few years.

Other items

The May Bulletin also reproduces the Governor's Durham Lecture on monetary policy in the second half of the 1980s in which he examines the roots of the recent resurgence of inflation in the United Kingdom and acknowledges the part that policy mistakes and forecasting errors had played in it. He goes on to discuss a number of measures sometimes advanced as alternatives to high interest rates, highlighting their limitations and potential disadvantages. He concludes that there was no real alternative to tight monetary policy and argues that counter-inflationary policy is once again on course and will

re-establish the basis for future prosperity.

The bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* may be obtained price £7.50 per copy or £27.00 for an annual subscription from:

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

Conferences and training courses

Warwick University

The University of Warwick Business Information Service publishes two bi-monthly publications. *Towards 1992* provides a current awareness service for the single European Market. It pulls together information from a wide range of sources and presents the information in the form of in-depth abstracts with full bibliographic references. A wide range of journals and newspapers are scanned and books, reports, legislation and forthcoming events are also covered. Abstracts of journal articles form the major part of each issue and these are listed in broad subject groups. There are also separate sections for books, legislation and forthcoming events. At the back of each issue is a detailed cumulative subject index.

UK Market Facts provides basic UK market data on specific product sectors and services. It pulls together information from a wide range of sources including the Business Statistics Office, trade associations, market research companies, academic research organisations, private companies and trade journals. Information is presented in the form of short abstracts and a cumulative index appears in three issues per year. Details of the publishers of all the reports and articles listed are given in an alphabetical Source List at the back of each issue.

The Business Information Service also organises a regular series of one-day seminars looking at specific aspects of business statistics and business information.

The theme for the forthcoming seminar, to be held on Thursday 1 November, 1990, is international statistics. Information about overseas economic and mar-

ket conditions is becoming increasingly vital to UK business. The purpose of the seminar is to give an overview of the many statistical sources available on overseas markets and how these can be accessed. Speakers will outline the range of statistics available from both official and non-official statistical information available on-line. In addition markets which are of particular current interest will be covered, including the European Community, the Middle East and the Asia Pacific area.

The fee for the seminar, which includes tea, coffee, lunch and background papers, will be £120 for subscribers to the Business Information Service and £130.00 for non-subscribers.

These seminars are held at the University's Radcliffe House Conference Centre and past seminars have covered such topics as International Statistics; Statistical Databanks; UK Non-Official Statistics; Local Area Statistics; Information Sources for Marketing and Market Research Consultants etc.

Other future seminars will include:

Non-Official Statistics	-	4th February 1991
Eastern Europe	-	3rd May 1991
Statistical Databanks	-	24th June 1991

Further details from:

Marcus Woolley
University of Warwick
Business Information Service
The Library
Gibbet Hill Road
COVENTRY CV4 7AL
Telephone: 0203-523051/523251

Diary dates

Labour market statistics are the subject of the 20th Statistics Users' Conference, to be held on November 27th, 1990 at the Royal Statistical Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1.

The conference (fee around £90.00, including papers, coffee and lunch) is an opportunity to examine the statistics which are produced by the Department of Employment and the Training Agency, and to see how these match users' needs.

Employment Minister, Patrick Nicholls is to open the conference. Booking forms will be available in the October issue of *Employment Gazette*, and from:

Business and Trade Statistics Ltd,
Lancaster House,
More Lane,
Esher,
SURREY, KT10 8AP
Telephone: 0372-63121

Showing business the way forward is the title of a two day course to be run by Motivation International. The date and location is the Gatwick Europa Hotel, November 13/14. Prices are £295.00 plus VAT for one day or £490.00 plus VAT for both days. Further information on the courses is available from:

Bofoers Exhibitions
12 Bentinck Court
Bentinck Road
West Drayton
MIDDLESEX UB7 7RQ
Telephone: 0895-421111

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

I Surveys to Businesses

Stocks of Specified Commodities Held in Public Cold Store-

Mrs H Walsh
MAFF
A509
Government Buildings
Epsom Road
GUILDFORD GU1 2LD

Building Materials Inquiries -

Mr D Williams
DOE
Room P1/106
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB

Employment in Enterprise Zones -

Mr J Garnsworthy
DOE
Room P1/003
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB

II Surveys to Local Authorities

Waiting Times in Magistrate's Courts -

Ms P Penneck
Home Office
Lunar House
Wellesley Road
CROYDON CR9 2BY

Housing Statistics: Physical Progress Report -

Improvement Repair Intermediate Special and Home Insulation Grants -

Housing Statistics: Acquisition of Dwellings -

Housing Statistics: Slum Clearance and Repair of Dwellings -

Housing Statistics: Homelessness -

Housing Statistics: Sale of Local authority Dwellings-

Housing Statistics: Relets Enquiry -

Housing Statistics: Renovation of Local Authority Dwellings -

continued

Housing Statistics: General Improvement areas and
Housing Action areas

Housing Statistics: Price Index of Public Sector
Housebuilding -

Housing Statistics: Assistance given under the
Housing Defects Act, 1984 -

Register of Handicapped Persons -

Meal Services (Annual Return) -

Meal Services provided for Elderly and Physically
Handicapped (weekly return) -

Mrs J Gronow
Welsh Office
Room 2044
Cathays Park
CARDIFF

Articles in recent issues of Statistical News

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
Chemobyl 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
IR Hall and
P R McGill
MR 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

No 85 May 1989

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

Jack Hibbert
David Mayes
Martyn Hutchinson

No 86 August 1989

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

Fiona Reid
An organisation chart
KM Jasinski
Marta Haworth
John Alexander

No 87 November 1989

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

Stephen Penneck
David Pennington
Robert Clements

No 88 Spring 1990

Public Confidence in the Integrity and validity of Official Statistics
Statistics in the Department of Energy
Recent Trends in Crimes of violence against the person

Fourth International Roundtable on Business Survey Frames

Sir Jack Hibbert
Eric Price
Lawrence Davidoff
and Lizanne Dowds
John Perry

No 89 Summer 1990

Statistical Cartography : A New Approach

The DTI's Industrial Modelling System
11th Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians
Writing Articles for Publication

Roger Sellwood and
Gurmukh Singh
Frank Kane
Tom Griffin
Tom Griffin

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

Statistical News - a quarterly publication from CSO.

Statistical News provides a comprehensive account of current developments in British official statistics to help all who use or would like to use official statistics.

Every issue contains two or more articles dealing with a subject in depth. Shorter notes give news of the latest developments in many fields, including international statistics. Some reference is made to other work which, though not carried out by government organisations, is closely related to official statistics. Appointments and other changes in the Government Statistical Service are also given. A cumulative index in the winter edition provides a permanent and comprehensive guide to developments in all areas of official statistics.



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