

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

# **CSO** *Statistical News*

IN THIS EDITION

The First Revision of the European Classification of Economic Activities: NACE REV 1

Statistical and Research Services in the Northern Ireland Civil Service

Developments in Statistical Computing in the Home Office



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**Government Statistical Service**

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**FRONT COVER**

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

# Statistical News

Developments in British  
Official Statistics

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# The First Revision of the European Classification of Economic Activities: NACE Rev 1



*Ken Mears, Classification Unit,  
Central Statistical Office*

## Introduction

Most people are now aware that 1992 means the "Single Market" and our newspapers, television and radio are full of worries, threats, promises etc on exactly what this will mean. Whether it will be good or bad for us is for others to speculate and history to tell but we can be sure that lots of statistics will be offered to prove each point of view. It is important therefore if the statistics are to have any real meaning that they should compare like with like and it is for this reason that the developments outlined in this note have their own value. This importance is not just for the argument in the pub or on the Clapham omnibus but in the real world of trade and commerce where it is vital to know the size of the competition or the availability of markets to buy or sell goods. Of course these needs do not apply just in the new post 1993 European Market: they apply now and in the wider world market also. The European single market legislation is just an impetus to action and to making certain requirements obligatory. The world, through the United Nations, has been working on such matters for a number of years past and the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) has been in place since 1948.



**The Jean Monnet Building, Luxembourg**

The above issues are returned to a little later but to start with a recent event in this story. On 9 October 1990 the European Communities' Internal Market Council (of Ministers) passed a regulation concerning the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Communities'. This will give effect to the wish of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) to establish a common statistical classification of economic activities in the European Communities (NACE Rev 1) in order to guarantee comparability between national and Community classifications and therefore between national and Community statistics.

The "Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes - N.A.C.E." was established in 1970 before the UK had joined the European Community. However when the UK revised its Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) in the period up to 1980, it was a member and every effort was made to make the SIC follow NACE 1970. This was not obligatory but clearly made sense given that information collected on the basis of the SIC was often required to meet European Community requests.

(Official Journal of European Communities, L293, Volume 33, 24 October 1990; ISSN 0378 - 6978).

## Preparation for a New Classification

Subsequently EUROSTAT set about developing a new classification of economic activities, upon which all countries' industrial classifications would have to be exactly based, or be equal to, and indicated that this would be established by Community Regulation. The first meeting of the EC Working Party on NACE took place in April 1986 but as it was preceded by twenty one meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Party on Nomenclatures, which seemed to have very similar interests, it is fairly clear that the revised version of NACE has been a long time in gestation.

Meetings have been held on a regular basis up to six times a year in Luxembourg under the chairmanship



### **NACE working Group at work**

and support of the EUROSTAT nomenclature section. All the Community countries are members and are represented by one or more "Experts". The UK's regular "Expert" has been from the Central Statistical Office but has been accompanied on many occasions by a colleague from another department when the proposed agenda had a topic of particular interest to say MAFF, DTI or the like. Meetings have to be, and generally are, conducted in all the nine Community languages with simultaneous translation but the working papers are often only in English and French.

## **NACE**

One small agreement at the meetings is that all countries refer to "NACE" or possibly "la NACE" so that although it can be thought of an acronym in the sense of N.A.C.E. referred to above it is now intended to be English, German, Spanish etc for European Community Classification of Economic Activities. Quite how this appears in the Greek alphabet I am not sure but the basic idea stands as opposed to the United Nations classification ISIC where for example there is also a French acronym CITI and this can cause problems for interpreters who do not know that "citi" translates as "isic".

### **International Considerations**

The UK was able to accept that a new European level classification was necessary, not least because of the need to revise and update the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 80). New products and the new industries to produce them are constantly emerging

so that existing classifications are always having to be twisted and turned to accommodate them. This is not always possible so that after a period of time updating the classification is the most sensible action. Thus all international classifications are revised from time to time to bring them up to date and reflect such changes in industrial activity. So for example a new International Standard Industrial Classification of economic activity (ISIC Rev 3), recently published by the Statistical Office of the UN as Statistical Paper Series M No 4 Rev 3

(ISBN 92-1-161319-0), was agreed in the Statistical Commission of the United Nations in February 1989. Under the auspices of the UN Statistical Office the UK were involved in the meetings and discussions leading to this revision, as were one or two other Community Experts.

### **Negotiations on the Design of NACE**

The UK also tried to persuade EUROSTAT to agree to maintain within NACE Rev 1 a common structure with ISIC Rev 3, whereby the extra European detail would be contained within a more detailed level of ISIC Rev 3 (as a fifth digit). This would then directly maintain the international comparability which was sought by EUROSTAT. The UK's position has always been that there should be a high degree of congruence between ISIC and NACE and indeed a joint UN/EUROSTAT working party did meet six times with this aim in mind. Until about two years ago this level of congruence existed, but then, possibly under pressure from some Member States and also businesses themselves, EUROSTAT deemed that the classification was insufficient for European purposes and asked Member States to make suggestions for expansion.

The UK was always prepared to agree, for European purposes such as the workings of the single market, that some limited expansion to ISIC would be needed in order to provide a more suitable classification for the developed economies of the Community. ISIC is structured in an hierarchical manner down to a four digit level containing some 293 activities - compared



### **NACE working Group at rest**

with 334 in the current UK Standard Industrial Classification, and within the manufacturing sector particularly, ISIC might be considered deficient in some respects.

It was not possible to agree with sufficient of our European partners that an exact match of codes was acceptable and NACE Rev 1 has been expanded over ISIC Rev 3 but in such a way that the contents of ISIC headings can be obtained either directly or by the addition of NACE headings. EUROSTAT defended the increase by pointing to the importance of there being a common statistical basis for the Single Market that allows for the extra complexities of the European economy. They also point to the extensive support they have had from the European trade associations and we know that some UK trade associations support the expansion and indeed would have liked something more. Some other countries were less concerned about the structure of NACE Rev 1 because of a clause that permits exemption in certain limited cases where a country's economic structure does not fit the NACE pattern (a clause the UK is unlikely to benefit from) whilst others were content to concentrate their efforts into making it clear that certain national practices can continue (eg publishing national statistics in a form that they want or keeping confidential details that might be revealed if the full NACE breakdown was used) and that the NACE Rev 1 is only a language and that all requests for data collection, transmission and publication must be specified elsewhere.

NACE Rev 1 is also based on a hierarchical four digit system. The first two digits the "Divisions", and the 17 alphabetical tabulation groupings of these divisions (called "Sections") are exactly the same as in ISIC Rev 3, ie in content and in coding. NACE also has some finer groupings of the divisions denoted by a two character alphabetical code called sub sections because they can be exactly added into sections. Beyond this and shown after a decimal point in the NACE codes are three digit "groups" and four digit "classes" which can be directly converted to

the ISIC headings but may have different codes or have to be summed to reach the ISIC heading.

### **The Regulation**

A European Community Regulation has general application and is directly applicable in all member states. It does not have to be confirmed by national parliaments in order to have binding effect. The NACE Regulation therefore will in effect make it obligatory to introduce a new UK Standard Industrial Classification (new SIC) based on NACE Rev 1 and to use NACE Rev 1 (or new SIC) in cases where the UK is required to transmit to the European Commission statistics broken down by economic activity. There is at present no legal basis for the UK SIC.

The Regulation comes into force 20 days after it has been published in the EC Official Journal, but in practice the start day for NACE Rev 1 is 1 January 1993. There is a transitional period to the end of 1994 and beyond if necessary - and it will be for the UK - for "duly substantiated technical or operational reasons". The UK will, however, be expected to have the new SIC, which the Commission must have approved as being in line with NACE Rev 1, before that date. Approval should not be difficult as it is the UK intention to use the four digit code of NACE exactly and add any UK extensions at a fifth digit.

The Regulation introduces a management committee (which will include the UK) as part of the Statistical



Programme Committee to assist the Commission in future examination of questions concerning NACE Rev 1 (eg interpretation, minor amendments, problems of implementation and future revision). The first meeting of the Committee will probably be at the end of February 1991 and may well turn out to be yet a further meeting of the Experts from the NACE Working Party. The Experts incidentally continue to meet to settle the introduction to and the explanatory notes for NACE Rev 1. They are also considering a new European products classification linked to NACE Rev 1 but that is another story.

The Regulation only applies to the use of NACE Rev 1 for statistical purposes, although this does not stop a country using NACE for other administrative purposes. It does not per se oblige Member States to collect, publish or supply data. EUROSTAT insist that the Regulation simply defines NACE as only a language for use in classification and that all requests for data will have to be specified elsewhere and we have tried to ensure that this is the legal framework of the Regulation.

### Introducing a New Classification

Some considerable preliminary thought has been given to a new UK SIC but only when NACE Rev 1 fully exists (ie it is published with an introduction, explanatory notes, an index and correlation tables) can final consideration be given to what extra codes are needed for the UK and what must be done so that the UK are in a position to meet any requests by EUROSTAT for statistics in NACE Rev 1 terms. In order to establish whether there are any further details required, departments are considering their own needs and consulting appropriate bodies who may have an interest or knowledge of some particular industrial activity.

The problems of changing to a new classification system are not as simple as producing a new code book for all who need it: and the logistics of that alone will be very difficult. Registers of businesses, which form the basis of many statistical inquiries, have to be re-coded and to do this firms will probably have to be asked for details of their industrial activity. Some will move directly from one code to an equivalent one but many will not. This is troublesome but if every old code directly matched a new one then there would be no point devising a new

code. In some cases what is to be recognised as a separate activity in the new SIC will have been previously considered as part of possibly two or more activities in the old SIC or in other words the new code will be equal to an amalgamation of parts of old codes. In other cases an industry may be divided into various activities on a different axis, say according to the type of product made instead of by the material being used in its production, so that again means a new code will only be equal to parts of several old codes. There will also be new codes to pick out what are considered important new activities and differentiate between what may previously have been considered one activity. All of which add up to make comparison between new and old SICs not the simplest of matters.

There will clearly be further development and a lot of work in this area before the present round is completed but the above notes are intended to give some flavour of the work to date. If you would like further information or wish to offer any views on these matters please get in touch with me at the CSO, PO Box 1333 Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QQ



**NACE working Group at play  
always plenty to get ones teeth into !**

# Statistical and Research Services in the Northern Ireland Civil Service



*Edgar F Jardine, Head of Statistics and Social Division Policy Planning and Research Unit, Department of Finance and Personnel*

## Background

The organisation of statistical services within the Northern Ireland Civil Service differs in a number of respects from that elsewhere in the United Kingdom. No formal structural difference is recognised between statistics and social research functions. Responsibility for recruitment and career management of the common professional group is located in the Statistics and Social Division (SSD) of the Department of Finance and Personnel. SSD together with a separate Economics Division form the Policy, Planning and Research Unit which provides services in statistics, social research and economics to all NI Departments. About one-third of the complement of SSD professionals are based centrally in the Department of Finance and Personnel. Other personnel are outposted to other Northern Ireland Departments where they staff statistics/research branches within the Education, Health (which includes Social Security and Personal Social Services), Economic Development, Environment and Criminal Justice areas. The Department of Agriculture (NI) has historically recruited and managed its own economists and statisticians.

## Personnel issues

Pay and Conditions of Service of staff are broadly analogous to the GSS but some differences exist on salary scales and seniority regulations regarding promotion. While the professional group is drawn from a wide range of academic backgrounds successful candidates at recruitment will typically have a degree in a university discipline which has provided them with a strong grounding in applied statistics and research methods. Competition for posts is such that many recruits will have a post-graduate qualification in their original discipline and previous work experience, often as a research assistant in a university department. The group has a young age profile with a majority of staff under 40 years of age.

Staff may work in several Departments during their career, and those who enter at Assistant Statistician level can expect to transfer after two or three years in post. Promotion to the next grade (Deputy Principal Statistician level) and above is determined by success on a competitive promotion board.

## Branch functions

The distribution of staff across Departments is illustrated in Table 1. While the staff complement has expanded quite rapidly from a small base over the last 10 years, the group is thinly spread over a broad range of professional areas. Those based in the Department of Finance and Personnel (DFP) are organised into 6 Principal led Branches each with a clearly defined area of activity. Branch responsibilities in DFP are as follows:

- a** Providing a large scale household social survey capacity which undertakes regular surveys such as Labour Force, Family Expenditure and the Continuous Household Survey (which is the NI equivalent to the GHS) and ad hoc surveys commissioned by Departments
- b** Supporting administrative colleagues in the Department of Finance and Personnel on public expenditure and resource allocation.
- c** Providing statistical and research advice on the operation of employment equality policies.
- d** Co-ordinating the publication of social and economic statistics across Departments, providing briefing for senior officers and Ministers and with responsibility for the NI Survey Control Unit.
- e** Providing secretariat support to inter-departmental groups which are considering broad social policy issues and preparing papers, conducting and commissioning research on behalf of such groups.

- f Evaluating inner-city regeneration initiatives and managing a substantial programme of commissioned research on the Government's community relations programme.

**Table 1**

Distribution of professional staff across NI Departments	
	No. of staff
Finance and Personnel	25
Economic Development (including Training and Employment Agency)	9
Health and Social Services	9
Education	3
Environment	3
Northern Ireland Office (including criminal justice agencies)	8
Northern Ireland Court Service	3

Branches outposted to Departments are primarily responsible for the collection, collation, analysis and publication of statistics on Departments' main programmes. There are well established links between statistics and research branches in NI Departments and the relevant GSS groups in GB Departments. In the case of the Department of Economic Development very close working relationships exist with Whitehall Departments which are responsible for producing the main economic statistical series. As branches have developed their role in undertaking original research contracts are extending to include the Social Research Divisions of relevant Departments.

### Publications

Northern Ireland contributes data to *Regional Trends* and *Social Trends* and publishes a separate *NI Annual Abstract of Statistics* which provides a comprehensive overview of all the key Northern Ireland statistical series. Statistical and research output in



**Front Row:** left to right C.Morris, J.Mapstone, K Campbell, E. Jardine, L McWhirter  
**Back Row:** left to right T. Haire, S. Stalford, E. Rooney, R. Beckett, G Stevenson, N. Caven, J. Mallon, J. Livingstone, K. Sweeney, G. Mulligan.

individual Departments is published in a variety of forms and the advent of desk-top publishing facilities has expanded the range of published material significantly in recent years. In some instances, for example the monthly unemployment statistics, data are released in the form of press releases. The Department of Education (NI) publishes summary information derived from the Annual Schools' Census and the School Leavers Survey through statistical bulletins. Similarly, output from the Continuous Household Survey and the Family Expenditure Survey is published in the form of regular low-cost Monitors. Criminal statistics are published each year in an annual Commentary which deals with recorded crime, clear-up rates, sentencing patterns and the prison population and also reports on ad hoc surveys on the working of the criminal justice system. These have been supplemented recently with a series of Bulletins on topics of specific interest to policy colleagues. A new quarterly bulletin on road traffic accidents has been produced by the branch located in the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Substantive pieces of original research may be reported in the Policy Planning and Research Unit Occasional Papers series or in referred journals.

## Conclusion

Departments recognition of their needs for reliable information on the performance of their major programmes and for assistance with policy formulation has been an important stimulus to the development of statistical and research work in the Northern Ireland Civil Service. Professional services in statistics and social research on their present scale are a relatively recent development and the fact that Departments have been prepared to devote scarce resources to their development reflects positively on the value which is placed on the work of division's staff.

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# Developments in Statistical Computing in the Home Office



*Rodney M Taylor, Statistician, Home Office*

## Introduction

This paper describes current developments in the provision of computing facilities for statistical staff working for the Home Office, London and discusses some of the issues currently being addressed. The paper was presented to the Conference of European Statisticians, Electronic Data Processing Working Party in February 1991.

The Home Office responsibilities cover a wide range of topics including crime and criminals, the Prison Service and Probation Service, fire, immigration and nationality. The provision of statistics in these areas is carried out by a centralised statistical section consisting of about 200 staff in all and including 29 professional statisticians. In each of the areas of work, a variety of statistics are collected and processed. The results are generally disseminated in written form by publishing bulletins and reports, providing ad hoc advice and briefing, and replying to parliamentary questions and other requests for information.

The statistical staff are arranged in three divisions. Statistics division 1 deals mainly with crime and criminals; Statistics division 2 covers the prison and probation services and Statistics division 3 deals with all other aspects including immigration, nationality, drug misuse, electoral matters and fires. In this last division there is also a small group of ADP staff who provide computer support to staff in all three divisions. The statistical staff are spread over four sites - two sites in central London and two on the outskirts of London.

## The Computing Needs of Statistical Work

One of the distinguishing characteristics of statistical work in government is the need to distil large amounts of data into summary form and to disseminate the information and provide advice to those who need it with the minimum of delay. The use of computer

facilities in this work is vital and increasing reliance on computer techniques is being made.

The critical areas in which computers are being used include the following:

- a** The input and checking of raw data
- b** Data aggregation and the identification of trends.
- c** The preparation of advice and briefing.

Timeliness is a critical factor and this is an area where the increased use of computers has made a major impact on the ability of statistical staff to carry out large amounts of work with limited resources.

## Developments 1960 - 1990

In the 1960s all statistical computing in the Home Office was carried out on mainframe computers using batch input procedures. This entailed the preparation of jobs for the computer on punched cards or paper tape and the submission of those jobs to the computer one at a time (single tasking). The time taken to submit and run a job was usually about 24 hours.

In the 1970s, developments in mainframe computers lead to an ability to process a number of jobs simultaneously (multi-tasking). This provided the opportunity to provide users in the Home Office with direct access to the computer to carry out their work. One or two teletype terminals were provided at each statistical site and a booking system introduced to ensure that the availability of access to the mainframe was evenly distributed. The time taken to complete a computer task was reduced dramatically and could now be measured in minutes rather than hours. There was often however, a delay of up to 24 hours in the provision of printed output.

From 1981, the facilities for direct access to the mainframe computers from the teletype terminals

were gradually replaced by networks of visual display units (workstations). Statistical staff could now access the mainframe from their own office and mainframe printing facilities were installed in the statistical offices to provide immediate printed output. By taking advantage of some of the software packages emerging at that time, the workstations could also be used to carry out some local work eg word processing, spreadsheet and database facilities. The speed of turnaround did not increase substantially but the facilities were considerably easier to use. When fully developed there was one workstation for every three members of staff.

Apart from word processing, most of the computer work was still carried out on the mainframe computer but as the decade progressed it became increasingly obvious that the facilities available on the Home Office mainframe and the statistics divisions' local networks were falling short of those becoming available on personal computers (PCs). A number of stand alone PCs were acquired to provide graphic facilities for the production of charts and overhead transparencies. The introduction of laser printers increased both the speed and quality of printing.

As the availability and quality of PC software increased, the use of PCs grew. Turnaround times for computing work have improved and can now often be measured in seconds. Once again a booking system was introduced to ensure that the availability of access to the PCs was fairly distributed. At this point, it became clear that the computer work was in danger of fragmenting. Difficulties were being experienced in moving data from mainframe to PC and the convenience of workstations in every office was being lost. By 1988 the workstation equipment was no longer being manufactured and its life was therefore limited.

In 1989, a review of the hardware and software strategy for the Home Office statistics divisions was carried out with the help of consultants. As a result, plans were drawn up to replace the network of workstations with a network of PCs. The plans were implemented in 1990.

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### **The Current Situation (1990)**

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Four networks of about 100 PCs in total have now been installed (one network at each statistical site)

using ethernet network cabling and Novell networking software. The use of ethernet and Novell conforms to Home Office standards and enables the four networks to be interconnected. Three of the four networks have also been connected to the mainframe computers located some 200 miles away in north west England.

The opportunity has been taken to adopt the standard Home Office word processing package (WORDPERFECT). Other PC software packages available on the local network provide facilities for plotting graphs and charts, for creating relational databases and multi-dimensional spreadsheets, statistical analysis and project planning facilities. All the existing facilities available on the stand alone PCs have been incorporated into the new networks.

## **Future Plans**

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### **Extension of networks**

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Initially the distribution of PCs has been on the basis of about one PC for every two members of staff. The development of the networks will continue over the next few years. For the immediate future, plans are being drawn up to increase the availability of the PCs so that all staff who need to use a computer, can do so from their own desk. The distribution of laser printing and graph plotting facilities will also be increased.

### **Communication**

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The adoption of networking arrangements which conform to Home Office standards will allow the development of electronic mail and other communication methods between different parts of the Home Office and elsewhere.

The connection of the PC networks to the mainframe computers will increase the ease with which data can be downloaded from the mainframe for local analysis.

### **Resilience**

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Each network has a file server which controls the network and provides storage facilities for application software and data. The File server is a critical part of the network and a policy of duplication has been adopted. At each site, a second file server is to

be set up to provide back-up for the main file server. Initially, "dump" of the main file server will be taken each night but eventually the two file servers are expected to be connected by optical fibre and operated in parallel. If one file server should fail, the other would take over control without disrupting the network.

Similarly, the reliability of the communication links with the mainframe computers is vital. The section operating the mainframe computers has also adopted a policy of duplication. Two mainframes are operated each with dual processors and main communication lines are also duplicated. This policy is to be extended at the local level. At each statistical site, a second communication line will be installed. The two lines will each be controlled locally by a separate communication server.

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### **Storage of data**

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In the past 5 years or so, the storage capacity of PCs has grown dramatically. The first PCs acquired for statistical use had hard disk capacities of 20 mb. The PCs recently purchased have a storage capacity of 30 mb and PCs with larger capacity are available. The potential use of optical disk drives may also make a significant impact on local storage capacity. They have immense storage capacity, they are compact and provide permanent data storage. Optical disks are already in use for holding mainframe archives and although the rates of data transfer are currently relatively slow, they show great potential for data security and system dumping on the local PC networks.

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### **Dissemination of information**

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This is a major growth area. Two particular developments are being considered. First, the introduction of networked, desk top publishing facilities (DTP). This will provide users with greatly improved control of the way their information is presented and, for printed publications, enable final copy to be prepared and transmitted to printers for typesetting without manual intervention.

The second development is concerned with ways of disseminating information direct to the "user". As the range and detail of information produced by the statistical divisions increases, improved methods must be developed for making that information available in

an easily assimilated form to those who need it. A number of "information system" packages are appearing on the market which provide ways of making data easily accessible. The user can start at a broad level and delve into the database using touch screens or "point and click" (mouse) facilities.

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### **Parallel processing**

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The possibility of using parallel processing techniques for statistical analysis is attractive. The technique is still, to some extent, under development and there are as yet few operational examples. In the Home Office, a simple form of parallel processing known as CAFS is available on the ICL mainframe. This provides a method of searching data on up to twelve channels simultaneously (up to 3 million characters per second) and can make significant improvements in the speed and cost of processing data. Further technical developments are likely in this field.

## **The Effect on the Organisation of Statistical Data Processing**

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### **Electronic data interchange**

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With the widespread introduction of computers and the introduction of some degree of standardisation, it is becoming increasingly easy to transfer data between one computer and another, electronically. In the Home Office, over 50 per cent of the statistical data supplied by the Probation Service and around 10 per cent of the data on criminal court proceedings is supplied on magnetic tape. Plans are in hand to increase the amount of data received on magnetic tape and eventually to introduce direct electronic exchange ie direct from computer to computer. The effect of this development on statistical staff is to reduce the amount of paper handling, to increase the quality of the data received and the timeliness, and to save on the data preparation costs.

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### **Mainframe v PC**

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As noted above, over the past 10 years, the proportion of statistical computing work carried out on mainframe computers has fallen from 100 per cent to around 50 per cent or less. This trend is likely to continue as further increases are achieved in the storage capacity and power of PCs. Of the 52 statis-

tical systems currently operated by the Home Office statistics divisions, only six or seven have such large amounts of data that they cannot be held locally on the PC network.

The capital and running costs of PCs are considerably lower than mainframe costs. In the Home Office, a notional charge is made for use of the mainframe computers which includes the cost of the staff required to operate and maintain the computers. PC systems cost less to run because the resources needed to support PCs are generally much less.

There is a much greater range of software packages available for PCs (currently around 40,000 different applications are available) and much progress has been achieved by the manufacturers of software in improving the ease of use of these packages.

The use of PCs provides statistical users greater control over their data, their analysis of that data (both speed and quality), and the presentation of the results. Where practical, all new statistical applications will be developed on PCs and, for statistical data processing, it is likely there will be a considerable reduction in the use of mainframe computing over the next ten years.

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### **Bespoke programming v software packages**

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In 1987, a new mainframe computer was purchased which necessitated a change in the mainframe operating system. All applications running on the old mainframe had to be transferred to the new operating system. In one or two cases, the applications had originally been written at machine code level and these applications had to be completely rewritten in order to run on the new mainframe. The other applications had been written in standard COBOL and could be converted. However, in many cases the applications had been running for a number of years and, rather than convert the COBOL code, the opportunity was taken to redesign the applications and rewrite them using 4th generation programming languages.

The redesigned applications have greater functionality; in particular, most of the new applications provide on-line access to the individual data records for updating purposes. This makes it possible to improve

the accuracy of the statistics held and to increase the speed with which results can be finalised.

At the same time a number of new applications were developed using commercial software packages. These packages are generally designed for use by non professional staff and are consequently relatively easy to set-up and use. Context sensitive help facilities are often available. Because of the extensive user base, leading software manufacturers are continually developing and improving their software. Software packages for PCs are generally less expensive to buy than mainframe software and often do not have ongoing licence charges.

The main disadvantage of using commercial software packages is that they do not always provide the full functionality required, though this is becoming less of a problem as more sophisticated software becomes available.

One of the outcomes of the hardware and software strategy review carried out in 1989 was the decision to use software packages wherever possible for new applications and to use bespoke programming only when absolutely necessary.

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### **The need for computer support**

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Because of the rapid development of computing facilities over the past few years it is important that proper management of the facilities is provided. There is a danger that without adequate control, the introduction of new hardware and software will not be co-ordinated. This could lead to the development of incompatible systems and make it difficult for staff to move between posts without extensive re-training.

For the Home Office statistical staff, a computer support section was set up to manage the computer facilities. This section is headed by a statistician and contains both ADP and statistical staff. It provides a vital service in the day to day work of the statistics divisions. The prime aim of the section is to ensure that sufficient IT facilities are available for statistical staff to carry out their work successfully. In doing this, the section has three main roles:





- a** Purchase and installation of computer facilities - In consultation with the statistical users and with those operating the mainframe, the section formulates the IT strategy for the statistics divisions and initiates the procurement of hardware and software and other computer facilities. With the rapid development of new software, this support is an ever-changing requirement and includes the need to appraise, and adopt, new software where appropriate and to phase out support for less efficient software. Members of the section also install, test, maintain and develop the local computing facilities.
- b** Provision of advice and assistance - Members of the section provide day to day advice on the operation of the computer facilities, and on the best methods of developing the use of computers. They also provide some formal and informal training for particular facilities. Within the section, the level of expertise in the main software packages is being increased so that better technical support can be given to users.
- c** Development or enhancement of new computer applications - Development projects are undertaken by members of the computer support section or assistance is provided to users in setting up or amending statistical systems. In general the section does not carry out the production of statistical tables etc, but does provide advice on best methods of carrying out the work.

One subsidiary but important function which the section performs, is the development and maintenance of local documentation on new and existing statistical applications. For most applications, two sets of documentation are maintained - first the user documentation which gives instruction on the day to day operation of the computer system, and secondly the system guide which gives detailed information on how the system operates, including the layout of data files, systems flow charts and examples of output. This documentation makes it easier to make amendments to the applications and enables new staff to become productive more quickly.

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## The need for a standard statistical tabulation package

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As noted above, a critical area in which computers are used is that of data analysis. The Home Office statistical staff, like statistical staff in other government departments, have a particular need to handle efficiently, very large data sets, to summarise the data and to produce complex tabulations. The production of tabulations is one of the most fundamental activities for statistical staff in government and the choice of tabulation package is of critical importance to the efficient operation of the divisions. There are a number of software packages which provide tabulation facilities but many of them can only handle relatively small amounts of data before they begin to lose efficiency and start to slow down.

The Home Office uses two main packages for producing tabulations:

- a** Scientific Information Retrieval (SIR) provides data entry, relational database management facilities as well as comprehensive report and tabulation facilities. The software runs on a range of mainframe computers including IBM, VAX and ICL, as well as PCs. It is best for handling medium size data sets.
- b** TAU was originally written by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) for use in the 1981 Census, it has been adopted by a number of government departments because of its excellent handling of very large datasets. The package can typically produce a two-dimension table from a million records in less than 10 minutes. This compares with about 1.5 hours for some good commercial tabulation software packages. TAU has no data entry or database management facilities but provides reporting facilities and comprehensive tabulation facilities. It is available only for ICL mainframes using the VME operating system.

Neither of these two packages provide the perfect solution to the Home Office tabulation needs. Be-

cause of the importance of tabulation production, the provision of tabulation software is under continual review. At the moment the future of TAU is uncertain because OPCS are planning to cease their support and development of TAU after 1993. As a consequence, the government departments who currently use TAU are considering how their future needs for tabulation software can be met.

It seems sensible that some co-ordination of government needs should be attempted. In the United Kingdom, the Central Statistical Office provides a co-ordinating role for statistical staff, to ensure that common computing needs are met and duplication of effort is minimised. Statistical staff in other parts of Europe may have similar tabulation needs and some further co-ordination may be possible.

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# New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

September 1990 to November 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 September 1990 to November 1990

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Single market trade statistics: Trade consultation exercise	C&E	Exporters	1000	UK	AH
Main Inquiry into the Valuation of Goods Imported or exported from the UK	CSO C&E	Importers and Exporters	42000	UK	AH
Quarterly profits enquiry	CSO		6000	GB	Q
Quarterly turnover inquiries to the Service Trades	CSO	Service Trades	84000	UK	Q
Positive action and the Race Relations Act 1976	DEM	Employers	8	EW	AH
Survey of opening bids and offers in collective bargaining	DEM	Employers	25	GB	AH
Redundancy payments survey	DEM	Employers	N/K	GB	AH
The National Dock Labour Scheme	DEM	UK Ports	N/K	UK	AH
Pay and labour market flexibility in local authorities	DEM	Local Authorities	100	GB	AH
Research on economic & social impact of the Prince's Youth Business Trust	DEM	Self Employed	N/K	UK	AH
Employment & training effects of environmental protection policies & technologies in manufacturing	DEM	Manufacturers	N/K	N/K	AH
Labour practices in small businesses	DEM	Employers	N/K	GB	AH
Loan guarantee scheme, 5th Annual Telephone Survey	DEM	Employers	300	UK	A
An evaluation of the loan guarantee scheme	DEM	Employers	N/K	UK	AH
Programme of research on women and employment	DEM	Employers	N/K	GB	AH
Study of the impact of the Toyota development in Derbyshire	DEM	Employers	N/K	EM	AH
Impact of a second Severn crossing on economy and labour market in S Wales	DEM	Employers	N/K	EW	AH
Employment department group: Creative development research	DEM COI	Employers	36	E	AH
Market research into cavity wall insulation for existing dwellings	DEN BRE	Housing Authorities	646	GB	AH
The potential for low - energy lighting in housing	DEN BRE	Manufacturers	145	GB	AH
Renewable energy course module for tertiary education	DEN COI	Education Authorities	840	GB	AH
Impact assessment - mid career college domestic condensing boiler seminar 1990	DEN BRE	Purchasers of Domestic Boilers	75	GB	AH
Security in schools	DES	Education Authorities	N/K	EW	AH
Use of school premises for child care schemes	DES	Education Authorities	2500	E	AH
Monitoring and evaluation of more open enrolment	DES	Education Authorities	50	E	AH
Use of agreements under section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act	DOE	Local Planning Authorities	27	E	AH
Operation of the Mobile Homes Act 1983	DOE	Housing Authorities	50	E	AH
Survey on permitted development rights for agriculture and forestry	DOE	Local Planning Authorities	25	E	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Environmental value of farming systems:					
Survey of farmers	DOE	Farms	640	EW	AH
Research project: Structure plans- best practice	DOE	Planning Authorities	N/K	EW	AH
Company growth and innovation study	DOE	Manufacturers	150	E	AH
Follow-up to racial attacks group report	DOE	Housing Authorities	100	E	AH
Attendance allowance publicity evaluation	DSS COI	Health Services	825	GB	AH
Review of visiting engineers scheme(VES)	DTI	Manufacturers	55	UK	AH
Evaluation of outward missions and overseas seminar schemes	DTI	Exporters	100	UK	AH
Export market information centre - user satisfaction questionnaire	DTI	Visitors to Export Market Information Centre	6000	UK	Q
Survey of local authorities composting practice	DTI	Local Authorities	400	UK	AH
ASICs: Opportunities for technology transfer	DTI	Electronics Industry	1090	UK	AH
Evaluation: Systems technology & integration, and the computer aided engineering programs	DTI	Manufacturers	660	UK	AH
Technical support & awareness for manufacturing excellence in the NE (Tramline)	DTI	Manufacturers	100	N	AH
Manufacturing intelligence newsletter readership survey	DTI	Readers	400	UK	Y3*
Market survey for remote air quality sensors	DTI WSL		25	UK	AH
Performance of North West manufacturing industry	DTI	Manufacturers	300	E	AH
Trading places readership survey	DTI	Exporters	500	SE	AH
Knock-on effects of inward DTI investment	DTI	Employers	668	E	AH
Smaller firm exporters in 'other services'	DTI		50	UK	AH
Study of component usage by Japanese electronics manufacturers in the UK	DTI	Manufacturers	50	UK	AH
Inward Investment Survey 1990/91	DTI	Manufacturers	500	UK	Y4*
Evaluation of Regional Selective Assistance 1984-88	DTI	Employers	540	GB	AH
UK companies perceptions of Korean market	DTI	Exporters	2000	UK	AH
DTI single market literature evaluation	DTI COI	Employers	1024	GB	AH
Government assistance for training (GAFT) Review	DTP	Careers Officers	300	UK	AH
Initiatives to improve employment prospects in the offshore industry	ES	Oil Companies	24	N	AH
Literacy in recruitment and selection for unskilled jobs	ES	Employers	1030	E	AH
Vacancy taking in Employment Service local offices	ES	Employers	N/K	UK	AH
Great Britain great forest surveys	FC	Forest Districts	N/K	GB	AH
Waste Handling facilities and pollution risks on GB farms	MAFF	Farms	900	GB	AH
Evaluation of the farm diversification grant scheme: Interview survey	MAFF	Farms	780	EW	AH
Evaluation of the beef & sheep pilot extensification schemes	MAFF	Farms	100	GB	AH
Survey of veterinary product usage on farms	MAFF	Farms	4000	UK	AH
Survey of rubber and plastics sector in Lanarkshire	SDA	Manufacturers	80	S	AH
Lanarkshire service sector review	SDA IDS	Business Service Companies	1200	S	AH
Export Services Survey 1990	SDA	Export Service Companies	4427	S	A
Management responsibilities of promoted teachers below the level of headteacher	SED	Headteachers	N/K	S	AH
Evaluation of the work of school boards	SED	School Boards	2009	S	AH
Evaluation of primary foreign language projects	SED	Teachers	N/K	S	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Adult basic, education provision: Critical skills development	SED	Education Authorities	N/K	S	AH
Policy, practice & provision for children with specific learning difficulties	SED	Education Authorities	48	S	AH
Quality of care in old people's homes	SED	Old People's Homes	1900	S	AH
Customer service appraisal	SHHD SDD		260	S	AH
The impact of the Open College on the National Training Scene	TA	Education Authorities	50	GB	AH
Evaluation of rural buildings conversion grant scheme	WO DBRW	Users of Rural Buildings	35	W	AH
Business and the environment challenge	WO	Industries	350	W	AH
WCDM subgroup: Drugs and aids: GP survey	WO	Doctors	2085	W	AH
New term teacher vacancy survey	WO	Education Authorities	8	W	A
Expanding the role of women in the South Wales workforce: Survey of employers	WO WDA	Employers	330	W	AH

\* Total number in survey

### HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS

Passenger Service Standards Opinion Survey	C&E	Passengers	48000	ES	M
Ethnic minority groups' experiences and perceptions of the labour market	DEM	Adults	175	E	AH
Working lives a national survey of men and women	DEM	Adults	10000	GB	AH
Helping women return to work	DEM	Women	632	S	AH
Market research into cavity wall insulation for existing dwellings	DEN BRE	Owner Occupiers	800	GB	AH
The collection of fuel usage data for good practice case studies	DEN BRE	Occupiers	1600	UK	AH
Regional high rise case studies (England and Wales)	DEN BRE	Occupiers	600	EW	AH
Regional high rise case studies (Scotland and Northern Ireland)	DEN BRE	Occupiers	120	S	AH
Electricity generators	DEN COI	Potential Investors	100	GB	AH
Attitude survey in the locality of windfarm at Delabole, Cornwall	DEN	Residents	N/K	SW	AH
Lighting survey of households	DEN BRE	Owner Occupiers	40	SE	AH
Nursing monitor 1990: Central TV	DH COI	Adults	3720	EW	AH
Nursing: Youth press, creative development	DH COI	Youths	64	E	AH
Monitoring of outgoing mail	DNS		1500	UK	AH
Monitoring of outgoing mail	DNS		2000	UK	AH
Under occupation in the social rented sector - qualitative survey	DOE	Tenants	48	E	AH
1990 Private Renters survey	DOE OPCS	Tenants	4000	E	AH
Evaluating the impact of block action	DOE	Tenants	400	UK	AH
Social fund research	DSS	Adults	4000	GB	AH
Family credit - child benefit book research	DSS COI	Households with Children	480	GB	AH
Attendance allowance distribution check	DSS COI	Adults	300	GB	AH
Disability allowance form development research	DSS COI	Adults	24	GB	AH
Disability freeline evaluation	DSS COI	Disabled	150	SE	AH
Family credit - child benefit creative development research	DSS COI	Adults	40	GB	AH
Methods of Payment of Benefits Research 1990	DSS	Adults	3400	GB	AH
Child benefit form availability research	DSS COI	Parents	42	E	AH
West London task force: residents' mailshot	DTI	Residents	27500	SE	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
A40 Longford to M50 Gorsley improvement	DTP	Drivers	12500	EM	AH
Greater Manchester western & northern relief road (M62-M66)	DTP	Travellers	N/K	NW	AH
A11 Attleborough bypass	DTP	Travellers	3000	EA	AH
A52 Radcliffe - Gratham improvements	DTP	Drivers	6000	EM	AH
Tamar bridge traffic survey	DTP	Drivers	1500	SW	AH
A380 Kingskerswell bypass traffic study	DTP	Drivers	3000	SW	AH
A63 West of A1 junction traffic survey	DTP	Travellers	3500	YH	AH
A12 Martlesham to Wickham market roadside interview survey	DTP	Travellers	4000	EA	AH
A12 South of Wrentham to Kessingland roadside interview survey	DTP	Travellers	4000	EA	AH
Eastern region traffic model cordon roadside interview survey	DTP	Travellers	60000	EA	AH
East-west route roadside interview survey	DTP	Travellers	30000	SE	AH
A3 Robin Hood Gate - Roehampton Vale improvement	DTP	Travellers	190000	SE	AH
Kempston cycle routes final survey	DTP TRRL	Travellers	2500	SE	AH
Driver information requirement (main study)	DTP	Drivers	150	GB	AH
Government assistance for training (GAFT) review	DTP	Students	1200	UK	AH
Smoke alarms creative development 1990	HOME COI	Elderly People	55	N/K	AH
Special constables advertising development	HOME COI	Adults	65	N/K	AH
Evaluation of 'Quit and Win' smoking contest	HPAW WO	Adults	900	W	AH
Evaluation of health lifestyle club	HPAW WO	Adults	200	W	AH
Tax of bank & building society interest (TOBBI): campaign development	IR COI	Adults	70	E	AH
Tax of bank & building society interest ('TOBBI') campaign development	IR COI	Adults	48	E	AH
Reactions to the proposed IR 111 leaflet 'How to claim a repayment of Tax'	IR COI	Adults	32	E	AH
Consumer attitudes to time - temperature indicators	MAFF	Consumers	590	E	AH
'Food sense' literature qualitative research	MAFF COI		56	E	AH
Army recruitment advertising research	MOD COI	Adults	150	UK	AH
National Employers Liaison Committee advertising tracking stage 3	MOD COI	Adults	2000	UK	AH
Accident rates amongst passers of advanced driving tests	TRRL DTP	Drivers	5000	GB	AH
Cross sector benefits of accessible public transport	TRRL DTP	Elderly People	100	WM	AH
Traffic Master Assessment survey	TRRL DTP	Travellers	2050	SE	AH
Nottingham cycle routes - final survey	TRRL DTP	Adults	6500	EM	AH
Environmental impacts of road schemes	TRRL DTP	Travellers	N/K	GB	AH
A5 Pont Padog approaches questionnaire	WO	Residents	100	W	AH
Expanding the role of women in the South Wales workforce: Survey of women	WO WDA	Women	800	W	AH

## List of abbreviations

### Departments

BRE	Building Research Establishment
C&E	Customs and Excise
COI	Central Office of Information
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DBRW	Development Board for Rural Wales
DEM	Department of Employment
DEN	Department of Energy
DES	Department of Education & Science
DH	Department of Health
DNS	Department for National Savings
DOE	Department of the Environment
DSS	Department of Social Security
DTI	Department of Trade & Industry
DTP	Department of Transport
ES	Employment Service
FC	Forestry Commission
HOME	Home Office
HPAW	Health Promotion Authority for Wales
IDS	Industry Department for Scotland
IR	Inland Revenue
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Foods
MOD	Ministry of Defence
OPCS	Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys
SDA	Scottish Development Agency
SDD	Scottish Development Department
SED	Scottish Education Department
SHHD	Scottish Home and Health Department
TA	Training Agency
TRRL	Transport and Road Research Laboratory
WDA	Welsh Development Agency
WO	Welsh Office
WSL	Warren Springs Laboratory

### Location

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

### General

ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuits
LA	Local Authorities
N/K	Not known
WCDM	Welsh Committee on Drug Misuse

### Frequency

A	Annual
AH	Ad Hoc
M	Monthly
Q	Quarterly
Y3	Every three years
Y4	Every four years

# Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing social statistics have recently, or will soon become available. Unless otherwise specified, copies can be purchased from HMSO. A list of release dates of economic series is published monthly in *Economic Trends*.

## Department of Social Security

The Department of Social Security produces regular monthly and quarterly statistical series on such topics as unemployment benefit, child benefit and sickness and invalidity benefits. Extracts and summaries for these series are published in *Social Security Statistics*. Further information can be obtained from:

Mr W J Graham  
Department of Social Security  
Room 31M  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE98 1YX  
Telephone: 091-225 7373 (GTN 5222 x 57373)

## Scottish Education Department

Scottish Education Department Statistical Bulletins on the following subjects:

*Provision for Pre-School Children*

*Student Registrations in Non-Advanced Further Education in Scotland 1985/86 - 1988/89*

*Pre-Service Teacher Training*

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 63 Spring 1991*  
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

*Sudden Infant Death Syndrome 1988-89 England and Wales*  
(DH3 91/1)

*National population projections: mid 1989-based, key features of the principal projection for England and Wales*  
(PP2 91/1)

### Reference volumes

*Key population and vital statistics 1989*  
(Series VS no 16/PPI no 12)

*Mortality statistics: general 1988*  
(Series DH1 no 21)

*1981 Census general report*  
(Series CEN 81 GR)

*Abortion statistics 1989*  
(Series AB no 16)

*Childhood mortality statistics for 1986 and 1987*  
(Series DH6 no 1)



## Social survey reports

*General Household Survey 1988*  
(Series GHS no 19)

*Why children start smoking*  
(Series SS1242)

*The consequences of divorce*  
(Series SS1179)

*General Household Survey 1987: voluntary work*  
(Series GHS no 17, Supplement A)

*General Household Survey 1987: participation in sport*  
(Series GHS no 17, Supplement B)

*Adult Dental Health 1988*  
(Series 1260)

## Historical volume

*The Government Social Survey: a history*

## 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*
- No 12/90 *International Comparisons of Higher Education Output in Engineering*
- No 13/90 *(Not issued as a Statistical Bulletin)*

No 14/90 *Teachers in service and teacher vacancies in England in January 1990*  
(replaces Bulletin 8/90)

No 1/91 *School Examinations Survey 1988-89*

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 338  
Mowden Hall  
Staindrop Road  
DARLINGTON DL3 9BG  
Telephone: 0325-392683

## Department of the Environment

*Housing and Construction Statistics, Great Britain 1979-89*

*Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 1 No 43*  
*September 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 2 1990*

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

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

*Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics, No 12 1989*

The above publications are available from HMSO.

*Statistical Bulletin (90) 1: Air Quality*

*Statistical Bulletin (90) 2: Water Quality*

*Statistical Bulletin (90) 3: Radioactivity*

*Statistical Bulletin (90) 4: Noise, Waste, Landscape and Nature Conservation and Supplementary*

*Statistical Bulletin (89) 6: RIMNET - Gamma Radiation dose rates at monitoring sites throughout the United Kingdom, April 1989 - September 1989*

The above annual Bulletins provide additional detailed tables for most of the Chapter topics in the Department's *Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics* published by HMSO

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

*Rent Officer Statistics: First and second quarters 1990, Statistical Bulletin (90)7*

*Rent Officer Statistics: Financial year 1989/90, Statistical Bulletin (90)8*

*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: 1980-1989*

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 1/1989 *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1988*
- No 2/1989 *Penalties Imposed by Criminal Courts in Scotland 1987*
- No 3/1989 *Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland 1987*
- No 4/1989 *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1988*
- No 5/1989 *Homicide in Scotland 1983-87*

- No 6/1989 *Prison Statistics Scotland 1988*
- No 1/1990 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1988*
- No 2/1990 *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1989*
- No 3/1990 *Children and Crime, Scotland 1988*
- No 4/1990 *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1989*
- No 5/1990 *Prison Statistics 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 2688)

### Scottish Development Department

The following Statistical Bulletins are available:

- 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*

HSU NO 15 *Housing Trends in Scotland Quarter ended 31 March 1990*

HSU No 16 *Annual Estimates of Households Scotland 1981-1989*

HSU No 17 *Housing Trends in Scotland Quarter ended 30 June 1990*

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 above Statistical Bulletins 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 September to December 1990

Issue No.	Title	Price
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	<i>Betting licensing statistics, Great Britain June 1989 to May 1990</i>	£2.50
33/90	<i>Updated projections of long term trends in the prison population to 1998</i>	£2.50
34/90	<i>Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales, 1989</i>	£2.50
35/90	<i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation, third quarter 1990</i>	£2.50
36/90	<i>Time intervals for criminal proceedings in magistrates courts, June 1990.</i>	£2.50
37/90	<i>Statistics of breath tests, England and Wales, second quarter 1990.</i>	£1.50
38/90	<i>Summary fire statistics, UK 1989.</i>	£2.50

39/90	<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales - third quarter 1990.</i>	£1.50
40/90	<i>Offences of drunkenness, England and Wales 1989</i>	£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:

*Graduate employment and degree class*  
(October 1990);

*Foreign workers and the UK labour market*  
(November 1990);

*Institute of Personnel Management conference*  
(December 1990);

*Safety in smaller manufacturing establishments*  
(January 1991);

*Employment Gazette* is published monthly by HMSO, price £4.15 per issue, annual subscription inclusive of postage is £43.50. Available from:

HMSO Books  
PO Box 276  
London SW8 5DT

*Training Statistics 1990*  
HMSO, ISBN 011 361 3199, price £10.50

This new reference volume was designed to meet the need for an easily accessible source of reference on a wide range of training-related statistics. The statistics included have all been publicly available before but not previously collected in one place.

## Department of Transport

Recent Statistical publications by the Department of Transport:

*United Kingdom shipping industry revenue and expenditure 1989*  
HMSO Annual  
price £7.70

*International Road Haulage by United Kingdom Registered Vehicles Report on 1989*  
HMSO Annual  
price £12.75

*The Transport of Goods by Road in Great Britain 1989 - Annual Report of the continuing survey of road goods transport*  
HMSO Annual  
price £8.90

*1990 Reviews of port traffic and domestic waterborne freight statistics*  
HMSO  
price £9.60

The following publications are available from:

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

*Port Statistics for 1989*  
DTp/BPF, Annual,  
price £30.00

*Transshipment of UK Deep-Sea Trade 1976-1987*  
DTp/BPF, 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      *Road accidents 1988: The Facts*  
No 2/90      *Pedestrian casualties in road accidents 1988: The Facts*  
No 3/90      *Drinking and driving in injury road accidents: The Facts*

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:

*Agricultural Census: June 1990, England 248/90*

*Annual Estimates of Crop Production, 1989 Harvest 243/900*

*1990 Harvest; Estimates of Cereal Production England and Wales 17/91*

*Straw Survey 1990, England and Wales 240/90*

*Monthly sample survey of grain fed to livestock: England and Wales. 221/90, 245/90*

*Monthly sample survey of Cereal Stocks: England and Wales. 225/90, 254/90, 14/91*

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

**Annual:** *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 1990*  
HMSO, price £11.45 net

*Household Food Consumption and Expenditure 1989*  
HMSO, price £19.75 net

*Vital Statistics (Scotland).* Tables relating to the third quarter of 1990 appeared in the *Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return*, weeks 45-48.

### Central Statistical Office

*Key Data 1990-91 edition*  
HMSO, September 1990  
price £3.95 net

*Social Trends 20*  
HMSO, January 1991  
price £23.50 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 1989*  
HMSO, November 1990  
price £18.00 net

*Annual abstract of statistics No 127*

HMSO, January 1991

price £19.95 net

*United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1990 edition*

HMSO, August 1990

price £10.95 net

## Northern Ireland Departments

*DENI Statistical Bulletin 2/1990*

*Pupils and Teachers in grant-aided schools - January 1988 and January 1989*

Available from:

Statistics Branch

Department of Education (NI)

Rathgael House

Balloo Road

BANGOR BT19 2PR

Telephone: 0247-270077 Ext 2676

*Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for NI, year ending 31 December 1987*

Annual summary of data which provides a broad picture of activity in NI health and personal social services

Published September 1989

*NI Patient Transport Services, year ending 31 March 1988*

Annual summary of data on transport services

Published November 1989

*Cancer Registration Bulletin, year ending 1988*

Cancer registration data by sex and age

Published January 1990

*Hospital Statistics, year ending 31 March 1989*

Inpatient and Outpatient data by Speciality, Hospital and Board

Published May 1990

*Waiting List Bulletin*

Waiting list data for ordinary admissions for the quarter ending 31 March 1990 and trends since 1986

Published July 1990

Available from:

Regional Information Branch

Department of Health and Social Services

Annex 2, Castle Buildings

Stormont

BELFAST BT4 2UD

Telephone: 0232-763939 Ext 2800



# Notes on current developments

## Population and vital statistics

### Population trends

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

#### A review of the 1980s

The review focuses on the changes between 1988 and 1989 in England and Wales in the population size and composition. It reviews statistics on mortality, marriages and divorces, migration, fertility, conceptions, and abortions during the 1980s.

**The study of triplet and higher order births**  
*by Alison Macfarlane, National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, Beverley Botting, Medical Statistics Division OPCS, and Frances Price, Child Care and Development Group, University of Cambridge.*

High order multiple births remain uncommon and unexpected, but the numbers of these births doubled during the 1980s and more of the babies are surviving. As a result, a greater number of people, both parents and professionals, are faced with the extraordinary demands of caring for triplets, quadruplets, and sextuplets. This article summarises and discusses the main findings of a recent study.

#### The work of the National Health Service Central Register

*by A J Fox, Deputy Director and Chief Medical Statistician, OPCS.*

The National Health Service Central Register has been maintained in Southport by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys since 1951. This article discusses the history of the Register, its role, and the statistical and research uses of its records.

#### Internal migration in the United Kingdom, 1989

*by L Bulusu, Population and Hospital Statistics Division, OPCS.*

This article presents the latest annual statistics of population movement within the United Kingdom, based on patient re-registration with NHS doctors. In 1989 there were 6 per cent fewer moves than in 1988,

but movements were still well above the levels before 1986.

### Reference

*Population Trends 63*  
HMSO, price £6.75 net

### General Household Survey 1987: Participation in sport

This study was carried out by OPCS on behalf of the Department of the Environment and the Sports Councils as part of the 1987 General Household Survey. The report includes the results of the 1987 survey, and describes the method used to collect information about leisure activities between 1973 and 1986, and explains the new questions asked in 1987 and the effect of the change on the interpretation of trends data.

### Reference

*General Household Survey 1987: Participation in sport*  
(Series GHS no.17, Supplement B)  
HMSO, price £6.15 net  
ISBN 0 11 691314 2

### General Household Survey 1987: Voluntary work

This supplement to the *General Household Survey 1987* contains information on participation in voluntary work, and was undertaken by OPCS on behalf of the Voluntary Services Unit of the Home Office.

Voluntary work is defined for the purposes of the survey as unpaid work, except for occasional out-of-pocket expenses, which is done through a group or on behalf of an organisation of some kind. It should be of service or benefit to other people or the community and not only to one's family or personal friends.

## Reference

*General Household Survey 1987: voluntary work*  
(Series GHS no.17 Supplement A)  
HMSO, price £4.85 net  
(ISBN 0 11 691315 0)

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## General Household Survey 1988

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The eighteenth annual report of results from the General Household Survey contains updates of information collected every year on population and fertility, households and families, housing, health and education. Other subjects covered, which were included in some previous years, are smoking, drinking, share ownership and membership of occupational pension schemes.

The report also contains new or expanded sections on lone parents, cohabitation, births outside marriage, long-standing illnesses and complaints, smoking of tobacco products, types of drink consumed, drinking and smoking, women's employment and the self employed.

## Reference

*General Household Survey 1988*  
(GHS no.19)  
HMSO, price £16.50 net  
ISBN 0 11 691326 6

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## Key Population and Vital Statistics 1989

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Details about the population in each local authority and health authority area in England and Wales in 1989 were published recently in OPCS's *Key population and vital statistics*. It brings together in one volume information for each local area on the size and age distribution of the population, the numbers of births and deaths, and the volume of migration.

## Reference

*Key Population and vital statistics*  
(Series VS no.16/PPI no.12)  
HMSO, price £9.10 net  
ISBN 0 11 691328 2

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## Abortion statistics 1989

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Statistics derived from the analysis of notifications of legally induced abortions within England and Wales during 1989 were published in January by OPCS.

This volume includes a wide range of analyses of abortion notifications, covering factors such as demographic, statutory grounds, procedure, complications, deaths, area of residence and medical condition.

## Reference

*Abortion statistics 1989 England and Wales*  
(Series AB no.16)  
HMSO, price £7.75 net  
ISBN 0 11 691313 4

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## Mortality statistics: childhood 1986, 1987

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Statistics on childhood mortality in England and Wales for 1986 and 1987 were published recently by OPCS. They contain for the first time cross tabulations of main fetal and main maternal conditions, and main fetal and other fetal conditions, following the introduction of new death certificates for stillbirths and neonatal deaths on 1 January 1986.

## Reference

*Mortality statistics: childhood 1986, 1987 England and Wales*  
HMSO, price £12.00 net  
ISBN 0 11 691325 8

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## Mortality statistics: general 1988

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This volume contains statistics of deaths registered in England and Wales in 1988, classified by sex and age, and by certain information collected at the time of registration - such as method of certification and place of death.

## Reference

*Mortality Statistics 1988: general England and Wales*  
HMSO, price £6.20 net  
ISBN 0 11 691312 6

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## The Consequences of divorce

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The report of a survey carried out in 1984 on the effects of divorce on the lives of divorced men and women in Great Britain was published in December. The survey was carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS on behalf of the Lord Chancellor's Department. It describes in detail the consequent effects of divorce on the housing, employment and financial circumstances of divorcing couples and their children.

### Reference

*The Consequences of Divorce*  
HMSO, price £17.50 net  
ISBN 0 11 691323 1

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## Why children start smoking

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The aim of this survey, which took place in England and Wales, in three stages from 1986 to 1988, was to see which of a range of factors were most closely associated with children aged 12 to 14 starting to smoke.

The report includes information on the development of smoking experience, attitudes to smoking, self image, the role of the family and the role of advertising.

### Reference

*Why Children Start Smoking*  
HMSO, price £12.85 net  
ISBN 0 11 691327 4

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## The Government Social Survey: a history

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As the Government Social Survey approaches its fiftieth anniversary, a volume charting its history has been published. *The Government Social Survey: a history* is by Louis Moss, who was its first director.

Since its origin in 1941, the Government Social Survey has studied many aspects of social and economic activities on behalf of government and has contributed much information necessary for policy formulation and evaluation.

The report, which mainly refers to over forty years

continuous work and development from mid-1941, is divided into two parts. Part One describes changes in the situations in government which provided the framework within which, under 12 different administrations, the Survey gradually grew, developed its structure and found its limitations.

Part Two turns to the Survey's contribution to government: the main subject areas in which work was done, how these changed over time, and innovations in methods as they were developed to cope with the Survey's changing work programme.

### Reference

*The Government Social Survey: a history*  
HMSO, price £16.00 net  
ISBN 0 11 691302 9

## Social Statistics

### Home Office Bulletins

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#### Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales 1989

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This Home Office Statistical Bulletin gives summary statistics on the enforcement of motor vehicle legislation. In 1989, 8.7 million alleged motoring offences were recorded, about 200,000 or 2 per cent more than in 1988. The increase was due to a further rise in the number of fixed penalty notices issued. It was the smallest annual increase since 1985, because the extensions of the fixed penalty system and the vehicle rectification schemes in October 1986 allowed extra police enforcement and led to an increase of 1.6 million alleged offences between 1985 and 1988. At court, there were 114,000 findings of guilt for drink drive offences in 1989; although this shows a drop of 5,000 on the 1988 figure, it is 70 per cent higher than in 1979. There were 29,000 custodial sentences imposed in 1989 for offences relating to motor vehicles, 5,400 fewer than in 1988; the reduction occurring for the offences which were reclassified by the Criminal Justice Act 1988. More detailed figures are given in a companion volume of supplementary tables.

## Reference

*Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales 1989*

*Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 34/90*

price £2.50 net; Supplementary tables price £4.00 net

## Time intervals for criminal proceedings in magistrates courts: June 1990

The Home Office Statistical Bulletin *Time intervals for criminal proceedings in magistrates' courts: June 1990* was published in November 1990. This is one of a thrice yearly series giving estimates of the average time taken from offence to completion of the case in the magistrates' court. This issue gives full results for summary offences, data on which is collected only in June, and the overall results for indictable offences. Further information may be obtained from:

Pauline Penneck  
S1 Division  
Room 1831  
Lunar House  
40 Wellesley Road  
CROYDON CRO 9YD  
Telephone: 081-760 2116

## Reference

*Time intervals for criminal proceedings in Magistrates' courts: June 1990*

*Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 36/90*  
price £2.50 net

## Fire Statistics

The Home Office Statistical Bulletin presenting summary 1989 fire statistics was published on 27 November 1990. This shows the number of fires attended by fire brigades in 1988 by location, cause, source of ignition etc. Similar information is also given in respect of fatal and non-fatal casualties resulting from those fires.

The following main points are described:

- Fire brigades attended 456,000 fires in 1989 in the United Kingdom, the highest since 1976

(when 496,000 were attended) and 100,000 more than 1988.

- Grassland and heathland and straw and stubble burning fires accounted for 60,000 of the increase but the total of 90,000 such fires remained below the 1984 peak of 106,000.
- Deliberate or possibly deliberate car fires increased by 2,000 to 14,000.

The most frequent cause of fires as in previous years was:

- in dwellings - the misuse of equipment or appliances (mainly cooking appliances) which accounted for half of all accidental dwelling fires;
- in other occupied buildings - fires started deliberately.
- Fire deaths fell from 915 in 1988 to 901 in 1989.
- Most of the decrease was in dwellings where deaths fell from 732 in 1988 to 642 in 1989, the lowest since 1971, with a very marked fall in Scotland.
- Smokers' materials and matches accounted for half the deaths from accidental dwelling fires.
- Deaths in car fires doubled to 119, mainly from fires following a crash or collision. Non-fatal casualties from fires increased again by 6 per cent to 14,200, the highest figure recorded.

Fuller information will be published in Spring 1991 in the annual publication *Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1989*.

Enquiries about fire statistics should be referred to:

Home Office, Fire Statistics  
Room 836  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON SW1H 9AT  
Telephone: 071-273 3508

*Summary Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1989*  
*Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 38/90*  
price £2.50 net

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### **Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 1989**

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This annual publication presents statistics on recorded crime, police cautions, court proceedings, remands, committals to the Crown Court and sentencing in the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court in 1989. Time series, generally for 1979 to 1989 are provided together with more detailed data for the latest year. Five supplementary volumes are also produced, containing more detailed information, for 1989 only, on such aspects as age, detailed offence classification, police force area and petty sessional division. In addition, a Statistical Bulletin has been published giving more detailed information on drunkenness offences.

The 1989 figure showed a four per cent increase in recorded crime, similar to the annual average increase over the past 40 years, which was five per cent. 93 per cent of the total were crimes against property and 6 per cent crimes of violence. The re-classification of certain indictable offences as summary in the Criminal Justice Act 1988 resulted in a 9 per cent fall in prosecutions for indictable offences and compensating rises in summary proceedings.

64,000 offenders were sentenced to immediate custody for all types of offences, 12 per cent lower than in 1988. The numbers aged 14 and under 17 sentenced to immediate custody was 32 per cent lower than in 1988 and under one-third of the number in 1979. For those aged 17-20, the decrease between 1989 and 1988 was 20 per cent and for adults aged 21 and over, the decrease was seven per cent.

Telephone enquiries about these statistics should be made to:

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

### **References**

*Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 1989*  
(Cm.1322)  
HMSO, November 1990, price £17.60 net

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### **Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1989, Supplementary Tables:**

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Volume 1 £16.00  
Volume 2 £16.00  
Volume 3 £14.00  
Volume 4 £ 8.00  
Volume 5 £12.00

*Offences of Drunkenness, England and Wales, 1989*  
*Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 40/90*  
price £2.50 net

Supplementary tables and Statistical Bulletins are available separately from:

Research and Statistics Department  
Home Office  
Room 1834  
Lunar House  
40 Wellesley Road  
CROYDON CRO 9YD  
Telephone: 081-760 2850

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### **Implementation of the Inmate Information System**

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Prison statistics have for 20 years been produced largely from a computer system 'the prison index'. This antiquated paper fed system is being replaced this Spring when an important stage of a major Prison Service system - the Inmate Information System - is implemented. The system consists of two projects - the local Inmate Database System (LIDS) and the Central System database.

Individual LIDS systems are being installed progressively into the 130 Prison Service Establishments in England and Wales; 70 are already in place. It provides a wide range of information about inmates quickly and accurately via a network of terminals

supporting many functions of the prison including reception, administration, classification and allocation, parole, discharge, allocation of prisoners to work and other activities.

The Central System comes on stream this Spring. It is a large computer database carrying information about all inmates held or recently released. It replaces the existing statistical systems and will provide statistics of prisoners, of parole and offences against prison discipline and punishments. Furthermore, it will support the operations of the Home Office Parole Unit. The Central System will be fed by data from all prison establishments; it comes from LIDS where it has been installed.

In the next phase of the project over the coming 2 years, each prison establishment's LIDS system will be linked by the Government Data Network to the Central System and the data will be transmitted automatically overnight. The Central System will be very up-to-date and this will enable considerable benefits to be achieved:-

- staff will be able to trace rapidly the whereabouts and custodial history of any inmate held or recently discharged
- the system will improve the efficiency of inmate and parole casework in Prison Service Headquarters
- the range, quality and timeliness of the statistics will be improved. Examples include more information on the periods persons are held on remand and analyses by ethnic origin of parole statistics and offences against prison discipline.

## Health

### Key indicators of Personal Social Services: 1988/89

Key Indicators of Local Authority Social Services give information on PSS resources used and PSS service users. Data on which they are based are drawn from a variety of sources, including statistical returns made by Social Services Departments to Department of Health and to the Charter Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy and expenditure data from the Department of Environment. All the data is

analysed in the context of demographic data. The publication presents for each local authority, about 180 indicators mainly relating to services for elderly people and for children.

The 1988/89 publication was published on the 28 December 1990. Copies may be obtained from:

Department of Health  
Statistics and Management Information-  
Division  
Branch SMI6K  
Room 821  
Hannibal House  
Elephant and Castle  
LONDON SE1 6TE

### Statistical Bulletin on Hospital Medical Manpower

The second annual Statistical Bulletin on Hospital Medical Manpower was issued by the Department of Health in December 1990. It analyses the 1989 statistics for England, together with trends over the period 1980-89.

The main points to note are:

- the number of hospital medical staff has steadily increased each year since 1980 at an average rate of 1.6 per cent;
- the number of consultants has grown, on average, by 2.5 per cent each year during this period; the number of junior doctors has grown at the slower rate of 1.5 per cent on average each year. Thus the junior doctor : consultant ratio continues to improve; and
- there has been a steady increase in the proportion of female medical staff; the average rate of growth was more than three times that of all medical staff.

Further details about the statistics in this Bulletin can be obtained from:



Department of Health  
Statistics and Management Information  
Division  
Branch SMI3A  
Room 113  
Hannibal House  
Elephant and Castle  
LONDON SE1 6TE  
Telephone: 071-972 2614 (GTN 396 22614)

## Health and Safety Executive

### Recent Publications

The Health and Safety Statistics Report 1988/89(a) was published as a supplement to the November 1990 issue of the *Employment Gazette*. This contains detailed analysis of injury and ill health statistics for 1988/89 and revised figures for 1986/87 and 1987/88. Analysis is provided by industry, occupation, age and sex of the injured person, together with analyses tabulated by nature and site of the injury.

The Health and Safety Commission has recently published the 1989/90 Annual Report(b) which includes a statistical annex covering health and safety at work. Whilst less detailed than the *Employment Gazette Supplement* it provides more up to date statistics by publishing the 1989/90 provisional data. It provides a broad analysis of the injuries occurring during the year together with a study of injury trends for the main employment sectors during the 1980's.

Commentary on these statistics has been further expanded, not only through more detailed tables, but also focusing on industries with the highest fatal and major injury numbers and rates, industries where the rates are increasing, injury patterns by size of establishment and by the age and sex of the injured person.

Statistics of enforcement action for breaches of health and safety legislation are also provided including information on numbers of prosecutions and enforcement notices issued by HSE, and the average levels of fines.

Accidents in the Service Industries 1988/89(c) contains health and safety statistics for the year for premises inspected by local authorities, such as offices, shops and catering establishments. Trends in

injuries and enforcement action within these premises are examined.

A study of injury trends in the manufacturing sector by size of establishment(d) was presented in the January 1991 issue of the *Employment Gazette*, highlighting the injury numbers and rates in large and small establishments.

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

HSE Statistical Services Unit  
Room 512  
Daniel House  
Stanley Road  
BOOTLE L20 7HE  
Telephone: 051-951 4862/4604 (GTN 2023)

### References

- a. *Health and Safety Statistics Report 1988/89*  
Published as Supplement 1 to the November 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*, price £3.80 net.
- b. *Health and Safety Commission Annual Report 1989/90*  
ISBN 0 11 885587 5, price £10.00 net
- c. *Accidents in Service Industries*  
A free publication. Telephone: 051-951 3591
- d. *Safety in smaller manufacturing establishments'*  
January 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette*, price £4.15 net

## Education

### Teacher supply and demand

In December the Department of Education and Science published a report entitled *Projecting the Supply and Demand of Teachers, a Technical Description*, including a preface by the Secretary of State. The report describes in detail the projection models used by the Department, and the data and assumptions underlying them. A range of illustrative projections up to the year 1997 is also presented.

Overall teacher supply and demand is projected (for primary and secondary schools separately) by means of a 'Teacher Manpower Model' (TMM). In this model teacher demand is taken to bear a fixed relationship to pupil numbers, consisting of pupil:teacher ratios (PTRs) of 20:1 and 14:1 in primary and secondary schools respectively. On these assumptions demographic trends mean that primary demand will rise continuously over the projection period, while secondary demand will initially fall but then rise from 1992 onwards. The model seeks to establish whether or not supply sufficient to meet this demand is likely to be available, and, if not, the extent of the shortfall. The modelling process takes account of the wastage of teachers currently in service, the inflow of newly qualified teachers and the re-entry into service of former teachers.

In the first instance a 'current trends' projection is presented, based on an assumption that wastage, recruitment to teacher training and re-entry will all remain on their current paths throughout the period to 1997. This is followed by a set of variant projections showing the sensitivity of the results to each of the wastage, recruitment and re-entry assumptions in turn, and then 'high' and 'low' projections in which these three quantities are varied together.

For primary schools supply meets demand on most of the assumptions tested, and where there is a shortfall this is small and transient. For secondary schools the high supply projection keeps pace with demand, but the low projection indicates shortages first emerging in 1992, and rising to about 8 per cent of demand by 1997.

Two further models examine secondary school supply and demand subject by subject - the 'Secondary Teacher Supply Model' and 'Secondary Teacher Demand Model' (STSM and STDM). The STSM uses subject specific data on teacher stocks and wastage and entry rates to provide a subject breakdown of the overall secondary high, low and current trends supply projections from the TMM.

However the STDM differs from the TMM by not constraining demand to a single fixed PTR. Instead a number of different curriculum models have been drawn up, illustrating various ways in which schools may deliver the National Curriculum, and showing in each case the proportion of pupils of different ages

studying each subject and the amount of tuition that they receive. The demand estimated from these models is supplemented by assumptions about the tuition of pupils over 16 (who are not covered by the National Curriculum), and also about additional demand arising from legislative changes affecting pupil assessment and reporting, public examinations and teacher appraisal. The effect on demand of two different assumptions about class sizes is also tested.

For many subjects the different curriculum models imply quite widely differing amounts of tuition, and this, combined with the two class size assumptions, means that the range of demand projections from highest to lowest is often considerable. And of course there is also a range of supply projections, albeit less wide than for demand. Inferences about whether a particular subject is likely to be in surplus or deficit in 1997 are therefore very difficult, the answer often changing as one moves from one pair of supply and demand projections to another. However, home economics appears to be fairly consistently in surplus, and modern languages and music in deficit.

The report stresses that none of the projections presented should be interpreted as the Government's view of what will happen - the uncertainties involved are too great for a single firm view to be taken. The intention of the report is rather to map out the implications for teacher supply and demand of various possible assumptions about the factors involved. The hope is that this will promote informed debate of the issue, and also be of assistance to those concerned with the provision, financing and management of education.

## Reference

*Projecting the Supply and Demand of Teachers, a Technical Description*  
HMSO, price £10.50 net

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## Statistics of Education: Schools 1989

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This Volume is an annual publication and comprises statistics on schools, pupils and teachers in England. It contains information on schools by type, pupils by age and sex, size of school, denomination of school, per cent of pupils staying on at school beyond the statutory school leaving age, size of classes as taught



in maintained schools, courses of study followed by pupils aged 16 and over, pupils under five in nursery and primary schools and pupil/teacher ratios.

Some of the statistics published include information for each Local Education Authority. There are also a number of time series tables.

Copies can be obtained, price £12.00 net from:

Department of Education and Science  
A5 Branch (Statistics)  
Room 338  
Mowden Hall  
Staindrop Road  
DARLINGTON DL3 9BG  
Telephone: 0325-392683

Enquiries about its contents should be addressed to Tony Ambler at the address below.

The estimated publication date for the 1990 Volume is April 1991.

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

Department of Education and Science  
Statistics Branch  
Room 1/28  
Elizabeth House  
York Road  
LONDON SE1 7PH  
Telephone: 071-934 9038 (GTN 2914 9038)

#### **Pupil/Teacher ratios for each local education authority in England - January 1989 (Bulletin 5/90)**

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

The next Bulletin relating to January 1990 is due to be published in March 1991.

#### **Statistics of schools in England - January 1989 (Bulletin 6/90)**

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

The next Bulletin relating to January 1990 is due to be published in April 1991.

#### **Pupils under five years in each local education authority in England - January 1989 (Bulletin 7/90)**

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

The next Bulletin relating to January 1990 is due to be published in April 1991.

#### **Independent schools in England**

A Bulletin giving summary information for the last seven years on the number of schools, pupils and teachers in independent schools. Information is also given on schools by size, boarders, pupils under five, pupil/teacher ratios, pupils by region, staying on rates of pupils aged 16 and 17, pupils over school leaving age and courses of study. The first Bulletin is due to be published in March 1991.

#### **Survey of information technology in schools**

A Bulletin giving the results of a survey carried out in March 1990 on the extent and use of information technology in primary and secondary schools, on expenditure and sources of funding and the extent of teacher training in the use of information technology, is due to be published in March 1991. The results of previous surveys were published in Bulletins 10/89 and 18/86.

## International comparisons of higher education output in engineering

This Bulletin (12/90) updates, in part, an article which appeared in the December 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette*, presenting the latest statistics on the output of students with engineering related qualifications at all levels of education and compares the performance of UK, France, West Germany, USA and Japan.

The major findings are:

- in 1986, the UK produced 40,300 qualifiers in engineering at the HE level; this represented 4.3 per cent of the population in the relevant age group.
- the corresponding Japanese figure was in the range of 5.4 to 6.7 per cent of the relevant age group - the highest of all the five countries. The UK figure was the second highest.
- Japan also had amongst the highest proportion of engineering qualifications in comparison with the employed workforce - between 1.50 and 1.88 qualifications per thousand of those employed. The UK rate of 1.63 per thousand came within this range and was higher than any of the other three countries.

## School Examinations Survey

This Bulletin (1/91) updates Bulletin 13/88 *English School Leavers 1986-87*. It reports on GCSE and A/AS level results, and intended destinations of school leavers in 1988-89. Some figures for 1987-88, and earlier years, are also included.

For 1988-89 the survey has been widened to cover not only results obtained from a sample of ten per cent of school leavers as in previous years, but also a sample of year 11 pupils as a cohort. Data was sought from a 7 per cent sample of all 16 year olds irrespective of whether or not they were staying on.

## Synopsis

- i. In the 16 year old age group, 58 per cent of boys and 67 per cent of girls gained at least one result at grades A-C.

- ii. At age 16, 30 per cent of boys and 36 per cent of girls gained 5 or more GCSE results at grades A-C.
- iii. Over 79 per cent of all 16 year olds achieved a graded result in 5 or more GCSEs in 1988-1989.
- iv. Almost all 16 year old pupils attempted GCSEs in English and Mathematics with substantially more girls than boys achieving grades A-C in English.
- v. In the last ten years, the percentage of leavers gaining 5 or more grades A-C had risen, for girls from 24 to 34 per cent, and for boys from 23 to 30 per cent.
- vi. The proportion of leavers gaining grades A-C in any subject had risen markedly since 1978-79, with particularly large increases in both mathematics (26 to 35 per cent) and English (37 to 45 per cent).
- vii. There had also been an increase since 1978-79 in the percentage of 18 year olds gaining at least one A-level in schools or further education colleges.
- viii. 62 per cent of school leavers gaining two or more A-levels intended to go on to full-time education.
- ix. Girls were more likely to go on to further education irrespective of their age on leaving, while boys were more likely to go to employment at age 16 or to higher education at 18 or older.

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## Scottish Education Statistics

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### Provision for pre-school children

This Bulletin, which has 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 October 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 1988-90 and for earlier periods for selected topics.

(Published January 1990)

### **Placing request in education authority schools**

This Bulletin provides information about the number of placing requests received since the provisions came into operation on 15 February 1982. It also contains provisional information on requests received between 1 August 1989 and 31 July 1990.

(Published February 1991)

### **School leavers' qualifications 1988-89**

The 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 March 1991)

### **School Board Elections**

This Bulletin gives information about the elections of parent and staff members of school Boards in 1989-90.

(To be published March 1991)

## **Manpower, Earnings and Prices**

### **Office of Manpower Economics**

#### **Top Salaries**

Report No 30 of the Review Body on Top Salaries (Chairman, Sir David Nickson) was published in January 1991. The report reviews the salaries of the higher judiciary and certain other judicial appointments, senior civil servants and senior officers in the armed forces and it recommends revised salaries to take effect from 1 April 1991.

Appendix C of the report gives details of the latest survey of top salaries in the private sector carried out by the Office of Manpower Economics (which provides the secretariat for the Review Body). The survey covered salaries and other direct remuneration (such as bonuses, commission and profit-sharing) of full-time board members and senior executives at 1 July 1989 and 1 July 1990. Usable replies were obtained from 203 organisations in respect of 2,992 posts. The response rate was 82 per cent.

OME conducts an annual survey of recently appointed judges. Information is collected about the judges' receipts and expenses as lawyers before appointment and the data for several years, brought forward to a common date of April 1990, are summarised in Appendix D.

#### **Reference**

*Review Body on Top Salaries, Report No 30, Fourteenth Report on Top Salaries*  
Cm 1413 HMSO, January 1991, price £6.45 net

#### **Pay of Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors**

The Eighth Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions

Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Michael Bett) was published in January 1991 and recommends pay levels in the National Health Service for the year from 1 April 1991. Recommended pay scales are in Appendix A, together with equivalent levels for 1 April 1990; equivalent information about certain allowances is in Appendix B; and details of the numbers covered and paybill are in Appendices C and D respectively.

Appendix E contains the results of a survey of vacancies amongst nursing staff employed in the NHS. It covered all 222 district health authorities or equivalent in Great Britain, of which 181 (82 per cent) provided usable information. Results are given by grade and by area of work, in total and within country, region, London Weighting zone and type of district. A matched sample comparison with the results of the previous year's survey is also included. Additionally, the results of an unpublished survey - covering early career pay and conditions of service for jobs outside the NHS with academic entry requirements equivalent to those required for entrance to schools of nursing - were used by the Review Body in the course of the review.

## Reference

*Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Eighth Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors, 1991*

Cmd 1410 HMSO, January 1991, price £7.50 net.

## Pay of Professions Allied to Medicine

The Eighth Report on Professions Allied to Medicine by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Michael Bett) was published in January 1991. It recommends pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1991, for chiropodists, dietitians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, physiotherapists, radiographers, and related grades in the National Health Service. Recommended pay scales are in Appendix A, together with equivalent levels for 1 April 1990; equivalent information about certain allowances is in Appendix B; and details of the numbers covered and paybill are in Appendices C and D respectively.

Appendix E contains results from a manpower survey, carried out by the Manpower Planning Advisory

Group in conjunction with the professions, of members of the professions employed in the NHS. Details of vacancies, leavers and joiners in Great Britain in the professions covered by the Review Body are given, together with a matched sample comparison with the results of the previous year's survey. The response rate varied by profession, but in no case was less than 92 per cent. The sources of joiners and the destination/reason for leaving of leavers are analysed by profession; and details of vacancies are given by profession, and by grade, region/country, London weighting zone and type of district both in total and within each of the five largest professions. Additionally, the results of an unpublished survey - covering early career pay and conditions of service for jobs outside the NHS with academic entry requirements equivalent to those required for entrance to the professions allied to medicine or to training for them were used by the Review Body in the course of the review.

## Reference

*Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Eighth Report on Professions Allied to Medicine, 1991*  
Cm 1411 HMSO, January 1991, price £7.80 net.

## Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration

The Twenty-First Report by the Review Body on Doctor's and Dentists' Remuneration (Chairman, Sir Trevor Holdsworth) was published in January 1991: it recommends pay levels, for the year from 1 April 1991, for doctors and dentists in the National Health Service (NHS). A report on an evaluation of pensions of doctors and dentists in the NHS, which was carried out in 1990 by the Government Actuary, is included as Appendix E.

Details of the pay recommendations are in Appendix A.

## Reference

*Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Twenty-First Report, 1991*  
Cm 1412 HMSO, January 1991, price £8.85 net

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## Armed Forces Pay

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The Twentieth Report by the Review Body on armed Forces Pay (Chairman, Sir Peter Cazalet) was published in January 1991 and recommends pay, accommodation and food charges for Service ranks up to and including Brigadier (and equivalent), to apply from 1 April 1991.

Details of the main recommended levels of military salary (using Army ranks) are in Tables 1-3, and of accommodation charges in Tables 6-8. Levels of military salary introduced at 1 April 1990 and 1 January 1991 are given in Appendix 4.

A report on an evaluation of pensions in the armed forces, which was carried out in 1989 by the Government Actuary, is included at Appendix 3.

The results of three unpublished remuneration surveys - covering comparators for Officers, for Corporals, and for Warrant Officers and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers were used by the Review Body as a guide to judgement in determining appropriate levels of military salary. Appendix 2 gives the background to the earnings comparisons undertaken by the Review Body, outlining the principal changes introduced for this review.

### Reference

*Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Twentieth Report, 1991*

Cm 1414 HMSO, January 1991, price £7.50 net

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## Training Agency - Department of Employment

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### Training Statistics 1990

Training Statistics 1990 - a reference volume containing a range of training related data - has recently been published by the Employment Department and the Government Statistical Service. Training is an important economic activity, yet hitherto there has been no regular, accessible source of statistics about it. Those which have been available have been scattered amongst many different annual reports, journals and other sources. It is this gap which Training Statistics 1990 is intended to fill.

Training Statistics consists principally of a mixture of statistical tables and charts, with a limited amount of technical commentary. It is divided into five sections:

### Section A Training Activity - Inputs

This section contains non-financial statistics which are measures of the resources put into training, such as the time spent on training, the number of trainers. Information covers individuals, young people, employers, government, providers and intermediaries.

### Section B Financing of Training

This section includes statistics which are measures of the financial inputs into training. It includes details of employers' and government expenditure, intermediaries' and providers' income and expenditure and individuals' training costs.

### Section C Training Activity - Outputs

The statistics in this section relate to the outcomes of training. They include qualifications held, new ones obtained and students registered for qualifications. Also included are details of numbers of school leavers and graduates from other educational and training providers and attitudes to training.

### Section D International Comparisons

This section includes statistics on participation in education and training of 16-18 year olds, new entrants and qualification rates in higher education and public expenditure on education.

### Section E Sources of Statistics on Training

The final section is a compilation of most of the major sources of training (and training-related) statistics. Each source is given a brief description

together with details of contact points from which more information can be obtained.

*Training Statistics 1990* brings together a wide range of training-related information in one document thereby helping to build up a more comprehensive picture of the national training effort.

## Reference

*Training Statistics 1990*  
HMSO, price £10.50 net  
ISBN 0 11 361 3199

The following articles are taken from special features which appear in the *Labour Market Quarterly Report* for November 1990. This is a publication of the Training Agency of the Department of Employment.

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### Britain workforce in employment

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The GB workforce in employment (comprising employees in employment, the self-employed HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) has continued to grow, although at a slower rate than in 1988 and 1989, with a net increase (adjusted for seasonal variation) of 164,000 in the second quarter of 1990. Employment has now grown by 576,000, of which 264,000 (46 per cent) were part-time, in the 12 months to June 1990. The workforce in employment has now been rising for seven years and has increased by more than 3.8 million since March 1983 to nearly 26.8 million - the highest number ever.

The number of GB employees in employment (seasonally adjusted) increased by 143,000 in the second quarter of 1990. This comprises an increase of 131,000 in the number of female employees (+ 13,000 full-time, + 118,000 part-time), and an increase of 12,000 male employees (-35,000 full-time, + 48,000 part-time).

The number of GB employees in employment continues to increase in nearly all service sector divisions (Standard Industrial Classification). Over the year to June 1990 the largest increases experienced were 6.5 per cent in Banking, Finance and Insurance (+ 171,000) and 6.0 per cent in Other Services (+1 - 2,000).

The number of manufacturing employees is esti-

ated to have fallen by 43,000 over the year to August 1990.

It is estimated from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) that employment growth has been strongest in managerial and professional occupations, with the numbers of employees and self-employed in Great Britain increasing by a quarter between Spring 1983 and Spring 1989, to reach 8 million. In contrast the number of general labourers was reduced by almost half over this period, to 165,000. Over the same period numbers in clerical and related occupations grew by over half a million and those in manual occupations, apart from general labourers, grew by nearly 700,000. Other broad categories saw less marked increases. 1989 LFS results show that women are much more likely to be employed in clerical jobs than men, and are much less likely to be employed in managerial and professional, and craft and similar occupations. As the number of young people entering the labour market falls employers will need to provide more opportunities to women to train and work in those occupations where they are currently under represented.

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### Increase in number of businesses in 1989

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The growth in the number of businesses registered for VAT continued to accelerate in 1989. By the end of 1989, there were a total of 1,611 thousand registered businesses in GB, a net increase of 86 thousand since the beginning of the year. This is equivalent to an average net growth of 1,650 per week in 1989, as compared with 1,230 a week in 1988, 800 a week in 1987, and around 500 a week during 1980-86.

The acceleration in growth in the past three years is due to a sharp rise in the number of registrations - 261 thousand in 1989, as compared with 188 thousand in 1986. The number of deregistrations has also risen, but much more slowly - from 161 thousand in 1986 to 175 thousand in 1988.

A certain failure rate amongst small businesses is to be expected, and deregistration rates are highest in the second and third year after registration. Other things being equal, further increases in the number of deregistrations are therefore likely, but the current trend is still one of net growth.

Those concerned with promoting enterprise need to

focus their attention not only on supporting businesses at the start-up stage but also during the difficult 2-3 year stage, when they are seeking to consolidate their positions. At this later stage some businesses will be seeking to expand; a time when many will face a range of problems. Those most commonly reported in the survey were - the effect of interest rates and other finance related issues, coping with government regulations and paperwork, and a lack of skilled/trained employees. The government's deregulation initiative has acted to reduce unnecessary burdens on businesses in recent years, and continues to do so.

However, those running small businesses still need to have (or have access to) the knowledge and skills necessary to identify accurately what the problems and opportunities are, and the full range of options available to them in tackling these problems.

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### School leaver projections

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The projected fall in the number of young people leaving school is well documented. Latest projections published by the Employment Department indicate that the number of leavers who will remain in full-time education is likely to be higher than previously thought. This will result in even fewer school leavers available to enter the labour market.

In 1987-88 there were an estimated 772 thousand school leavers in Great Britain. This is expected to fall to 618 thousand in 1993-94 before increasing to 707 thousand in 2000-2001.

The trends in the number of school leavers depends on the numbers in the age groups eligible to leave and on the proportion staying on in school. In 1987-88 around 35 per cent of those who reached minimum leaving age remained in school. This is expected to rise to about 42 per cent towards the end of the 1990s. The net result is that the fall in school leaver numbers is expected to be sharper than the fall in the population reaching minimum leaving age.

The increase in the proportion of young people who remain at school is thought to be partly as a result of the introduction of the GCSE. There is evidence that since the change from GCE O-levels and CSEs the proportion of 15 year olds who obtain five or more grades A-C has increased, encouraging more to remain

at school or enter further education to study for A-levels.

In 1987-88 about a third of school leavers went into full-time further or higher education. This is expected to rise further to reach 36 per cent in 1997. Factors behind this increase include the growth in tertiary college provision. Changes in the young labour market and longer term changes in the age and qualification mix of leavers.

The increase in the proportion of those remaining in full-time education further reduces the number available to enter the labour market. There were 520 thousand such leavers in 1987-88 and this is expected to fall to 402 thousand in 1993-4 before rising to around 444 thousand in 1995-6 and remaining around this level to the end of the century.

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

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

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### Household spending

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*The Family Expenditure Survey* provides detailed information on the expenditure of households in the United Kingdom. The latest in the series of annual reports, containing survey results for 1989 has now been published for the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Estimates from the survey show that average weekly household expenditure rose 10 per cent between 1988 and 1989 to £224, with the average weekly expenditure per person showing a similar increase, rising from £81 in 1988 to £89 in 1989. The 1989 survey was based on a sample 7,410 households. The average number of people per household was 2.51 (1.87 adults and 0.64 children).

Quarterly estimates for the main commodity/service groups of household expenditure are shown in table 7.2 of the Labour Market Data section (pages S62-

S64). Estimates of total household expenditure adjusted for seasonal variation and at constant and current prices are shown in table 7.1 (page S62). These provide an indication of trends in the amount of goods and services purchased.

A more detailed analysis of expenditure for the annual data for 1988 and 1989 is shown in table 7.3 (page S64).

Summary tables of results for 1989 (which for earlier years appeared in *Employment Gazette* articles) are now published in the CSO Business Bulletin issue 89/90, price £2 from the Librarian, Central Statistical Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG.

*Employment Gazette, January 1991*  
HMSO, price £4.15 net

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### **Euro labour shapes up for 1992**

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How the European labour pool is shaping up and how it will affect UK employers is the subject of a new research study by the Institute of Manpower Studies.

The IMS concludes in its *European Labour Market Review* that even employers with purely UK-based activities, will not be immune to the developing European labour market.

The purpose of the study is to provide a basic digest of key labour market statistics relating to the 12 member states of the European Community.

Evidence to date, according to the IMS, suggests a growing demand for certain staff to be recruited, employed and mobile internationally. This particularly applies to senior managers, younger managers being groomed for senior management, leading scientific and technical staff and more recently, graduate recruits.

These trends have emerged, say the IMS, due to the increasing need to operate aspects of business across national boundaries and to overcome local skill shortages.

The study is illustrated diagrammatically with clear statistical comparisons of labour force issues in the member states.

IMS Report No 193. *The European Labour Market Review: The Key Indicators*, is published by the IMS. Price £24 (members £16) plus £1.50 p and p. ISBN 1 85184 096 6.

*Employment Gazette, October 1990*  
HMSO, price £4.15 net

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### **Preparing small firms for 1992 at a distance**

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A distance-learning package to help small and medium-sized firms prepare for 1992 has been launched by the Open University's Open Business School.

'Opening the Single Market' is being aimed mainly at owners, managing directors and sales and marketing managers in firms with between five and 150 staff.

The package comprises two video 'modules', costing £80.62 each, or £150.50 the pair, supported by audio cassettes and workbooks. The first video 'A Bigger Europe for the Smaller Business' lasts 25 minutes and aims to help firms identify the opportunities and threats likely to arise and to develop 'action priorities'.

The second, 50-minute 'Costing the Options', helps managers to develop a Single Market plan, subjecting the 'action priorities' to vigorous analysis.

The Open Business School will not be providing direct tutorial support for the package through its 13 regional offices; firms will be referred to bodies like local chambers of commerce for further advice. Research by the Small Business Research Trust earlier this year found that only about one in four of a sample of Britain's 2-5 million small businesses had made any preparations for 1992. By contrast, more than eight in ten firms with more than 1,000 workers consider themselves ready.

Funding of £200,000 has been provided for the package by the European Commission, National Westminster Bank and the Department of Employment.



For more information on 'Opening the Single Market', contact the Customer Services Department, PO Box 481, Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6BN.

*Employment Gazette, November 1990*  
HMSO, price £4.15 net

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### **Changes in average earnings - 3rd quarter 1990**

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Average earnings for the whole economy in the third quarter of 1990, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 10.1 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is only slightly below the underlying increase for the quarter of about 10 1/4 per cent. With the influence of higher settlements, the growth rate of 10 1/4 per cent is half a percentage point above the rate for the previous quarter, and 1 1/2 per cent higher than the rate in the corresponding quarter of 1989.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was about 9 3/4 per cent in the third quarter. This is a quarter percentage point higher than the rate of increase in the third quarter of 1989. Overtime working and bonus payments were lower than a year earlier, but settlement levels were up on 1989. The underlying increase in service industries was about 10 1/4 per cent, which was half a per cent higher than the rate in the second quarter of 1990 and 1 3/4 per cent higher than the rate in the third quarter of 1989.

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

*Employment Gazette, December 1990*  
HMSO, price £4.15 net

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### **An ABC guide to NVQs**

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Still confused about NVQs? A new jargon-free guide from the National Council for Vocational Qualifications should put you straight.

The booklet tells employers, employees, and trainees exactly what National Vocational Qualifications are

and how they work. Topics explained include the NVQ Framework, the NCVQ Database and the National Record (of an individual's plans and achievements in education, training and work).

This booklet, called a *Brief Guide*, and another, *NVQ Framework - Progress to Date* (which lists some 250 NVQs now accredited) are available free from the NCVQ, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ.

The NCVQ has also published its annual report for the year ended March 31, 1990. It says the Council made 'significant progress' during the year in spreading knowledge of its work to both opinion formers and the general public. Price £5.50, available from the NCVQ.

*Employment Gazette, January 1991*  
HMSO, price £4.15 net

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### **Banks rate low with small firms**

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Banks' relationships with small businesses are examined in *A Strategy for Change*, produced by the Forum of private Business after surveying more than 4,000 firms in the sector.

It reveals major dissatisfaction with banks by small firms, and scant competition by the banks to win their custom. Bank charges were claimed to be too high and secretive, interest rates unrelated to business performance and collateral levels too high - 91 per cent of respondents to the survey had noticed no improvement in collateral levels over the previous 12 months.

The Forum's report sets out its own suggestions for change which, it says, will also increase the profitability of the banks, as well as boosting the economy by making it easier for small firms to grow.

Specific suggestions include banks invoicing for the cost of their services, so that the firm can tell how many times it has used the bank and what the service has cost; improving the flow of financial information back from the small business to the bank in return for reduced collateral requirements; and eliminating the practice of arbitrarily reducing the overdraft loan for firms the bank wishes to 'punish', replacing it with an increase in the interest rate. All these measures,

claims the Forum, would lead to greater trust and improved confidence on both sides.

*A Strategy for Change* is available free of charge from the Forum of Private Business, Ruskin Chambers, Drury Lane, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 6HA.

*Employment Gazette, January 1991*  
HMSO, price £4.15 net

## Transport

### Waterborne freight in the United Kingdom 1989

The latest in this series of reports was published on 11 January jointly by the Department of Transport and MDS-Transmodel (formerly Maritime and Distribution Systems). This publication updates the 1988 survey statistics published in December 1989.

The statistics show the freight carried by coastwise shipping and inland waterways, giving tonnages of goods lifted and tonne-kilometres of goods moved in 1989. Also included are time series back to 1979. Traffic is analysed by mode of appearance, by main commodities and by type of movement. Port groups of origin and destination are given, as is waterway class in the case of inland waterways.

The waterborne freight information continues the series begun with the first bench-mark survey of 1980 (see *Statistical News* 59.41). A further bench-mark survey of 1985 was published in December 1986 and mentioned in *Statistical News* 75.47. *Transport Statistics Great Britain 1979-1989* (published in September 1990) included some provisional results for 1989.

*Waterborne Freight in the United Kingdom 1989*  
price £15.00 net

The above publication is available from:

MDS - Transmodal  
28 City Road  
CHESTER CH1 3AE  
Telephone: 0244-348301

Enquiries may also be directed to:

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

## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

### Agriculture in the United Kingdom: 1990

This annual publication, which reports on the economic condition of the agricultural industry, was published on 21 January. Like the previous volume, it consists of a mixture of text, charts and around fifty detailed statistical tables. Most tables include forecasts for 1990 with comparative figures for the previous four years and for the period 1979-81 (average). A few tables, such as that showing income from farming, cover the full twelve years 1979-90.

The structure of the report is unchanged from last year. A summary of the year (Section 1) is followed by sections on the structure of the industry and on policy developments in 1990. The next three sections cover agricultural prices; the production, supply and utilisation of particular commodities; and aggregate agricultural incomes. Sections 7-9 cover land prices and balance sheets, farm accounts data and public expenditure on agriculture.

*Agriculture in the United Kingdom*, and its complementary publication *Farm incomes in the United Kingdom* (the next edition of which is to be published in the spring), together provide a comprehensive and up-to-date picture of the agricultural industry and its activities. Any queries regarding the statistical content of the former should be directed to Mr K Darnell (Telephone: 071-238 6402).

One feature of this year's publication which may be of particular interest is that, apart from the charts, it was provided to the printer on diskette from which the publication was produced directly. Moreover some of the tables were produced using tabulation software

on a PRIME mini-computer for minor enhancements. Anyone interested in further information on these developments is invited to contact Mr S M Speller (Telephone: 071-238 6356).

### Household food consumption and expenditure 1989

This annual report of the National Food Survey Committee was published on 14 December 1990. This coincided with a Symposium held to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Survey, the proceedings of which will be published separately and reported in the next edition of *Statistical News*.

The National Food Survey is a continuous sampling enquiry into the domestic food consumption and expenditure of private households in Great Britain. Respondents provide information on food brought into their household supplies for one week, together with certain information about the household. This enables patterns of consumption to be investigated, including some between regions, between households of different compositions and those in different income groups. Economic and nutritional statistics are also derived from the results and shown in the Report.

The 1989 volume provides a commentary on the latest full year's results with the analyses presented in the form of graphs and tables. A special section studies the changes in the nutritional content of the household diet during the 1980s together with new and unique disaggregations into nutritional consumption by different types of individual within the households.

## 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
<i>GB Cinema exhibitors</i>	3/91	Q
<i>Engineering sales and orders</i>	5/91	M
<i>Statistical changes in 1992 (No 4 in series)</i>	6/91	A/H
<i>Overseas travel and tourism</i>	7/91	M
<i>Credit business</i>	8/91	M
<i>Acquisitions and mergers within the UK</i>	9/91	Q
<i>Machine tools</i>	10/91	M
<i>Steel stocks and consumption</i>	11/91	Q
<i>Capital expenditure and stockbuilding (prov.results)</i>	12/91	Q
<i>Industrial research and development</i>	13/91	A

### 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)

## **Business Monitor PA1003 - Size Analyses of UK Businesses 1990**

The latest Business Monitor in the PA1003 series was published in December 1990. Based on the register of businesses maintained by the Central Statistical Office, the publication provides counts of businesses as at mid 1990.

Two sets of tables are included. Part 1 covers legal units (the businesses registered for VAT) for the whole economy and Part 2 local units (factories or sites) within the manufacturing industries.

Legal units analyses are by turnover and status (company, sole proprietors etc) with detailed analyses by VAT trade code except for the manufacturing industries where analyses are by Activity Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1980). Tables giving regional analyses of legal units are also included.

The local unit tables present counts of units with employment figures, classification is by 1980 SIC Activity Heading. The analyses are by employment sizeband and by region and county.

Three tables (1, 2 and 7a) were previewed in Business Bulletin 61/90 on 3 September 1990.

An additional table of legal units at district level within broad industry groups is available at a cost of £20.00 plus VAT from the CSO Library. Telephone: 0633-812973 (GTN 1211 2973)

Further details can be obtained from:

Central Statistical Office  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road  
NEWPORT NP9 1XG  
Telephone: 0633-812105 (GTN 1211 2105)

## **Business Monitor PO1007A UK Directory of Manufacturing Businesses 1990 Supplement**

A supplement to the 1989 edition of the *UK Directory of Manufacturing Businesses* (Business Monitor PO1007) is now available. It has been compiled from the register of businesses in the United Kingdom, maintained by the Central Statistical Office primarily for conducting statistical inquiries.

The supplement is based on consents collected in the 1988 annual census of production and earlier consents received too late for the 1989 publication.

As in the main directory, the supplement lists individual manufacturing local units (factories or sites) by activity heading. Non-manufacturing units, in particular units which are offices, are omitted from the supplement: this means that the head office of a business may not be included.

The information is also available in magnetic tape form having been added to the data held for the 1989 directory. Special analyses can be provided by the Central Statistical Office subject to the availability of resources.

Information can be obtained from:

Central Statistical Office  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road  
NEWPORT NP9 1XG  
Telephone: 0633-812991 (GTN 1211 2991)

## **General Register Office for Scotland**

### **Projected population of Scotland by area**

A booklet summarising the 1989 based sub-national population projections for Scotland is now available from GRO(S). These projections are consistent with the 1989 based national projection prepared by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrar General. Detailed information is available on floppy disk or as printed tables. Details of the formats available, and costs, can be obtained from:

General Register Office for Scotland  
Population Statistics Branch  
Room 1/G/7  
Ladywell House  
Ladywell Road  
EDINBURGH EH12 7TF  
Telephone: 031-314 4299

## 1992 Single Market

### Intra-EC Trade after 1992: Threshold analysis

The proposals of the European Commission for trade statistics between Member States after the introduction of the single market contain provision for 'simplification thresholds'. Traders whose value of trade falls below the appropriate threshold will not be required to supply detailed information (by commodity and country) on their intra-Community trade. The thresholds applicable in UK will have to conform to Community legislation yet to be defined.

Using 1989 data on UK trade with the other EC Member States, an analysis has been carried out to determine the effects on the statistics of possible thresholds, set so that given percentages of trade are covered by the detailed returns.

The summary results of this analysis have been published by the CSO in Business Bulletin, Issue 6/91, entitled *Statistical changes in 1992 (No 4 in series)*. The Bulletin is available from:

CSO Library  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road  
NEWPORT NP9 1XG  
Telephone: 0633-812973

Price £2.25 (Cheques payable to Central Statistical Office.)

Further details are available in the form of ASCII files on MS-DOS diskettes, suitable for reading into spreadsheets. These show, for each overall level of coverage (95 to 99 per cent of total value), the level of coverage this implies for each 8-digit Combined Nomenclature heading. The diskettes can be obtained by writing to:

Mr G Warren  
Central Statistical Office  
Branch D1b, Room 61/3  
Gt George Street  
LONDON SW1P 3AQ  
Telephone: 071-270 6064  
Fax: 071-270 5866

Please state clearly what type of diskettes you require.

Prices are as follows:

5.25"	Double density	(5 diskettes)	£30.00
3.5 "	Double density	(3 diskettes)	£25.00
5.25"	High density	(2 diskettes)	£20.00
3.5 "	High density	(2 diskettes)	£20.00

Please enclose a cheque payable to Central Statistical Office.

## HM Treasury

### Civil Service Statistics

*Civil Service Statistics 1989-90* was published in February by HMSO for the Treasury. It gives a broad statistical picture of staffing in the Civil Service and provides relevant facts and figures contrasting these with the picture for previous years.

The major part of the booklet is a series of tables showing the numbers of civil servants, where they work and how they are organised. The tables also show the relative sizes of the groups and grades, recruitment and turnover trends, grading and structure. For each of the major grades, there is information about the proportion of staff on salary scale maxima.

The introduction to the booklet provides some background information and draws out key facts from the tables, illustrated by graphs and charts. Among the topics covered in this edition are the 'Next Steps' Agencies, resignation rates, equal opportunities and part time working.

A selected bibliography is included

### Reference

*Civil Service Statistics 1989-90*  
HMSO, price £9.00 net

Produced alongside the main publication is a summary handout *Key figures on Civil Service staffing* which is available free on request from:

Personnel Statistics Division HM Treasury  
Telephone: 071-270 5268

## Balance of payments statistics : new and enhanced data sources

A number of developments were carried out in the second half of 1990, mainly linked to the Chancellor's Initiative on Economic Statistics.

The quarterly sample survey of direct investment earnings and capital flows was enlarged and made statutory from the third quarter of 1990, improving the coverage of the estimates published in December by about a quarter (for credits) and a tenth (for debits).

A new statutory quarterly sample survey of trade in royalties and services was launched for the third quarter of 1990. This had the same scope as the former annual Overseas Transactions Inquiry (ie transactions by most direct investment enterprises and other enterprises not covered by specific activity inquiries such as financial services), although covering only major transactors. Information was also sought for the earlier quarters of 1990 and the data will be incorporated in the accounts when fourth quarter data are available shortly.

The results of the share register survey for end-1989 were used to revise earlier estimates of overseas investment in UK ordinary shares. The survey showed overseas sector holdings of £63 billion, substantially above the previous estimate based on adding inflows reported in recent years by UK banks and securities dealers to earlier register surveys. Overseas capital inflows between 1985 and 1989 have been revised upwards by nearly £16 billion in the light of the survey, with a corresponding reduction in the persistent positive balancing item in recent years.

### Reference

*United Kingdom Balance of Payments : Preliminary figures for third quarter 1990.*

Further details can be obtained from:

Central Statistical Office  
D2  
PO Box 1333  
Millbank Tower  
Millbank  
LONDON SW1P 4QQ

## Stock of consumer durables in the United Kingdom

An article in the March 1978 issue of *Economic Trends* (subsequently reprinted in *Studies in Official Statistics No. 35*) by J R Calder entitled *The stock of consumer durables in the United Kingdom*, provided a selection of figures over the run of years end-1966 to end-1976 for the total and major components of consumer durables. Six variants were considered, two methods of calculating depreciation (straight-line and reducing balance) for each of three life-length assumptions (short, medium and long). Estimates were provided at current (end-year) prices and at constant (1970) prices.

The results for the reducing balance, medium life-length variant were used in the compilation of the balance sheets for the personal sector which formed part of the CSO's evidence to the Royal Commission on the Distribution on Income and Wealth.

The exercise has been extended to include the end of more recent years. The base year of the constant prices has been updated from 1970 to 1985.

The latest extension of the exercise, the first for three years, has now been completed. A short paper summarising the results is available, updating some of the tables given in the *Economic Trends* article, of which off-prints are also available. A small charge of £5 each is made for these items.

Enquiries to:

Consumers' Expenditure Section  
Room 73A/1  
Central Statistical Office  
Great George Street  
LONDON SW1P 3AQ  
Telephone: 071-270 6207

## Reference

*Economic Trends No. 293* (March 1978) (HMSO)  
*Studies in Official Statistics No. 35 Personal sector balance sheets and current developments in Inland Revenue estimates of personal wealth* (1978) (HMSO).

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## Review of the United Nations System of National Accounts

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The review of the UN System of National Accounts (SNA) currently taking place is nearing completion. At the twenty sixth session of the UN Statistical Commission held in February 1991 it was agreed that the revised SNA should be presented for adoption to the twenty seventh UN Statistical Commission to be held in February 1993.

The revised SNA once enacted will replace the current version which has been in place since 1968. The UK National Accounts broadly follow the recommendations of the current SNA though there are some variations. In determining the concepts to be used in the UK National Accounts Central Statistical Office also has regard to the recommendations of the European System of Accounts (ESA) issued by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC).

It is expected that SOEC will introduce a revised ESA around the same time as the revised SNA. This revised ESA is likely to be fully consistent with the revised SNA with some extra guidance on issues relevant to the EC economies, eg where the SNA allows a choice of approach. Once the revised SNA and ESA are enacted CSO will review its national accounts practices where these diverge from the new recommendations.

The objectives of the SNA review are simplification and clarification, harmonisation with other related systems of statistics and updating to reflect changes in economic institutions and statistical developments. A useful overview of the major changes proposed in the revised SNA appeared in the December 1990 issue of *Income and Wealth* which is the journal of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth.

Further information on the review may be obtained from Chris Bryant telephone: 071-270 6205 or Jim Barratt telephone: 071-270 5958.

## Government Actuary's Department

### Occupational Pension Schemes 1987 Eighth Survey by the Government Actuary

Since 1938 the Government Actuary has regularly conducted comprehensive surveys of occupational pension schemes of employees in the public and private sectors. The latest report is due to be published in March 1991. The report is based on a sample of 10,000 employees questioned in the General Household Survey in 1987. Without disclosing the identity of those sampled by the GHS, their employers were asked questions about the scale of benefits provided by their pension schemes and about scheme finances. It is estimated that there were in the United Kingdom in 1987 about 19 million people with pension rights in occupational pension schemes and that the liabilities of schemes in respect of pensions and other benefits totalled about £400 billion. The report contains more detailed summaries of the results of the survey and sets them in the historical context of the post-war growth of occupational pension schemes up to the time when personal pensions were introduced as a further alternative to the state additional pension.

## Reference

*Occupational Pension Schemes 1987  
Eighth Survey by the Government Actuary*  
HMSO  
ISBN 0 11 701225 4

Further information may be obtained from

Adrian Gallop  
Government Actuary's Department  
22 Kingsway  
LONDON WC2B 6LE  
Telephone: 071-242 6828

### The Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

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

#### The exchange rate mechanism of the European monetary system

This short article describes the exchange rate mechanism and sets out the intervention obligations of the participating central banks - obligations that are summarised in the parity grid, a matrix showing the various bilateral central and intervention rates.

#### The external balance sheet of the United Kingdom: recent developments

This article, one in an annual series, analyses changes in the United Kingdom's net external assets in 1989 and indications of probable changes in the first half of 1990. It considers the identified investment flows into and out of the country, the valuation changes to existing assets and the accrued flows of interest, profits and dividends: some international comparisons of net external positions are made. A supplementary note discusses measurement problems associated with balance of payments statistics and some possible sources of errors and summarises some measure being taken to improve the quality of the data.

#### The development of the building societies sector in the 1980s

The 1980s saw radical and far-reaching changes in the conditions building societies face in their traditional mortgage and savings markets. This article reviews societies' behaviour prior to the 1980s, and considers the principal external forces affecting the market as the decade progressed, the nature of the regulatory response to these pressures and the consequential changes in the main components of the societies' balance sheets.

#### The net debt of the public sector: end-March 1990

This article updates statistical tables showing public sector consolidated debt, liquid assets and net debt: and also includes the annual analysis of the distribution of the National Debt by instrument and by holder.

The article shows that the net debt of the public sector and market holdings of the national both fell by around £7 billion in 1989/90.

This article presents estimates of company profitability since 1985 derived from the published accounts of a fixed sample of the largest UK companies. The estimates show that the return on net assets of large non-North Sea industrial and commercial companies declined slightly in 1989, reflecting the first effects of the slowdown in economic growth: there was a marked divergence of experience between manufacturing and non-manufacturing companies, with profitability of the former up slightly, while that of the latter fell back.

#### Central Money-markets Office

This note describes the new settlement of facilities for sterling money-market transactions - by means of computerised book entries of physical delivery - developed by the Bank and inaugurated on 1 October 1990.

#### Other items

The November Bulletin also reprints the Governor's Mansion House speech and further speeches by the Governor on the background to sterling's entry to the ERM and on differing approaches to monetary integration in Europe.

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

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

#### National Institute of Economic and Social Research

#### Unemployment: A problem of policy Analysis of British Experience and Prospects

By G D N Worswick

The high level of unemployment in Britain in the 1980s led many people to believe that it would continue indefinitely, and many arguments were advanced to explain it. After a preliminary examina-



tion of the statistics of employment and unemployment in Britain, this book exposes the major factors determining their trends as a basis for considering likely developments and policy options.

The study covers most of the explanations found in academic debate as well as in popular belief, drawing on a wide range of empirical research, including systematic international comparisons as well as case studies of particular interest. The analysis is carried out under four main headings: structural change; the wage question; macroeconomic policy; and the international dimension.

Innovation and structural change have a powerful influence on the pattern and volume of employment, and particular attention is paid to the effects of information technology, to the persistence of regional disparities in unemployment, and to changing patterns in the provision of jobs. Of the many links between wages and employment, two have been especially prominent. First, that unemployment is caused by real wages being too high; and second, that the problem lies in the tendency for nominal wages to rise too fast. Both theories are explored, and detailed attention is paid to policy. Macroeconomic policy has become a matter of acute controversy. Taking a preliminary assumption of a closed economy, the conclusion is reached that demand management remains effective, and that it was rather a change in the objectives of policy than any ineffectiveness of demand management which kept unemployment high in the 1980s. There follows an analysis of the situations in which the international dimension may help or hinder domestic employment policy, with special reference to the European Community. The book concludes with a consideration of the practicability of the different policies which emerge.

Published by Cambridge University Press  
The Edinburgh Building, Shaftesbury Road,  
Cambridge, CB2 2RU  
Price £27.50 net

### **Has the EMS changed wage and price behaviour in Europe?**

**By R J Barrell**

Macroeconomic performance in Europe improved in 1980's, and the formation of the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) of the European Monetary System (EMS) played an important part in this change.

The decision by the authorities in France and Italy to fix their exchange rates to the D-Mark may well have made their anti-inflation resolve more credible and hence it would have changed the behaviour of wage and price setters. However, a fixed exchange rate involves the adoption of a common monetary policy, and German policy makers have been more successful than their partners at keeping inflation low. Inflation rates in Europe did coverage in the 1980s. This note argues that convergence took place because monetary policy became more restrictive in France and Italy. We argue that membership of the ERM did not cause wage and price setters in Italy and France to automatically change their behaviour, although the slow process of the dismantling of the 'Scala Mobile' wage indexation system in Italy may well have been helped by ERM membership. The successful reduction in inflation in Italy was much aided by these changes, but we would claim that ERM membership and the associated fall in inflation over the period from 1983 cost 700,000 jobs in France and almost a million in Italy.

### **The external impact of closer European Integration by**

**By David G Mayes**

Europe is in the process of dramatic change with prospects for economic and monetary union and closer integration with the countries of eastern and central Europe following hard on the heels of the 1992 programme for completing the internal market. The primary motivation for these changes is the benefit for the European countries themselves. However, Europe is a major component of the world trading system and the impact on the rest of it cannot be ignored, not least because the rest of the world will retaliate if the outcome looks too unfavourable for them.

This group of five articles explores the impact on the countries around the Pacific, which comprise the world's most important trading nations, the US and Japan, the fastest growing, among them ASEAN and the developed countries most harmed by the EC's discriminatory trade policies, Australia and New Zealand.

The first article sets out how the impact can be assessed and explores the role of third countries in shaping European integration both through negotiation and the role of foreign multinational companies

competing and producing inside Europe. The others deal with the specific countries in turn.

On balance we conclude that the effects of European integration on the rest of the world are favourable, but the greatest claims are made for positive dynamic benefits. These have not been quantified satisfactorily in the past and are speculative for the future. Come a downturn in world activity, currently favourable attitudes could change, especially if the Uruguay GATT round fails to generate a reduction in the discrimination caused by the Common Agricultural Policy.

### **ASEAN and EC-1992**

**By Jacques Pelkmans**

This paper examines the effects of the European Community's 1992 programme for completing the internal market on economic relationships with the ASEAN countries. These relationships involve not just trade in goods but trade in services, such as air transport and, very importantly, investment. Although there may be problems in some sectors the analysis concludes that the likely growth of the EC and the very rapid growth of ASEAN both as a market and a producer will ensure a favourable impact all round. Even integration with Eastern Europe is unlikely to alter the picture.

### **The effects of the single market on the pattern of Japanese investment**

**By George Yannopoulos**

The process of economic integration influences the patterns of foreign direct investment through the impact it exerts on the configuration of ownership, internalisation and locational advantages which in turn determine how a firm penetrates into foreign markets. The article specifies how the creation of a single European market alters the locational advantages of producing in Europe and strengthens the ownership specific advantages of European Community firms. It then examines the relative strength of Japanese firms in exploiting the locational advantages of European production by looking at their technological and organisational capacities. Finally, the paper examines recent trends of Japanese direct investment in Europe and finds evidence for the propositions advanced in the analysis reported in the first part of the article.

### **US views on 1992**

**By Stephen Woolcock**

This article begins by setting out the history of US trade relations with Europe and then goes on to examine the impact of the 1992 programme upon them, focusing on reciprocity, investment, procurement, standards, certification and the social dimension. However, it also draws attention to the fact that there are two clear camps, described as 'insiders' and 'outsiders', according to whether they are or are not closely involved with the EC already. The 'outsiders' are a continuing source of protectionist pressure. The article concludes with a discussion of US approaches to multinational as opposed to bilateral bargaining.

### **The implications of closer European integration for Australia and New Zealand**

**By David G Mayes**

This article is a companion piece to 'The External Implications of Closer European Integration' on pages 73-84 of this Review. It takes the ideas set out there and applies them to the case of Australia and New Zealand. It begins by explaining the structure of the links between the EC and the two countries and then explores how the changes take effect. It concludes that current moves do not include the aspect of EC policy which hits Australasia hardest, namely the Common Agricultural Policy; indeed that closer integration with Eastern Europe may make the impact even worse. Consequently, the impact of current plans for closer European integration on Australia and New Zealand is likely to be small in total but individual firms, particularly those investing in Europe may be able to reap substantial benefits.

## **Conferences and training courses**

### **Royal Statistical Society South Wales Group**

A talk on the recent developments in UK economic statistics will be given by Mr N Harvey. The meeting will take place at 5.00 pm on Wednesday, 17 April, 1991, at the Central Statistical Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent.

This talk will consider some of the recent developments in UK economic statistics. It is hoped to focus

on the changes introduced following the creation of the new Central Statistical Office, of which the Business Statistics Office now forms a part. It is further hoped to cover the change in status of the CSO, scheduled to become an Executive Agency on 1 July, 1991. You need not be a member of the Royal Statistical Society to attend.

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## **The Institute of Energy Annual Conference & Exhibition**

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16-17 May 1991  
CHP: Creating Higher Profits  
The Mount Royal Hotel,  
Marble Arch, LONDON W1.  
Contact: Judith Higgins,  
Institute of Energy  
Telephone: 071-580 0008  
Fax: 071-580 4420

Should you wish to attend the conference on a Press Pass (subject to availability) please telephone: 071-580 0008.

## **Government Statistical Service**

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### **Review of Regular Surveys**

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All surveys to businesses and local authorities are subject to a quinquennial departmental review and a report which is monitored by the Survey Control Unit and cleared by Ministers. The following surveys have recently had a complete review. Any enquiries concerning a survey or its review should be made to the appropriate departmental contact point given below.

#### **● Surveys to Businesses**

Annual Feeding Stuffs Production Usage and Stocks of Raw Materials  
Return of Grain Receipts and Stocks  
Return of Malt Production

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

#### **● Survey to Local Authorities**

##### **Mileage of all Roads**

Mr F Johnson  
Department of Transport  
Room A624  
Romney House  
43 Marsham Street  
LONDON SW1P 3PY

##### **Register of Industrial Sites**

Mrs Gronow  
Welsh Office  
Cathays Park  
CARDIFF CF1 3NQ

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### **Appointments and changes**

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#### **Promotion**

Mr D E Allnutt, DOE, on promotion to Grade 4 (Director of Statistics) at DES on 19/11/90.

Mr A B Williams, ODA, promoted to Grade 6 (Statistician) within the Department on 5/11/90.

#### **Transfer**

Mr M J Hughes, Grade 5 (Chief Statistician) from DEM to DOE on 3/12/90.

Mr T J Orchard, Grade 5 (Chief Statistician) from DH to DEM on 17/12/90.

#### **Retirement**

Grade 5 (Chief Statistician)  
Mr P H Richardson, CSO on 30/11/90.

Mr N H W Davis, Training Agency on 30/9/90.

## Articles in recent issues of Statistical News

### No 83 November 1988

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

Alan Davies  
Shekhar Nandy

### No 84 February 1989

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

Mike Pepper  
  
Helen Shanks  
Andy Bishop  
Keith Whitfield

### No 85 May 1989

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

Jack Hibbert  
David Mayes  
Martyn Hutchinson

### No 86 August 1989

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

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

### No 87 November 1989

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

Stephen Penneck  
David Pennington  
Robert Clements

### No 88 Spring 1990

Public Confidence in the Integrity and validity of Official Statistics  
Statistics in the Department of Energy  
Recent Trends in Crimes of violence against the person  
  
Fourth International Roundtable on Business Survey Frames

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

### No 89 Summer 1990

Statistical Cartography : A New Approach  
  
The DTT's Industrial Modelling System  
11th Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians  
Writing Articles for Publication

Roger Sellwood and  
Gurmukh Singh  
Frank Kane  
Tom Griffin  
Tom Griffin

### No 90 Autumn 1990

Statistical work within the Health and Safety Executive  
  
1992 Single Market  
Scottish Young Persons' Education Statistics

Peter Thomas and  
John Hodgson  
Hugh Savill  
Jonathon Davidson

### No 91 Winter 1990

Scottish Office Statistical Publications  
The Scottish Statistical Liaison Committee  
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