

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

CSO

Statistical News

IN THIS SPECIAL SCOTTISH EDITION

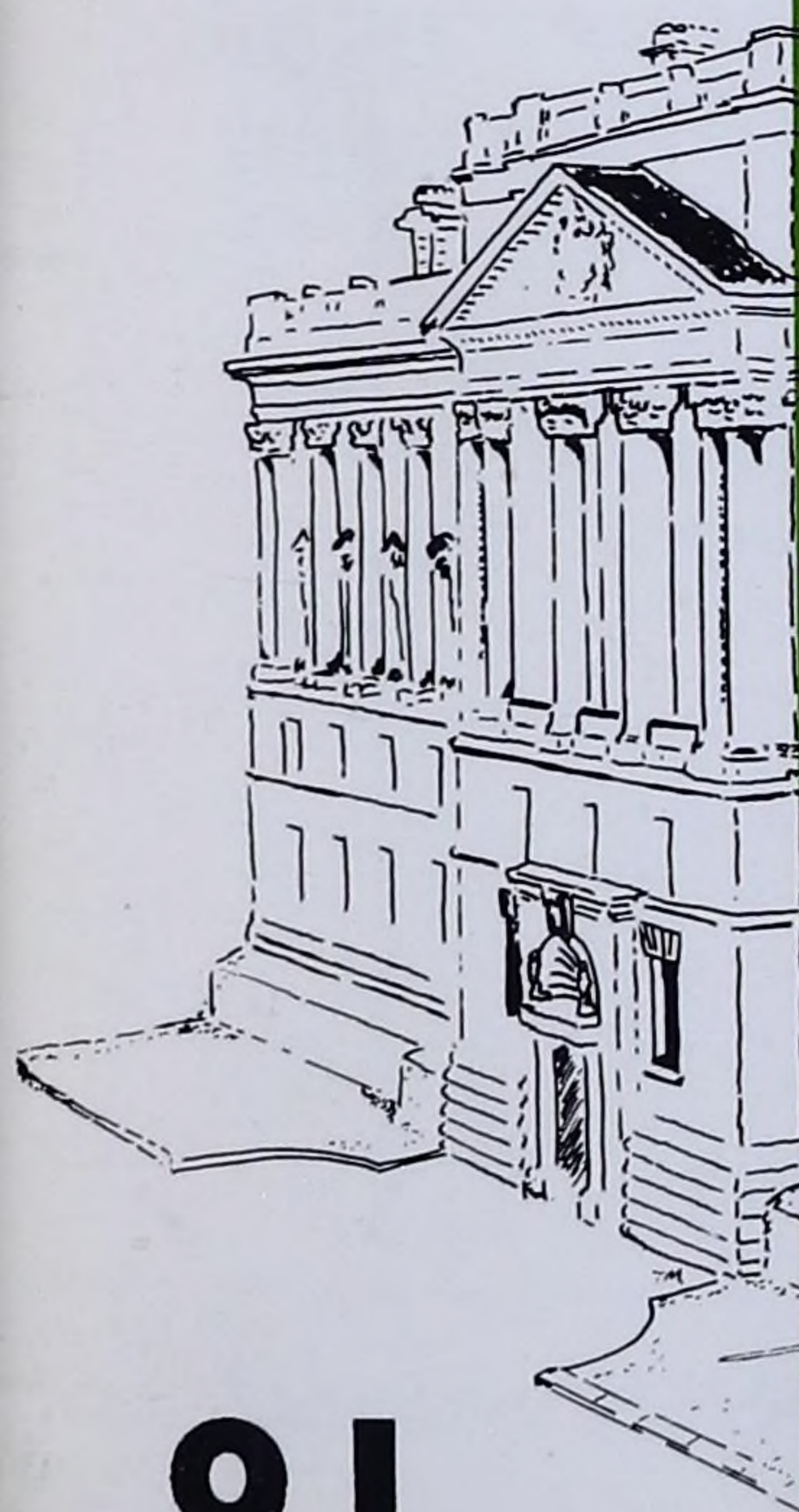
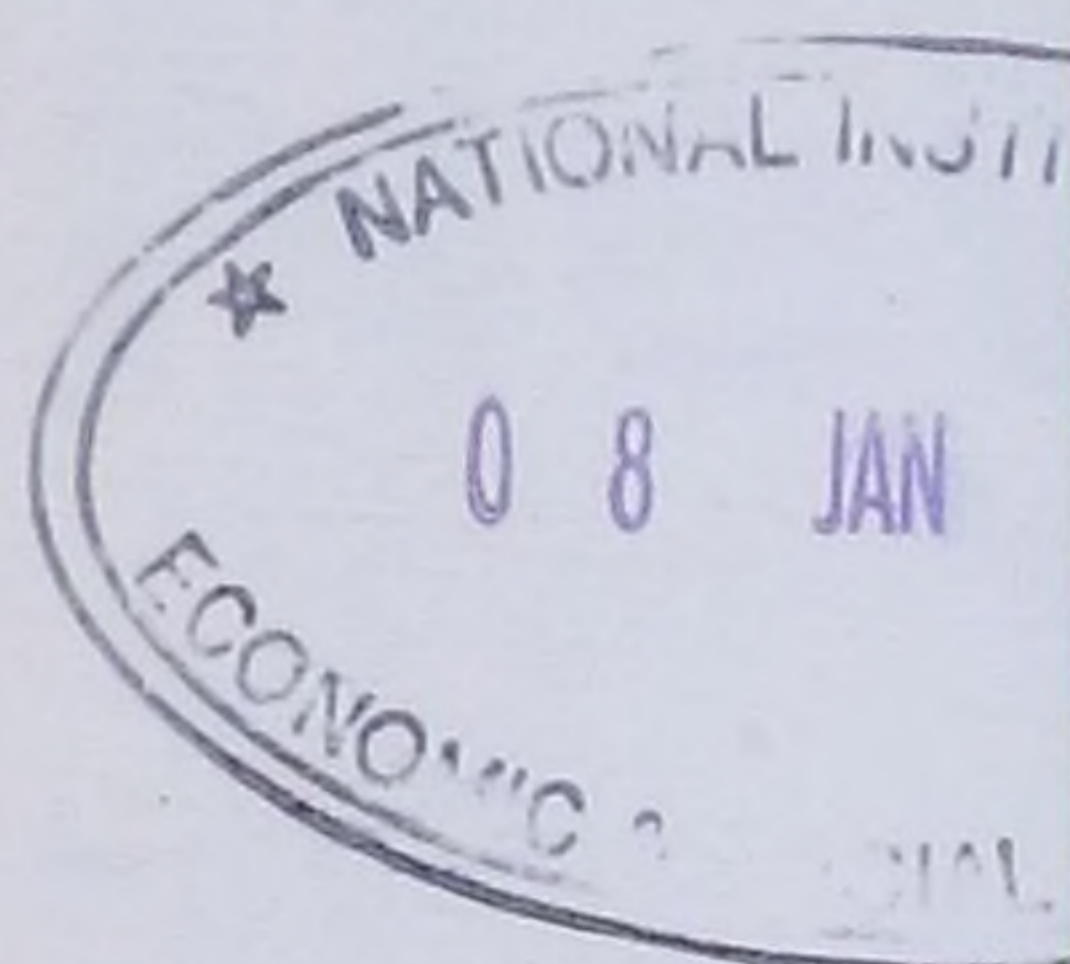
Scottish Office Statistical Publications

The Scottish Statistical Liaison Committee

**Assessing the Provision of Places for the Training
of Teachers for Scottish Schools**

**Digital Boundaries for the 1991 Census of Population
in Scotland**

Scottish Revaluation Survey



No. **91**

Winter 1990

HMSO Quarterly

413



Scottish Edition

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First published 1991

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ISBN 011 620401 x
ISSN 0017-3630



Government Statistical Service

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

Enquiries about individual items in this issue should be made to the appropriate sources where indicated; otherwise they should be addressed to the Editor of *Statistical News* at Central Statistical Office, Room D.134, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG. Telephone: 0633 812915.

Enquiries about orders and subscriptions for *Statistical News* and other Central Statistical Office publications should be made to:

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(Telephone: 071- 873 8499 for subscriptions; 071 -873 9090 for orders).

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. 91
Winter 1990

London: HMSO

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From The Editors Office:

Letters

The following letter was received in response to the article by Tom Griffin which appeared in Issue 89 of *Statistical News*

Dear Sir

I read with interest Tom Griffin's article on 'Writing Statistical Articles for Publication' in your summer number. Whilst I agree with the main points and the argument I feel that there is an urgent need to look more critically at graphs and tables which are the special media for statisticians and which have an impact on the reader that is quite different from ordinary writing. They are very important for statistical writers, for just as importance must attach to starting with conclusions so it should be recognised that illustrations/pictorial argument often take top position in a reader's initial and perhaps final interest. They tend to sit on their own and they can often be much more impressive and, at the same time, much more dangerous than the writers who put them in realise.

There is an enormous opportunity for casual, and sometimes disastrous, dishonesty in graphic presentation which is particularly enhanced by the habitual disappearance of notes that qualify. We don't all read the figures and all the assumptions continuously, nor will articles keep the reader's attention from end to end.

This, of course, doesn't mean that I disapprove of graphic presentation nor tabulation, but it is crucial to assess visual impact with great care when using data in this way.

It is not just clarity and readability that result from charts and illustrations, they are, in fact, a totally different element in the reader's assessment of an article. The tables and graphs hit you first and the explanation is often a secondary matter.

So obviously getting the right graphs and tables in the right visual form is a special challenge and the fact that often an illustrator, not the author, sets up the page can be an additional serious danger.

From:

David Layton
(Incomes Data Services Ltd)

Comment

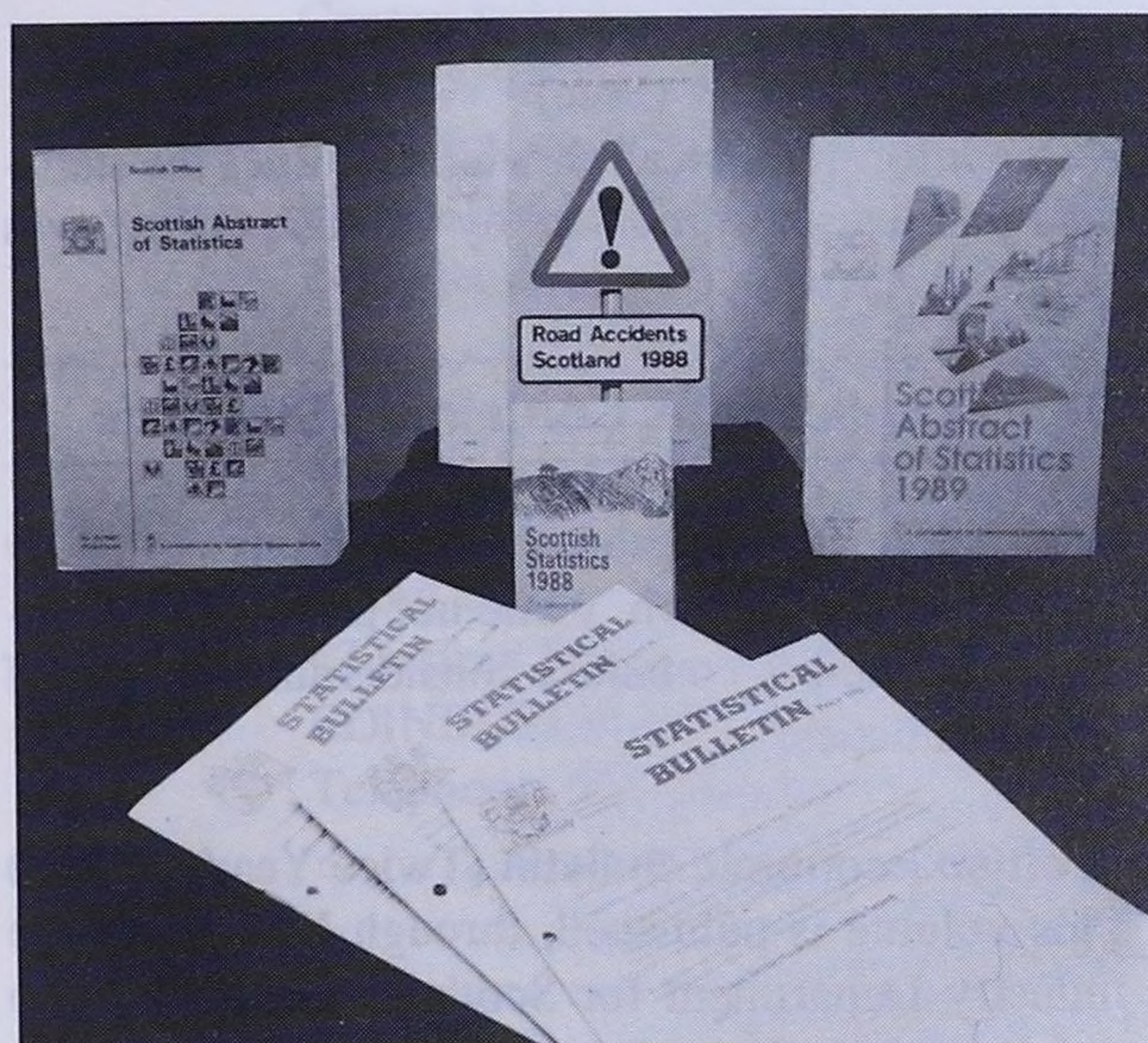
The Editor is always grateful to receive any comments on the articles or other features which appear in *Statistical News*. So if you wish to make a point please write in. We shall of course try and not make the mistakes over graphical presentation in issues in *Statistical News*. Hope we have not made any yet!



Margaret Horn, Statistician,
Scottish Office

Introduction

This note describes the statistical publications produced by the Scottish Office - and how to get hold of them. The latter point is important, since most Scottish Office statistical publications are published in-house and are not distributed through HMSO. It is not easy for an outsider to find out, therefore, what is available, or how it can be obtained.



The bulk of the Scottish Office's statistical publications are available from the Publication Sales Section of the Scottish Office Library. The Publication Sales Section was set up in 1981. Over 600 titles, both statistical and non-statistical, are now sold, in what has, in effect, become the Scottish Office's own bookshop, despite the lack of a shop window. Unless otherwise stated, the publications listed in this article are available from the Publication Sales Section, whose address is given at the end of this note.

It is also worth noting that, in addition to the wide range of statistics published by the Scottish Office, Scottish statistics on specific topics are also published by other Government organisations. For example, the General Register Office (Scotland) publishes statistics on population and vital events: and the Common

Services Agency of the Scottish Health Service publishes statistics on, naturally, health. Enquiries about the statistics they produce should be addressed direct to these organisations.

Statistical Bulletins

Statistical Bulletins were first introduced in the Scottish Education Department in the late 1970s, and were seen as a way of making information available quickly and economically. Their merit was soon evident and in 1982 Ministerial approval was given for the extension of bulletins throughout the Scottish Office.

In 1989, over 35 bulletins were issued covering aspects of crime, education, social work, the environment, industry and housing. Some bulletins are issued at regular intervals and update standard statistics, whilst others are occasional, and are intended to provide a more detailed analysis of a specific topic.

Details of all bulletins published in 1989 are shown in the Annex. A full list of those published in the last 5 years is contained in the 1989 edition of the *Scottish Abstract of Statistics*. Bulletins currently cost £1.25 each, and may be purchased either on subscription or individually.

Regularly Produced Statistical Volumes

The first collation of Scottish statistics, primarily economic, was published in 1953 by what was at that time the sole Scottish Office Statistician. Since then a variety of regular statistical volumes have been introduced, which either provide a broad overview of life in Scotland or examine a particular subject area in detail.

Details of the various statistical compilations which are now produced follow together with the most recent price:-

Scottish Abstract of Statistics (Annual, £16.00)

This volume provides a wide range of data on many aspects of life in Scotland. The 16 chapters cover topics such as population and vital statistics, health, housing, law enforcement, education, agriculture,

the economy, transport, finance and the environment. Many of the tables show series for a number of years; others give information at region and district level. The Abstract is designed to be the major reference volume for statistics of life in Scotland, and is the best selling Scottish Office statistical publication.

Road Accidents, Scotland (Annual, £4.00)

This publication contains information on road accidents in Scotland involving injuries. The tables show analyses of accidents, vehicles and casualties, by a number of factors including road type, time of day and road surface conditions.

Scottish Transport Statistics (Annual, £5.00)

This volume provides information on most aspects of transport in Scotland. Topics covered include vehicle licensing and registration, road freight, roads, rail services, air transport, water-borne traffic and finance.

Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics (Annual, £4.00)

Information on the financial transactions of local authorities, joint boards and committees is provided for the latest available financial year, including details of the revenue and capital accounts for rate fund services, housing, trading services and various funds.

In addition, the publication *Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics, Summary Volume 1975-76 to 1987-88* was produced in early 1990.

The Scottish Environment - Statistics (Biennial, £5.00)

This is a biennial compendium of statistics on the Scottish environment, first produced in 1987. The volume includes detailed information on most aspects of the Scottish environment including land use, atmosphere, water, conservation of wildlife, radioactivity and recreation.

Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables (Annual, £6.00)

This volume gives information on Scottish sea fishing; analysed by characteristics such as species, value, method of fishing and district as well as information on the fishing fleet, and on the disposal and processing of the catch.

The Scottish Fishing Fleet (Annual, £6.00)

Information on the Scottish fishing fleet is analysed by characteristics such as length, tonnage, main method of fishing and district. The volume also contains listings of individual fishing vessels by these characteristics.

Statistical Factcards (Free)

In addition to the detailed publications, there are two free summary publications, known as *Factcards*, which present key statistics. These are handy, pocket-sized, folded reference cards. Statistics for the education area are contained in *Basic Educational Statistics*, which is updated biennially, while *Scottish Statistics* is produced annually and covers many aspects of Scottish life. Both also show comparison figures for the United Kingdom.

Information Leaflet (Free)

A free information leaflet, which outlines the statistical publications produced by Scottish Office, was issued in early 1990.

Other Publications Containing Statistics

In addition, there are other publications issued by Scottish Office, which, while not primarily statistical, nevertheless contain a considerable amount of useful statistics.

Scottish Economic Bulletin (Twice Yearly, £7.00)

This volume is published, through HMSO, by the Industry Department for Scotland. In addition to articles on the Scottish economy, the bulletin also contains a substantial amount of regular charts and statistical material, covering main quarterly and annual economic series, economic indicators, oil and gas related activity, personal income and expenditure, assistance to industry, investment, output and employment.

Public Expenditure: A Commentary on the Scottish Programme (Annual, £9.50)

Each year, after the Government's expenditure plans are published in the *Public Expenditure White Paper*, the Scottish Office produces a more detailed commentary, including many statistics, on the programmes for which the Secretary of State for Scotland is responsible.

Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (Annual, £4.00)

This report contains analyses of the financial performance of the agricultural industry in Scotland and results of agricultural censuses, together with price and crop yield statistics.

Statistical Enquiries

The main enquiry point for statistics produced by the Scottish Office and for obtaining copies of the *Scottish Statistics Factcard* is the Central Statistics Unit. However, enquiries about education statistics and requests for the *Basic Educational Statistics Factcard* can be addressed to the Scottish Education Department. The relevant addresses are:-

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

Scottish Education Department
Div VII, Branch 4
Room 206
43 Jeffrey Street
EDINBURGH EH1 1DN
Telephone: 031-244-5374

How to Order Publications

Some of the publications sold by the Scottish Office are also sold on a standing order basis (eg annual volumes), while others are sold on subscription (eg *Statistical Bulletins*). Back copies of publications are available.

Customers who wish to order should forward a request for the publication (giving full details) together with their remittance to:

Scottish Office Library
Publications Sales Section
Room 1/44
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031 244 4806

The standing order service is available to anyone expecting to become a regular purchaser of one or more of the regular publications (annual/biennial). It enables them to receive copies automatically on publication and saves the time, trouble and expense of placing orders.

Statistical Bulletins and a few other serial publications such as *Health Bulletins*, are available on subscription. Further details may be obtained from the Publication Sales Section.

SCOTTISH OFFICE STATISTICAL BULLETINS PUBLISHED IN 1989

	Bulletin serial number	Title of Bulletin	Frequency of update
CRIME	1/1989	Recorded Crime in Scotland, 1988	Annual
	2/1989	Penalties Imposed by Criminal Courts in Scotland, 1987	Annual
	3/1989	Motor Vehicle offences in Scotland, 1987	Annual
	4/1989	Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland, 1988	Annual
	5/1989	Homicide in Scotland, 1983 to 1987	Annual
	6/1989	Prison Statistics, Scotland, 1988	Annual
EDUCATION	1/B6/1989	Placing Requests in Education Authority Schools, 1987/88	Annual
	2/F6/1989	First Destination Statistics Graduates and Diplomats from Non-University Higher Education Courses, 1980/81 to 1986/87	One-off
	3/H1/1989	University Students, 1987/88	Annual
	4/C1/1989	Excess and Deficit of Teachers by Subject, 1987 and 1988	Annual
	5/B1/1989	Pupils and Teachers in Education Authority Primary and Secondary Schools, 1987 and 1988	Annual
	6/C5/1989	The Assisted Places Scheme, 1981/82 to 1988/89	Biennial
	7/F5/1989	The National Certificate, 1987/88	Annual
	8/E2/1989	School Leavers, 1987/88	Annual
	9/J2/1989	Scottish Higher Education Statistics, 1980/81 to 1987/88	Annual
	10/F7/1989	Student Enrolments in Non-Advanced Further Education in Scotland, 1980/81 to 1987/88	Annual
	11/E2/1989	School Leavers, Qualifications by Subject, 1986/87	Annual
	12/B7/1989	Teachers - Key Statistics on Demand and Supply, 1987/88	Biennial
	13/B2/1989	Pupil Projections, 1989 to 2010	Biennial
	14/C7/1989	The Curriculum in Education Authority Schools in Scotland - September 1987	Biennial
	15/E2/1989	School Leavers' Qualifications, 1987/88	Annual
ENVIRONMENT	1(E)1989	Land Use Change in Scotland, 1987 and 1988	Annual
	2(E)1989	Environmental Monitoring for Radioactivity in Scotland, 1983 to 1987	Biennial
HOUSING	HSU No 4	Annual Estimates of Households in Scotland, 1981 to 1987	Annual
	HSU No 5	Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 30 June 1988	Quarterly
	HSU No 6	Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 30 September 1988	Quarterly
	HSU No 7	Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 31 December 1988	Quarterly

	Bulletin serial number	Title of Bulletin	Frequency of update
	HSU No 8 HSU No 9	Scottish Household Projections, 1985-based Sales of Public Sector Dwellings in Scotland, 1980 to 1988	Biennial One-off
INDUSTRY	D1.2	The Rebased Index of Production and Construction for Scotland, 1954 to 1987	One-off
	D2.3	Index of Industrial Production and Construction for Scotland: Detailed Industry Series, 1973 to 1987	Biennial
SOCIAL WORK	11 HDS/1989	Home Care Services, Day Care Establishments and Day Care Services, 1988	Annual
	CC12/1989	Children in Care or Under Supervision as at 31 March 1988	Annual
	R6/1989	Residential Accommodation, 1988	Annual
	S11/1989	Staff of Scottish Social Work Departments, 1988	Annual
	CH13/1989	Referrals of Children to Reporters and Children's Hearings, 1988	Annual



*Margaret Horn, Statistician,
Scottish Office*

Introduction

A vital, but relatively unsung, role is played by the various liaison committees linking Government Statisticians to the providers of data. For many years now, the Scottish Statistical Liaison Committee (or SSLC as it is more familiarly known) has been the major statistical liaison committee between central and local government in Scotland. Its functions are broadly similar to those of its southern "cousin", the Information Development and Liaison Group: but since the scope and function of the SSLC are likely to be less well known to a wider audience, we thought it would be useful to produce this descriptive note.

Functions

The formal terms of reference of the SSLC are set out in the annex at the end of this article. As can be seen, this is a broad remit. However, the Committee does not concern itself with detailed aspects of statistics in the specialised fields of education, social work and

crime. Other statistical committees exist with the appropriate expertise in these areas - namely, the Advisory Committee on Statistical Information dealing with education topics, the Inter Regional Statistics Group covering social work, and the Scottish Criminal Statistics Committee.

Membership

The SSLC is chaired by Jim Cuthbert, Chief Statistician in the Scottish Office. There are around 10 central government members, covering both Scottish Office and the General Register Office (Scotland). Most are Statisticians with responsibilities for different areas of work (eg housing, industry, finance), but other specialists such as planners and researchers are called upon where appropriate.

The chairman of the local authority side is Jon Harris, from the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, who heads a similarly sized team representing the 12



New St. Andrews House, Edinburgh

Regional and Islands Councils and 53 District Councils.

Meetings

The SSLC meets twice yearly, in May and November. The agenda for each meeting is discussed and agreed by a small "Bureau" usually consisting of the joint chairmen and secretary. Either side can ask for a particular item to be included on the agenda. At most SSLC meetings, the bulk of the business is concerned with reports from the various sub groups - see the next paragraph. In addition, other matters of interest are discussed through "information reports", which might either update members about recent developments in a particular area (eg population estimates) or seek local government views about a particular proposal.

A feature of the Committee is the good working relationships which have been established between central and local government. Both sides agree that much valuable work has been achieved.

Sub Groups

Although the full committee meets only twice a year, there is a considerable amount of activity going on behind the scenes. In view of the wide diversity of subject areas which fall within the SSLC's remit, it has been necessary to set up a number of small, more specialised sub groups. The nature of the sub groups varies considerably: some deal with a specific task (for example the review of forms) and have a very limited life; others have a longer term role in monitoring and developing surveys; whilst some encourage an exchange of knowledge and ideas on a particular subject.

Periodically the work of each group is reviewed, and groups may be disbanded, or new groups formed as appropriate. There are currently 11 sub groups. A brief outline of the work of each sub group is given below:

- **The Census of Population**

This group was set up in 1987 to discuss local authority requirements from the 1991 Census of Population, and is chaired by a Statistician from the General Register Office (Scotland) (GRO(S)). Topics considered to date have included the content of the Census schedule, consultation on

the design of Census reports and abstracts and the means for disseminating data. Recent discussions have centred around the work done by GRO(S) on digitising postcode boundaries, a development which is only taking place in Scotland. The sub group also takes account of and contributes to the proceedings of the IDLG sub group on the 1991 Census.

- **Statistical Implication of the Community Charge**

Domestic rates were abolished in Scotland in 1989 (a year ahead of England and Wales) and replaced by the Community Charge. A sub group was set up in 1987 to look at any statistical implications of the change. The sub group considered information requirements which were being met by the valuation roll, and how these could be satisfied once the charge was implemented. The original remit has now been fulfilled and it is likely that the sub group will now change its slant and provide advice on the use of the Community Charge Register as a source of demographic information.

- **Review of Local Government Finance Statistics**

This group is undertaking the quinquennial review of local government financial statistics. The review is now almost complete, with the most significant revisions being made to the social work, water and sewerage returns.

- **Household Projections**

In 1984 a sub group was set up to consider methods for producing annual estimates of households and projections of future household numbers for each district in addition to preparing advice on the uses of such projections in the assessment of housing need. (The methodology used in Scotland differs from that adopted by DOE). The sub group meets regularly prior to the production of the biennial projections.

- **Review of Housing Forms**

This is another in the five yearly review programme of statistical returns. It is hoped that the review will be completed this year with revised forms being introduced between 1 January and 1 April 1991.

- **Road Accident Statistics**

This sub group has only recently been formed, and also includes representatives of the Scottish Police Forces. Its remit is to liaise on the current system for recording details of injuries received in road accidents, considering any problems regarding updating of existing computer databases, and reviewing the value of the current published statistics.

- **Tourism**

In 1989 the local authority side of the SSLC suggested that there would be benefits in establishing a sub group on tourism statistics in view of their role in tourism and development. A new sub group was formed, and also includes a representative of the Scottish Tourist Board. It aims to improve awareness of available tourist data, to share expertise and to encourage the development of common standards of good practice in the collection and analysis of data.

- **Review of Employment Statistics**

An internal review of employment statistics was undertaken recently. At the same time local authorities had their own group meeting to discuss economic statistics, to which Scottish Office staff were occasionally invited. It was felt that a more useful approach would be to bring discussions on employment statistics under the wing of the SSLC, and the local authority side group has been converted into a joint sub group.

- **Scottish Vacant Land Survey**

A joint Scottish Office and Scottish Development Agency survey has been established, with the co-operation of local authorities, of vacant urban land and of derelict land in Scotland. Unlike the similar DOE exercise, this survey covers both publicly and privately owned land. Since 1987 the SSLC sub group has met regularly to develop the survey. A pilot exercise was held in 1988, and the first of a regular series of surveys is currently underway.

- **Industrial Sites Register**

The Industrial Sites Register was set up to provide information on land available to industry. A sub group was established in 1987 to review the usefulness of the form, with particular emphasis on the marketability of sites. This sub

group now meets occasionally to monitor the survey.

- **Aggregates Survey**

Every four years, a survey is conducted throughout the GB on the production, reserves and distribution of aggregates. The Scottish part of the survey is agreed with the Aggregates in Scotland (AGIS) Working Party, which draws members from Trade Associations, local authorities and central government. The Scottish Office is currently processing results from the 1989 survey, and will publish an analysis of the collected results. The SSLC has been used as a means of communication between SDD and local authorities, in nominating representatives for AGIS and monitoring progress.

- **Housing Land Annual Return**

As with the Industrial Sites Register, a sub-group monitors progress with this return and discusses any changes required.

Consideration has recently been given to whether the amount of work involved for authorities in completing the return could be reduced.

Summary

This article has briefly outlined the areas where central government and local authorities are co-operating and sharing expertise. This co-operation is extending to areas less clearly defined as "statistical", for example in sharing knowledge and experience in the field of Geographic Information Systems.

Many of the items discussed by the SSLC will have relevance to developments in England and Wales. Anyone who wishes to make contact with the chairman on one of the sub groups should, in the first instance, get in touch with the Secretary of the SSLC at the address below:-

Scottish Office
Central Statistics Unit
Room 5/57
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
EH1 3SX
Telephone: 031-244 4990 (GTN 7188).

ANNEX

Terms of Reference

The formal terms of reference for the SSLC are as follows:-

- To bring to the notice of local government the statistics that are already available or envisaged, particularly those from the Government Statistical Service, including both published material and material available on application.
- To alert central government to the needs of local government for statistical information and the problems local government experience in obtaining and using statistics from central government sources.
- To consider the statistical activities of local and central government, including the statistical aspects of administrative procedures with the aim of avoiding the duplication and overlap of statistical returns.
- To discuss common problems in such fields as data definitions, classifications and exchange, and to work towards common standards wherever appropriate.
- To seek to ensure that, as far as possible, methods of processing data keep pace with technological developments in data handling and organisation.
- To make recommendations to the Working Party on Local Government Finance in Scotland, normally through its Distribution Committee, and to the Housing Finance Working Party on the availability and suitability of relevant statistics.
- To make recommendations to the Advisory Committee on Statistical Information and the Inter-Regional Statistics Group on changes to education and social work statistics aimed at improving considerations of local government finance.

Assessing The Provision Of Places For The Training of Teachers For Scottish Schools



R A DeMellow, Statistician, Scottish Education Department

Summary

Pre-service teacher training in Scotland is provided by 5 colleges of education and by Stirling University. Following consultation with a number of relevant organisations, the Secretary of State for Scotland determines target numbers of places at each of the 5 colleges of education which are directly funded by the Scottish Education Department (SED). This note describes the statistical model that is used to inform this consultative and decision making process.

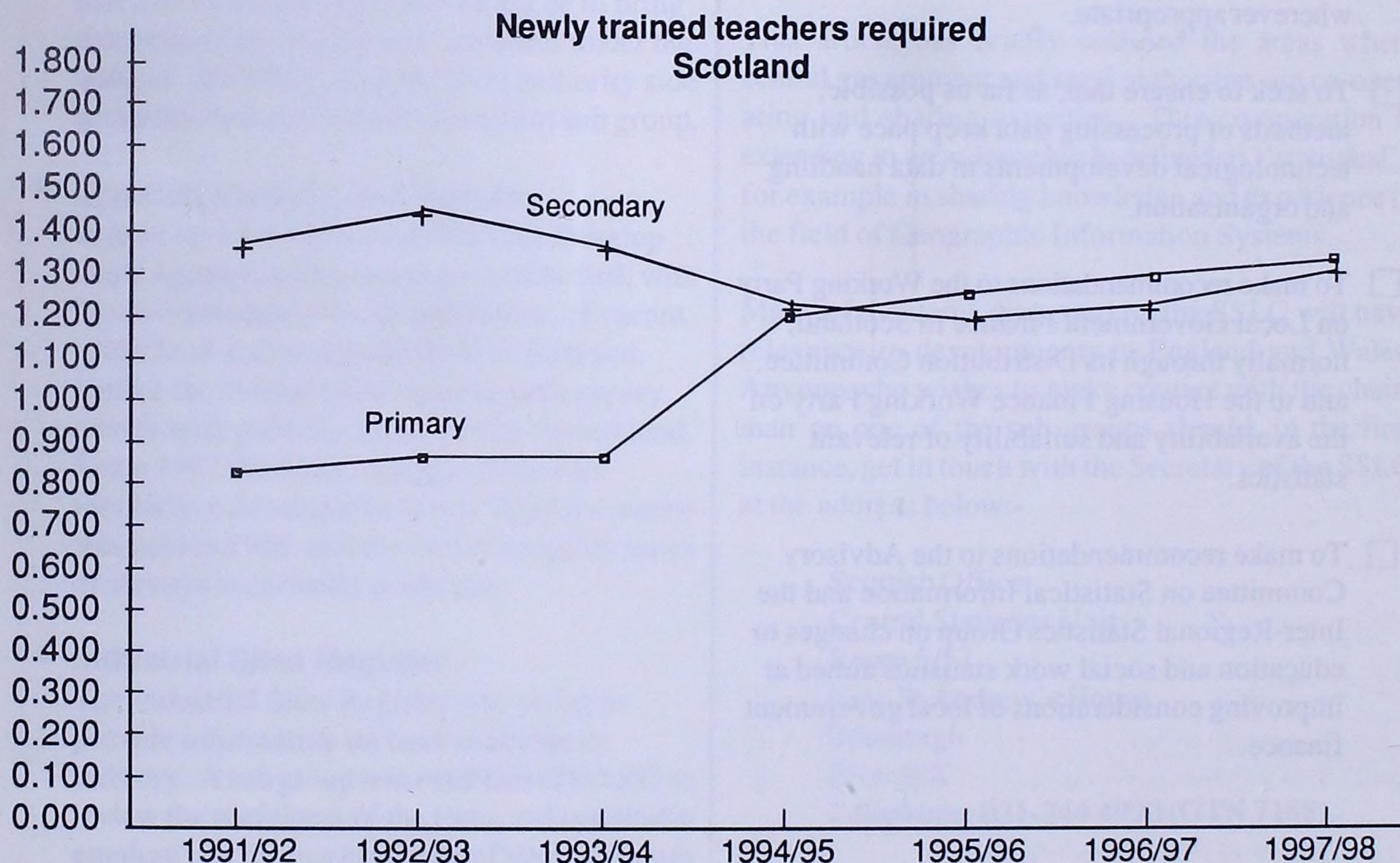
Consultation

The Colleges of Education, the General Teaching Council (GTC) and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) are consulted annually about proposals for intake to teacher training. Colleges are

consulted individually and through the Joint Committee for Colleges of Education in Scotland (JCCES). Consultation is by means of a paper prepared by the SED. In addition to the raw projections, account is taken of the views of the Planning Group on Teacher Supply before the consultative document is issued. This group has representatives from the colleges, the GTC, COSLA, Stirling University, the teaching unions, the careers service and SED.

Objectives of the statistical model

The objective of the model is to project the number of primary and secondary teachers needed over a 5 to 10 year period and to assess the extent to which this will be met from serving teachers, returners to teaching, teachers trained outside Scotland, or from newly trained teachers. The main output is the estimate of the component of newly trained teachers needed and hence the intake to colleges of education required to produce them, allowing for wastage during and after training.



Methodology

The model used is essentially a single year of age cohort survival model. Each cohort of teachers is projected over time from qualification to retirement using estimates of the probabilities of moving into or out of teaching during the course of a school year. The model produces results for Scotland as a whole and it is only at the final stage that a view, based mainly on historical performance is taken on the contribution each college will make. Most of the source data is obtained from databases processed on a mainframe computer but the model has been developed on a micro computer using an integrated set of spreadsheets.

Projection of total teacher numbers

These are based on projected pupil numbers. The annual school census provides accurate numbers of pupils at each age and stage at the base year and these are rolled forward with allowances for mortality and migration based on population projections provided by the Government Actuary's Department and by the Registrar General for Scotland. For pupils aged 16 and over it is necessary to incorporate assumptions about staying on rates, while figures on births and projected births provided by the Registrar General are used to estimate future primary intake. Detailed results and an explanation of the basis of calculation are published in Statistical Bulletins (eg 13/B2/1989 of December 1989). The numbers of teachers needed to teach the resultant numbers of pupils are then calculated using historic linear relationships between pupils and teachers for differing school sizes.

The net change in teacher numbers from one year to the next gives an estimate of the change in teaching resources required to accommodate changing rolls. A positive change quantifies any additional teachers needed, while a net drop is a measure of the teaching resources than can be set against losses through natural wastage.

Wastage

Wastage arises for a variety of reasons such as retirement, dismissal, change of career and family formation. Among teachers the most significant reasons are retirement and family formation. The model uses age specific wastage rates based on several years of

recent experience. The teaching force is split into single ages at the base year and each group is aged over the projection period. Estimates of new teachers joining at each age are added to the survivors from the previous year. An estimate of the number of vacancies arising through wastage in each period is made by summing the estimated wastage at each age.

Vacancies (teaching posts)

The estimate of the number of posts to be filled through recruitment is the sum of vacancies arising from natural wastage and the net change in teacher numbers.

Returners

Because a large proportion of teachers are women, many leave teaching to raise a family. There is therefore a pool of trained people who may wish to resume teaching. The pool also contains a number of men who have left but now wish to return. Returners are estimated by applying age specific returner rates to estimates of the total numbers who ever qualified in Scotland at each age under retirement age and who are not teaching. These 'stock' figures are aged over time so that age specific returner rates are associated with the changing numbers of teachers of a given age.

Migrants

A small but steady flow of teachers from outwith Scotland, mainly with qualifications from England or Wales, find teaching posts in Scotland. A constant annual net gain is assumed to come from this source.

Vacancies for new graduates

Once an estimate of returners and migrants has been reached, it is assumed that the remaining vacancies will need to be filled by newly trained teachers. Some will come from the teacher training course run by Stirling University, and the remainder from colleges of education.

Intake to colleges of education

The colleges run one year postgraduate courses for both **Primary** and **Secondary** teachers and 4 year BEd courses for **Primary**, **Physical Education**, **Music** and **Technological Education**. When determining the

college intake for any one year it is necessary to estimate the output from those completing 4 year courses in that year, and hence the requirement for teachers through the postgraduate route. It is also necessary to look 4 years ahead and form a view of the contribution required from the BEd courses in light of projected vacancies. Allowances are made for wastage during and after completion of the course.

Level of detail

Separate projections are made for the Primary and Secondary sectors. Within the secondary sector, apart from entry to the BEd courses, the determination of the actual subject mix is left to the colleges in consultation with local education authorities.

However, the model is run for some 17 subjects or subject groups to determine the levels of vacancies and likely numbers of returners. This allows the department to identify potential shortages in advance, and where necessary encourage the colleges to address these problems. There is scope in the model to explore the potential impact of changes to the curriculum, for example the planned increase in the teaching of modern languages.

Results

Table 1 summarises the main results. The projected pupil numbers have been adjusted to take account of the differences between births in the 1987 based population projections and actual experience in the three years since. The actual births have been lower than projected, and this adjustment is reflected in the sudden apparent rise in the required college output between 1993/94, which is based on actual births, and 1994/95 which is heavily influenced by projected cohorts. It seems likely that a smoother transition will occur once results of the 1989 population projections become available. The current exercise concerns intake to colleges in September 1991 and only the intake to the 4 year primary BEd course is influenced by projected births for 1990, all other pupil numbers are based on known birth cohorts. The impact of these projections is largely beyond the immediate planning horizon for intake to colleges of education.

Required output of secondary teachers is projected to hold fairly steady between 12 and 14 hundred per annum.

Statistical sources used in the model

A variety of sources are used. The annual school census provides figures at the base year by single age, sector and subject. The teacher flow returns from the local education authorities provide information about the numbers of new starts, returners and leavers at each age by sector and subject. Data from the colleges on teachers completing training has been used to build up an age profile of the qualified stock. This source is also used to calculate course wastage. Births, projected births and projected populations are provided by the Government Actuary and Registrar General. An allowance is also made for teachers in independent schools.

Additional statistical sources

When finalising college intakes a number of other sources are used in conjunction with the raw projections to inform the decision making.

The annual school census includes a return of secondary subject teacher excesses and deficits. The Head of each school is asked to identify the excess or deficit of teaching resource for each subject compared against the complement allowed for the school by the education authority. These returns are summed across all schools to give a national picture of shortage or over supply. See SED Statistical Bulletin No. 4/C1/1989.

A survey was completed in early 1989 of the pool of qualified teachers not teaching. In Scotland teachers are required to register with the General Teaching Council (GTC). A pilot study indicated that around 90 per cent of teachers who wanted to return to teaching within a year maintained their registration with the GTC. Their annual subscription mailing list was used as a vehicle for a survey directed primarily to this group. This is an important resource, and hitherto little was known about its size or composition. Results of this survey were reported in SED Statistical Bulletin No 4/G3/1990 published in February 1990.

Projected requirement for trained teachers, Scotland

Table 1

Session	Projected change in teachers needed	Projected numbers leaving	Total projected vacancies	Expected sources		Newly trained teachers	Required output from colleges
				Returners	Imports		
Primary							
1991/92	-149	1,462	1,313	586	20	707	834
1992/93	-125	1,441	1,316	561	20	735	867
1993/94	-128	1,418	1,289	540	20	729	861
1994/95	152	1,411	1,563	521	20	1,022	1,206
1995/96	155	1,431	1,586	506	20	1,060	1,251
1996/97	122	1,465	1,587	497	20	1,071	1,263
1997/98	131	1,500	1,632	492	20	1,120	1,321
Secondary							
1991/92	185	1,427	1,611	404	35	1,172	1,383
1992/93	246	1,419	1,665	392	35	1,238	1,461
1993/94	122	1,433	1,555	382	35	1,138	1,343
1994/95	-8	1,454	1,445	372	35	1,038	1,224
1995/96	-66	1,479	1,413	364	35	1,014	1,196
1996/97	-74	1,508	1,433	358	35	1,040	1,228
1997/98	-41	1,542	1,501	354	35	1,111	1,311

A return from the local education authorities gives information about the number of applications, vacancies and appointments at the start of the session. It also gives information about the size of reserve and supply lists. A further return in January monitors advertised vacancies for teachers.

The Statistical Bulletin *Teachers - Key statistics on demand and supply* (No 12/B7/1989) published in November 1989, and to be updated shortly, provides a useful summary of the available statistics.

Digital Boundaries For The 1991 Census Of Population In Scotland



*Frank Thomas, Statistician, General Register
Office for Scotland*

Introduction

The General Register Office for Scotland (GRO(S)) is currently digitising the boundaries of unit postcodes in Scotland. This work is part of the preparation of Output Areas for Small Area Statistics from the 1991 Census of Population. Unlike 1981, and unlike England and Wales in 1991, Output Areas will not be the same as the areas used for enumeration.

Postcode maps and directory

Since 1973, GRO(S) has mapped and maintained the boundaries of unit postcodes. The Post Office assign addresses to a postcode; GRO(S) draw a boundary around these addresses so that the entire land surface of Scotland is covered. Once its boundary has been drawn, a postcode is assigned to an electoral ward, to a civil parish and to about 15 other area types.

The codes for these area types are stored on a postcode directory which is used within and outside the Office to assign postcoded data (eg births, deaths and marriages) to larger areas. Data for a subset of these area types is extracted for addition to a GB postcode directory maintained by OPCS.

1981 Census in Scotland

The postcode was used in the conduct of the 1981 Census in two ways. In the planning of workloads for enumerators, estimates of the number of households in each postcode were prepared. Postcodes were thereby assembled into enumeration districts (EDs). The second use was in editing Census data. Because an ED contained only a given set of postcodes, the postcode on a household form in an ED had to be one of that set.

Small Area Statistics (SAS) were produced for each ED comprising some 40 tables of aggregated counts. The user could thus link Census data to postcoded

data from other sources. Further, the 1981 ED was added to the area types coded on the postcode directory.

All postcodes introduced since the 1981 Census have been assigned a 1981 ED code.

1971 Census in Scotland

Records from the 1971 Census were postcoded and thus aggregated to 1981 EDs and, where possible, to 1981 SAS table layouts. The resulting re-formatted SAS (RSAS) were made available at about the time of the 1981 Census.

ED planning for the 1991 Census in Scotland

In 1981, EDs in Scotland, with an average of about 120 households, were about two-thirds the size of those in England and Wales. As part of a wider policy to reduce unnecessary differences in the Census north and south of the border, GRO(S) decided to plan 1991 EDs from scratch to bring workloads up to England and Wales levels. (In practice, for geographical reasons, many rural EDs would remain unchanged). A second reason for increasing workloads was that the savings in pay by having fewer enumerators was expected to exceed the cost of replanning.

The methodology of ED planning in Scotland was the same as in 1981 (ie based on postcodes).

The decision to replan led to 1991 EDs being abandoned as output areas because they would not give continuity with 1971 and 1981.

Consultation with users on output areas

GRO(S) consulted users on their requirements for output areas. Various options were identified during consultation. GRO(S) decided to create an output area (OA) to meet the main requirements which were:

- continuity with previous Censuses,
- greater flexibility than in 1981 of aggregation to ad hoc areas.

The creation of OAs would be governed by two constraints. First, for confidentiality, no OA should contain fewer than 16 households and 50 residents. These thresholds, which also apply to England and Wales and which are double their equivalents in 1981, were announced when the 1991 Census was debated in Parliament at the end of 1989.

The second constraint was that some of the work could only be done once the actual counts of households and residents were available for comparison with the confidentiality thresholds. This phase of the work must be contrived to cause the minimum delay to output. The first, pre-Census, phase would create provisional output areas (POAs) based on the estimated household counts used in ED planning. When actual household and resident counts are known then each POA will either pass the confidentiality checks and be confirmed as an OA or fail and be merged with one or more neighbouring POAs so that an above-threshold OA is formed.

The provisional output area

The POA is constructed using the estimated household counts of the postcodes currently assigned to a 1981 ED. Either these postcodes can be divided into two or more clumps each with at least an estimated 40 households or they can't. If they can then each clump becomes a POA. If not, the whole 1981 ED (ie the postcodes assigned to it) becomes a POA.

Each POA is also assigned a 'best neighbour' so that later, if mergers are necessary when creating OAs, they may be carried out automatically.

Topography: the identification of neighbouring postcodes

In order to select postcodes to form clumps and to select 'best neighbours', it is necessary to know which postcodes have common boundaries. A number of methods were considered:

- Plan POAs in the same way as EDs were being planned. This was to inspect the current post code maps, draw 1981 ED boundaries, mark each postcode on the map with its estimated house hold count, split 1981 EDs into clumps if possible, record the allocation of postcodes to POAs in a database held on computer, and maintain this database when postcodes or estimated household counts are amended.
- Construct a 'neighbouring postcode database' by inspecting maps. Each pair of postcodes with a common boundary would be recorded in the database held on computer. Postcodes would be aggregated into POAs automatically with software to be written.
- As above, but instead of inspecting maps and recording neighbouring postcodes in a database, we would digitise postcode boundaries and create the database automatically.

After taking into account the costs of staff and equipment required, it was concluded that option (c) would be the cheapest. We also felt sure that this option would offer Census users and others considerable benefits. Digitised boundaries of postcodes, OAs and other areas (eg the 1981 ED) could be displayed and otherwise manipulated by computer. Consultation with users confirmed this view.

Implementation

A team has been set up in Output Processing Branch of GRO(S) Census Division and equipped with 4 digitising tablets. The task of capturing the boundaries of about 130,000 postcodes from about 5,500 maps is, at the time of writing, about 81% complete.

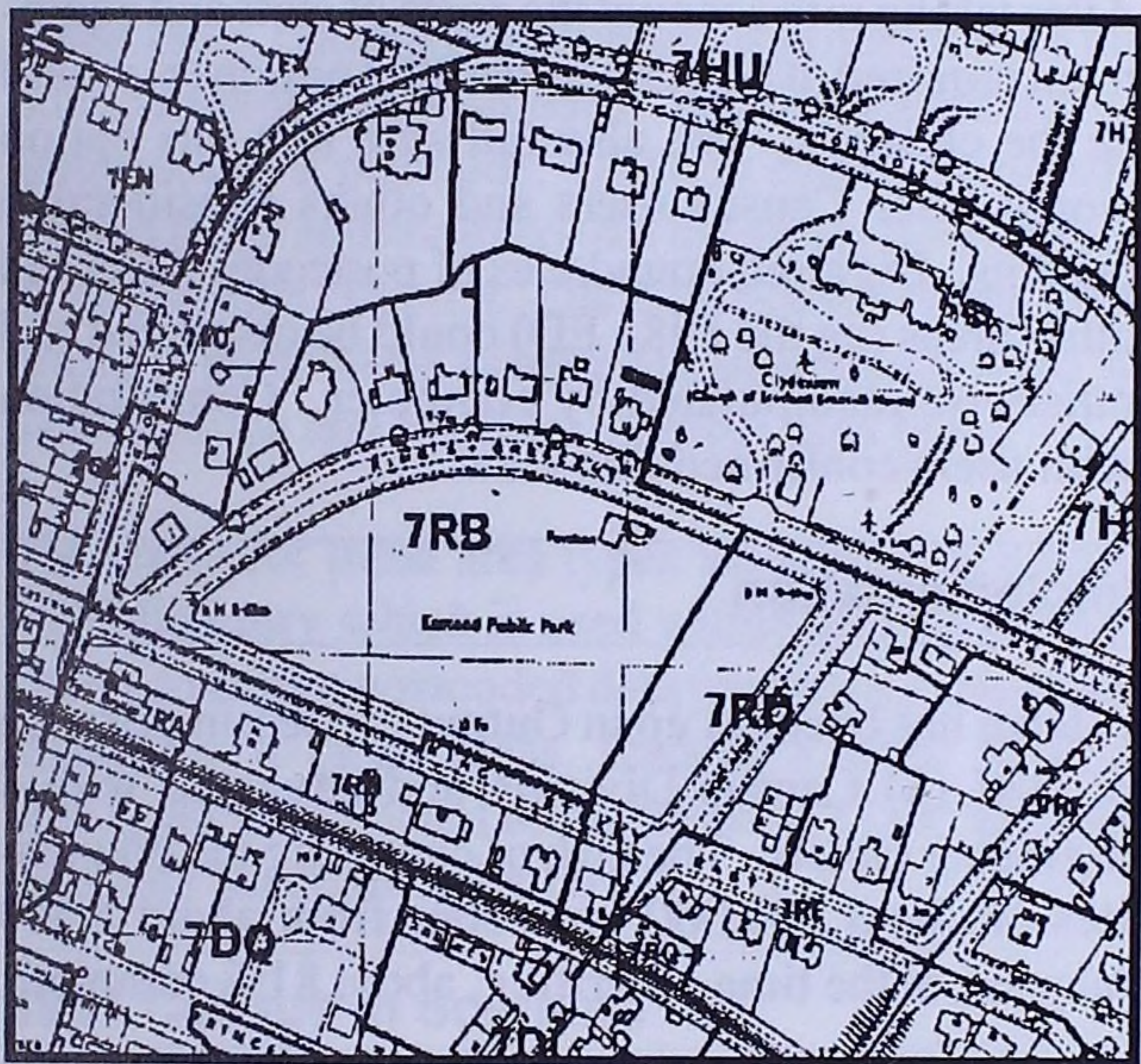
When the postcodes for a local government district have been digitised, the data is checked against the postcode directory and against the postcodes used by the ED planners. Any mismatches are corrected clerically before the neighbouring database is created various other checks allow for errors in mapping and digitising to be identified and corrected. Postcodes are then assigned to POAs and POAs are given best neighbours. This assignment will be made available

to users before the Census for them to plan how best to incorporate SAS for OAs into their information systems. Also, they will be able to comment on whether the OAs likely to result from the POAs coincided with the areas they use.

Apart from the programs to carry out the above tasks, GRO(S) are also writing software to check and, if need be, merge POAs into OAs once actual household and resident counts are known.

1991 Small Area Statistics

Consultations on the content of the SAS are now complete. OPCS have started work on behalf of both Census Offices on the systems to produce about 80 specified tables containing about 9,000 cells. The smallest areas for which SAS will be produced are OAs in Scotland and EDs in England and Wales. Users will need to know the boundaries of these areas.



Boundary products

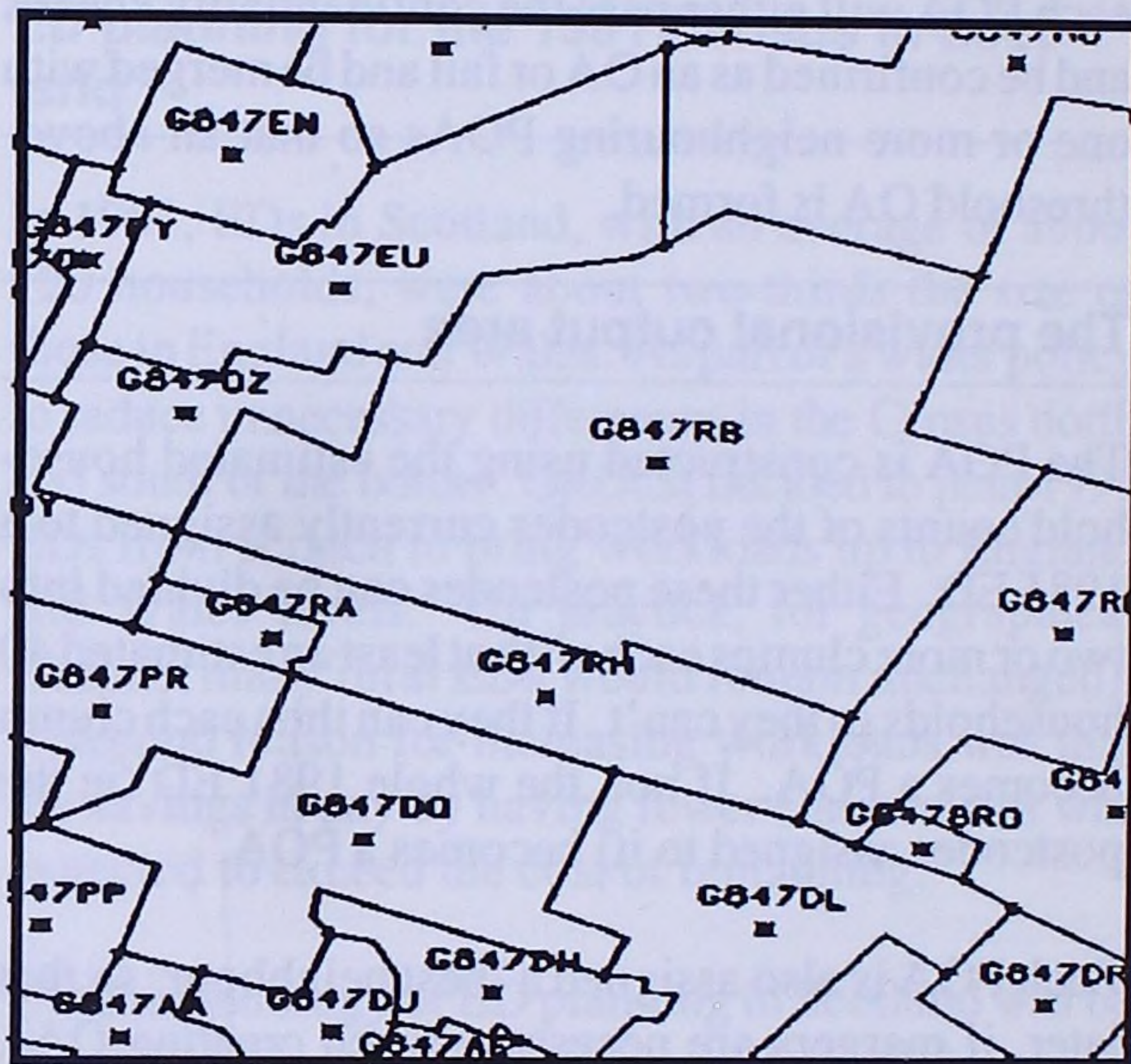
GRO(S) has published its Boundary Products Prospectus (obtainable from contact points given below) listing for sale some 12 different products. The choice of product by users depends on, among other things, the hardware and software they have access to. Some possibilities are described below.

Users who wish to handle 1991 SAS in a similar way to the way they handled 1981 output will have to buy

a product, the 'OA-postcode index file', and obtain copies of the maps used by enumerators. These maps show postcode boundaries. (As in 1981, one copy may be offered to local authorities on long-term loan.) The user can thereby identify the postcodes belonging to an OA and draw its boundary.

Other users who wish to use hard copy may choose to buy OA boundaries on clear film. This product can be used to overlay the user's own information mapped at the same scale.

Users with the requisite hardware and software will be able to use OA boundaries in digital form. SAS data for OAs can then be manipulated and displayed with OA boundaries. Some users may wish to go further and obtain digitised unit postcode boundaries and the 'postcode-OA index file'. They would then have boundaries to match postcoded data from non-Census sources, and also be able to create OA boundaries themselves by aggregation.



A price of £1 a postcode boundary on magnetic medium or 50p on clear film (excluding media costs) should enable GRO(S) to cover the costs of digitisation. Consortium arrangements will be considered.

Further work

GRO(S) took the step of digitising initially for the specific purpose of assembling postcodes into OAs. Decisions still to be taken include:-

- (a) how to maintain digitised boundaries after work for the 1991 Census is complete,
- (b) how best to exploit the data introducing mapped Census output or in meeting requests for Census output not simply expressed as groups of areas coded on the postcode directory.

Contact points in GRO(s)

For further information, please contact:

Frank Thomas (031-314 4217 or GTN 7166 217) or Denis Owens (031-314 4283 or GTN 7166 283), at GRO(S), Ladywell House, Ladywell Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7TF.

Further reading

The geography of the 1991 Census,
A M Clark (OPCS) and FG Thomas(GRO(S)),
Population Trends No 60, Summer 1990, HMSO
Boundary Products Prospectus, October 1990,



*Peter Scrimgeour, Statistician,
Local Government Finance Statistics,
Scottish Office*

The Local Government Finance Statistics Branch in the Scottish Office consists of 1 Statistician, 1 Senior Assistant Statistician, and 4 support staff. Our work is mainly concerned with the collection and analysis of data on local authority expenditure in Scotland, and with the community charge and revenue support grant. This article reports on a special exercise carried out in 1989, to give advance estimates, necessary for policy planning purposes, of the results of the 1990 revaluation of non-domestic property in Scotland.

The Problem

A quinquennial revaluation of non-domestic rateable subjects took place in Scotland with effect from 1 April 1990. Non-domestic rate income is the product of rateable values and rate poundages, and it was the broad policy intention that non-domestic rate income should remain unchanged in real terms as a result of revaluation, (leaving out of account a reduction which the Secretary of State intended to make in poundages as part of a policy of reducing the level of these over time in Scotland to the same (lower) level as that in England). In other words the intention was that the general increase in rateable values due to revaluation should be offset by an equivalent reduction in rate poundages, allowing for inflation, so that the main effect of the revaluation on ratepayers would be a redistribution of the overall rates burden between them, reflecting differences in the levels of increase of rateable value between subjects.

The Secretary of State undertook to provide business ratepayers with protection against significant increases in non-domestic rate bills as a result of the revaluation. This took the form of limiting the annual real increase in liability due to change in rateable value following revaluation in 1990/91 to 15% for small businesses and to 20% for other businesses. It was intended that the reduction in non-domestic rate income due to this protection would be offset by also phasing in the reduction in liability

resulting from the revaluation, by applying a limit (or 'cap') to the reduction in rateable values (for the purposes of non-domestic rate bill calculation).

The major problem faced by our policy colleagues was to make estimates of the necessary "cap" level for the "gaining" businesses and to do this in advance of the final outcome of the revaluation being known. In addition, there was a need for early information about the distribution of the rateable value changes by area and type of subject, and the overall increase in the rateable value likely to arise from the revaluation. Our solution was to carry out a survey of revaluation records at an interim stage in the revaluation process.

Design of Survey

In Scotland the valuation of non-domestic subjects is the responsibility of the Regional Assessors. These are local authority employees, but are independent of both local and central government in performing their valuation function. In all there are 9 Regional and 3 Islands Councils with separate valuation rolls, although in 2 instances an Assessor covers 2 of these areas. The valuation areas vary widely in scale, ranging from Strathclyde (79,000 subjects in April 1989) to Orkney (just under 1,600). At April 1989 there were 217,000 subjects on the non-domestic valuation rolls in Scotland overall.

While the primary purpose was to obtain results for Scotland as a whole, it was also the intention to obtain separate figures for some of the larger Regions and for different types of subject. Aggregate statistics break down non-domestic subjects into several broad categories: commercial (shops, offices, hotels etc), industrial, and miscellaneous (this including a wide variety of subjects, ranging from schools and hospitals to bus shelters and shooting rights).

Discussions were held with the Scottish Assessors Association and with Assessors individually to determine how best to conduct the survey. It was important that the arrangements adopted imposed as little extra load as possible on the Assessors' staff, while giving good coverage of each area and type of subject. A major consideration was that the Assessor's staff were

in the midst of the revaluation work at the time of the survey which was undertaken during the summer of 1989. Thus for some subjects the rateable values to be applied at April 1990 had already been provisionally set before the survey was undertaken, while others had not yet been examined. Restricting the survey to those subjects for which Assessors had already set the 1990 values would have made it unrepresentative, as in many areas the revaluation work focused first on certain types of subjects with others, often including critical large subjects, being dealt with at a later stage. It was thus necessary to ask the Assessors for estimates in those instances where they had not yet considered a new value.

We are grateful to the Assessors for taking on this additional work. The implication of this approach was that the information collected in the survey represented a mixture ranging from near-final figures to very provisional estimates, with this mixture varying by area. Clearly this has implications for the interpretation of sub-Scotland results, and makes it difficult to calculate conventional confidence intervals.

In the event it was necessary to adopt a flexible approach to the design of the survey. For small authorities the initial design adopted was a 10% sample. This sample was made up of the largest 1% of subjects in each area, together with a one in 11 sample of the remainder. Those authorities which were able to provide a more structured sample - stratified for example by rateable value and type of subject a smaller overall percentage sample was agreed. This second approach was taken with most of the larger authorities. Crown property and properties for which the rateable values are prescribed by the Secretary of State which were initially selected in the sample were excluded, as Assessors are not responsible for their valuation.

The arrangements for the drawing of the sample also varied. In some cases this was left to local authority staff, on the basis of standard instructions. In other instances the authorities supplied the Scottish Office with a computer tape listing all their subjects. A suitably structured sample was then drawn from this. Authorities were supplied with turnround documents for recording the results. In the cases where the sample had been drawn by the Scottish Office from a computer tape the authorities were sent a selected

sample either on tape or on pre-printed documents including sample identifiers.

The achieved sample was 15,924 subjects, representing 7.3% of non-domestic subjects on the valuation roll at April 1989. In addition a further 633 cases originally sampled were excluded, either because they were centrally valued properties as mentioned above, or for other reasons such as their being found on examination to have been deleted from the valuation roll, or to have zero rateable value.

Results

The overall effect of the revaluation on individual subjects and groups of subjects can be measured by calculation of the "revaluation factor", which is the ratio of the rateable value following revaluation to the pre-revaluation rateable value. Table 1 shows the overall revaluation factors estimated from the survey, after grossing-up the sample results, for each business sector.

Table 1

Estimated revaluation Factors: by Sector:

Sector	Factor
Shops	1.53
Offices	1.47
Hotels and Other Commercial	1.40
Industrial	1.10
Miscellaneous	1.23
TOTAL	1.33

Thus it was estimated that overall the revaluation would increase rateable values in Scotland by 33%. Shops and offices were estimated to show the highest increases, 53% and 47% respectively, with industrial subjects showing a rise of only 10% overall.

The survey was also used to examine the distribution of expected revaluation factors. Table 2 shows in banded format the distribution of revaluation factors.

Table 2

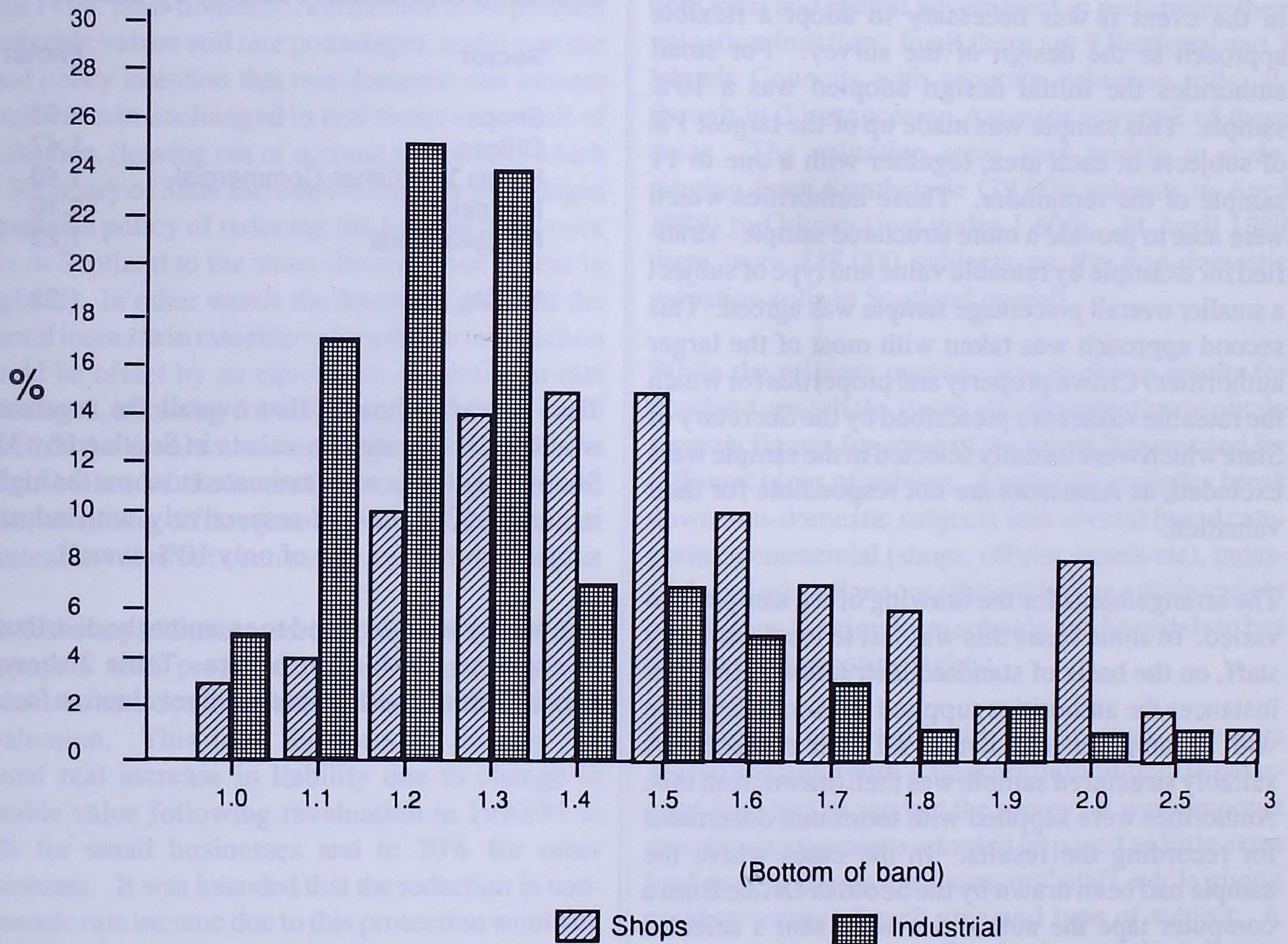
Distribution of Estimated Revaluation Factors

<u>Scotland</u>	
> = 1.0, < 1.1	7
> = 1.1, < 1.2	9
> = 1.2, < 1.3	13
> = 1.3, < 1.4	19
> = 1.4, < 1.5	12
> = 1.5, < 1.6	14
> = 1.6, < 1.7	8
> = 1.7, < 1.8	5
> = 1.8, < 1.9	4
> = 1.9, < 2.0	2
> = 2.0, < 2.5	6
> = 2.5, < 3.0	1
TOTAL	100

Thus according to the survey-based estimates about 40% of subjects had rateable values increasing by more than half, while for 7% the rateable value was expected to double. Only negligible numbers (less than half of one per cent) of subjects were expected to show a decrease in rateable value. The chart illustrates the contrasting patterns for industrial subjects and shops.

As was mentioned above a key purpose of the survey was to estimate to what extent it would be necessary to constrain the gains of those businesses showing relatively low increases in rateable value so as to fund the protection to be afforded to those with rateable values increasing by a factor substantially higher than average. On the basis of the survey data the required lower limits on the reductions in rateable value were estimated as 16.5% and 11.5% below the average increase, for small and other businesses respectively. About 30% of businesses were expected to be pro-

**Spread of Factors
(Scotland, Weighted)**



tected by the limitation on increases in rateable value, with a limit on the relative reduction in values of 10% of businesses offsetting this protection. The imbalance in these percentages arises because of the number of large industrial subjects, with high rateable value, which had below average estimated revaluation factors and which had their gains from the revaluation constrained to balance the protection afforded to the more numerous but generally smaller (in rateable value terms) "loser" businesses.

Outturn

It is now possible to compare the survey results with the actual revaluation factors that can be derived by comparing post-revaluation valuation roll information at 1 April 1990 with the corresponding pre-revaluation figures for April 1989. This is not an exact comparison because:

- * Crown properties are included in the roll figures but not in the survey estimates;
- * The changes in aggregate rateable value on the valuation roll between the two dates reflect, in addition to the effect of the revaluation, on going changes including the opening and closing of premises and the impact of appeals stemming from the 1985 revaluation which were settled during 1989/90.

Given the above qualifications, the survey results appear broadly consistent overall with those from the valuation roll. The following table shows the sectoral comparison:-

Table 3

Comparison of Revaluation Factors: by Sector

Sector	Survey Factor	Valuation Roll factor	Difference
Commercial*	1.47	1.53	+ 0.6
Industrial	1.10	1.06	- 0.4
Miscellaneous	1.23	1.25	+ 0.2
TOTAL	1.33	1.35	+ 0.2

- * This sector cannot be disaggregated here into the separate elements shown in table 1 owing to incomplete valuation roll returns as at 1 April 1990.

The hybrid nature of the data, together with the variety of sampling arrangements mean that conventional confidence intervals for the survey estimates cannot readily be calculated. But it is reassuring that the overall revaluation factor calculated from the survey proved to be close to the outturn factor. A higher than expected factor for commercial subjects was largely offset by a lower outturn factor for industrial subjects.

Conclusion

The survey exercise described above was commissioned in May 1989. The results were available, to meet policy timetable requirements, in October 1989, more than 6 months before outturn figures on the revaluation could be produced. The exercise illustrates how it is possible to use sampling methodology and hybrid data, ranging from near-final figures to provisional estimates, to provide quick and useable results.

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit



June 1990 to August 1990

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

New Surveys notified June 1990 to August 1990

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
PRODCOM Consultation Exercise	BSO		350	UK	AH
Inquiry into Transactions in Royalties & Services with all Concerns Overseas	CSO	Companies	150	UK	Q
Career Development Loans:Survey of Training Providers	DEM	Training Providers	725	GB	AH
Teleworking in Britain	DEM		520	GB	AH
Effects of Privatisation on Structure & Performance of Internal Labour Markets	DEM	Employers	5	UK	AH
The Economic Effects of Changes in Union Presence	DEM	Manufacturers	2500	UK	AH
Employment Department Group:Press Advertising Research	DEM COI	Employers	36	GB	AH
Identification of Key Issues for Monitoring and Targetting to Smaller Estates	DEN BRE	Construction Industries	480	ES	AH
Training for the Single European Market:A Survey of Expertise	DES	Higher Education Institutes	500	E	AH
Curriculum Time Allocations for Art, Music and Physical Education	DES	Headteachers	350	E	AH
The Need for Professional Guidance on Building Management System(BMS)	DOE BRE	Construction Industries	70	UK	AH
Energy use in Service Sector Buildings	DOE BRE	Companies	100	YH	AH
Implementation of Low Cost Rural Housing Initiative	DOE Authorities	Local Housing	240	E	AH
Problems of Exposure of Construction Materials etc to Aggressive Soil Conditions	DOE BRE	Construction Industries	180	UK	AH
Evaluation of the Rural Development Commissions' Social Programmes	DOE RDC	Rural Councils	120	E	AH
The Role and Activities of Parish Hedgerow Management Questionnaire	DOE	Parish Councils	1300	E	AH
Black & Ethnic Minority Participation in the Economic Revitalisation of Inner Cities	DOE	Farms	120	GB	AH
Environmental Protection Bill:Part I - Local Authority Air Pollution Control Statistics	DOE		5	E	AH
Survey on the Farm Forestry Project	DOE	Local Health Authorities	1800	EW	Q
Milton Keynes 1990 Image and Advertising Research	DOE	Forestry Industry	200	S	AH
	DOE MKDC	Employers	400	SE	A

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Disability Information for GPs and Professionals	DSS COI	Professionals and GPs	N/K	N/K	AH
Residential Care and Nursing Home Running Costs Survey	DSS	Proprietors of Residential care and Nursing Homes	N/K	GB	AH
Information for Professionals - Technical Aids for People with Disabilities	DSS COI	Professionals	48	GB	AH
National Insurance Communications with Employers	DSS COI	Employers	5	GB	AH
Monitoring of "Materials Matter" Technology Transfer Programme	DTI	Manufacturers	650	GB	AH
Study of Industry's Support of Overseas Students in the UK	DTI	Exporters	N/K	UK	AH
Evaluation of Consultancy Initiatives: Instalment Assignments & Implementation Guidance	DTI	Private sector	155	GB	AH
Evaluation of "Materials Matter" Technology Transfer Programme	DTI	Manufacturers	300	GB	AH
Nottingham Task Force: Jobs and Training Partnership Survey of Employers	DTI	Employers	200	EM	AH
Moss Side and Hulme Skills and Labour Market Survey	DTI	Employers	300	NW	AH
Indicative Detailed Development Appraisal for the Gaiety Public House and Adjacent Derelict Land	DTI		55	YH	AH
Trader Awareness of Misleading Prices Regime	DTI	Retailers	N/K	GB	AH
Open Systems Technology Transfer: Evaluation Survey	DTI		300	UK	AH
Export Market Survey: Respondent Cost Assessment	DTI	Exporters	2100	UK	AH
Deptford Task Force - Study of Small Firms	DTI	Employers	N/K	SE	AH
Survey of Small Firms' Reaction to Single Market	DTI	Small Firms	5060	UK	AH
Birmingham Northern Relief Road. Value of Time-Stated Preference Survey	DTP		60	WM	AH
Survey to Shopkeepers on part of the Planned 'Red Route' Network (A23)	DTP	Retailers	100	SE	AH
Survey of Mobile Cranes on Public Roads	DTP	Registered Keepers of Cranes	850	GB	AH
Insurance Services - Post Status Change Aspects Survey	ECGD	Exporters	65	UK	AH
Evaluation of Programme Development Funds		ES	N/K	GB	AH
Quality of Placings - How Long People Stay in Jobs	ES	Employers	1400	GB	AH
Anthelmintic Resistance in Nematodes of Sheep	MAFF	Farms	300	SE	A
Manpower and Training in the Poultry Industry - Producers' Survey	MAFF ATB	Farms	650	GB	AH
Earnings and Hours of Farm Workers	MAFF	Farms	2500	EW	C
Contingent Valuation for Production of 'Care' Goods in UK Agriculture	MAFF	Farms	200	EW	AH
Pilot Nitrate Scheme: Socio Economic Evaluation	MAFF	Farms	170	E	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Survey of Sheep Blowfly Strike	MAFF CVL	Farms	2450	EW	AH
Nitrate Advisory Area Farm Assessment Questionnaire	MAFF	Farms	250	E	AH
Specialist Resources Consulted by Solicitors	SHHD	Solicitors	200	S	AH
Competitive Tendering for Local Authority Services in Scotland	SO SDD	Local Authorities	65	S	A
Sport and the Economy of Scotland. Commercial Sport and Leisure Centres	SSC		80	S	AH
Market Research Survey on Handbook 'Ensuring Quality in Open Learning'	TA	Readers	280	UK	AH
Survey of Visitors to Tourist Attractions in Wales	WTB WO	Visitors	160	W	A
Evaluation of Wales Tourist Board Marketing Campaign '90. Advertisers Survey	WTB WO	Advertisers	250	UK	AH
HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS					
Employment Department Group: Press Advertising Research	DEM COI	Adults	200	GB	AH
Electricity Flotation: Qualitative - Privatisation	DEN COI		35	E	AH
Atomic Energy Authority Video Research	DEN COI	Youths	30	E	AH
Quality of Postal Service	DNS	Customers	3000	UK	AH
Evaluation of the June 1990 Press Advertising Campaign	DNS	Adults	2400	GB	AH
Housing Effect of Relationship Breakdown	DOE	Adults	24	E	AH
Conversion of Buildings into Flats in London (Main stage)	DOE	Occupiers	3000	SE	AH
Housing & Health - Measuring the Impact of Improvements in Housing Conditions on Health	DOE	Tenants	N/K	N/K	AH
Evaluating the Impact of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1987	DOE	Tenants	12	EW	AH
Tenant Participation in Housing Management	DOE	Tenants	N/K	GB	AH
Survey of Shared Accommodation	DOE OPCS	Adults	2000	E	AH
"Citizen and the Environment" Leaflet Research	DOE COI	Adults	56	E	AH
Milton Keynes 1990 Image and Advertising Research	DOE MKDC	Adults	400	SE	A
Benefit Name Development Research	DSS COI	Disabled	25	E	AH
Family Credit Creative Development - Stage 2	DSS COI	Women	21	E	AH
Savings Limits Publicity Research	DSS COI	Adults	1030	E	AH
Severe Disablement Allowance Claim Pack Research	DSS COI	Disabled	24	E	AH
Family Credit Evaluation Research - Post stage	DSS COI	Adults	500	GB	AH
Benefit Name Development Research - 2nd Stage	DSS COI	Disabled	145	GB	AH
Actively Seeking Work	DSS	Adults	60	GB	AH
Severe Hardship Payments for 16 and 17 year olds	DSS	Youths	500	GB	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
Disabled Research 'Together we can' Allocation of Resources in Accident Prevention	DSS COI	Disabled	30	E	AH
Attitudes of Adults to the Use of Fireworks by Themselves and Children	DTI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
Firework Accident Victims in Accident & Emergency departments	DTI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
A1 Catterick Roadside Interview Survey	DTP	Patients	160	GB	AH
M1 - A46 Scheme Identification Study. Roadside Interview Survey	DTP	Drivers	3000	YH	AH
A27 Worthing Survey	DTP	Drivers	4000	EM	AH
M1 - M62 Link Road. Roadside Interview Postcard Survey	DTP	Drivers	32500	SE	AH
M1 - A46 Scheme Identification Study. Roadside Interview Survey	DTP	Drivers	50000	YH	AH
Trans-Pennine Study	DTP	Drivers	4000	E	AH
Driver Licensing Service - Customer Satisfaction Survey	DTP	Drivers	155000	E	AH
A500 Basford, Hough, Shavington Bypass - Roadside Survey No 2	DTP	Drivers	9600	GB	AH
Traffic Survey in the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames	DTP	Drivers	2400	NW	AH
A31(T) Extension Study Surveys Greater Manchester Western & Northern Relief Road (M6-M56) Roadside Interviews	DTP	Drivers	7500	SE	AH
A6 Loughborough Bypass. Origin & Destination Traffic Surveys	DTP	Travellers	30000	E	AH
Driver Information Requirements (Pilot Surveys)	DTP	Drivers	6000	E	AH
Birmingham Northern Relief Road. Value of Time-Stated Preference Survey	DTP	Drivers	25000	EM	AH
Traffic & Parking in Congested Areas - Local Traffic Issues in London	DTP	Drivers	150	GB	AH
Parking & Loading on Part of the Planned 'Red Route' Network (A23)	DTP	Drivers	650	WM	AH
Traffic & Parking in Congested Areas - Strategic Traffic Issues in Birmingham	DTP	Travellers	22	SE	AH
1991 London Area Transport Survey: Roadside Interviews in Northern Outer Area	DTP	Drivers	300	SE	AH
1991 London Area Transport Survey: Roadside Interviews in Southern Outer Area	DTP	Travellers	30	WM	AH
Job Preparation Pilots: Participants Follow-Up Survey	DTP	Drivers	100000	SE	AH
Jobcentre Name Research	ES	Adults	85000	SE	AH
Evaluation of Oracle/ITV Jobfinder DIPAS System	ES COI	Adults	40	E	AH
Crime Prevention Activists Research	ES	Unemployed	48	E	AH
Smoke Alarm Audit Stage 6	HOME COI	Adults	700	GB	AH
Health in Wales Clinical Survey	HOME COI	Adults	90	UK	AH
Welsh Omnibus Survey	HPAW WO	Adults	9000	EW	AH
Scottish Tourist Board's Section 4 Assistance Scheme	HPAW WO	Adults	3400	W	AH
	IDS STB	Tourists	1000	W	AH
			N/K	S	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Location	Frequency
TOBBI Communications Development Research Part 1: Group Discussion - Part 2 Placement	IR	Adults	862	GB	AH
Sizewell Duplicate Diet Study	MAFF	Adults	85	EA	AH
RAF Creative Development	MOD COI	Youths	63	UK	AH
Royal Navy Communication Check	MOD COI	Youths	36	E	AH
Queen Alexandra Royal Nursing Corps Officer Research	MOD COI	Forces	63	UK	AH
Royal Navy Research Monitor 1990	MOD COI	Youths	1200	GB	AH
English Heritage Membership Survey 1990	NGOV DOE	Adults	4500	GB	A
English Heritage Annual Marketing Research (including "Visitor Monitor")	NGOV DOE	Visitors	200	E	A
"Creditwise" Booklet Resrach	OFT COI	Adults	61	ES	AH
Smoking Among Secondary School Children	OPCS	Pupils	8500	GB	AH
Census Research	OPCS COI	Adults	85	UK	AH
Road Signposting of Accommodation in Scotland	SO SDD	Tourists	2000	S	AH
Effectiveness of Thistle Road Signs for National Routes and Tourist Attractions	SO SDD	Tourists	1000	SS	AH
Monitoring of Springburn Sports Centre (DISC): User Survey	SSC		400	S	AH
Burns Attraction Study - Tourists	STB	Tourists	1250	UK	AH
Youth Training Creative Development Research	TA COI	Pupils	24	E	AH
Follow up Survey of Business Enterprise Programme Participants	TA		3000	UK	AH
National Training Task Force: Investment in People Research	TA COI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
New Youth Training Evaluation	ES COI	Youths	800	GB	AH
National Child Development Cohort Study	TRRL DTP	Adults	13000	GB	AH
Estimation of Average Wear Factors at Specific Sites	TRRL DTP	Drivers	5000	UK	AH
Cost of Non-Fatal Road Traffic Induries: Surveys in Manchester	TRRL DTP	Patients	700	NW	AH
Rehabilitation Scheme for Alcohol Impaired Drivers - Hampshire	TRRL DTP	Adults	150	SE	AH
Collection of Data at Weigh-in-Motion Pre- Selection Sites	TRRL DTP	Drivers	4700	GB	AH
Cycling in Pedestrian Areas	TRRL DTP	Pedestrians	450	GB	AH
Study of Introduction of Parking Voucher Scheme in Brighton	TRRL DTP	Drivers	3300	SE	AH
Monitoring of High Risk Offenders	TRRL DTP	Travellers	250	N/K	AH
Survey of Car Mileage	TRRL DTP	Drivers	6000	GB	AH
Accommodation Signposting in Folkestone	TRRL DTP	Tourists	800	SE	AH
Public Acceptability of Safety Management & Traffic Calming Schemes	TRRL DTP	Adults	500	E	AH
Effect of Charges for Parking Near Tube Stations in Hammersmith & Fulham	TRRL DTP	Drivers	2000	SE	AH
Evaluation of WTB Marketing Campaign 1990. Survey of Brochure Recipients	WTB WO	Adults	2000	UK	AH

List of abbreviations

Departments

ATB	Agricultural Training Board
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BSO	Business Statistics Office
COI	Central Office of Information
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CVL	Central Veterinary Office
DEM	Department of Employment
DEN	Department of Energy
DES	Department of Education & Science
DNS	Department for National Savings
DOE	Department of the Environment
DSS	Department of Social Security
DTI	Department of Trade & Industry
DTP	Department of Transport
ECGD	Exchequer Credits Guarantee Department
ES	Employment Service
HOME	Home Office
HPAW	Health Promotion Authority for Wales
IDS	Industry Department for Scotland
IR	Inland Revenue
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food
MKDC	Milton Keynes Development Corporation
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NGOV	Non Government
OFT	Office of Fair Trading
OPCS	Office of Population, Censuses & Surveys
RDC	Rural Development Commission
SDD	Scottish Development Department
SHHD	Scottish Home & Health Department
SO	Scottish Office
SSC	Scottish Sports Council
STB	Scottish Tourist Board
TA	Training Agency
TRRL	Transport & Road Research Laboratory
WO	Welsh Office
WTB	Welsh Tourist Board

General

DISC	Demonstration Indoor Sports Centre
DIPAS	Direct Public Access Systems
LA	Local Authorities
N/K	Not Known
PRODCOM	European Collection of Production Statistics
TOBBI	Taxation of Bank & Building Interest

Location

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

Frequency

A	Annual
AH	Ad Hoc
C	Continuous
Q	Quarterly



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:

Scottish Higher Education Statistics

School Leavers

The National Certificate

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 62 Winter 1990
HMSO, price £6.75 net

OPCS Monitors

available from:

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

Legal abortions 1989: residents of regional and district health areas
(AB 90/4)
price £1.00 net

Mid-1989 population estimates for England and Wales
(PPI 90/1)
price £2.50 net

Infant and perinatal mortality 1989: DHAs
(DH3 90/1)
price £2.00 net

Reference volumes

Cancer statistics, registrations 1985 England and Wales
(Series MB1 no 18)

Mortality statistics: area 1988 England Wales
(Series DH5 no 15)

Electoral statistics 1990 United Kingdom
(Series EL no 17)

Marriage and divorce: historical series 1837-1983 England and Wales
(Series FM2 no 16)

Social survey reports

Private renting in 1988
(Series SS 1286)

Care in private homes
(Series 1276A)

Occasional paper

*British Society for Population Studies Conference:
Population projections, trends, methods and uses*
(Occasional paper 38)

Department of Education and Science

The following Statistical Bulletins are now available:

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*

No 11/90 *Student numbers in higher education - GB 1975 to 1988*

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 publications are published annually:

Schools (England)
School Leavers, CSE and GCE (England)
Further Education (England)

Further Education Student: Staff Ratios (England)
Teachers in Service (England and Wales)
Finance and Awards (England and Wales)

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 1979-89

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 1 No 42
June Quarter 1990

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 2 No 42
June Quarter 1990

Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No 95 October 1990
Housebuilding and Renovations figures for first half of 1990

Local Government Financial Statistics England (No 1, 1989)

Housing Trailers to the 1981 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys

UK Block 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

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 ONZ
Telephone: 081-841 3425

The following information is issued in press notices or bulletins on a regular basis:

Monthly: Housebuilding, construction new orders, building new orders, building materials and components, brick production, and new orders by type of work

Quarterly: Construction output and employment, planning applications and decisions, renovations and homeless households

Annually: Slum clearance

Further information is available from:

Department of the Environment
LGS, Room P1/001
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB
Telephone: 071-276 4003

Scottish Home and Health Department

The following statistical bulletins are available:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No 1/1988 | <i>Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1986</i> |
| No 2/1988 | <i>Recorded Crime in Scotland 1987</i> |
| No 3/1988 | <i>Penalties Imposed by Criminal Courts in Scotland 1986</i> |
| No 4/1988 | <i>Children and Crime, Scotland 1987</i> |
| No 5/1988 | <i>Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland 1986</i> |
| No 6/1988 | <i>Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1987</i> |
| No 7/1988 | <i>Prison Statistics Scotland 1987</i> |
| No 8/1988 | <i>Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1987</i> |
| No 1/1989 | <i>Recorded Crime in Scotland 1988</i> |
| No 2/1989 | <i>Penalties Imposed by Criminal Courts in Scotland 1987</i> |
| No 3/1989 | <i>Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland 1987</i> |
| No 4/1989 | <i>Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1988</i> |
| No 5/1989 | <i>Homicide in Scotland 1983-87</i> |
| No 6/1989 | <i>Prison Statistics Scotland 1988</i> |
| No 1/1990 | <i>Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1988</i> |

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 £1.00 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

Welsh Housing Statistics No 10 1990
price £5.00 net

Welsh Hospital Waiting List Bulletin 1990: No 2
price £3.00 net

Road Accidents: Wales No 10 1989
price £4.00 net

Welsh Agricultural Statistics No 12 1990
price £5.00 net

*Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics No 14
1990*
price £6.00 net

Welsh Education Statistics Bulletin: No 8
price on application

A survey of microcomputers in schools (1988)
price £3.00 net

Welsh Education Statistics Bulletin: No 9
price on application

School/Industry Links (1990)
price £3.00 net

The above publications are available from:

Publications Unit
Economic and Statistical Services Division
Welsh Office
Cathays Park
CARDIFF CF1 ENQ
Telephone: 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

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 May to October 1990.

Issue No.	Title	Price
15/90	<i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation, first quarter 1990</i>	£2.50
16/90	<i>Statistics of mentally disordered offenders, England and Wales, 1987 and 1988</i>	£2.50
17/90	<i>Time intervals for indictable proceedings in Magistrates' courts, February 1990</i>	£1.50
18/90	<i>Statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, England and Wales, 1989</i>	£2.50
19/90	<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales - first quarter 1990</i>	£1.50
20/90	<i>Cautions, court proceedings and sentencing in 1989</i>	£2.50
21/90	<i>Statistics of domestic proceedings in Magistrates' courts, England and Wales 1989</i>	£2.50
22/90	<i>Refugee statistics, United Kingdom 1989</i>	£2.50
23/90	<i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation - second quarter 1990</i>	£2.50
24/90	<i>Statistics of the misuse of drugs: seizures and offenders dealt with, United Kingdom 1989</i>	£2.50
25/90	<i>Statistics of breath tests, England and Wales 1989</i>	£2.50
26/90	<i>Statistics on the operation of the Firearms Acts 1968-1988, England and Wales 1989</i>	£2.50
27/90	<i>Reconvictions and recalls of life licensees and mentally disordered offenders: England and Wales 1988</i>	£2.50
28/90	<i>Summary probation statistics, England and Wales 1989</i>	£2.50
29/90	<i>Control of immigration statistics - first and second quarters 1990</i>	£2.50
30/90	<i>Reasons for refusing unconditional bail January to February 1989</i>	£2.50
31/90	<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales - second quarter 1990</i>	£1.50

- 32/90 *Betting licensing statistics, Great Britain June 1989 to May 1990* £2.50
- 33/90 *Updated projections of long term trends in the prison population to 1998* £2.50

Copies of these bulletins are available from:

Research and Statistics Department
Home Office
Room 1834
Lunar House
40 Wellesley Road
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:

Liquor licensing statistics, England and Wales, July 1988 - June 1989. Supplementary Tables
price £40.00 net

Fire Statistics, United Kingdom, 1988
price £5.50 net

Statistics of the misuse of drugs: seizures and offenders dealt with, United Kingdom 1989
Area tables
price £2.50 net
Supplementary tables
price £2.50 net

They are available from:

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

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

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:

Industrial stoppages in 1989 (July 1990);

Young people leaving school (August 1990);

Tourism and the tourist industry (September 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:

Heavy goods vehicles in Great Britain, 1989
HMSO Annual
price £7.50

Motorway and Trunk Road maintenance expenditure in England 1975/6 to 1987/88
HMSO
price £6.80

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1979-1989
HMSO Annual
price £19.95

VED Evasion in Great Britain - a report on the method and data for reviewing the timing of road side surveys
HMSO
price £3.50

Transport of goods by road in Great Britain 1988
HMSO Annual
price £9.95

Road Accidents Great Britain 1989 - The Casualty Report
HMSO
price £9.75

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

Accident Fact Sheets

No 1/90	<i>Road accidents 1988: The Facts</i>
No 2/90	<i>Pedestrian casualties in road accidents 1988: The Facts</i>
No 3/90	<i>Drinking and driving in injury road accidents: The Facts</i>

The above Fact Sheets are available free of charge and can be obtained by writing to:

Department of Transport
Room B648
Romney House
43 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3PY

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 production survey 205/90

Glasshouse returns. England and Wales 130/90

Pig Survey. England, Wales and UK 202/90

Cereal production survey. England and Wales 190/90, 208/90

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 (provisional). UK and England 169/90

Monthly sample survey of grain fed to livestock: England and Wales. 181/90, 196/90, 212/90

Monthly sample survey of Cereal Stocks: England and Wales. 145/90, 163/90, 197/90

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 2HN
Telephone: 071-270 8562

General Register Office for Scotland

Vital Statistics (Scotland). Tables relating to the second quarter of 1990 appeared in the Registrar General's *Vital Statistics Return*, weeks 37-40.

Scottish Office

Overseas Ownership in Scottish Manufacturing Industry 1950-1989

(A3.3)

Publicly-owned industrial premises in Scotland 1985-1988

(F1.1)

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 1990-91 edition

HMSO, September 1990

price £3.95 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 1990 edition

HMSO, September 1990

price £13.00 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

United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1990 edition

HMSO, August 1990

price £10.95 net



Population and vital statistics

Population trends

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

Birth statistics 1989

by Gillian Dollamore, Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS

This article presents the latest annual statistics for live births (1989) and for conceptions (1988) in England and Wales, with summary results for the United Kingdom, Great Britain, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. In England and Wales in 1989 there were 688 thousand live births, a fall of almost 6 thousand or nearly one per cent compared with 1988. The TFR fell from 1.82 to 1.80 in 1989. Births outside marriage rose by 8 thousand and accounted for 27 per cent of all births.

Fertility assumptions for 1989 based population projections for England and Wales

by Chris Shaw, Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS

The last detailed revision of fertility assumptions for national population projections was undertaken at the time of the 1985-based projections. This article reviews the performance of those projections, examines possible factors which might suggest changes to fertility behaviour in the future, and gives details of the methods used and the results of the new 1989-based fertility assumptions.

The 1989 Census Test

by David Pearce, Census Division, OPCS, and Frank Thomas, Census Output Branch, General Register Office for Scotland

The 1989 census test provided a wealth of valuable information to help ensure that the 1991 Census and its post-enumeration survey run smoothly and produce the required results. Its achievements were threefold. First, it provided the evidence which enabled the decision to be made to include the ethnic group question in the 1991 Census. Secondly, the test

confirmed that the planned field procedures were generally sound and showed where useful fine adjustments could be made to them. Finally, the test helped shape the publicity strategy for the full census by showing which measures are most likely to be effective. The 1991 Census will be held on 21 April next year.

Hidden influenza deaths: 1989-90

by Michael Curwen, Karen Dunnell and John Ashley of Medical Statistics Division, OPCS

The recent influenza epidemic was the worst to have affected England and Wales since 1976. It may have been responsible, directly or indirectly, for about 25,000 deaths, 10 times the number attributed to influenza by certifying doctors.

This article explains how the estimate was calculated and compares the outbreak with the three previous epidemics.

Children in families broken by divorce

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

There were 148 thousand children aged under 16 affected by divorce in their family in England and Wales during 1989 - about one in every 70 children that year. This article examines trends since 1970 in the numbers of children of divorcing couples and their family sizes.

Reference

Population Trends 62

HMSO, price £6.75 net

Cancer registrations in England and Wales for 1985

200,818 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in 1985, a small decrease compared with 1984 when there were 201,503 new cases.

These statistics on cancer registration for 1985 are contained in an OPCS report published recently. The volume includes data for England and Wales, regional health authorities, standard regions and metropolitan counties, on those patients who were first

diagnosed with cancer in 1985 and who were registered at OPCS by November 1989.

Lung cancer was the most common cancer for men with 25,425 new cases, a quarter of all male cancers registered. Lung cancer also affected 1 in 10 of all women registered with cancer. Since the mid-1970s lung cancer registrations among women have increased by almost 30 per cent whereas for men lung cancer has decreased.

Reference

Cancer statistics, registrations 1985 England and Wales

(Series MB1 no. 18)
HMSO, price £10.30 net
ISBN 0 11 691306 1

Deaths in 1988 in England and Wales by area of residence

Mortality levels in 1988 (after adjusting for age differences) ranged from between 10 and 13 per cent above the national average in the North and North West regions to between 9 and 7 per cent below the national average in the South West and East Anglia.

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

Reference

Mortality statistics: area 1988 England and Wales

(Series DH5 no. 15)
HMSO, price £10.90 net
ISBN 0 11 691308 8

Marriages and divorces: Historical series 1837-1983

Key statistics on marriages from 1837-1983 and divorces from 1858-1983 are contained in a recent publication from OPCS.

The crude marriage rate for England and Wales was higher in 1838 (a rate of 15.4 per 1000 population of all ages) than in 1983 (13.9). In the intervening years the highest rates occurred in 1919 (19.8), 1920 (20.2) and 1940 (22.5). The divorce rate increased from 2.8 married partners per 1000 married population in 1950 to 12.2 in 1983.

This volume is the second in the historical series covering the years 1837 to 1983. The first, on Birth Statistics, was published in 1987 (Series FM1 no. 13).

Reference

Marriages and divorces: historical series 1837-1983 England and Wales

HMSO, price £10.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691322 3

Electoral statistics 1990

Information on parliamentary and local government electors in the United Kingdom and its constituent countries is contained in Electoral statistics 1990 published recently by OPCS.

The number of parliamentary electors in the United Kingdom rose by 49,463 from 43,613,960 in 1989 to 43,663,424 in 1990. There were increases over the same period in all four constituent countries.

Reference

Electoral statistics 1990

(Series EL no. 17)
HMSO, price £5.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691309 6

Private renting in 1988

In 1988, 9 per cent of households in England were living in privately rented accommodation, compared with 14 per cent in 1978. This confirmed a trend measured over the last thirty years of a continuing decline in the private renting market from an estimated one third of all households enumerated in the 1961 Census.

This was one of the main findings from a survey carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS on behalf of the Department of the Environment. The report includes information on the experiences and expectations of privately renting tenants, the financial aspects of renting and the position of women in this sector of the housing market.

Reference

Private renting in 1988
HMSO, price £12.40 net
ISBN 0 11 691310 X

Care in private homes

The ways in which owners and managers of residential homes and nursing homes in Great Britain view the provision of care for residents is analysed in a report from OPCS Social Survey Division.

Carried out on behalf of the then Department of Health and Social Security, the survey involved sixty in-depth interviews conducted with owners and managers of homes. The purpose of the study was to look at the nature of the care provided in private homes and to examine the areas of overlap in service between different kinds of homes.

Reference

Care in private homes
(SS 1276A)
HMSO, price £7.40 net
ISBN 0 11 691311 8

Population projections: trends, methods and uses

The main papers presented at the British Society for Population Studies (BSPS) Conference on Population projections: trends, methods and uses at the University of Liverpool during September 1990 are published as an OPCS Occasional Paper.

The main papers are:

Demographic projections: who needs to know
by Heather Joshi, Birkbeck College, and Ian Diamond, Australian National University & University of Southampton.

Past projections: how successful?
by John Field, Government Actuary's Department.

National population projections in industrialised countries: a review of methodology and assumptions
by Nico Keilman, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute.

Population projections and the labour force: supply and demand effects
by Peter Elias and Wayne Thomas, Institute of Employment Research, University of Warwick.

Sub-national population and household projections by central government
by Daniel Capron, OPCS, and Ian Corner, Building Research Establishment.

Local and small area projections
by Keith Dugmore, CACI Ltd, and Dr Keith Woodhead, Dorset County Council.

Traffic forecasting: the contribution of population projections
by Alison Munro and Chris Smith, Department of Transport

Forecasting financial services markets
by Ged Ganley, Abbey National.

Methods of forecasting mortality for population projections

by Michael Murphy, Department of Population Studies, LSE

Sources of population statistics: an international perspective

by Philip Redfern

Reference

British Society for Population Studies Conference: Population projections: trends, methods and uses. (Occasional paper 38) OPCS, price £7.00 net, ISBN 0 904952 61 4

Social Statistics

Home Office Bulletins

Probation statistics England and Wales 1989

This publication will be published towards the end of the year. It will follow the format adopted in previous years and will provide information on various aspects of probation service work, including probation orders, community service orders and reports written for both civil and criminal courts.

Prison statistics England and Wales, 1989

This publication presents statistics on the population of, receptions into and discharges from, Prison Service establishments in England and Wales. It also contains details of the numbers held in police cells and of the reconvictions of inmates released in 1986. In addition to the detailed data presented for 1989, time series are also given, generally for the years 1979 to 1989.

The content of the publication is similar to earlier years, this volume is the thirteenth in the present series, but for the first time this year information is given about the numbers of inmates who are segregated from others.

Reference

Prison statistics England and Wales, 1989
HMSO, September 1990, price £17.40 net

Statistics of offences against prison discipline and punishments England and Wales, 1989

This publication is a companion to *Prison statistics England and Wales, 1989*. It presents information about offences against prison discipline and punishment of offenders. It is the second in the series, until 1988 the information was contained in a chapter of the main prison statistics volume. There are tables giving details, in some cases, down to individual establishment level for 1989, whilst others show time series for the years 1979 to 1989.

Reference

Statistics of offences against prison discipline and punishments, England and Wales 1989
HMSO, October 1990, price £7.95 net

Updated projections of long term trends in the prison population to 1998

A Home Office Statistical Bulletin giving the projections was published in October. This revises the previous projections to take account of the substantial fall in the prison population in the latest twelve months.

A study of reconvictions and recalls of life licencees and mentally disordered offenders, in England and Wales for 1988.

This Home Office Statistical Bulletin contains information about life sentenced prisoners released on licence and mentally disordered offenders who were conditionally discharged from hospital under Section 66 of the Mental Health Act 1959 or Sections 42 or 73 of the Mental Health Act 1983. Statistics are published of those who subsequently reoffend or for whatever reason were recalled. Comparisons are

made for 2 and 5 year periods after release, and whether a grave or a 'standard life' offence had been committed.

The information in the Bulletin goes quite deeply into the categories and numbers of recalls and reconvictions, the numbers released and the type of offence committed which brought about a recall to a special hospital or prison or a further sentence to a special hospital or prison.

The five year rates of reconviction and recall are based on those released in the years 1972 to 1983 and the two year rates on those released from 1972 to 1986.

For the mentally disordered offenders the hospitals are listed together with what disorder the offenders suffered from, and the reason for their release, charts and notes are also included.

Reference

A study of reconvictions and recalls of life licencees and mentally disordered offenders, in England and Wales for 1988.

Home Office Statistical Bulletin 27/90
price, £2.50 net

Refusing unconditional bail - a sample for January and February 1989.

The findings of this survey were that 90 per cent of the sample were adult males who had been charged with burglary or theft. Most of the defendants had been remanded in custody because if bailed, some 70 per cent were thought likely to jump bail.

The likely reoffence rates were four-fifths for males charged with burglary, theft and criminal damage; those charged with violent crimes were on average more likely to reoffend, jump bail or subvert witnesses. However, females, although fewer in number were thought less likely to reoffend whilst on bail at 58 per cent; the rate for juvenile males was 14 per cent.

The survey found in the sample that two out of three were remanded in custody as the offence charged was

too serious for bail. Where conditions were set for bail the risk of reoffending was brought to the attention of the court in about half of the cases. Reoffenders who made up three quarters of the number, were required to reside at a specified address, especially if the alleged crime was burglary or theft. Those whose alleged crime was burglary or motor vehicle theft were thought twice as likely to receive a curfew than the average of 36 per cent.

The following details help to clarify the results. A court may withhold bail but must make clear the relevant statutory reasons for doing so which are, failing to appear in court, reoffending or subverting witnesses. The bail form will set out the reasons and a copy is given to the defendant.

The court will consider the nature of the offence, the most serious of which, are violent offences which include sexual assault and robbery. Previous jumping of bail is also considered.

The court will also have a social history of the defendant, which will include antecedents or the lack of community ties. The courts decisions are formed around all this information and in accordance with the requirements of the Bail Act of 1976.

Reference

Refusing unconditional bail - a sample for January and February 1989.

Home Office Statistical Bulletin 30/90
price, £2.50 net

Control of immigration: statistics United Kingdom 1989

The annual Command Paper on immigration statistics was published on 4 July 1990. The statistics relate to persons who are subject to immigration control under the Immigration Act 1971. The Command Paper contains detailed information for 1989, and historical tables for 1979-89, on passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom; on people accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom; on entry clearance applications for settlement made in the Indian sub-continent and on persons dealt with under the enforcement powers in the 1971 Act. This year's publication also includes information on the

characteristics (eg length of marriage and sponsor's year of entry to the UK) of dependants from the Indian sub-continent granted entry clearance or settlement which was previously published separately in the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin Immigration from the Indian sub-continent (for 1988, Issue 44/89).

Some of the main points described in the commentary are:

- 8.4 million passengers (excluding European Community (EC) nationals) were admitted to the United Kingdom in 1989, 800,000 more than in 1988 and close to the peak of 8.5 million in 1985. Around 22,500 non-EC passengers were refused leave to enter and removed from the United Kingdom in 1989, 3,300 more than in 1988.
- 49,100 persons were accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom in 1989, about the same as in 1988. This was 3,100 more than in 1987, but less than the 55,400 in 1985. Certain increases in 1989 were offset by temporary reductions. The recent figures remain well below the 70,000 in 1979.
- A quarter of the acceptances for settlement in 1989 were from the Indian sub-continent, 19 per cent from the rest of Asia, 14 per cent from Australasia and 13 per cent from Africa.
- 4,540 persons left the United Kingdom in 1989 as a result of enforcement action under the Immigration Act 1971, either as illegal entrants or under the deportation process, a substantial increase on 1988 reflecting more effective enforcement procedures including the increased use of supervised departures.
- The changes in recent years in the characteristics of wives granted entry clearance in the Indian sub-continent continued in 1989. An estimated 70 per cent of wives granted entry clearance in 1989 had been married for a year or less when they applied, compared with only 30 per cent in 1981. Nearly 80 per cent granted in 1989 married after their husband had entered the UK or had a husband born in the UK, 15 percentage points more than in 1981.

Reference

Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 1989

(CM 1124)

HMSO, price £14.80 net

Control of immigration: statistics - first and second quarters 1990

The regular Home Office Statistical Bulletin on the control of immigration was published on 27 September 1990. This contains information on acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom, on entry clearance applications for settlement made in the Indian sub-continent, and on persons dealt with under enforcement powers as illegal entrants or under the deportation process. 51,500 persons were accepted for settlement in the 12 months ending 30 June 1990, 900 more than in the previous 12 months but still considerably less than in 1985 and earlier years. 4,200 persons left the United Kingdom in the latest 12 months as a result of enforcement action, 200 less than in the previous 12 months, but 1,500 more than in 1987. The higher numbers in the last few years reflect more effective enforcement procedures.

Reference

Control of Immigration: Statistics - first and second quarters 1990

Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 29/90
price, £2.50 net

Refugee statistics 1989

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on refugee statistics was published on 24 July 1990. This contains detailed information analysed by nationality on applications for refugee status in the United Kingdom, and on decisions reached. 1989 figures are provisional.

15,500 people are estimated to have applied for refugee status in the United Kingdom in 1989, three times the average for 1985-88 and much higher than in 1979. The increase was mainly in applications by Turks, Somalians, Sri Lankans and Ugandans. Most other Western European countries also saw large rises in asylum seekers in 1989. Grants of refugee status, which had increased to 960 in 1988, increased

substantially further to 3,040, considerably above the previous peak figure in 1982. The increase was mainly to Turks, Somalians, Ethiopians, Zaireans and Iraqis. Grants of exceptional leave, at 5,660, were also considerably higher than in earlier years. Refusals of refugee status or of exceptional leave also increased, to 960 in 1989, above the previous peak in 1982. Over the period 1979-89 as a whole, 34,000 people, including South East Asian refugees, were allowed to stay in the United Kingdom as refugees. A further 17,800 people were granted exceptional leave; and 7,300 people were refused refugee status or exceptional leave.

Reference

Refugee Statistics United Kingdom 1989
Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 22/90
price, £2.50 net

Statistics of breath tests, England and Wales 1989

This Bulletin gives statistics on drivers required to supply breath for a screening breath test and on those required to provide samples of breath, blood or urine for purposes of evidence in court. In 1989, 540,900 screening breath tests were reported, 22 per cent more than in 1988; 18 per cent were positive and 2 per cent refused. The number of positive tests fell slightly, by nearly 3 per cent, despite the increased number of tests, suggesting a general reduction in drinking and driving levels.

Reference

Statistics of breath tests, England and Wales 1989.
Home Office Statistical Bulletin 25/90
price, £2.50 net

Statistics on the operation of the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1988. England and Wales 1989.

This Bulletin gives information on the issue of firearm and shot gun certificates under the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1988. Details are given of the numbers of new and renewal applications together with the number of certificates on issue at the end of 1989, by police force area. Also shown are the number of refused applications and revocations. Similar statistics are

given for firearms dealers. Time series of the main figures are included in the bulletin.

Reference

Statistics on the operation of the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1988. England and Wales 1989.
Home Office Statistical Bulletin 26/90
price, £2.50 net

Scientific procedures

The annual figures of scientific work (called 'scientific procedures' from 1987 and 'experiments' in earlier years) on living animals were published in July 1990. About 3.3 million procedures were started in 1989, some five per cent fewer than in 1988. The number has fallen for 13 years in succession.

These are the third annual statistics under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986. The information for 1989 was collected from some 4,000 project licence holders rather than over 20,000 personal licensees as in previous years. This administrative change did not affect the results of the inquiry.

The publication presents scientific procedures analysed by species and genetic status of animal, primary purpose and type of procedure, legislative or other reason for procedure, use of anaesthesia, type of technique and concern with neoplasia (tumours). Historical tables, covering the period 1979 to 1989, show experiments for 1979 to 1987 and scientific procedures for 1987 to 1989. An appendix describes the system of control and the work of the Home Office Inspectorate.

Reference

Statistics of scientific procedures on living animals, Great Britain 1989
HMSO, July 1990, price £8.50 net

Misuse of drugs: seizures and offenders dealt with

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on seizures of controlled drugs and drug offenders dealt with in 1989 was published in September 1990. In 1989 the number of seizures and the number of drug offenders in the United Kingdom showed further substantial increases. The number of seizures rose to 52,100, an increase of 30 per cent after allowing for improved recording. The number of drug offenders rose 25 per cent to 38,400. Cannabis misuse accounted for nearly 90 per cent of all seizures and drug offenders.

The Bulletin gives details of seizures by type of drug (in terms of number and weight), type of place and area. Offenders are analysed by age, sex, type of offence and drug, and action taken. Further information is given in separate area and supplementary tables (price £2.50 each) obtainable from the address below.

Reference

Statistics of the misuse of drugs: seizures and offenders dealt with, United Kingdom, 1989
Home Office Statistical Bulletin 24/90
price, £2.50 net

Betting licensing

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on betting licensing was published on 11 October 1990. The numbers of both bookmakers' permits and betting office licences continued to decline, as they have done for some years, there being at 31 May 1990 some 5,400 bookmakers' permits and some 10,100 betting office licences in force. There has also been a corresponding fall in the number of applications for both renewals and new licences or permits.

The Bulletin includes details of the number of bookmakers permits and betting office licences in force, the number of applications for renewals or new permits or licences, and cessations, over the last ten years; the results of proceedings before the licensing authorities over the twelve months ending 31 May 1990 and a table of the number of betting office licences in force by local authority area.

Supplementary tables, giving a breakdown of the progress of applications for each licensing district for the twelve months ended 31 May 1990, were published a few weeks later.

Reference

Betting Licensing Statistics, Great Britain, June 1989 - May 1990
Home Office Statistical Bulletin 32/90
price, £2.50 net

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

Home Office Statistical Department
Common Services (Room 1834)
Lunar House
40, Wellesley Road
CROYDON CRO 9YD
Telephone: 081-760 2850

Health

Drug addicts index

Statistics from the Home Office Drug Addicts Index are published six-monthly and annually by the Department of Health by health authority area. Copies of the latest publication, *Data from the Addicts Index*, July to December 1989 and January to December 1989 and further information can be obtained from:

Mrs S Adams
Statistics and Management Information-
Division 2C
Department of Health
Room 809
Hannibal House
Elephant and Castle
LONDON SE1 6TE
Telephone: 071-972 2239 (GTN 3962)

Social Security

Households Below Average Income: A Statistical Analysis 1981-87 (pub. July 1990)

This is the Department of Social Security's detailed analysis of the living standards of those with incomes below the national average. Based on the comprehensive Family Expenditure Survey, it shows the changing numbers and types of people below a range of income thresholds. It also compares the rises in income experienced by lower income groups with those experienced by the whole population; and shows the contribution that social security benefits make to people's incomes.

All the tables cover the period 1981 to 1987, with 1989 data included in an Annex.

Available (price £3.30) from:-

Department of Social Security
ASD4
Room 10-30
The Adelphi
1-11 John Adam Street
LONDON WC2N 6HT

Tel: 071-962 8234
Fax: 071-962 8613

Scottish Office

The Scottish environment - statistics no. 2 1989

The second edition of this publication, first issued in 1987, is now available. Scottish environment - statistics draws together information from a wide variety of published (and in some cases unpublished) sources to present detailed information on the following topics:

- Population - its growth and density
- Land - its characteristics and uses
- Atmosphere - meteorology and air pollution

- Water - resources and consumption, water quality and the extent of oil pollution
- Conservation - nature, landscape and building conservation, wildlife and fishing
- Radioactivity - environmental monitoring and emissions
- Recreation - tourism and leisure.

A large number of maps and charts as well as tables are used to present the statistics.

Reference

The Scottish Environment - Statistics, no. 2 1989
price, £5.00 net
ISBN 0 7480 0309 6

Copies can be obtained from:

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

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

Education

Student numbers in higher education - Great Britain 1975 to 1988

This Bulletin (11/90) updates Statistical Bulletin 4/89, presenting the latest statistics on, and trends in, the numbers of students at publicly funded higher education institutions in Great Britain, including the Open University but excluding the independent University of Buckingham.

The major findings are:

- (i) The numbers of first year full-time (including sandwich) students in higher education reached a record high of 262,000 in 1988: an increase of 23 per cent since 1979 and 4 per cent since 1987.
- (ii) In 1979 53 per cent of first year students on full-time courses were at universities. By 1982 that proportion had dropped to 47 per cent, with the rapid expansion in the numbers at polytechnics and colleges and has remained between 47 and 48 per cent over the following years. The actual numbers at universities increased by about 13,000 between 1979 and 1988.
- (iii) The percentage of women amongst first year full-time students in higher education has risen from 41 per cent in 1979 to 45 per cent in 1988. The biggest percentage increase has been in the polytechnics and college sector: from 44 per cent to 49 per cent over the same period.
- (iv) In 1988 the total numbers of students in higher education in Great Britain rose again, exceeding one million for the first time. The total of 1,004,000 was 4 per cent up on 1987 and 29 per cent higher than in 1979.
- (v) There were 626,000 full-time students, an increase of 23 per cent since 1979; and 377,000 part-time students, an increase of 41 per cent over the same period.
- (vi) The numbers on full-time and part-time first degree courses increased again in 1988, to over 561,000, some 25 per cent higher than in 1979. The numbers on postgraduate courses (135,000) have risen by 36 per cent over the same period.
- (vii) The total numbers on sub-degree courses also increased in 1988 to 308,000, some 34 per cent higher than in 1979. However, the increase between 1987 and 1988 was wholly accounted for by an increase in part-time students.
- (viii) The percentage of women amongst home full-time students in higher education has risen steadily from just under 42 per cent in 1979 to 47 per cent in 1988. The proportion of women overseas students has risen even more sharply from 24 per cent to 34 per cent over the same period.
- (ix) The numbers of higher education students from abroad increased for the fifth successive year to reach 63,000 in 1988; a 7 per cent increase since both 1987 and 1979.
- (x) The percentage of home full-time students studying science based courses, excluding medicine and dentistry but including subjects allied to medicine, was 33 per cent. (This figure excludes students undertaking a science course as part of a combined degree.)
- (xi) The total number of first degrees awarded in 1988 was 130,000 an increase of 28 per cent on the 1979 figure of 102,000. University graduates accounted for 53 per cent of all first degree graduates in 1988, with 42 per cent polytechnic and college graduates and 5 per cent Open University graduates.

Copies of the above Bulletin and most earlier issues can be obtained, 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

Scottish Education Statistics

School leavers' higher grade qualifications

This contains a detailed examination of the Scottish Higher grade with subject combinations and sex differences as 2 of its main themes. One of the findings is that girls are 3 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)

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 cover many facets of student numbers in higher education including factors such as sector of education (university, central institution, etc), mode of attendance, student entrants, populations 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 sessions 1976-77, 1979-80, 1982-83 and 1984-85 to 1988-89. In 1988-89 a greater proportion of leavers than ever before had completed the later stages of secondary schooling.

(Published September 1990)

The national certificate

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 October 1990)

Provision for pre-school children

This Bulletin, which is a regular (biennial) series, gives information on the provision made for children aged 5 or under in education authority nursery schools and departments in Scotland. Information is also given on day nurseries, pre-school playgroups and childminding facilities provided by, or approved by, the local authorities.

(Published October 1990)

Student registrations in non-advanced further education in Scotland 1985/86-1988/89

This Bulletin, the second in the series, contains information on student registrations in non-advanced further education for the session 1988-89 and comparative figures for the sessions 1985-86 to 1988-89.

(Published November 1990)

Pre-service teacher training

This Bulletin provides information about students on pre-service teacher training courses at colleges of education in Scotland between 1984-85 and 1989-90 and for earlier periods for selected topics.

(To be published December 1990)

School leavers' qualifications 1988-89

This Bulletin provides details of the Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) qualifications held by pupils who left Scottish schools in 1988-89 and some earlier sessions.

(To be published December 1990)

70-Country Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is one of the most important sources of information on labour market activity in this country.

Household surveys similar to the LFS are carried out in other countries, and are a valuable source of data for international comparisons of labour market characteristics. The Surveys in the United Kingdom and other European Community member states are carried out under the auspices of the Statistical Office of the EC.

The ILO volume - updated and expanded since the first edition published in 1986 - contains detailed documentation of the procedures, definitions and sampling methods used in the household surveys of no less than 70 countries. It also gives a helpful summary table which presents the essential features for all the countries' surveys. This enables the surveys to be compared with each other and - where appropriate - with the relevant international standards.

Together with previously published companion volumes covering establishment surveys, administrative records and population censuses, this book will be a useful work of reference for those interested in analysing and comparing the labour market statistics of different countries.

Reference

Employment Gazette, August 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

International numbers

How does youth unemployment compare with adult unemployment? How do women's wages compare with those of men? These and many other questions can be answered by labour statistics and the answers are all the more meaningful if international comparisons can be made.

The International Labour Office Bureau of Statistics is the leading organisation collating national labour statistics, promoting international comparability and providing advice to countries who wish to improve their statistical systems in this field. *Development in International Labour Statistics* (edited by Ralph Turvey, until recently in charge of the ILO Bureau) is a collection of 29 methodological papers and articles prepared during the 1980s by ILO Bureau staff or by people from national statistical offices.

Many of the articles have appeared in past issues of the ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics or are about issues discussed at the International Conferences of Labour Statistics held in 1982 and 1987. They form a valuable collection of reference material on labour market concepts, definitions and systems of measurements. The book will be very useful to statisticians in developing countries and to those new to the labour market field in general.

With the recent changes in Eastern Europe, the papers on statistical systems in centrally planned economies are now largely of historical interest but others dealing with market economies will be of considerable interest: for Eastern European statisticians, who will be grappling with many labour market measurement issues for the first time.

Article 8 is a particularly helpful and well presented reference for labour statisticians and others interested in labour force concepts. Another article provides an excellent insight into the early development and coverage of the ALII system in the UK. It has since been substantially expanded with improved facilities. The system remains managed by the authors, under contract to the Employment Department, and is widely used inside and outside Government.

Reference

Employment Gazette, August 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Changes in average earnings - 2nd quarter 1990

Average earnings for the whole economy in the second quarter of 1990, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 10.0 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is above the underlying increase for the quarter of about 9.25 per cent mainly because of the large amount of arrears of pay appearing in earnings during the latest quarter. With the influence of higher settlements, the growth rate of 9.75 per cent is 0.25 percentage point above the rate for the previous quarter, and 0.75 per cent higher than the rate in the corresponding quarter of 1989.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was about 9.25 per cent in the second quarter - the same as in the first quarter of 1990 but over 0.50 per cent higher than the 8.50 to 8.75 per cent increases which had prevailed since the first quarter of 1988.

Previously, reduced overtime working had largely counter-balanced increased in earnings from higher settlements. In the first and second quarters 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 9.75 per cent (0.50 per cent higher than the underlying rate in the first quarter of 1990).

It is estimated that changes in overtime earnings made a negative contribution of 0.25 percentage point to the increase in average earnings in manufacturing during the second quarter of 1990, and a negative contribution of between zero and 0.25 percentage point to average earnings in the whole economy.

Reference

Employment Gazette, September 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

New earnings survey 1990

The results of the *New Earnings Survey 1990* was, as in previous years, published in a series of six parts (A-F). Part A was published on 27 September 1990 with subsequent parts following at two week intervals.

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

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

- Part A** - Streamlined analyses of key results by collective agreement, industry, occupation, age, region and summary analyses of distributions of earnings; a description of the survey. (September 1990)
- Part B** - Analyses of earnings and hours by major collective agreement. (mid October 1990)
- Part C** - Analyses of earnings and hours by industry. (late October 1990)
- Part D** - Analyses of earnings and hours by industry. (late October 1990)
- Part E** - Analyses of earnings and hours by region and county, and by age group. (late November 1990)
- Part F** - Distributions of hours of work; earnings and hours of part-time women employees. (early December 1990)

Reference

New Earnings Survey 1990
HMSO, printed in six parts,
price £10.00 each net or
£57.50 for the set.

London weighting 'losing favour'

Many firms are abandoning London weighting as a mechanism for compensating staff for the extra cost of living in the Capital in favour of alternative strategies, say pay and performance consultants the Reward Group.

In a survey carried out in May this year, it found that the average Inner London weighting payment was £1,980 a year, and in outer London £1,185. But for a family of four with one breadwinner which has recently moved to the London suburbs from a provincial city and lives in a three-bedroomed semi-detached house, the extra cost of living can range from nearly £7,000 to almost £11,000 a year.

Even if the same family had moved to London in 1985 and so was unaffected by house price rises since then, the extra costs it faces today would still range from nearly £3,000 to almost £5,000, the survey found.

The most popular alternative to London weighting, is to pay the 'market rate' for the job prevailing locally. This helps to reduce labour turnover and hence recruitment costs, but may increase the wages bill. The second alternative is to set salary levels and structures for the main office and then apply percentage differences for other areas. The third and fourth options are to relocate out of Greater London or to employ more staff at home, working as telecommuters. Both of these are set to increase in the 1990s but telecommuting in particular will expand dramatically.

Reference

Employment Gazette, September 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 August 1990 a publication of the Training Agency of the Department of Employment.

Recent months have shown further signs of easing in Labour Market growth. After 44 months of continuous falls in the GB seasonally adjusted level of

unemployment there have now been small increases over the last three months. The June 1990 total was just over 1.5 million, a rate of 5.5 per cent of the work force.

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Job Centres fell in June 1990. The seasonally adjusted level has now fallen by seventeen per cent over the past year.

The workforce in employment (seasonally adjusted) increased by 574,000 in the year to March 1990. This compared with an increase of 856,000 in the year to March 1989. The increase for the quarter ending March 1990 was 115,000. Manufacturing employment has continued to decline.

The proportion of young people (16-18 year olds) who remain in education continue to rise and by January 1989 was estimated to be 34 per cent. Enrolments in higher education among 18 and 19 year olds also increased sharply in Autumn 1989. Current projections indicate that these trends are expected to continue, contrary to fears that employer pressure for young recruits will have the opposite effect.

Twenty two Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) were fully operational by 30 July 1990. With a further 55 awarded development funding the planned network of TECs is nearly complete.

Shortages of skilled personnel are still causing problems for manufacturing firms though the number citing this as their main problem has fallen considerably over the last year or so.

Almost all of the projected growth in the labour force during the 1990s is expected to be among females. Women returners are seen as a major element of this increase.

The GB workforce in employment (comprising employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes) continued to grow in the first quarter of 1990, reaching 26.6 million in March 1990, the highest level ever. However, the rate of growth has been moderating: the yearly growth rate to March 1990 (574,000) was noticeably lower than that to March 1989 (867,000) and was the lowest since the year to June 1987 (510,000).

It is important that those taking up the new jobs that are continuing to be created should have the right skills. In addition, existing jobs are changing, with a consequent need for new skills - and in many cases a higher level of skill. Investment in training will be vital for the success of businesses in the competitive markets of the 1990s.

Employment in the manufacturing sector fell by 20,000 in the first quarter of 1990 continuing the downward trend which has seen the number of manufacturing employees fall to 46,000 over the year to March 1990 compared with a rise of 47,000 in the previous 12 months. The number of service sector employees continues to rise, increasing by over half a million in the 12 months to March 1990. The largest increase in this sector was experienced in banking, finance and insurance (+6.7 per cent).

Employees in employment increased by 424,000 in the year to March 1990. While the number of male employees fell by 4,000, females increased over the year by 429,000 of which 274,000 were full-time and 154,000 part-time. Results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) show that women are much more likely than men to be employed in clerical jobs, and are also less likely to be employed in managerial and professional, and skilled craft occupations.

As the number of young people continues to fall, employers will need to encourage women to return to the labour market. To do this employers must be aware of their special needs. Sufficient flexibility is needed at all occupational levels for women to combine paid work with domestic responsibilities. Training will also be needed for those women who have been away from the labour market for some time and whose confidence may need boosting or their skills updating.

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

Comparisons of hourly compensation costs

Britain's labour costs have consistently been lower than those of the USA, France and West Germany, says a report from the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Compensation costs in manufacturing industries are compared for 21 countries (and economic groupings of countries) in America, Europe and the Far East. Figures in the report cover the period since 1975.

Compensation costs (which are roughly equivalent to labour costs) include pay for time worked, other direct pay, employer expenditures on legally required insurance programmes, contractual and private benefit plans, and other labour taxes where appropriate. Other labour costs, estimated at no more than 4 per cent of total labour costs, are not included because data are not available for all countries.

Because the costs are partly estimated, the figures are not precise measures of comparative compensation costs and are subject to revision as results of new surveys become available.

The tables in the report show compensation costs in terms of US dollars (using commercial market exchange rates and trade weighting), in national currencies, and as indices (with US=100). They show UK compensation costs are well below those of the US throughout the 14-year period although, because of currency fluctuations, they vary from 48 per cent of US costs in 1984 and 1985 to 76 per cent in 1980, 1988, the most recent figure being 73 per cent in 1989.

For France and West Germany costs have been higher than those of the UK over the same period and in 1989 amounted to 89 per cent and 123 per cent of US costs respectively (ie: 22 per cent and 68 per cent above UK costs). Compensation costs in Hong Kong are shown as only 20 cent of the US level (27 per cent of the UK level), and in Portugal 19 per cent (26 per cent of the UK level).

Reference

Employment Gazette, August 1990
HMSO, Price £3.80 net

The smaller company and 1992

Guidance for the smaller company is what Dr David Stoker and Vincent Benson of Durham University Business School provide in their book. *The Smaller Company and 1992*.

The European Community has recognised that small firms - with their growth potential, their ability to innovate and flexibility to cope with change - should be encouraged and supported. To this end the Commission has promoted its Small and Medium Enterprise Task Force (SME) to a full Directorate-General (DG23). Nevertheless, with the single market, an economic environment is being created which presents greater threats to SMEs than to larger companies, say the authors. They warn that the challenges of the single market for SMEs are not those of a multinational company but smaller - they are inherently different.

The book is aimed at owner-managers, business studies students, economists and, in particular, those people who advise small companies.

Reference

Employment Gazette, September 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Complete list of NVQs published

A leaflet listing all of the 214 training qualifications so far accredited by the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) has been published by the Council.

The qualifications have been created by some 150 lead bodies - mainly industrial training organisations - working in cooperation with awarding bodies like the City and Guilds of London Institute and the Business and Technician Education Council (BTEC). A qualification is accredited only when a contract has been signed between the awarding body and the NCVQ.

The NCVQ expects its 'National Framework' of qualifications covering almost all occupational areas to be nearly complete by the end of 1992.

The NCVQ has also produced a set of three videos explaining what National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) have to offer industry. The first is aimed at chief executives and board members and considers the strategic implications of the 'training revolution'; the second looks at NVQs from the viewpoint of line managers, personnel staff and trainers; and the third explains the benefits for the individual.

The videos feature key figures from national and multinational companies, the CBI and the TUC. They each come with a supporting booklet and are available from the NCVQ at the address below. Price £60 for the set or £12 separately.

NCVQ
222 Euston Road
LONDON NW1 2BZ

Reference

Employment Gazette, September 1990
HMSO, price £3.80 net

Transport

Port Statistics 1989

The latest edition of the annual series *Port Statistics*, compiled by the Department of Transport, was published jointly by the Department and the British Ports Federation on 27 September. This was the tenth such publication since the closure of the National Ports Council.

Port Statistics 1989 provides details of the total of foreign and domestic tonnage through the principal ports of the United Kingdom by mode of appearance, ie disaggregated into bulk, container, roll-on/roll-off, semi-bulk and conventional traffic. Some commodity detail is given for bulk traffic. Other statistics include container and roll-on traffic by numbers of units as well as by tonnage, international passenger and passenger vehicle movements, port manpower, port finance, international trade by value and volume

(from the Overseas Trade Statistics database), and ship arrivals.

Port Statistics 1989,

price £30.00 net is available from:

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

Transport statistics Great Britain 1979-1989

The 16th edition of *Transport Statistics Great Britain* was published in September. Once again the publication brings together a comprehensive range of statistics on all aspects of transport designed to stimulate informed discussion of transport developments and policies.

Its 239 pages and over 180 statistical tables and charts show, in the majority of cases, an eleven year cycle of changes in patterns, use and trends in transport by road, rail, sea, air and inland waterway. Commentary on the main changes, and notes and definitions make it a particularly useful volume for all those working or studying in the various fields of transport.

The publication also includes an article and tables on comparative accident rates. This examines and compares casualties to passengers using the various modes of private and public passenger transport, and includes details of the statistics currently available which may be appropriate for use in calculating accident rates. A second article on Vehicle Excise Duty evasion presents estimates of evasion in Great Britain based on a roadside survey of moving vehicles carried out in June 1989.

Reference

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1979-1989.
HMSO, price £19.95 net.

Vehicle excise duty evasion

The method and data, for reviewing the timing of roadside evasion surveys, are presented in a recent *Statistics Bulletin*, published by the Department of Transport.

Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) records of the licensing history of vehicles and a postal survey of vehicles in dealers' hands are used to derive monitoring estimates, comprising evaders and vehicles temporarily laid-up. These estimates provide a way to monitor evasion, without the need for expensive annual roadside surveys.

The bulletin explains how monitoring estimates are derived and then discusses their role in monitoring evasion. The presumption is that roadside surveys will be run at not less than 5 yearly intervals, unless monitoring estimates suggest the need for an earlier survey.

Reference

Vehicle Excise Duty evasion in Great Britain
Statistics Bulletin (90) 34
price, £3.50 net

The statistics included are only a small proportion of those available, which appear in the more specialised reports and bulletins. The titles of these publications are listed on the inside front cover of *Transport Statistics Great Britain*. Further information can be obtained from:

The Department of Transport
Room A209
Romney House
43 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3PY
Telephone: 071-276 8513

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Chernobyl accident: monitoring for radio-activity in Scotland

A *Statistical Bulletin* published in August by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland shows that assessed exposure to radio-activity from the Chernobyl accident amounted to about 5 per cent of the annual control levels in the period 1986 to 1989. The bulletin, which follows one published in April 1988, gives details of control standards and monitoring programmes.

Copies of the report are available, price £1.25 net, from:

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

Less favoured area statistics for Northern Ireland

Some EC agricultural policies distinguish between farms depending on whether or not they are in areas classed as less favoured. In Northern Ireland two-thirds of the land area, containing 71 per cent of the farm businesses, is thus designated but, until recently, relatively few agricultural statistics were available separately for LFA and non-LFA.

To provide statistical information on such areas, the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland has taken two steps. First, following a UK-wide study of the LFA, a background report on Northern Ireland was prepared and published (*A Statistical Review of the Agriculturally Less Favoured Areas of Northern Ireland*). This contains a range of data covering geographical area, land use, population and employment as well as statistics on agriculture and forestry. In addition, data from the annual farm censuses are now being analysed to provide information on agricultural land use, livestock numbers, farm size and employment by LFA and non-LFA. Summary tables will be published for 1990 and succeeding years and more detailed analyses will be available.

Reference

A Statistical Review of the Agriculturally Less Favoured Areas of Northern Ireland
price, £5.00 net

Copies of the above publication and further information concerning the summary tables can be obtained from:

Economics and Statistics Division,
DANI
Dundonald House
BELFAST BT4 3SB

The National Food Survey 50th Anniversary Symposium 14 December 1990, London

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food held a Symposium to mark 50 years of the National Food Survey and to provide an insight into current trends in food purchases by British households.

The National Food Survey was started in 1940 to provide information on the adequacy of diets of urban households. It is now a modern, authoritative survey yielding a wide range of information used in economic policy, in health and nutrition policy and throughout the food industry.

The event was opened by the Parliamentary Secretary with responsibility for food, David Maclean. The speakers included government economists and food scientists as well as representatives of the food industry.

A detailed report of the Symposium will appear in a future edition of *Statistical News*.

Industrial

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
Statistical changes in 1992 (No 3 in series)	65/90	A/H
Overseas earnings of the film and TV industry	66/90	A
Overseas earnings from royalties	67/90	A
Cross border acquisitions and mergers	68/90	Q
Insurance and pensions	72/90	Q
Computing services industry	74/90	A
GB cinema exhibitors	75/90	Q
Steel stocks and consumption	77/90	Q

Machine tools	78/90	M
Profitability of UK companies	79/90	A
Engineering sales and orders	80/90	M
Overseas travel and tourism	81/90	M
Credit business	82/90	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 £2.25 net, or on subscription annually depending on the service required. The price for a complete set offers a substantial discount on the sum of subscriptions to individual titles. Further information can be obtained from:

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

General Register Office for Scotland

Census (Scotland) 1991 - digitisation of Scottish boundaries

The General Register Office for Scotland is undertaking the digitising of Scottish postcode boundaries.

About 70 per cent of Scottish postcodes have now been digitised with the remainder covering some 10 local government districts including the 4 cities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow expected to be completed shortly.

A prospectus of GRO(S) boundary products is now available and a copy can be obtained by contacting:

Philip Street or Denis Owens
 Telephone: 031-314 4316 or 4283

HM Treasury

Home finance

Cash Limits

A White Paper giving provisional figures for cash limited expenditure, running costs and the external financing limits of the nationalised industries in 1989-90 was published in July 1990. The White Paper also included information on changes to cash limits and running costs limits in 1989-90 and revised outturn for cash limits and running costs limits in 1988-89. The original cash limits for central government voted expenditure in 1989-90 and the original running costs limits for 1989-90 were published in the Summary and Guide to the Estimates (Cm 633), 1989-90. The original cash limits relating to expenditure not voted in estimates were given in table 3.4 of the Summary and Guide.

Central Statistical Office

Research and Development (R&D) expenditure and employment in 1988

During 1989 the Central Statistical Office carried out a sample survey of expenditure and employment on R&D performed in UK industry in 1988. Full results are given in the Central Statistical Office's Business Bulletin issue 12/90. The sample for the survey included about 100 enterprises, accounting for over 75 per cent of total expenditure on R&D in 1985, the latest benchmark year.

The results of the annual survey of government funded R&D for the financial year 1988/89 are published in the *Cabinet Office Annual Review of Government Funded Research and Development for 1990*. This review shows the government expenditure outturn for 1988/89 and plans for 1990/91 to 1992/93. It also gives the results of the survey of R&D performed in industry, and provides an estimate of gross expenditure on R&D in the UK by source of funding. A selection of international indicators drawn from EC and OECD sources is also shown.

An article on Research and Development in the United Kingdom in 1988 appears in the September 1990 edition of the Central Statistical Office's *Economic Trends*. It includes tables showing a time series of gross and net expenditure on R&D and employment in R&D, using the results of the survey of government funded R&D and of R&D performed in the UK industry.

Enquiries should be addressed to:

Central Statistical Office
D6
PO Box 1333
Millbank Tower
Millbank
LONDON SW1P 4QQ
Telephone: 071-217 4346

National Accounts

Inventory of Calculations of Gross National Product

It was decided in 1988 to link part of Member States' contributions towards the European Communities' budget to estimates of their Gross National Product (GNP) at market prices. This was followed by a Council Directive on 13 February 1989 on the harmonisation of the compilation of GNP at market prices.

The directive requires member States to supply the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC), before 1 October each year, with figures of GNP at market prices for preceding years and with an explanation of this aggregate. The directive further provides that Member States should send SOEC an inventory of the procedures and basic statistics used to calculate Gross National Product and its components.

In July 1989, the CSO sent SOEC a summary inventory of the UK National accounts. This consisted of four parts. The first describes the architecture of the UK accounting system; the second outlines the UK's statistical organisation; the third part describes the statistical sources for the output, expenditure and income measures of GDP/GNP in turn; the fourth reviews successive versions of the accounts.

This summary inventory and a more detailed inventory (which was completed in August 1990) set out the sources and method used to compile 'final' estimates of GNP and its components. In this connection estimates are considered final when published in the *UK National Accounts Blue Book* in the fourth year after the year to which they relate. This reflects the timescale used for final determination of Member States' budget contributions linked to GNP estimates.

The detailed inventory is a very lengthy document. It shows the detailed derivation of GNP components and sub components for 1985 carried out by UK national accountants in the summer of 1989 for the 1989 editions of the *CSO Blue Book* and *CSO Pink Book*. For each item in the national accounts which contributes towards GNP the source of the data is shown followed by a short overview of the calculation including perhaps its rationale and then the detailed calculations themselves. These calculations are shown in full including all adjustments and are described by each compiler in his/her own words.

The document does not replace the third edition of *United Kingdom National Accounts: Sources and Methods* published in 1985 but supplements it. *Sources and Methods* describes the quarterly accounts and the sector and financial accounts which are not considered in the inventory. The inventory however gives much more detail than *Sources and Methods* on the way benchmark estimates of GNP and its components are made.

Copies of the summary inventory and the detailed inventory may be obtained from:

Jim Barratt
Central Statistical Office
Great George Street
LONDON SW1P 3AQ
Telephone: 071-270 5958

Prices are £20 for the summary inventory and £100 for the detailed inventory which is available on floppy discs only. *United Kingdom National Accounts: Sources and Methods* may be obtained from HMSO, price £14.95 net, ISBN 0116201991.

The CSO Blue Book

The 1990 edition of the CSO *National Accounts Blue Book* was published on 12 September 1990. The Blue Book contains statistics of national income, expenditure and output for the years 1968 to 1989 along with, for the same years, summary analyses of transactions by sector. In addition, for the years 1978 to 1989, it provides analyses by commodity and function of consumption expenditures, industrial analyses of income, investment and output, detailed sector accounts showing current, capital and financial transactions and balance sheets, it is the essential data source for everyone concerned with macro economic policies and studies.

The Blue Book contains annual data only. Whilst it does not give data for any more recent periods than previously published elsewhere (for example in *Economic Trends*) there is much more detailed information in this comprehensive annual publication.

The data in the Blue Book are obtainable in computer-readable form as a CSO Databank Dataset. To help use this dataset the appropriate CSO Databank identifiers are included in the Blue Book tables.

Reference

United Kingdom National Accounts, 1990 edition
HMSO price, £13.00 net
ISBN 0 11 620444 3

Inland Revenue

Inland Revenue Statistics 1990

The 1990 edition of *Inland Revenue Statistics* contains statistics on direct taxation, personal and company incomes, capital gains, personal wealth and property transactions. There are extensive notes on each subject.

An historical breakdown of net receipts of taxes and numbers of taxpayers is given, as are estimates of the direct costs of allowances and reliefs relating to the taxes administered by the Inland Revenue. The income statistics include data from the Survey of Personal Incomes for 1987-88, and the incomes of companies. There is a short section covering the last composite rate statistical investigation in 1986-87.

There are sections on investment under the Business Expansion Scheme, Personal Equity Plans, employee share schemes, profit related pay and pension fund surpluses. Fringe benefits and mortgage interest relief. Data on inheritance tax and estimates of the distribution of personal wealth are also given, along with a section on capital gains tax liabilities.

Statistics on stamp duties, non-domestic rating, property transactions and agricultural land prices complete the set of main tables.

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

Reference

Inland Revenue Statistics 1990
HMSO November 1990, price on application

Publications

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

Company profitability and finance

This article, one in an annual series, reviews the performance of UK industrial and commercial companies in 1989. Against a background of a substantial slowdown in domestic demand, profitability fell back from its 1988 peak: and with investment spending and dividend payments remaining high, there was a further increase in the company sector's financial deficit. Net company liquidity deteriorated as record cash-financed merger and acquisition activity was reflected in very high bank borrowing.

The determination of the monetary aggregates

This short article summarises the results of recent research in the Bank on some of the factors that determine the growth of different measures of money (the 'monetary aggregates'), in particular the behaviour of M0 and the demand for M4 where the bank's research suggests that by including a wealth variable

to capture portfolio behaviour a stable and reasonably predictable relationship can be found for broad money.

World payments trends in 1989

This article reviews developments on current and capital accounts of the balance of payments of the seven largest industrial economies in 1989.

Other items

The August Bulletin also reproduces speeches by the Governor on the United Kingdom's proposals for the next stage of the process towards monetary union in Europe; on the broad principles which any future European monetary arrangements will need to respect; and on some of the factors that have contributed to the rapid growth in personal borrowing in recent years, and the macroeconomic and social effects of the credit boom.

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

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

Conferences and training courses

Warwick University

Non-official statistics is the theme of a forthcoming seminar organised by the University of Warwick Business Information Service. It will take place on Monday 4th February 1991 at the Radcliffe House Conference Centre.

Speakers will outline the major sources of non-official statistics and examine the advantages and disadvantages of accessing and using these sources. Specific areas to be covered include statistics available from trade associations, trade journals, financial institutions and market research organisations.

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

Further details from:

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



The index to *Statistical News* covers the last nine issues. Page numbers are prefixed by the issue number, eg 90.34 signifies number 90, page 34.

Generally speaking articles relating to the United Kingdom, Great Britain, England and Wales or covering several geographical groups are not indexed under these groups, but topics with a significant regional interest are indicated, eg regional accounts. Articles and notes dealing particularly with Scottish statistics are indexed under 'Scotland' as well as the topic, eg 'Scotland, household projections' and similarly for Wales and Northern Ireland.

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