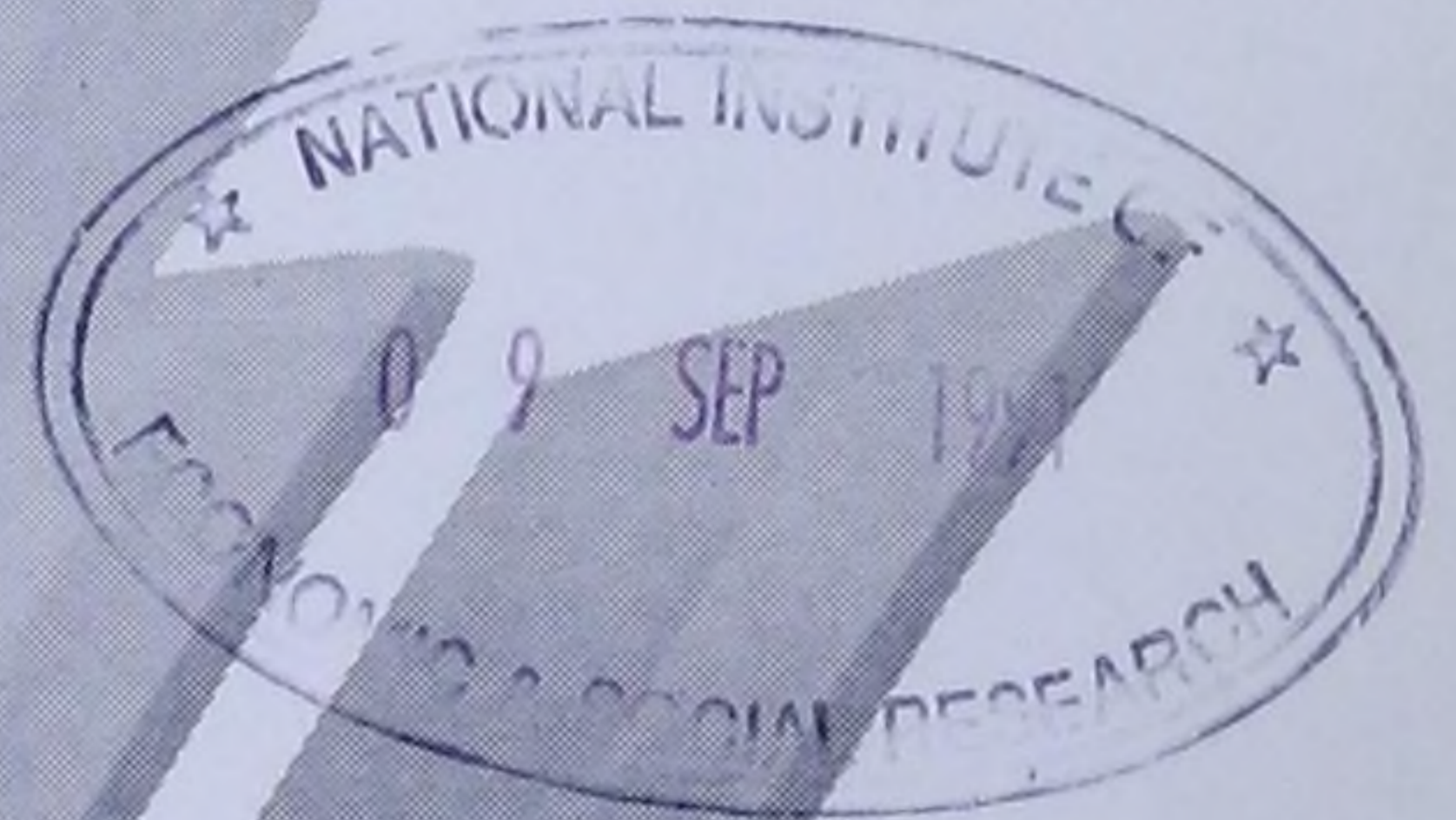


Statistical News



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IN THIS ISSUE

- Regional Drug Misuse Databases
- Labour Market Statistics for the 1990's - The 1990 Statistics User's Conference
- The CSO Celebrates its 50th Birthday

Issue 93

Summer 1991
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Government Statistical Service

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

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

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FRONT COVER

'Statistical Interpretation' - The sculptured design at the entrance to the CSO, Newport

Statistical News

Developments in British
Official Statistics

No. 93
Summer 1991

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By Marie Richards, Department of Health

Background

The AIDS epidemic and media attention on drugs like *crack* underline the need for good data on drug misuse. Health authorities need adequate data to enable them to target the development of drug misuse services to meet changing local needs and to monitor the use of services in their area. It is important that they can monitor the success of their services in reaching more drug misusers, both in order to offer help and advice on reducing the risk of HIV infection and to offer treatment for drug misuse. Government policies for which management information is required include:

- Providing a service for those who have, or who are at risk of health or social problems as a result of their use of illicit or prescribed drugs.
- Providing advice and counselling services for those who are at risk from HIV infection, including advice on safer drug practices and where appropriate, ensuring the availability of sterile injecting equipment to enable misusers to put this advice into practice.
- Ensuring that these services are accessible, well publicised and attractive to clients.

The illegality and nature of most drug misuse means that data is difficult to collect, and statistics that are available invariably are limited. The main sources of information on drug addiction currently available centrally are the Home Office Addicts Index and Department of Health statistics on drug misusers in NHS hospitals or attending day care facilities. As will be explained later, none of these satisfactorily meets the local and national needs described above.

Home Office Addicts Index

A major source of information on drug addiction is the Home Office Addicts Index. Under the terms of the Misuse of Drugs (Notification of and Supply to Addicts) Regulations 1973, a doctor who attends a pa-

tient who he considers (or has reasonable grounds to suspect), is addicted to any of the 14 controlled drugs specified in the Regulations, is required to give particulars of that person to the Chief Medical Officer at the Home Office. The drugs to which the Regulations apply are thirteen opiates (including heroin, methadone, morphine and dipapanone) and cocaine. If the doctor is still attending the patient 12 months after the first notification, then the doctor is required by the Regulations to re-notify that patient to the Home Office.

The Addicts Index was originally set up to act as a central reference point for doctors to reduce the possibility of addicts receiving drugs in treatment of their addiction, simultaneously from more than one doctor. A by-product of this administrative system is the statistics it contains which are widely used to provide basic information on drug misusers for research purposes, and more recently, to obtain information on injecting behaviour. The latter has become increasingly important with the spread of HIV infection amongst drug users through needle/syringe sharing.

Although the Regulations specify the particulars to be supplied, they do not stipulate the method of notification. Over the years, several forms have been developed by the Home Office for the purpose of notification. However doctors did not always use these and often notified by letter. This meant that the information on addicts supplied by doctors was variable. In September 1987, a new notification form for use by all notifying doctors was introduced. This asked for the particulars required by the Regulations ie personal details, drug of notification, details of the notifying doctor etc, and also asked for additional information in the hope that doctors would also complete these sections eg all notifiable drugs misused, prescribing action and whether the person injected (including non-notifiable drugs). To encourage doctors to use this new style form, Family Practitioner committees and District Health Authorities were provided with sufficient precoded forms to issue to GP's etc and were also issued with business reply labels.

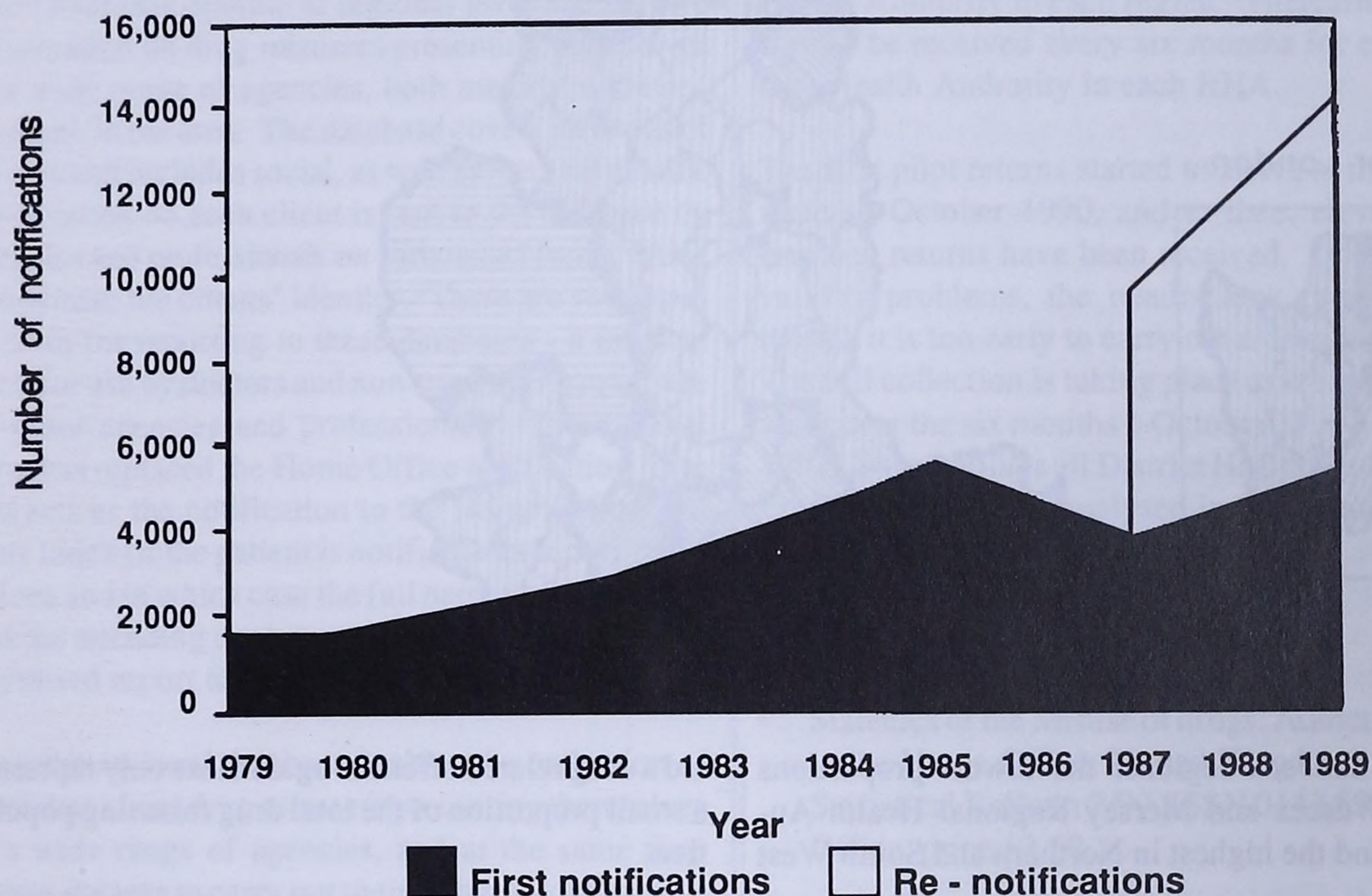


Although the Index is a reasonably consistent indicator of the patterns of misuse of the opiates and cocaine, it has its limitations which make it unsatisfactory for the monitoring of the policies mentioned earlier. The Index under-estimates the true extent of drug misuse as it only includes those drug addicts who have been seen by a doctor, covers only 14 drugs and will not include those addicts seen by a doctor

they will reflect changes in compliance by doctors with the Regulations.

The Home Office publishes Addicts Index data by police force areas. This is of limited use to health authorities as the boundaries often differ. Also, health authorities require more regular feedback of statistics as patterns in drug misuse can change quickly.

Chart 1 : Drug addicts notified to the Home Office, England, 1979 - 1989



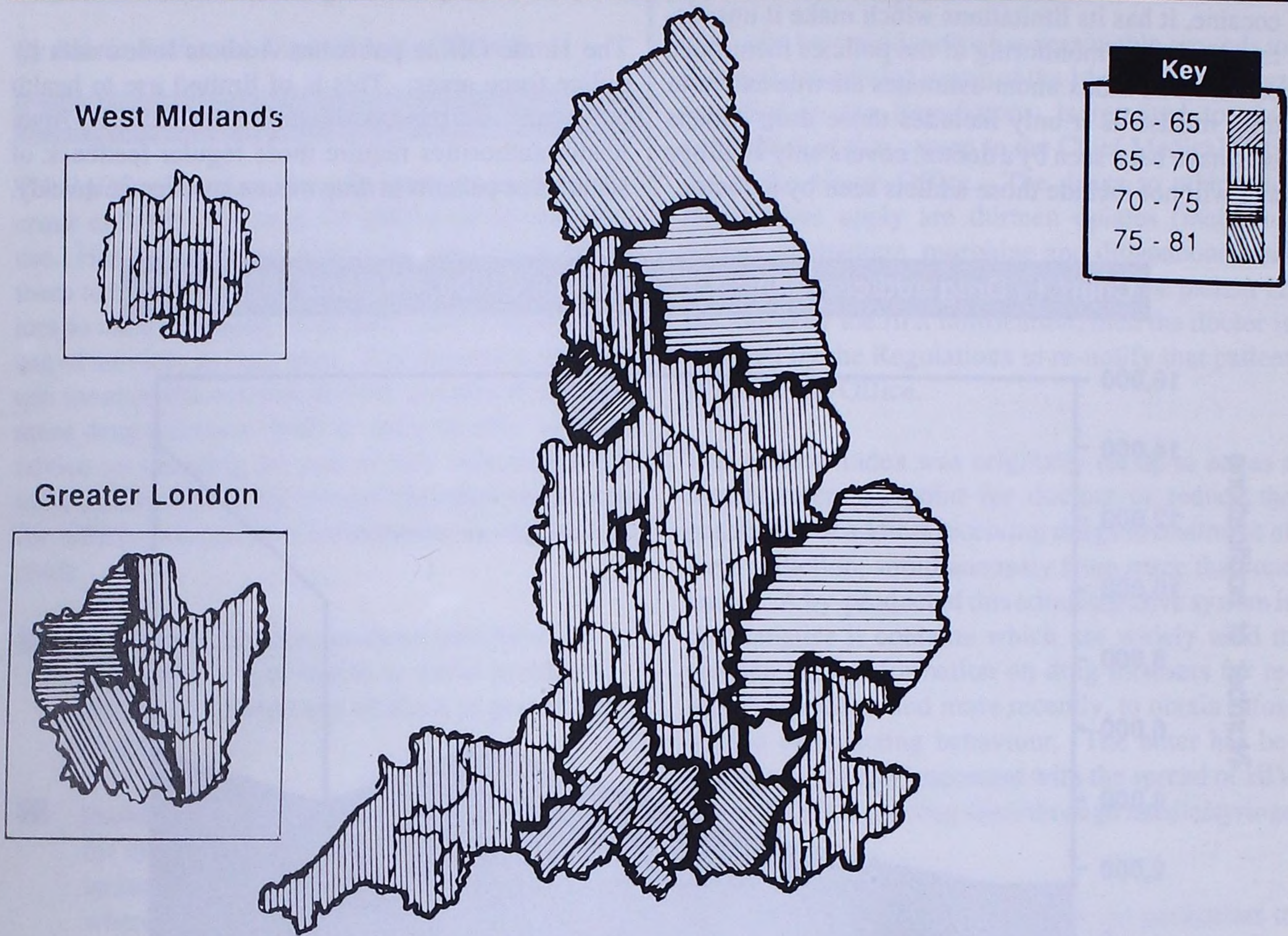
who did not comply with the Regulations. It has been estimated that the Addicts Index could be at least five times smaller than the actual number of addicts, thus statistics obtained from it have to be interpreted carefully.

Statistics from the Addicts Index are published annually by the Home Office in a Statistical Bulletin *Statistics on the Misuse of Drugs: Addicts Notified to the Home Office*¹. In 1989, there were 5,200 first notifications and 8,500 re-notifications of addicts to the Index in England (there are no comparable figures for re-notifications before 1987). The number of first notifications had been increasing up to a peak of 5,500 in 1985 but then fell to 4,100 in 1987 and has been rising since (see Chart 1). As mentioned earlier, these trends should be handled carefully as

Since 1987, the Department of Health has provided the NHS with Addicts Index data by health authority areas in quarterly (now six-monthly) booklets². This includes first and re-notifications by Regional and District health authorities, age, sex, main drug of addiction, source of notification and percentages of notifications that were injecting. These booklets have generated a great deal of interest within the NHS and by researchers in the field. In particular, the use of maps to show regional variations in notifications have been welcomed.

The map overleaf shows the percentages of all persons notified in the first six months of 1990 who were injecting, by Regional Health Authority. During this period, 65% of first and 67% of persons re-notified were injecting. As the map shows, there was some

**Percentage of all notifications injecting by Regional Health Authority,
January - June 1990**



variation between regions; the lowest proportions were in Wessex and Mersey Regional Health Authorities and the highest in Northern and South West Thames.

Other sources of data on drug misuse

There are other sources of data on drug misuse but these are limited. The Department of Health collects information about patients treated in NHS hospitals and at NHS day care facilities for drug misuse. Although these figures go some way towards meeting the objectives given above, they too are limited, as at best, they pick up only those addicts who have presented themselves for NHS treatment. In addition, they are only available annually and so cannot inform quickly on changing trends. Hepatitis B, HIV and AIDS figures may serve as a proxy indicator of injecting behaviour, as they can be a consequence of drug misuse. The Home Office also collects information on drug seizures and persons who have committed

a drug related offence - again these only represent a small proportion of the total drug misusing population.

Regional databases

In 1985, the then DHSS sponsored the University of Manchester to carry out research to evaluate the impact of community based services on drug misusers³. Part of this research involved the setting up of a database to collect information about the use of agencies in the Manchester area. This database was later expanded to cover the whole of the North Western Regional Health Authority. The Department of Health then funded the University to develop the database for use by all regions in England, following a successful pilot in East Sussex.

Regions were first officially made aware of the database in 1989, when the Department of Health made available 30,000 to each RHA to set up a database to

monitor trends in drug misuse, and the use of drug misuse services in their area. From 1 April 1990, DH recommended the North Western Database model⁴ (incorporating a software package), and supplied a free copy of the software to each region. Nine out of fourteen Regional Health Authorities in England have taken up the North Western software in whole or in part, as has Wales. Regions who have not adopted this software have modelled their data collection on the North Western system and have been asked to ensure that their models meet central requirements.

The Databases operate at regional level and receive information on drug misusers presenting themselves to a wide range of agencies, both medical and non-medical, in the area. The database covers all drugs of misuse and includes social, as well as medical details. Information on each client is sent to the database by agencies and professionals on carbonised forms which anonymise the clients' identity. There are two types of form for reporting to these databases - a medical form for use by doctors and non-medical form for use by other agencies and professionals. The medical form has replaced the Home Office notification form and acts as the notification to the Home Office Addicts Index (if the patient is notifiable under the regulations and in which case the full names of the addicts and the attending doctor are given) as well as the anonymised report to the regional database.

Thus the regional database enables the collection of local data about drug misusers presenting themselves to a wide range of agencies, and at the same time allows doctors to carry out their statutory obligations to notify addicts to the Home Office. The database software can also be used to feedback statistics to the agencies, local drug teams, District Health Authority and DH, through pre-programmed report generators. This means information on recent trends in drug misuse and use of services can be obtained quickly and easily for an individual agency or the whole of the region.

Despite the wider coverage of the regional databases, only people presenting themselves for treatment at services will be counted. Also, their success (and subsequently the quality of the data) depends on the co-operation of the agencies in reporting to the databases. Reporting to the databases is in the agencies own interests, which should encourage good response.

The Department of Health asks regions to return statistics from the database every six months on the new Drug Agencies Return (KO71). At present this only asks for some basic statistics, such as the number of drug users going to agencies by age, sex, main and all drugs used and numbers injecting as well as the types of agencies being used. A much wider range of information is available on the databases, and it is possible that KO71 will be expanded to collect more statistics in future. The first KO71 has acted as a pilot and covered the six months 1 April 1990 - 30 September 1990. A return was expected for at least one District Health Authority in each region. Thereafter, returns should be received every six months for every District Health Authority in each RHA.

The first pilot returns started to arrive at the Department in October 1990, and to date, eleven out of fourteen returns have been received. Despite a few validity problems, the results look promising, although it is too early to carry out a detailed analysis. The full collection is taking place at the moment and will cover the six months 1 October 1990 - 31 March 1991. This involves all District Health Authorities in England and will be analysed in full. Until then we will just have to wait and see.

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- ¹ Statistics of the Misuse of drugs: Addicts Notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom, 1989. Statistical Bulletin 7/90, ISSN 0143 6384, Home Office, price £2.50.
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- ³ The Introduction of Community Based Services for Drug Misusers: Impact and Outcome in the North West, 1982-1986. University of Manchester Drug Research Unit. Donmall M C, Webster A, Strang J, Tantam D.
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Labour Market Statistics for the 1990's - The 1990 Statistics Users' Conference



By Paul Allin, Paul Demery and Elizabeth Elkan,
Statistical Services Division,
Employment Department

Introduction

Annual Statistics Users' Conferences have been organised by the Statistics Users' Council since 1971. They bring together users and members of the Government Statistical Service (GSS) involved with particular areas of statistics. The 1990 theme was Labour Market Statistics for the 1990s, with statisticians from the Employment Department (ED) reporting on developments and, as usual, a wide range of user papers.

The last time labour market statistics were the subject for such a conference was in 1973. In 1990 - as in 1973 - interest in the topic was clearly high. The 'house full' signs went up and the event was attended by around three hundred delegates representing a broad range of interests: central and local government, health authorities, companies, trade unions, universities and colleges, the new employer-led Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) etc.

It has been fascinating to follow the conference through, from the early planning to the excitement of the day. Following the conference, we see a Labour Market Statistics Users' Group now being formed. A report of the conference has already been published in the March 1991 edition of the *Employment Gazette*. We thought it would be of interest to a wider audience. The edited version which follows reflects on some of the issues raised on the day which are relevant to government statistics generally in the 1990s.

The value of official statistics

Mr Robert Jackson, Minister with responsibility for employment statistics, gave the opening address. He said that Government Departments welcomed the feedback that such conferences provided and the opportunity to increase awareness of the availability of data. Mr Jackson believed that there was much in the argument that official statistics were a 'public

good' which served to aid public debate and help markets work better - a point which was warmly received by his audience. However, Government could not be the universal provider, he said, and the debate on what Government should collect would continue.

Mr Jackson pointed out that increasing costs had led to a decline in the collection of official statistics in the 1970s - well before the Rayner review. The announcement by Mr Major - in May 1990, while Chancellor - of a series of measures to improve the economic statistics, following the Pickford review, would lead to improvements in a number of areas, including employment statistics. Employment Department Ministers had in fact agreed the package of improvements to labour force and employment statistics before then. The conference provided a useful opportunity to explain how the development programmes were developing.

Commenting on the 1990 report on official statistics by the Royal Statistical Society, *Counting with Confidence*, Mr Jackson said that he was pleased to see that the report had found no evidence of a lack of integrity among government statisticians. He noted that the unemployment figures based on the claimant count were already following the guidelines the report laid down, in particular by maintaining and publishing long, consistent series.

In concluding, Mr Jackson referred to *Training Statistics 1990*, then recently published by the Employment Department, to illustrate his point that British labour market statistics are in a healthy state, standing up well to international comparison in range and quality.

Four sessions on labour market statistics then followed.

Developments in official employment and labour force statistics

In the first session, four Employment Department chief statisticians presented papers on developments in their areas: employer based employment statistics,

labour force statistics, local labour market information, training and skills statistics. Key elements of the programme of developments to employment statistics, described by Keith Perry, are:

- in the next year or so the introduction of a new, more sophisticated, sampling basis for the monthly and quarterly estimates, and new estimation methods;
- in the longer term over the next four or five years the introduction of a new register of employers. This will be a dynamic register and will provide the opportunity for more frequent and timely low-level employment estimates. (As a consequence fewer censuses of employment will be required to provide new local area figures).

Mr Jackson had made the general point that the business community contributes to the provision of data for official statistics, as well as using the statistics. He had called on industry to respond quickly and accurately to official surveys, to improve quality and usefulness. Keith Perry reinforced this while also recognising that form-filling was described as a 'burden' on business. But considerable steps were taken to ensure that any burden be kept to the absolute minimum in order to deliver the required statistics with the right quality.

Marion Rout presented a paper on labour force statistics, which are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS has particular value in providing an integrated picture of labour force characteristics. Currently it is conducted on an annual basis. From 1992 however, it will be carried out quarterly, with households staying in the survey for five successive quarters. This will give a coherent picture of labour force participation and will provide vital new information on the patterns of changes in labour force participation. It means that, among other things, there will eventually be quarterly figures measuring unemployment on the internationally agreed basis as well as the monthly claimant count series.

The introduction of the quarterly survey in 1992 will allow ED and the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys (OPCS - who carry out the LFS on behalf of ED) to introduce a number of significant improvements in sample design, data collection methods

(computer-assisted) and in the content of the LFS questionnaire.

Dave Fenwick and Alan Davies both addressed issues to do with the scope of official statistics. Dave Fenwick raised the question of who is best placed to collect local labour market information and who should pay the cost of the provision. To what extent is local labour market information a public good, a national asset deserving central government funding?

Alan Davies discussed practical issues to do with the reliability and timeliness of, and sources for, training statistics. There are a number of developments to skills data, including the first in what is likely to be an annual series of surveys to look at skills shortages. Work is also in hand to develop the Skills Information Service, to be an easily accessible, computerised database containing skills information from a wide range of sources.

One theme running through the conference was that the amount of labour market data available nowadays goes well beyond what is possible to publish on paper. Both the content and means of dissemination are constantly evolving. Better dissemination includes the need to improve access to data: two computer sources demonstrated at the conference are from Quantime Ltd (for Labour Force Survey data) and NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower Information System). Whether on computer or paper, the provision of labour market data is a service which should be directed to meet user needs.

During discussion the question of speedier publication of statistics about Youth Training and Employment Training participation was raised. In reply, Alan Davies made the point that statistics (such as these) are published as soon as they are available to a good enough standard to be published. It inevitably took some time to collate the data.

Users' views

Papers and discussion in the second session confirmed that user needs for labour market statistics are many and varied. Trevor Knight of Southampton City Council and Tim Martin of Kent County Council presented the first user paper and set the theme

which other speakers echoed. Users need statistics which are:

- up-to-date
- of good quality (accurate, relevant and well presented information)
- related to other types of information (to understand linkages between developments and the process of change)

and many users want data for local areas (yet many good sources were simply not available at local level such as for travel-to-work areas). The enhanced LFS was welcomed as a step in the right direction for the GSS to extend its activities (although this is a national sample survey and will not yield local area information).

Paul Thompson's (Industrial Relations Services Ltd), paper referred to the Rayner principle that Government should collect statistics primarily for its own use. This he thought was not helpful. The approach led to a host of local ad hoc surveys and that was costly, in danger of producing much repetition and suffered from a lack of comparability. 'Rayner' was much referred to during the conference. Some took the view that, in the absence of the GSS providing local statistics, it is important that standards of data collection should be established and experience should be shared, to prevent duplication of effort. Gaps identified in the session included statistics on productivity, labour turnover, and occupational information. James Hillage of IRS Ltd and others did not want to lose sight of the role that Government had to play in meeting the wider information needs in order to help the labour market function effectively - even if this meant charging for information.

Greg Hyland and Phil Hutchins of Thames Valley Enterprise Limited developed the theme that what TECs needed to help make sense of the local labour market was not just statistics but market research. TECs need to respond to short term developments in the labour market. They would have to convert information from a variety of sources into action very quickly. They also need to make strategic plans and to evaluate their activities. For this the accuracy of information was very important.

The Minister's opening comments and the developments in official statistics which had been covered in the first session were warmly welcomed by Bill Callaghan of the Trades Union Congress. These met a number of the concerns he had raised in his paper, for example the need for occupational information on the unemployed. Bill Callaghan stressed the need for statistics to be both free of political interference and to be seen to be so. In this context the role of the advisory committee on the retail prices index was important and he said he would like to see this extended to the unemployment statistics. He listed some of the developments with which labour market statistics would need to keep up within the 1990s. These include: The role of women; demographic changes; labour costs and measuring the results of collective bargaining; international comparisons; changes in occupations.

Ursula Huws, director of Empirica UK, lamented the lack of data on the 'flexible' workforce. Whilst admitting that this was a very difficult group to count, by its very nature, this was no excuse for not having any information on it. She went on to list some of the difficulties in monitoring developments in this area.

These include: lack of occupational information; lack of consistency in defining part-time work; and the lack of homogeneity of various flexible groups such as the self-employed, home workers and temporary workers.

Statistics on earnings

Mike Hughes was the fifth ED Chief Statistician to present a paper. He opened the third session with a brief overview of the principal sources of official earnings statistics: the monthly Average Earnings Index which responds to the need for a short term indicator of trends, the annual New Earnings Survey (NES) which responds to the need for a detailed breakdown of the levels, make up and distribution of earnings, the quadrennial Labour Costs Survey which goes beyond earnings and provides information on non-wage labour costs and the overall costs of labour to employers. Finally, there was the annual October Survey of the Earnings of Manual Employees, which appeared to add little to our overall knowledge of present day employment and earnings patterns and was a candidate for discontinuation. Some improve-

ments are in train or in plan for the earnings statistics: for example, the Average Earnings Index sample base will be regularly updated in future and further enhancements are planned for data capture, coverage and occupational detail in the department's prime earnings survey, the NES.

Peter Haslett highlighted the need expressed by CBI members (and others) for more local level pay statistics. There is also a widespread desire for more detail on the components of total pay. Businesses require this information if they are to manage effectively local pay determination. That said, some CBI members prefer to obtain local pay information from private sector providers.

Steve Flather of The Reward Group is from one company which runs regular price and pay surveys and has developed a database of local information. In his talk he concentrated on various questions to do with the collection of pay data and the use and presentation of results: he, Alex Bowen of the National Economic Development Office and Alastair Hatchett of Incomes Data Services Ltd each highlighted aspects of the real world behind the statistics, for example incentive pay.

Pay settlements are often very complicated, involving a number of pay components with different dates for implementation. Alastair Hatchett argued that much more work needs to go into the definition and measurement of earnings detail. Current official statistics are neither comprehensive enough nor detailed enough to provide a sufficient basis for the determination of pay settlements. Users often overestimate the relevance for particular pay negotiations of standard summary figures.

International issues

The fourth session, covering international issues, was chaired by Sir Jack Hibbert, Head of the Government Statistical Service. Papers were from Ralph Turvey, former Chief Statistician at the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Jim Knaggs of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Margaret Birch and Peter Elias of the Institute of Employment Research at Warwick University, and Catherine Hakim of the Statistics Users' Council. These speakers discussed the benefits - and difficulties - of harmonisation between statistics from differ-

ent countries and they noted the value of consistency between classifications (which has been increasing over the years, for example as a result of ILO work on international standards). Ralph Turvey emphasised the need to give technical advice to developing countries and now to the countries in transition in Eastern Europe.

Dr Hakim explained that using data from the European Community (EC) Labour Force Surveys is an increasingly attractive option when international comparisons or a Community-wide picture are required. However, the rules preventing the Statistical Office of the European Community (SOEC) from releasing LFS microdata 'must be changed'. Dr Hakim reported that Eurostat will not supply such tapes even when the country in question gives permission for them to do so.

In discussion, John Evans of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development called for better documentation to go with data provided by SOEC and said the British New Earnings Survey should be carried out in all EC countries.

The conference concluded with a short open forum. A number of points were raised including some thoughts on the respective merits of collecting data nationally and locally, and the need for financial markets to get better international information on unit labour costs in the light of the exchange rate mechanism. There was not a lot of discussion from the floor during the day. Perhaps the value of this particular conference was in the information on developments given in the official papers, and generally in the information on labour market statistics collated in the papers, along with the displays and demonstrations available in the conference breaks. As at any good conference, though, there was no shortage of informal discussion.

Labour Market Statistics Users' Group

During the conference, Peter Stibbard, Director of Statistics at the Department of Employment, said that he welcomed people's views on official labour market statistics and invited them to exploit all the channels at their disposal to influence developments. He indicated the willingness of the Department's Statistical Services Division to participate in an unofficial advisory group on labour market data if

users wished to establish one. Ian Maclean, Chairman of the Statistics Users' Council has now taken this forward, exploratory meetings have been held and a steering committee formed. Anyone interested in activities and topics for future meetings of the Labour Market Statistics Users' Group should contact Ian Maclean at:

IMAC Research,
Lancaster House,
More Lane,
Esher,
Surrey, KT10 8AP
Telephone: 0372-463121; Fax: 0372-469847.

A bound volume of conference papers and the discussion is also available from this address, price £50.00.

The CSO Celebrates it's 50TH Birthday



By Reg Ward, Central Statistical Office

The Central Statistical Office celebrated its 50th Anniversary in January.

It is perhaps surprising that in the difficult times of 1940, the coalition government under Winston Churchill, gave time to consider the setting up of the Central Statistical Office. This came about following several disputes about statistics in both the War Cabinet and in Cabinet Committees. These disputes led Winston Churchill to send a minute to the Secretary of the Cabinet, Edward Bridges on 8 November 1940 as follows:-

" Many of the Executive Departments naturally have set up and developed their own statistical branches, but there appears to be a separate statistical branch attached to the Ministerial Committee on Production, and naturally the Ministry of Supply's statistical branch covers a very wide field. I have my own statistical branch under Professor Lindemann.

It is essential to consolidate and make sure that agreed figures only are used. The utmost confusion is caused when people argue on different statistical data. I wish all statistics to be concentrated in my own branch as Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, from which alone the final authoritative working statistics will issue. The various Departments' statistical branches will, of course, continue as at present, but agreement must be reached between them and the Central Statistical Office.

Pray look into this, and advise me how my wish can be most speedily and effectively achieved ".

Edward Bridges' reaction to Winston Churchill's minute was that there was in practice little duplication between the two statistical sections, but the underlying problem was that some Departments had not got a systematic statistical organisation generating regular returns. The Prime Minister agreed that Edward Bridges should form a committee to sort things out. As a consequence, on 27 January 1941 the Central Statistical Office was born. The official announcement issued with the Prime Minister's authority indicated:

"A Central Statistical Office is being established, whose duty will comprise the collection from government departments of a regular series of figures on a coherent and well ordered basis which cover the development of our war effort. The Prime Minister has directed that the figures so collected should form an agreed corpus which will be accepted and used without question, not only in inter-Departmental discussion, but in the preparation of documents submitted to Ministers for circulation to the War Cabinet and to War Cabinet Committees. This section, which will take over the work of issuing statistical digests hitherto performed by the Economic Section of the War Cabinet Secretariat, will form part of the staff of the War Cabinet Offices ".

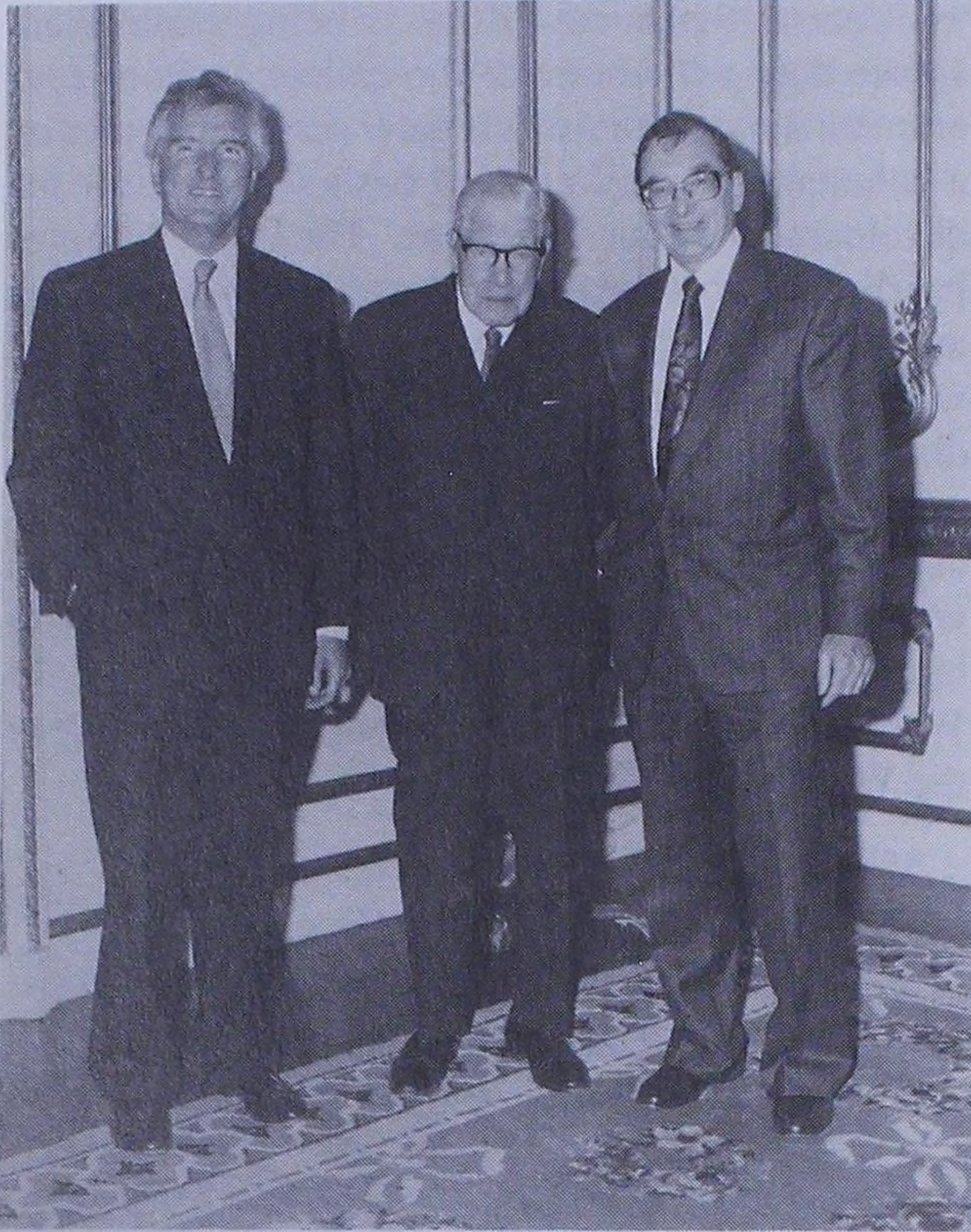


Guests attending Reception at Lancaster House

A Reception was held at Lancaster House on 24 January this year to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Central Statistical Office. Nearly 400 guests attended. The Reception was hosted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honourable Norman Lamont. Guests were welcomed by the Economic Secretary, Mr John Maples, MP, and Sir Jack Hibbert.

Among the guests were members of CSO's present staff and their partners; former members of staff, including the three previous Directors of the CSO, Sir Harry Champion, Sir Claus Moser and Sir John Boreham, and members of the Government Statistical Service in other Departments. Sir Robin Butler, Cabinet Secretary and Head of the Home Civil Service, and Sir Peter Middleton, HM Treasury, also

attended together with Permanent Secretaries from a number of Departments.



The Economic Secretary with Sir Harry Campion and Sir Jack Hibbert

Sir Jack Hibbert, in the opening speech, welcomed guests to Lancaster House. He said " It is marvellous to see so many people here tonight who have contributed to the development and success of the CSO. We are particularly pleased to see some of the founder members of the CSO: Sir Harry Campion, Joan Cox and James Meade who were there at the very beginning in those troubled times of 1941. Someone else who was also there was, of course, Sir Richard Stone who, with James Meade, developed the country's first official national income and expenditure estimates. Sir Richard's continuing work in the national accounts field was recognised by the award of the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1984 ".

Sir Jack continued: " It is remarkable that there have been only four directors of the CSO spanning our 50 years. Harry Campion held the reins from 1941 to 1967. Claus Moser took over for the period until 1978. John Boreham then became director until 1985. I am pleased to see that all three past directors are here tonight to share in our celebrations. They

played an enormous part in the development of the office. The fact that the CSO today operates from a strong base, owes much to their efforts - to their foresight and their persistent diligence in developing a statistical service which we can be proud of today ". Sir Jack went on to mention a few of the more important milestones of the CSO's 50 year history.



Sir John Boreham greeted by the Economic Secretary and Sir Jack

These included the publication of the first edition of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* in January 1946. The passing of the Statistics of Trade Act in 1947. The birth of the index of industrial production in February 1948. The first national Income and Expenditure *Blue Book* in 1952. The introduction of quarterly estimates of national accounts in the late 1950s. The transfer of responsibility for the balance of payments to the CSO from the Bank of England in 1960, followed in the same year by the first publication of the balance of payments *Pink Book*. The introduction of *Financial Statistics* in 1962. The publication of *Social Trends* in 1970. Sir Jack also indicated the changes following the Rayner Review of the GSS at the end of the 1970s. He also indicated the developments which led to the setting up of an enlarged CSO following the Review conducted by Stephen Pickford in 1988.



The Chancellor addressing the Guests

Sir Jack concluded: " In 50 years we have come a long way. From those critically, but narrowly, focused beginnings we have developed into an organisation that aims to provide a comprehensive, timely and relevant statistical service to users both in government and outside ".

Before proposing the Birthday toast, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave an amusing speech summarising some of the contributions made by politicians on statistical developments. He told a story about Disraeli's views of the Head of the Statistical Department in the Board of Trade in 1847. He also told of Disraeli's views of statisticians who attended a Reception given by Lady Palmeston in 1860. In a letter to his wife Disraeli wrote: " The crowded salons were full, as she had invited the Members from the Statistical Congress - a body of men who, for their hideousness, the ladies declare, were never equalled. I confess myself to a strange gathering of men with bald heads and all wearing spectacles. You associate these traits often with learning and profundity. But when one sees 100 bald heads and 100 pairs of spectacles the illusion, or the effect, is impaired".

The Chancellor of the Exchequer went on to recall that a proposal to set up a Central Statistical Office was considered by William Gladstone in 1880 but rejected on the fear that such a central department might extend its functions beyond "the limits required by economy and expediency"

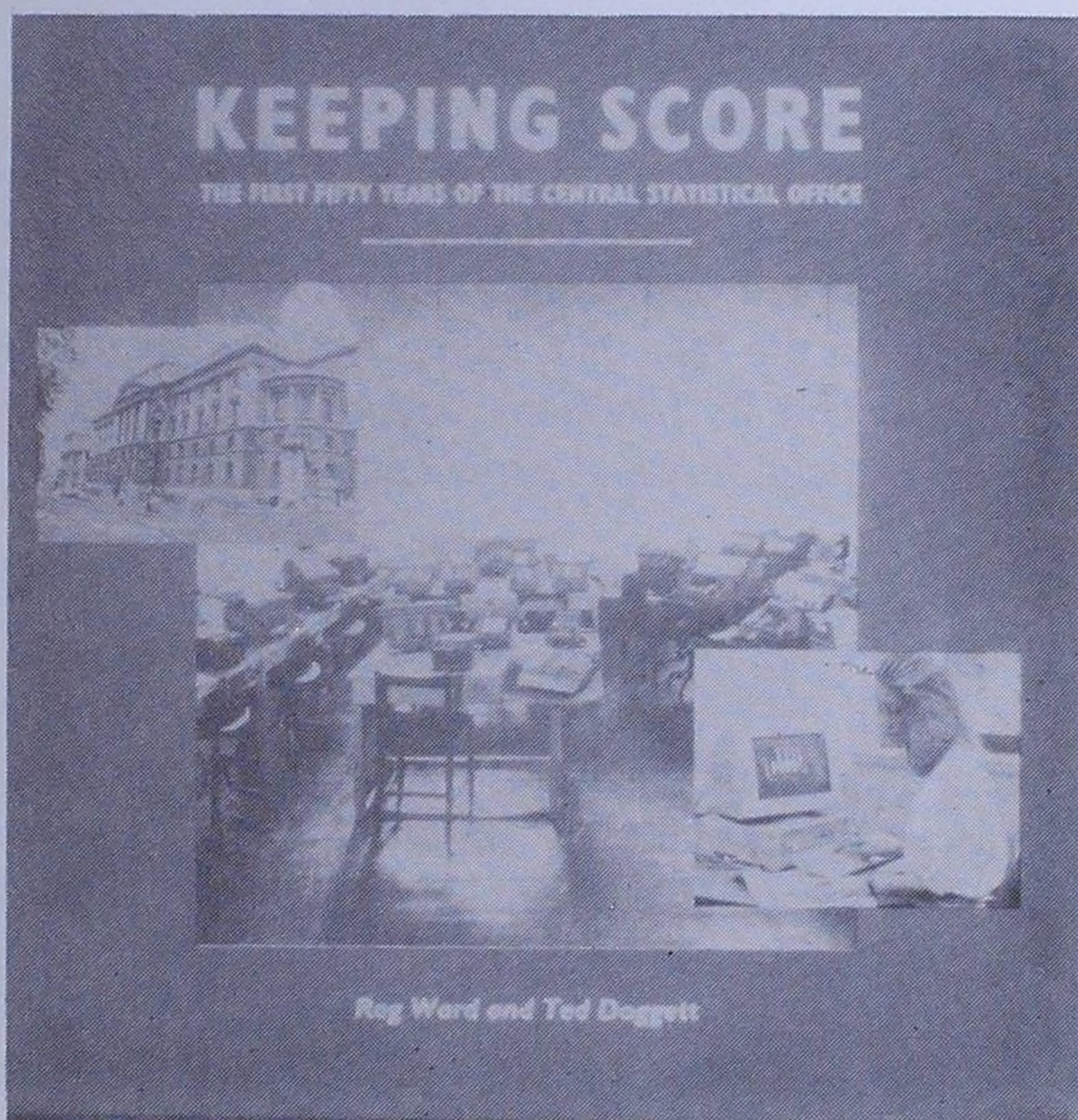
Towards the end of his speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer indicated that "we shall never have statistics which are completely reliable. Obtaining accurate and timely information in an open, rapidly changing economy is extremely difficult. Even the past is not wholly knowable. Revisions are constantly being made to statistics covering earlier years. The past has its own uncertainties even if they are not quite as large as the future's. But whatever the problems we must try to get the best information we can".

The Chancellor concluded: " The next 50 years will, I am sure, be as challenging for the CSO as the last 50 have been. I have no doubt that you will meet that challenge; maintain your reputation for high professional standards and integrity; and continue the progress you have already made in improving our statisti-

cal base. I ask you to raise your glasses, as I propose the toast: The CSO, may it continue to flourish ".

To mark the 50th Anniversary, the CSO has also published a book *Keeping Score* which covers the history of the CSO in some detail. The illustrated book covers some developments in statistics in the 19th century and the calls made then for a CSO. The book highlights the tenure of the four Directors of Statistics over the last 50 years. It also covers the history of those parts of the CSO that transferred from other departments in the re-organisation of 1989. The book, which costs £12.00 is available from the CSO's publications office or on application to:

Ian Bushnell
CSO Library
Cardiff Road
Newport
GWENT NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633-812973 (GTN 1211)



Press Comments

Keeping Score achieved coverage in *The Times*, *The Financial Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Guardian*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express*, with brief references to the CSO's 50th anniversary in *The Independent* and *The Economist*.

"Churchill started it because he could not run a war without it. Lawson damned it because he could not run an economy with it. In between the Central Statistical Office - 50 years old today - has given honest service"

The article in *The Financial Times* returned to CSO's role in providing economic statistics: "During Britain's lurch into recession over the past six months, a small and little-known part of the civil service has had a central role. Regular updates on the economy from the Central Statistical Office have become vital tools in monitoring the speed of the decline".

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

December 1990 to February 1991

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 December 1990 to February 1991

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Traders' opinion of and attitude towards excise & inland customs administration	C&E		100	UK	AH
Survey of financial assets and liabilities	CSO	Industrial and Commercial Companies	670	GB	A
Quarterly wholesalers' and dealers' stocks inquiry	CSO		18000	UK	Q
Inquiry into non-local bus and coach travel in 1990	CSO	Operators of contracting and private hire work	500	GB	AH
Quarterly inquiry into capital expenditure	CSO	Private Sector Businesses	64000	UK	Q
Rabbit survey in Scotland, 1991	SOAF	Farms	1000	S	AH
Investors in people-employers research	DEM COI	Employers	372	GB	AH
Employers foreign language needs	DEM	Employers	2015	GB	AH
Local action on information technology skills	DEM	Employers	72	E	AH
Feasibility of provision of creche/nursery facilities	DEM	Employers	N/K	WM	AH
Training credits evaluation: South and East Cheshire	DEM	Employers	200	NW	AH
Training credits evaluation: North East Wales case study	DEM	Employers	100	W	AH
Training credits evaluation: Hertfordshire case study	DEM	Employers	250	SE	AH
Training credits evaluation: Kent case study	DEM	Employers	300	SE	AH
Training credits evaluation: Devon and Cornwall case study	DEM	Employers	100	W	AH
Training credits evaluation: Grampian case study	DEM	Employers	100	S	AH
Training credits evaluation: Northumberland case study	DEM	Employers	210	N	AH
Training credits evaluation: Suffolk case study	DEM	Employers	300	EA	AH
Training credits evaluation: Birmingham case study	DEM	Employers	50	WM	AH
Training credits evaluation: South London case study	DEM	Employers	50	SE	AH
Training credits evaluation: Bradford & District case study	DEM	Employers	100	YH	AH
Final offer arbitration	DEM	Manufacturers	75	UK	AH
Publicity campaign monitor	DEM COI		600	GB	A
National training awards evaluation 1991	DEM COI	Employers	862	GB	AH
Employment Department group campaign-communication check	DEM COI	Employers	72	E	AH
Small firms' perceptions of selling to Government	DEM	Employers	200	UK	AH
Market Research of Destratification equipment in Industrial Buildings	DEN BRE	Manufacturers	214	UK	AH
Impact assessment on decision takers in EEO's Best Practice programme on energy efficiency in buildings	DEN BRE	Construction Companies	900	UK	A
Strategic review of condensing boiler marketplace	DEN BRE	Construction Companies	525	UK	AH
Energy management of buildings	DEN BRE	Various industries	150	UK	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Techno-economic assessments of refuse combustion technology	DEN ETSU		N/K	GB	AH
Secondary school staffing survey 1991	DES	Headteachers	600	E	AH
Course organisers' workload enquiry	DH	Doctors	336	EW	AH
Nursing recruitment research	DH COI	Educational Establishments	25	E	AH
Follow-up to racial attacks group report	DOE	Housing Departments	100	E	AH
The factors governing the performance of firms in rural areas	DOE	Manufacturers	5300	E	AH
Study of the assessment of industrial noise and the application of BS4142: 1990	DOE BRE	Health Authorities	100	UK	AH
Effectiveness of Restoration conditions for mineral workings	DOE	Local Planning Authorities	265	GB	AH
Survey of village services	DOE RDC	Village services	9000	E	AH
Survey of firms re National Insurance contributions	DSS	Firms	N/K	UK	AH
Contributions agency logo research	DSS COI	Employers	360	GB	AH
Family credit and the self employed	DSS	Employers	100	N/K	AH
Access to services & benefit information needs of sick & disabled people	DSS	Social Services	N/K	GB	AH
Evaluation of validity of analytical measurements (VAM) programme at the Laboratory of the Government Chemist	DTI	Analytical Chemists	155	UK	AH
Evaluation: Systems Technology & Integration; Computer aided engineering programs	DTI	Manufacturers	500	UK	AH
Market assessment study to determine longer-term open systems needs	DTI	Various Organisations	150	UK	AH
Coventry task force-survey of clothing industry employers	DTI	Employers	30	WM	AH
Equal opportunities in task force projects	DTI	Employers	140	E	AH
Cleaner technologies study	DTI	Manufacturers	90	UK	AH
Interim evaluation of advanced information technology transfer programme	DTI	Large/Medium Firms	N/K	UK	AH
Market opportunities for advanced sensors in the energy industries	DTI LGC	Energy Industries	130	GB	AH
Survey of users of the export marketing research scheme (EMRS)	DTI	Exporters	110	UK	AH
Rayner Scrutiny: Survey of fairs and promotion branch customers	DTI	Exporters	550	UK	AH
Government assistance for training (GAFT) review	DTP	Careers Officers	300	UK	AH
Origins, destinations and transport of UK international trade (ODTIT) 1991	DTP C & E	Exporters	48000	UK	AH
Driving standards agency customer survey	DTP	Driving Instructors	N/K	GB	N/K
Evaluation of Occupational Health	HSE	Various Organisations	4000	GB	AH
Lanarkshire Engineering Sector Review	SOID SDA	Engineering Sector	50	S	AH
Single european market: Preparedness study	SOID	Exporters	1540	S	AH
Pilot beef & sheep extensification schemes - non-participants study	MAFF	Farms	500	GB	AH
Biotechnology survey	NEDO		32	UK	AH
A local study of telecommunications: Clackmannan District	SDA IDS		92	S	AH
Use of section 50 planning agreements	SO	Local Planning Authorities	98	S	AH
Acid deposition register: User survey	SO	Readers	332	UK	AH
Scottish Landfill Gas Survey	SO SDD	Waste Disposal Authorities	56	S	Y2
Fleet Training Study - survey of car fleet operators	TRRL DTP	Car Fleet Operators	500	GB	AH
Fleet Training Study - survey of company car drivers	TRRL DTP	Drivers	7000	GB	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
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HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS

Central public health laboratory booklet research	COI	Youths	40	E	AH
Evaluation of 'Developing good practice in open learning'	DEM	Readers	345	UK	AH
Unfair dismissal cases-characteristics of parties to 90/91 unfair dismissal cases	DEM	Employees	500	GB	AH
Jobclub - campaign development	DEM COI	Unemployed	40	E	AH
Employment Department group campaign - communication check	DEM COI	Unemployed	42	E	AH
Jobclub evaluation	DEM COI	Unemployed	1200	GB	AH
Impact assessment on decision takers of the EEO's best practice programme on Energy Efficiency in buildings	DEN BRE	Owner/Occupiers	N/K	UK	AH
Public attitudes to a 1 MW wind turbine before & after construction	DEN	Adults	250	UK	AH
Public attitudes towards local wind turbines	DEN ETSU	Adults	1286	UK	AH
Public attitudes towards wind farms	DEN ETSU	Adults	734	UK	AH
Survey on the application of the redundant mineworkers payments scheme	DEN BCC	Unemployed	500	UK	AH
Elderly people and energy efficiency	DEN BRE	Elderly	500	GB	AH
Energy efficiency campaign evaluation	DEN COI	Adults	864	GB	AH
Research on direct mail aspect of teacher recruitment campaign	DES COI	Youths	750	E	AH
Perceptions of teachers pay	DES COI	Youths	600	E	AH
Pregnant women-leaflet research	DH COI	Mothers	16	E	AH
Cold weather publicity evaluation 1991	DH COI	Adults	2000	GB	AH
Drugs information 1991	DH COI	Youths	80	E	AH
Monitoring of outgoing mail	DNS		2000	UK	AH
Qualitative research of 'Bradleys' tv and press advertising campaign	DNS	Adults	30	E	AH
Survey of rough sleepers	DOE		500	E	AH
Design improvement controlled experiment (DICE) evaluation	DOE	Tenants	8000	E	AH
Ventilation behaviour (Phase 1)	DOE BRE	Owner/Occupiers	2000	GB	AH
Mobility allowance for deaf-blind people - publicity research. Unaccustomed carers	DSS COI	Adults	6	GB	AH
Benefits agency logo research	DSS COI	Adults	260	GB	AH
Invalid care allowance claim pack research	DSS COI	Adults	25	GB	AH
Disability living allowance form research	DSS COI	Disabled	24	E	AH
Disability working allowance - claim pack research	DSS COI	Disabled	20	GB	AH
Family credit evaluation research - stages 7 and 8	DSS COI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
Disability living allowance claim pack research - stage 3	DSS COI	Disabled	24	GB	AH
Market assessment study to determine longer term open system needs	DTI	Employees	75	UK	AH
Questionnaire on DTI Japanese language training initiative	DTI	Students	300	UK	A
Bradford Task Force - Community consultation	DTI	Tenants	1200	YH	AH
Government assistance for Training (GAFT) Review	DTP	Students	1200	UK	AH
Child road safety monitor stage 3	DTP COI	Adults	2000	GB	AH
'Safety on the move' campaign tracking stage 3	DTP COI	Adults	1000	GB	AH
1991 London area transport survey: household survey	DTP	Occupiers	100000	SE	AH
1991 London area transport survey: Pilot hotel residents survey	DTP	Visitors	300	SE	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
1991 London area transport survey: 1991 roadside interview & Cordon diary survey: Area 1 (North London)	DTP	Travellers	340000	SE	AH
1991 London area transport survey: 1991 roadside interview & Cordon diary survey: Area 2 (South London)	DTP	Travellers	305000	SE	AH
1991 London area transport survey: 1991 roadside interview & Cordon diary surveys: Area 3 (Central London)	DTP	Travellers	340000	SE	AH
Driving standards agency customer survey - individuals	DTP	Adults	N/K	GB	AH
Driver & vehicle licensing agency campaign evaluation	DTP COI	Car owners	58	E	AH
M6 extension to Scottish border	DTP	Drivers	500	N	AH
Public reactions to possible options dealing with future traffic & parking demands in congested urban areas	DTP	Adults	20	SW	AH
Prison officer creative development research	HOME COI	Adults	N/K	E	AH
Specials campaign tracking	HOME COI	Adults	N/K	EW	AH
Smoke alarm post campaign check	HOME COI	Adults	2000	EW	AH
Scottish electricity offer campaign research	IDS COI	Adults	120	ES	AH
Domestic micro ovens-consumer attitudes to options for power rating labelling of ovens	MAFF	Adults	600	ES	AH
Food sense literature design research	MAFF COI	Adults	48	E	AH
National immersion incident survey	MOD		N/K	UK	A
RAF-statement of equality research	MOD COI	Adults	50	N/K	AH
Negative option and inertia selling	OFT	Adults	3525	GB	AH
Paying for water: Consultation survey	OFWAT	Customers	18000000	EW	AH
Scottish electricity offer campaign research	SOID COI	Adults	100	S	AH
Attitudes to the environment in Scotland	SO	Adults	1000	S	AH
New towns housing initiatives review (residents)	SOID	Owner Occupiers	100	S	AH
Study of parking around railheads-Hampstead, London	TRRL	Drivers	1000	SE	AH
National hospital study of road accident injuries - pilot survey	TRRL	Patients	350	UK	AH
Fleet training study-control survey of private car drivers	TRRL	Drivers	5000	GB	AH
Follow-up of MAVIS (mobility advice & vehicle information service) clients	TRRL DTP	Disabled	N/K	UK	AH
1991 London area transport survey of disabled people	TRRL DTP	Disabled	3000	SE	AH
Study of innovatory parking controls in Rushmoor	TRRL	Drivers	1000	SE	AH
Second Severn crossing - roadside origin and destination survey	WO DTP	Drivers	N/K	W	AH

List of abbreviations

Departments

BCC	British Coal Corporation
BRE	Building Research Establishment
C&E	Customs and Excise
COI	Central Office of Information
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DEM	Department of Employment
DEN	Department of Energy
DES	Department of Education & Science
DH	Department of Health
DNS	Department for National Savings
DOE	Department of the Environment
DSS	Department of Social Security
DTI	Department of Trade & Industry
DTP	Department of Transport
ETSU	Energy Technology Support Unit
HOME	Home Office
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
IDS	Industry Department for Scotland
LGC	Laboratory of the Government Chemist
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Foods
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NEDO	National Economic Development Office
OFT	Office of Fair Trading
OFWAT	Office of Water Services
RDC	Rural Development Council
SDA	Scottish Development Agency
SO	The Scottish Office
SOAF	The Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department
SOID	The Scottish Office Industry Department
TRRL	Transport and Road Research Laboratory
WO	Welsh Office

Location

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

Frequency

A	Annual
AH	Ad Hoc
Q	Quarterly
Y2	Every two years

General

N/K	Not known
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Recently available statistical series and publications

The following publications containing 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:

Placing requests in Education Authority Schools

Pre-Service Teacher Training

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

The Scottish Office Library
Official Publication Sales
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 64 Summer 1991
HMSO, price £7.25 net

OPCS Monitors

available from:

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

Electoral statistics 1991 - local government areas
(EL 91/1)
price £2.00 net

Reference volumes

Mortality statistics: cause 1989
(Series DH2 no 16)

Congenital malformations statistics 1989
(Series MB3 no 5)

Birth statistics 1989
(Series FM1 no 18)

Department of Education and Science

The following free Statistical Bulletins are now available:

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

No 2/91 *Mature Students in Higher Education*
- 1975 to 1988

No 3/91 *Education Statistics for the United Kingdom 1990 Edition*

No 4/91 *Student Awards in England and Wales:*
-1988-89

No 5/91 *Pupil/Teacher ratios for each Local Education Authority in England*
(including Grant Maintained Schools)
- January 1990



No 6/91 *Independent Schools in England*
- January 1990

No 7/91 *Pupils under five years in each Local
Education Authority in England*
- January 1990

No 8/91 *Student/Staff ratios and unit costs at Higher
and Further Education Establishments in
England*

No 9/91 *Statistics of Schools in England*
- January 1990

The following 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

All the above listed publications are available from:

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

The following publication is now available:

*Education Statistics for the United Kingdom -
1990 edition*
HMSO
price £11.50 net

Department of the Environment

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

*Housing and Construction Statistics,
Part 1 No 44 December Quarter 1990*

*Housing and Construction Statistics,
Part 2 No 44 December Quarter 1990*

*Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales,
No 97 April 1991*

*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 13 1990*

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*

*Statistical Bulletin (91) 1: Environmental Protection
and Water Statistics: Supplement to the Digest of
Environmental Protection and Water Statistics,
No 13 1990*

The above annual Bulletins provide additional de-
tailed 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: third and fourth quarters 1990, Statistical Bulletin (91)2

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 Office Environment Department

2(E)/1990 Radioactive Waste Disposals from nuclear sites in Scotland: 1985-1989

The above Bulletin can be obtained, price £1.25 net, from:

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

Scottish Home and Health Department

The following Statistical Bulletins are available:

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

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



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

Scottish Development Department

The following statistical Bulletins are available:

HSG/1991/1 *Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1978/79 to 1989/90*

HSG/1991/2 *Housing Trends in Scotland quarter ended 30 September 1990*

Copies of the above Bulletins may be purchased, price £1.25 from:

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

Welsh Office

Digest of Welsh Statistics No 36 1990
price £6.00 net

Statistics of Education for Wales: Schools No 4 1990
price £4.00 net

Children in Care or Under Supervision Orders in Wales: Year Ended 31 March 1990
price £3.00 net

Welsh Education Statistics Bulletin No 10: Pupil/Teacher Projections (1989 based)
price £3.00 net

Welsh Hospital Waiting List Bulletin No 1: 1991
price £3.00 net

Residential Accommodation for the Elderly, Blind and Physically Disabled: Year Ended 31 March 1990
price £3.00 net

Child Protection Register for Wales, 1990
price on application

Environmental Digest for Wales No 5 1990
price £6.00 net

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales No 17 1990
price £4.00 net

Key Statistical Indicators for National Health Service Management in Wales No 9 1990
price £3.00 net

Supplement to Welsh Economic Trends No 12 1990
price £5.00 net

Staff of Social Services Departments: Year Ended 30 September 1990
price £3.00 net

Mental Health Statistics for Wales No 10 1990
price £5.00 net

Activities of Social Services Departments: Year Ended 31 March 1990
price £3.00 net

Statistics of Education in Wales: Further & Higher Education No 4 1990
price £4.00 net

The above publications are available from:

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

Department of Health

The following Statistical publications are available:

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

Statistical Bulletin 4(7)90 A survey of GP Practice Computing March/April 1990
published July 1990

Statistical Bulletin 2(8)90 Statistics of blood service activity: 1982-89
published September 1990

Statistical Bulletin 2(9)90 Statistics of elective admission and patients waiting: England six months ending 31st March 1990
published October 1990

Statistical Bulletin 2(10)90 NHS Hospital Activity Statistics for England 1979-1989/90
published December 1990

Statistical Bulletin 2(11)90 Hospital Medical Staff, England 1980 to 1989
published December 1990

Statistical Bulletin 2(1)90 Legal Status of Formally Detained Patients 1984-1988/89
published February 1991

Prefix Key:

- 1 Social Security
- 2 Hospital 7 Community Health Services (SMI2/SMI3)
- 3 Personal Social Services
- 4 Family Practitioner Services

Copies of the above Statistical Bulletins may be purchased, price £2.00 net 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 October 1990 to April 1991

Issue	Title	Price
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
1/91	<i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation 1990</i>	£2.50
2/91	<i>Time intervals for indictable proceedings in magistrates courts October 1990</i>	£2.50
3/91	<i>Control of immigration statistics, third and fourth quarter and year 1990</i>	£2.50

4/91	<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales 1990</i>	£1.50
5/91	<i>Statistics of deaths reported to coroners, England and Wales, 1990</i>	£2.50
6/91	<i>Citizenship Statistics, United Kingdom, 1990</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:

Fire Statistics, United Kingdom, 1989
price £5.50 net

A digest of information on the Criminal Justice
price free

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:

Ethnic origins and the labour market
(February 1991);

Self-employment: a decade of growth in enterprise
(March 1991);

1990 Labour Force Survey - preliminary results
(April 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 net

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:

Central London Bus and Coach Study 1989
HMSO Annual
price £9.60 net

Traffic Speeds on London Roads: Outer Areas Survey
HMSO Ad-hoc
price £8.95 net

Traffic Speeds on London Roads

HMSO Ad-hoc
price £7.95 net

Merchant fleet statistics 1990

HMSO Annual
price £16.50 net

*Car and Driver: Injury Accident and Casualty Rates
Great Britain: 1989*

HMSO Ad-hoc
price £5.50 net

The Allocation of Road Track Costs 1991/92

Publications Sales Unit
price £5.00 net

The following publications are available from:

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

Port Statistics Bulletin

Provisional Traffic Statistics 1990

DTp/BPF
price £12.00 net

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 ob-
tained 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:

*Turkey census November 1990 England and Wales
21/91*

Agricultural census June 1990 United Kingdom
27/91

Census of vegetables and flowers October 1990 England and Wales 51/91

Dried pea and bean production 1990 England and Wales 52/91

Agricultural census December 1990 United Kingdom and England and Wales 58/91

Monthly sample survey of grain fed to livestock England and Wales 22/91, 42/91, 65/91

Monthly sample survey of cereals stocks England Wales 38/91, 62/91

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 2 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 513
West Block
Whitehall Place
LONDON SW1A 2HN
Telephone: 071-270 8562

Annual: *Sea Fisheries Statistical tables 1989*
HMSO, price £10.00 net

Analysis of Holding Statements: June 1990. England and Wales

These statements show counts of agricultural holdings at national, regional and county levels. The statements are available for *Total area* £5.50. *Crops and grass* £5.50 and *Tenure* £3.00.

Frequency Distribution Tables (400 series): June 1990. England and Wales. These tables show the distribution of holdings and items by item size groups at national regional and county levels (counties of England only). 27 topics are covered relating to crops, livestock and labour. Each set is priced at £5.10.

Frequency Distribution Tables (700 series). June 1990. England and Wales
These tables show the distribution of holdings and six glasshouse crops by crop size group at national and regional level. Price £3.95.

General Register Office for Scotland

Vital Statistics (Scotland). Tables relating to the fourth quarter of 1990 appeared in the *Registrar General's Vital Statistics Return*, weeks 5-8.

Provisional Annual tables showing information on 1990 vital events were published at the end of April.

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

Measures of fertility
Projected Population of Scotland (1989 based)

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

Guide to Official Statistics
HMSO, 1990
price £24.00 net

Retail Prices 1914-1990
HMSO, April 1991
price £10.95 net

Northern Ireland Departments

DENI Statistical Bulletin 1/1991

School Leavers 1988-89

Available from:

Statistics Branch
Department of Education (NI)
Rathgael House
Balloo Road
BANGOR BT19 2PR
Telephone: 0247-270077 Ext 2676

A series of occasional Statistical Bulletins are available and include the following:

Crime Prevention: Results from the Continuous Household Survey
2/89

The International Victimization Survey: A Northern Ireland perspective
1/90

Imprisonment for fine default in Northern Ireland
2/90

Northern Ireland prison population
3/90

Northern Ireland Crime Statistics 1989
4/90

The Financial costs of crime in Northern Ireland: Findings from the International Victimization Survey
5/90

The risk of Victimization in Northern Ireland
6/90

The above Bulletins are available free of charge from:

The Northern Ireland Office
Statistics Branch, Room 8
Dundonald House
BELFAST BT4 3SU
Telephone: 0232-763255 Ext 4477

Notes on current developments

Population and vital statistics

Population trends

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

Births outside marriage: recent trends and associated demographic and social changes

by Jacqui Cooper, *Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS.*

Between 1980 and 1989 number of births occurring outside marriage more than doubled. This article examines the demographic and social background to the increase.

The divergence between period and cohort measures of fertility

by Jacqui Cooper, *Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS.*

In the national population projections the long-term assumption for future childbearing is of an average family size of 2.0 children per woman. The calendar year fertility rates have been lower than this for the last sixteen years, and currently imply a figure of about 1.8 children per woman. This article explains how such differences can arise.

The ethnic minority populations resident in private households—estimates by county and metropolitan district of England and Wales

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

Exact counts of the ethnic minority populations in different local authority areas are not available from existing sources until the results from the 1991 Census become available. This article presents some interim working estimates of the ethnic minority populations resident in the metropolitan county districts and non-metropolitan counties of England and Wales.

World population: trends and projections adapted from a United Nations publication by Demographic Analysis and Vital Statistics Division, OPCS.

World population is projected to increase from just over 5 billion in 1986 to 8.5 billion in 2025. This article looks at differences between major geographical sub-divisions of the world in terms of overall growth, fertility, mortality, and age structures.

International migration in 1989

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

This article presents the latest annual statistics on the flows of international migrants to and from the United Kingdom and shows that in 1989 the total inflow of people intending to stay for a year or more was 16 per cent higher than in 1988.

Reference

Population Trends 64
HMSO, price £7.25 net

Cause of Death in 1989 in England and Wales

The total number of deaths from all causes in 1989 in England and Wales was 576,872 compared with 571,408 in 1988, an increase of one per cent. This change was mainly due to a large increase in deaths registered during the influenza epidemic at the end of the year, offset by decreases in the June and September quarters. The crude death rate was 11.4 per thousand population, higher than that of 1988 which was 11.3

A detailed breakdown of the causes of death is presented in *Mortality statistics: cause 1989*, published recently by OPCS. The two main causes of death were diseases of the circulatory system, with 264,600 deaths (46 per cent) and cancer with 145,120 deaths (25 per cent).

Reference

Mortality statistics: cause 1989 England and Wales
HMSO, price £11.00 net
(Series DH2 no.16)
ISBN 0 11 691335 5

Birth Statistics 1989

There were 687.7 thousand live births in England and Wales in 1989, a fall of just under 6 thousand (0.8 per cent) compared with 1988. This was the first year since 1982 that the annual total has fallen.

The downturn in births was reflected in a slight fall in 1989 in the three most widely used fertility measures - the crude birth rate (CBR), the general fertility rate (GFR) and the total period fertility rate (TPFR). This suggests that childbearing patterns may be changing.

The mean age of women at childbirth was 27.3 years in 1989 compared with 27.2 years in 1988. The mean age of women at their first birth has also increased, and was 25.3 years in 1989.

Births outside marriage, as a percentage of all births, continued to rise. In 1989 they accounted for 27 per cent of all live births, compared with 25.6 per cent in 1988.

Information is also given on the trends in conceptions to women resident in England and Wales from 1978 to 1988. There were 848.5 thousand conceptions in 1988, of which 20 per cent were legally terminated by abortion. Forty-one per cent of conceptions occurred outside marriage, compared with 40 per cent in 1988 and 25 per cent in 1978.

Reference

Birth Statistics 1989 England and Wales
(Series FM1 no. 18)
HMSO, price £11.10 net
ISBN 0 11 691336 3

Congenital Malformation Statistics 1989

A statistical review of the notifications of congenital malformations in 1989 in England and Wales has recently been published by OPCS.

The data analysed in this report are collected through the congenital malformation monitoring system which is used primarily to detect changes in the frequency of reporting of any particular malformation, or group of malformations. Only malformations detected at or within ten days of birth are included in the system to ensure rapid detection of any increase in reporting levels.

The 1989 review found that the notification rate for all malformations decreased to 180 from 187 per 10,000 total births in 1988. The total number of notifications of congenital malformations received was 12,462 compared with 13,020 in 1988.

Reference

Congenital malformation statistics: notifications 1989 England and Wales
(Series MB3 no. 5)
HMSO, price £7.50 net
ISBN 0 11 691317 7

Social Statistics

Home Office Bulletins

Statistics on the Operation of Prevention of Terrorism Legislation - 1990

In 1990, 193 persons were detained in Great Britain under the Prevention of Terrorism Act 1989. This Home Office Statistical Bulletin gives a detailed breakdown of the detentions, including length, outcome and police force area. Figures for previous years are also shown. This Bulletin is published annually, but there is also a summary quarterly Bulletin which updates the main figures.

Reference

Statistics on the operation of Prevention of Terrorism Legislation - 1990
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 1/91
price £2.50 net

Time Intervals for Criminal Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts: October 1990

The Home Office Statistical Bulletin *Time Intervals for Criminal Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts:*

October 1990 was published on 27 March 1991. This is one of a thrice yearly series giving estimates of the time taken from offence to completion of the case in the magistrates' court. This issue gives results for indictable offences up to October 1990 and also contains detailed analyses for 1990 as a whole. 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: October 1990
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 2/91
price £2.50 net

Control of Immigration: Statistics - Third and Fourth Quarters and Year 1990

The regular Home Office Statistical Bulletin on the control of immigration was published on 2 April 1991. This contains information on acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom, on entry clearance applications for settlement made in the Indian sub-continent, and on persons dealt with under enforcement powers as illegal entrants or under the deportation process. 52,000 persons were accepted for settlement in 1990, 2,300 more than in 1989 but still less than in 1985 and earlier years. 4,300 persons left the United Kingdom in 1990 as a result of enforcement action, 300 less than in 1989 but 600 more than in 1988 and 1,600 more than in 1987. The higher numbers in the last few years reflect more effective enforcement procedures.

Reference

Control of Immigration: Statistics - Third and Fourth Quarters and Year 1990
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 3/91
price £2.50 net

Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police in England and Wales 1990

Statistics on notifiable offences recorded by the police in 1990 were published on 27 March 1991. The Bulletin on notifiable offences contains commentary, charts and tables. Data are presented for offence groups by quarter for two years and by individual offence classification for five years. Figures of recorded crime for 1989 and 1990 and clear-up rates for 1986-90 are given by police force area.

In 1990, the police recorded 4.5 million notifiable offences, 17 per cent more than in 1989. Of these, 4.3 million (94 per cent) were crimes against property and 250,000 (6 per cent) were violent crimes.

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

Reference

Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales 1990
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 4/91
price £1.50 net

Deaths reported to Coroners in England and Wales

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin was published on 25 April. The Bulletin recorded that the number of deaths reported to coroners in 1990 had fallen from the previous year's figure to just over 180,000, reflecting a fall in the total number of deaths registered in England and Wales, although the proportion of deaths which were reported to coroners remained steady at 32 per cent. Deaths by accident or misadventure accounted for just over half of all verdicts returned at inquests, and suicide for just under one fifth.

The bulletin contains details of deaths reported, inquests held and post-mortems carried out, and verdicts returned by inquests.

Reference

Statistics of deaths reported to coroners, England and Wales, 1990

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 5/91
price £2.50 net

Citizenship Statistics United Kingdom 1990

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on *citizenship statistics* was published on 25 April 1991 and contains information on the number of persons granted British Citizenship by basis and nationality in 1990 and earlier years. 57,300 people were granted British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 1990. 31,900 of the grants were discretionary, the highest annual total since the British Nationality Act 1981 came into force, and formed a higher proportion, 56 per cent, of the applications processed during the year than in previous years when relatively more straightforward applications for registration were being processed. This was especially true in 1989 when 117,100 people were granted British Citizenship, the highest recorded annual total.

Reference

Citizen Statistics United Kingdom 1990

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 6/91
price £2.50 net

Drug addicts

The annual figures of drug addicts notified to the Home Office were published in a Home Office Statistical Bulletin in May 1991. The Bulletin contains new tables on deaths of addicts previously notified to the Home Office and national statistics of drug related deaths. It provides details of addicts by age and sex, drugs of addiction and treatment, source of notification and injecting status.

The 1990 figures show a further increase in the number of new and renotified addicts. The total number notified was almost 18,000, 20 per cent more than in 1989. Within this, the number of new addicts notified rose by 23 per cent to 6,900, the highest

number ever recorded. Some of the increase may reflect increased compliance by doctors with the Notification Regulations and success in attracting more addicts into treatment.

Most notified addicts were reported to be dependent upon heroin. Fewer than 10 per cent of new addicts were reported to be addicted to cocaine. Most addicts were men and were aged between 21 and 34. About two-thirds of addicts for whom the information was provided were reported to be injecting drugs. Almost 300 previously notified addicts died in 1989. Drugs caused or were implicated in about 60 per cent of addict deaths over the last ten years. Drug dependence, non-dependent abuse of drugs and poisoning by controlled drugs were associated with almost 1,200 deaths in 1989.

More detailed tables giving figures by police force and health authority areas form an annex to the Statistical Bulletin.

Reference

Statistics of the misuse of drugs: addicts notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom, 1990

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 8/91
price £2.50 net

A Digest of information on the Criminal Justice System

The first digest of key statistics on the criminal justice system in England and Wales has been published by the Home Office. It contains facts and figures on the various processes of justice, from the notification of offences to the police, through to prosecution process, sentencing and appeals, to prison and the probation service.

The Digest is written and presented in an easy-to-read form, and so should be of interest to members of the general public as well as criminal justice practitioners, researchers and educationalists.

Over 10,000 copies have been distributed free to those involved in the criminal justice system, including judges, magistrates, voluntary organisations, the police, probation, prison services and local authorities.

Reference

A Digest of Information on the Criminal Justice System
edited by Gordon C Barclay

The above, together with Statistical Bulletins, are available from:

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

Fire Statistics

The Home Office Statistical publication presenting the full 1989 fire statistics was published on 25th April 1991. It expands on the summary information previously published in November 1990 including historical tables of fires attended by fire brigades by location, cause, source of ignition etc and fatal and non-fatal casualties resulting from those fires.

Additional tables for 1989 show area, cause of fire, cost of fire, interval from ignition to discovery, location (including dwellings, a detailed breakdown of other occupied buildings, outdoors and car and road vehicle fires), material or item first ignited, month, room or place of origin, fires discovered by smoke alarms, source of ignition, spread of fire and time of call. It also breaks down fatal and non-fatal casualties by age, sex, nature of injury and whereabouts of casualty.

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.

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.
- Dwelling fires discovered by smoke alarms were associated with faster discovery times and lower death rates.
- Most accidental fires occurred during the day, whereas most fatal casualties from accidental fires occurred at night.
- Deliberate or possibly deliberate car fires increased by 2,000 to 14,000.
- 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 to the highest figure recorded.

Enquiries about fire statistics should be referred to:

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

Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1989
Home Office
ISBN 0 86252 612 4
price £5.50 net

Statistics of Education: Schools 1990

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 Valerie Tooth at the address below.

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

Department of Education and Science
AS Branch (Statistics) Room 303
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
DARLINGTON DL3 9BG
Telephone: 0325-392773

School Examinations Survey 1988-89 (Bulletin 1/91)

This Bulletin 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 1988-89.
- 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.

Mature Students in Higher Education - 1975 to 1988 (Bulletin 2/91)

This Bulletin updates Statistical Bulletin 11/88, presenting the latest statistics on, and trends in, home domiciled, first year, full-time and part-time mature students at publicly funded higher education institutions in Great Britain, excluding the Open University.

For the purposes of this Bulletin, mature students are defined as those enrolling on the first year of higher education courses at older ages than the norm for such courses: thus, first degree and sub-degree students aged 21 or over and postgraduates aged 25 or more.

Education Statistics for the United Kingdom 1990 Edition (Bulletin 3/91)

This Bulletin summarises the statistical tables published in a separate annual volume Education Statistics for the United Kingdom, 1990 Edition. It provides text and basic statistics to illustrate the size and nature of education in the UK, together with time series to show trends.

Student Awards in England and Wales: 1988-89 (Bulletin 4/91)

This Bulletin updates Statistical Bulletin 2/90 and provides information on awards made by LEAs to students domiciled in England and Wales for 1988-89.

More detailed figures will be published in the annual Finance and Awards volume of Statistics of Education obtainable from the address at the end of the Bulletin.

Pupil/Teacher Ratios for each Local Education Authority in England - January 1990 (Bulletin 5/91)

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 1986 to 1990 and a table for each Local Education Authority in 1990.

Independent Schools in England - January 1990 (Bulletin 6/91)

This Bulletin gives 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.

Pupils Under Five Years in each Local Education Authority in England - January 1990 (Bulletin 7/91)

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. Also given are the participation rates of under fives in nursery and primary schools and for the first time includes a table showing pupils aged 4 admitted to primary classes. There are also two time series tables giving summary information for England.

Student Staff Ratios and Unit Costs at Higher and Further Education Establishments in England (Bulletin 8/91)

This Bulletin updates to 1988/89 Statistical Bulletin 3/90 which summarised the results from the Department's Annual Monitoring Survey (AMS). The AMS collects, for the academic year, staff and student numbers and class contact hours in most higher and further education establishments outside Universities in England. The Bulletin also includes results from the Further Education Revenue Account Survey (FERAS), which collects, for the financial year, expenditure and income data for individual establishments in England, excluding voluntary and direct grant colleges. From the results of these surveys, certain indicators are derived which are of interest to those involved in college management, the most notable of which are the student/staff ratio (SSR) and unit costs.

Statistics of Schools in England - January 1990 (Bulletin 9/91)

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 schools and pupils in single sex and mixed schools; 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 in secondary schools and courses of study followed by these pupils.

Scottish Education Statistics

The following Statistical Bulletins are available, price £1.25 net

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 Requests in Education Authority Schools

This Bulletin provides information about the number of placing requests received since the provisions came into operation on 18 February 1982. It also contains provisional information on requests received between 1 August 1989 and 31 July 1990.

(Published February 1991)

School Board Elections

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

(Published May 1991)

School Leavers' Qualification 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.

(Published May 1991)

Teachers - Key Statistics on Demand and Supply

This Bulletin brings together information relating to the characteristics of teachers and to their flow into and out of the profession.

(Published May 1991)

Pupils and Teachers in Education Authority Primary and Secondary Schools

This Bulletin gives final figures for September 1989 and provisional figures for September 1990 for the numbers of pupils and teachers in education authority primary and secondary schools/departments.

(Published in May 1991)

First Destination Statistics of Graduates and Diplomates from Higher Education Courses in Scotland: 1980/81 to 1988-89

This Bulletin contains information about students successfully completing full-time and sandwich higher education courses at Universities and grant-aided or local authority colleges in Scotland.

(Published June 1991)

School Leaver Destinations

This Bulletin gives details of the destination of pupils leaving secondary schools in Scotland derived from the 1989 Scottish Young People's Survey.

(Published June 1991)

Department of the Environment

London Docklands Household Survey 1990

This survey was carried out by Research Services Limited on behalf of the London Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC) during mid-1990. It was aimed at all people resident within the LDDC area boundary (consisting of parts of the London Boroughs of Newham, Southwark and Tower Hamlets) and its purpose was to provide up-to-date demographic and related information. The need for such information had been acknowledged by Government Departments, LDDC and other bodies which required information for predicting social and infrastructural needs - such as the provision of health, transport and educational facilities - in the LDDC and surrounding areas.

The results reveal that the population of the LDDC area increased from 39,400 in 1981 to 61,600 in mid-1990. The number of households increased from 10,800 to 25,600 during the same period. Extensive

building by the private sector resulted in the owner occupation rate increasing from 5 per cent in 1981 to 35 per cent. The proportion of households renting from a local authority fell from 83 per cent to 44 per cent between 1981 and 1990.

Information was also collected on: age; economic status; migration; ethnicity; household structure; car ownership; previous tenure and size and type of dwelling. The questions were designed to allow, as far as possible, comparisons to be made with data from the 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Population. A Report of the survey was published in May, and LDDC will carry out further analyses on request. Further information may be obtained from:

Executive Office
London Docklands Development Corporation
Thames Quay 4th Floor
191, Marsh Wall
Isle of Dogs
LONDON E14 9TJ

Reference

London Docklands Household Survey
London Docklands Development Corporation,
price £45 (£30 to public sector organisations).

Manpower, Earnings and Prices

Revisions to Employment Estimates

Quarterly and monthly estimates of employees in employment and quarterly estimates of the self-employed, published by the Employment Department, have been revised to incorporate results of the 1989 Census of Employment and the 1990 Labour Force Survey. This note summarises the changes and briefly discusses changes in methodology; a more substantive article appeared in the April 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Employees in employment

In the period between the 1987 and the 1989 Censuses, the number of employees in employment in the United Kingdom is now estimated to have increased by 999,000 rather than 1,126,000 as published previously. The revised estimates show that a peak in June 1990 compared with the continued rising trend published previously. Estimated growth in the year since

September 1989 has been reduced from 395,000 to 101,000, with the majority of the revision affecting the service sector.

Estimates between the Census dates (September 1987 and September 1989) have been revised in line with past practice. The revisions have been carried out in two stages. First, 1990 LFS results have been used to replace previous projections of the bias in estimates derived from the monthly and quarterly surveys of employers. Second, any remaining difference between the Census figure and the September 1989 estimates for each industry is assumed to have accumulated evenly over the two year period and the figures have been revised accordingly.

Revisions since September 1989 have used multiplicative rather than additive adjustments. The 1990 LFS, benchmarked on the 1989 Census results, was used to produce an all-industries estimate at March 1990. The difference between this and the estimate produced from the sample surveys, expressed as a percentage of the latter, is assumed to have grown in equal percentage steps over the period to March 1990. The resulting adjustments were allocated to industries in proportion to the differences between survey and Census based estimates at September 1989.

This percentage adjustment has been held constant from March 1990 (the date of the 1990 LFS). Previous methodology would have projected a continued widening of the underestimate. In the period of rapid employment growth from March 1983 the bias widened as the number of jobs created through births of firms (excluded from the survey estimates) outweighed jobs lost through closures. The changed employment situation since March 1990 means that it is no longer prudent to assume a continued widening of the underestimate: to do so would risk a substantial overestimate in the published figures.

Self-employment

Estimates of self-employed for Great Britain have been revised from September 1989. Previous estimates from that period were projections, based on the average annual rate of growth between 1981 (the Census of Population benchmark) and the June 1989 LFS estimate. These have now been replaced by firm estimates from the 1990 LFS. Estimates for Northern Ireland, previously held constant from 1981, have

been replaced by a newly available annual series. The revised Great Britain self-employment series shows a growth of 41,000 over the year to June 1990, compared with the projected increase of 140,000 published previously. Growth in male self-employment over the year to June 1990 has been revised from 98,000 to 21,000; growth in female self-employment has been revised from 42,000 to 19,000.

Published figures from June 1990 for Great Britain represent a change in practice. Annual rates of growth have varied significantly and the latest estimate was very different from the projection made last year. In view of recent changes in the employment situation, projections based on previous rates of growth are likely to be particularly unreliable. The June 1990 figure - the latest firm estimate - is therefore repeated in subsequent quarters. This is not intended to imply that self-employment has remained constant since June 1990, rather that there is no reliable basis on which to make projections.

Workforce in employment

Changes to the employees in employment and self-employment statistics have a consequential affect on the workforce employment series. Other component series (HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) have not been revised.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment seasonally adjusted series now shows growth of nearly 3.3 million between March 1983 and September 1990, compared with the 3.8 million previously published. The workforce in employment is now estimated to have peaked in June 1990 at a little under 27 million.

1989 Census of Employment

Results

An article in the April 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette* announced the availability of the results of the 1989 Censuses of Employment for Great Britain and for Northern Ireland and provided the main, summary results for the United Kingdom as a whole. A further article published in the May issue of *Employment Gazette* provided an equivalent industry analysis for Great Britain alone.

Access to Census Data and Enquiries

Further analyses of the Census of Employment estimates, subject to the confidentiality restrictions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, can be obtained from the Department of Employment or via the National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS); a charge is made for the work involved in providing additional data.

Census of Employment data for Great Britain for 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1989 are held on NOMIS. In addition to employment data NOMIS holds information on population, vacancies and unemployment - all down to a local eg ward, level. The database can be accessed through links using microcomputers. More detailed information on NOMIS and joining arrangements can be obtained from:

NOMIS
Statistical Services Division
Branch E5
Employment Department
Room W815
Moorfoot
SHEFFIELD S1 4PQ
Telephone: 0742-594086

There are two versions of the file of Census of Employment data on NOMIS. One is the Public Domain file that anyone can use but this does not give unlimited access to all levels of statistical detail and the output is rounded. The full results file is only accessible to authorised users under the provisions of the Employment and Training Act 1973 (as amended). Enquiries about access and cost, and about other aspects of the articles and the Census of Employment should be addressed to:

Department of Employment
Statistical Services Division
Branch D4 (Census enquiries)
Exchange House
60 Exchange Road
WATFORD WD1 7HH

Information about the separate Census of Employment in respect of Northern Ireland is available from:



Department of Economic Development
Statistics Branch
Room 12
Netherleigh
Massey Avenue
BELFAST BT4 2JP

1990 Labour Force Survey

Preliminary results

The 1990 Labour Force Survey estimates are based upon interviews with over 60,000 households in Great Britain carried out in the spring of that year. The preliminary results show a picture of an expanding labour market in the year to that date with a further growth in employment (although at a slower rate than in recent years) and falling unemployment.

The survey estimates that there were just over 28 million people in the labour force in Great Britain, a rise of 0.3 per cent since the spring of 1989. Of these 26.2 million people were in employment, an increase of 0.8 per cent, and as this increase was greater than the fall in unemployment the labour force continued to grow.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment, there were 1.9 million people unemployed in the spring of 1990, a fall of 110 thousand (5.5 per cent) over the previous twelve months. The claimant count fell by 260 thousand during that period to total 1.5 million in 1990.

There was continued strong growth in both the number and proportion of employees receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to the survey. It is estimated that 3.3 million employees received such training, 15.4 per cent, compared with 14.4 per cent in 1989 and 9.1 per cent in 1984.

Further results and comparisons with previous years are given in an article in the *Employment Gazette*, April 1991. A technical note in the article describes the survey design, confidentiality, concepts and definitions. The full results are also available from Quantime Ltd - the London Force Survey Support Dept, telephone: 071 - 625 7111.

From 1992 the survey is to be enhanced and carried out quarterly instead of annually as at present. The first full quarterly survey will be conducted in spring

1992 and the results published in the *Employment Gazette* later that year.

Leisure Day Visits Survey 1988/89

An article in *Employment Gazette*, May 1991, on the Leisure Day Visits survey 1988/89 provides the first authoritative estimates on the scale of day trips at national level, showing the substantial contribution which spending on such trips makes to total tourism expenditure.

The results from the survey show that there were 630 million day trips undertaken in Great Britain in the survey year and that about £5,200 million was spent by people on day trips. This means spending on day trips exceeds 20 per cent of total expenditure on tourism and 50 per cent of domestic tourism expenditure. The survey shows the popular reasons for day trips were for pursuing outdoor activities (174 million, 28 per cent) followed closely by visiting friends and relatives (144 million, 23 per cent).

The article presents a selection of results such as these, from the survey, including such things as the most popular means of transport used, the favoured activities undertaken and what goods and services are bought on day trips. A report containing comprehensive results from the survey will be published by the OPCS in Summer 1991.

More analyses available from 'New Earnings Survey'

The Employment Department's annual *New Earnings Survey* (NES) is the only comprehensive source of information on the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings in Great Britain. The results of each year's Survey are published in six volumes by HMSO, and summarised in an article in *Employment Gazette*, most recently in November 1990 (pp 571-575).

Publication of NES results is restricted to figures which the Department's statisticians feel are derived from a sufficiently large number of employees, and which have a sufficiently small standard error (a measure of the extent to which an estimate from a sample may differ from the true value), to ensure continuing confidence in the Survey.



Some users have felt that the effects of this policy are too restrictive on the range of data available, and it has recently been reviewed to see if the criteria used can be relaxed. The conclusion of the review is that they can. Specifically:

- figures will be published if they are based on 50 or more employees and have a standard error of 5 per cent or less (previously this was 4 per cent or less); and
- if figures fail the criteria in any one year, it will no longer be necessary for them to satisfy more stringent criteria in order to be published in future years (previously such figures had to be based on 100 or more employees with a standard error of 2 per cent or less).

It is estimated that these changes will mean a large increase in the amount of industrial detail published, with smaller but still appreciable increases in the size of the available analyses by agreement, occupation and area.

The intention is to implement the relaxation in the criteria in full for the 1991 NES Report. In order to limit the resultant increase in the bulk (and cost) of the published volumes, it may be decided to omit or aggregate some other tables, either in 1991 or at a future date.

The changes will also apply with immediate effect to ad hoc analyses of the NES produced by the Department. However, the resources available to provide such analyses are limited, and there can be no guarantee that requests for analyses based on the new criteria will be dealt with speedily, especially if they involve extensive past series.

It is hoped that the relaxed criteria, while preserving the reputation of the NES, will increase the value of the Survey to users inside and outside Government.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1991
HMSO, price £4.15 net

Small Firms statistics - International comparisons

The following article is taken from a special feature which appeared in the *Labour Market Quarterly Report* for February 1991, a publication of the Training Agency of the Department of Employment.

In the past the United Kingdom has had a smaller 'small firms' sector than many other countries. It is probably true that some difference still exists, but owing to the very rapid growth in the numbers of small businesses in the 1980s, the gap now is much less than it used to be.

There is no authoritative set of international comparisons, but the several sets of data which are available all point in the same direction.

The European Commission have recently published *Enterprises in the European Community*. This contains the results of a lengthy study of the size distributions of businesses in the twelve member states in 1986. The proportions of businesses and employment in the smallest firms is lower in the UK than elsewhere, but these differences are not large.

It is also likely that the gap has further narrowed since the study. Of those countries able to supply information, the UK has had, by far, the fastest growth in numbers of businesses and we know that this growth has since accelerated.

More comprehensive comparisons are available only for earlier periods, but complement the overall picture described earlier. Data published by OECD in 1985, (*OECD Employment Outlook 1985*), show that the proportion of manufacturing employment in small firms in the early 1980s was lower in the UK than in almost any other country. The latest published comparisons of the size distributions of manufacturing businesses were compiled by Eurostat (*Structure and Activity of Industry: Data by Enterprise 1983*). They show a smaller proportion of businesses and employment in the lowest size bands in the UK than in virtually all other countries. However, these proportions are known to have increased in the UK in recent years.

All the publications mentioned above can be obtained from HMSO or HMSO Bookshops.

Changes in average earnings - 4th quarter 1990

Average Earnings for the whole economy in the fourth quarter of 1990, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 9.5 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is below the underlying increase for the quarter, about 9.75 per cent, both because arrears of pay were less than in the fourth quarter of 1989 and because adjustments were made for employees whose 1990 settlements were delayed.

Lower bonus payments and less overtime working reduced the underlying rate by 0.25 percentage point from the rate of 10 per cent for the previous quarter. However, the rate is 0.5 percentage point higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1989 because of settlements higher in 1990 than in 1989.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was about 9.5 per cent in the fourth quarter. This is the same as the rate in the third quarter of 1990 and 0.75 percentage point higher than the rate of increase in the fourth quarter of 1989. Overtime working was lower than a year earlier, but settlements levels were up on 1989.

The underlying increase in service industries was about 9.75 per cent, which was 0.25 percentage point lower than the rate in the third quarter of 1990 and 0.5 percentage point higher than the rate in the fourth quarter of 1989.

It is estimated that reductions in overtime earnings contributed between - 0.25 and - 0.5 percentage point to the change in average earnings in manufacturing during the fourth quarter of 1990, and - 0.25 percentage point to the change in average earnings in the whole economy.

Reference

Employment Gazette, March 1991
HMSO, price £4.15 net

EC workplace safety push in '92

'1992' not only spells completion of the Single Market - it will also see a major Community-wide push for cleaner, quieter and safer workplaces.

The European Commission has designated next year as the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

The Year will see action in four priority areas, designed to achieve:

- cleaner air, including control of dust and other dangerous substances;
- less noise and vibration;
- safer working practices, including the proper handling of heavy loads and correct use of machinery;
- improved occupational health, including lower levels of stress for workers;

Events already being planned to mark the Year in Britain include a European conference and exhibition on health and safety at work to be staged at Olympia, and conferences focusing on occupational health and international risk assessment.

Alongside these events, the Health and Safety Executive will be running campaigns during the year covering safety in the farming and building industries; occupational health; noise; and implementation of the various European Directives on health and safety. There will also be a number of events aimed at young people and small firms.

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) will be coordinating the UK response to the Year and has set up a national steering committee under the chairmanship of Mr Jim Hammer, president of the International Association of Labour Inspection.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1991
HMSO, price £4.15 net

Keep healthy, stay in business

About seven million days are lost on average each year through industrial disputes. Over 360 million working days are lost each year through ill health.

These figures clearly show that the state of employees' health can have an important bearing on an organisation's productivity and potential success.

In addition, many health-related problems can adversely affect industrial relations unless measures are taken to deal with them effectively and fairly.

In view of this, and in line with the growing importance many people attach to healthy living, employers and trade unions are now taking a broader view of health at work. Issues such as smoking, alcohol and stress are being considered alongside traditional occupational health issues like noise, dust and chemical hazards.

Employers looking for guidance on how to promote good health among their employees may find much helpful information in a new ACAS publication, *Health and Employment*. This booklet looks at good practice on smoking, alcohol misuse, drug misuse, AIDS and stress, and suggests ways in which employers can promote good health among their staff. It also offers advice on how to deal with employment problems arising from health issues.

Reference

Employment Gazette, February 1991
HMSO, price £4.15 net

1992 Survival Kit

The arrival of the Single Market in 1992 will cause marked changes in business life. As trade competition increases, there will be company takeovers and relocations around the EC.

All this will have important consequences (and possible benefits) for the lives and working conditions of millions of people. If you are wondering how your job will be affected by these changes, you may find useful answers in *1992 and YOU*, a new information pack from the City Centre information and advice service for office workers.

The pack explains how European employment legislation and Social Charter directives will influence conditions of employment, social security, training, and rights of settlement in other EC countries. It comprises ten factsheets covering employment, money, family, equality, health, legal matters and trade unions, plus a section of further sources.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1991
HMSO, price £4.15 net

Transport

The 1991 London Area Transport Survey

The Department of Transport, with the London Research Centre on behalf of the London Boroughs, is currently undertaking the 1991 London Area Transport Survey (LATS). The survey will update results from previous surveys undertaken in 1981 (the GLC's GLTS survey), 1971 and 1962. Most of the survey fieldwork is being carried out this year with some roadside interview surveys having taken place last autumn. In addition, an important part of the LATS package are the surveys by the London Underground and British Rail. These are carried out by the public transport operators and have been designed to provide some co-ordination with LATS.

The overall aim of LATS is to create a comprehensive database of information about travel in London and the factors which determine transport needs. The database will need to integrate the data from the different sources to cover trips made by both residents and non-residents of London. It will provide the basis for policy formulation, transport planning, scheme assessment and investment as well as general statistical briefing.

The principal elements of the 1991 LATS survey package are a large household survey and a large roadside interview survey. Fieldwork for the household survey started in January. The data being collected from households are a combination of household data, person data and trip data. The household and person data cover basic sociodemographic variables in addition to questions on car ownership, public transport tickets, company assistance with travel etc. The trip data constitute a one-

day travel diary for each member of the household with full address information for each stage of every trip made during the day. The proposed achieved sample size is 60,000 households sampled in such a way as to, as far as possible, be evenly distributed among wards. The sample data collected will be expanded to provide population estimates using census estimates of household data.

The roadside survey data are divided into different categories having different, although sometimes overlapping, objectives. Traffic crossing a series of screenlines radiating out from the M25 was surveyed last autumn. In addition, traffic on every road which crosses, or joins, the M25 is being surveyed as part of an 'external cordon' survey. The role of this is to collect data on travel in London by non-residents. These data can then be combined with the household survey trip data to give a more complete picture of travel in London. Fieldwork has also started on roadside interviews at sites on roads crossing a fairly dense network of screenlines and cordons inside the M25. In total some 1 million interviews will be conducted at 880 sites.

To complete the picture of travel in London a number of smaller related surveys are being conducted. These are hotel and institution surveys (ie student and nurses residences), needed to fill in the gaps in the household survey, and a survey of commercial vehicle movements sampled at operators' premises. Surveys on Inter-city trains, commuter coaches and London buses will also take place.

Port Statistics for 1990 (provisional)

Provisional port statistics for 1990 were published jointly by the Department of Transport and the British Ports Federation in April. This is the seventh in a series of annual Bulletins giving provisional traffic statistics as early as possible.

The Bulletin contains 1990 statistics compiled without waiting for complete returns for every port, using estimates where necessary for those missing. The Bulletin contains four tables showing total foreign and domestic traffic by mode of appearance, principal bulk commodities, container and roll-on traffic through each of the larger ports, and bulk fuel and other traffic through the twenty-six largest ports. Final statistics for 1990 will be published, in much

more detail and with related statistics from other sources, in *Port Statistics 1990* in September.

Port Statistics Bulletin Provisional Traffic Statistics 1990. The above publication, price £12.00 net is available from:

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

Scottish Transport Statistics 1989

The 1989 edition of *Scottish Transport Statistics*, price £6.00 net, was published by the Scottish Office in April 1991.

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

Traffic on Scottish roads and toll bridges, and air travel through Scottish airports have increased, while bus and rail passengers, and road freight have decreased.

***Motor Vehicle Traffic** on major roads in Scotland increased by 8 per cent in 1989. Since 1985 traffic on all major roads has increased by 25 per cent with motorway traffic increasing by almost 50 per cent, trunk and principal 'A' road traffic in non-built up areas by 26 per cent and 'A' road traffic in urban built-up areas by only 11 per cent.

***Toll Bridge** traffic in Scotland (Forth, Tay and Erskine Bridges) increased by nearly 8 per cent in 1989. Over £11 million was raised in tolls on the 3 bridges in 1989, nearly double the amount in real terms raised in 1980.

***Air Transport.** Passenger traffic through airports in Scotland increased by over 15 per cent to 9.6 million in 1989. BAA's operating profit in Scotland increased from £3.5 million in 1988 to over £21 million in 1989.



***Bus and Coach Travel** decreased with a fall in 1989/90 of over 4 per cent in bus passenger journeys, although bus kilometres operated rose by nearly 5 per cent. Bus kilometres for local (stage) services per head of population in Scotland in 1989 were over 50 per cent higher than Great Britain, and bus fares in Scotland have increased at only half the rate of those in Great Britain between 1985 and 1989/90.

***Road Freight** in 1989 decreased for the first time in 5 years by just under 1 per cent. Seventy per cent of road freight between Scotland and the rest of Great Britain started or finished in the 3 northern regions of England.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Fifty years of the National Food Survey 1940-1990

The National Food Survey, as the longest running continuous household food survey in the world, provides a unique set of continuous data on food consumption and expenditure. These edited proceedings of a symposium to mark 50 years of the Survey provide a detailed insight into the early days of the Survey in wartime Britain and how the data are used in the analysis of policy options and in the monitoring of the changes in the Nation's diet.

In a wide ranging review of food policy, David Maclean, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, highlights the relevance of the National Food Survey to policy formulation. Those associated with the Survey in its early days set out the original rationale and other contributors illustrate the dramatic changes in the patterns of food consumption, and in available nutrients, over the past 50 years and factors which underlie these changes. In particular, recent research indicates how the data can be used to assess the influence of different family members on the food purchases of households.

While a unique feature of the Survey is the continuity of that data, every effort is made to ensure that its structure and operation is kept up to date so that important changes in the diet are accurately recorded. Details are provided of current plans which include enhancement to collect some information on food purchased and consumed away from home.

This volume, which complements the annual reports of the National Food Survey Committee, will provide a useful reference for those with an interest in food consumption and nutrition and those who are involved in conducting household surveys.

Reference

Fifty years of the National Food Survey 1940-1990
HMSO, price on application

The Statistics (Census and Prices) Division

The Statistics (Census and Prices) Division of MAFF conduct a number of enquiries on a regular basis. These are listed below with a brief description of the publications available. Statistical Notices are free of charge and other publications are priced.

June Agricultural and Horticultural Census

Coverage

All agricultural holdings are surveyed at June except those regarded as being of minor significance. These are known as 'minor holdings' (see below). Approximately 151,000 holdings in England and some 30,000 in Wales are covered by the census. Information on land use, crops, livestock, labour, horticulture and glasshouse crops is collected by postal questionnaire under the authority of the Agricultural Statistics Act 1979.

Minor holdings are not surveyed every June but a simplified census of these holdings is conducted approximately every five years to re-assess their agricultural activity in order to determine whether any need to be brought in to the main census. The latest such survey was conducted in 1989. In terms of the relative statistical importance of minor holdings, an assessment after the last minor holdings census showed that they represented no more than 1% of the total agricultural area.

Published results exclude estimates for minor holdings at regional and county level although they are usually included in national totals shown in Statistics Notices.

Main results published

Provisional results for the United Kingdom and England are published in a Statistical Notice during August

and final results are available some months later. Following the publication of final results, data for England and Wales, regions and counties are published in a document, referred to as the PSM (Published Statistical Material) statement, which gives comprehensive cover of the census results.

Other results published

AH (Analysis of Holdings) Statements. Separate statements are produced for:

- i. total area,
- ii. crops and grass, and
- iii. tenure

in which the number of holdings and their areas are distributed by size groups. Results are presented at national, regional and county level.

FD (Frequency Distribution) Tables

These tables, produced for the most important items, distribute holdings, with their areas or livestock numbers, by item size groups and are available for England, Wales and regions. Some tables include county data but it is often necessary to amalgamate results, particularly at county level, in order to prevent disclosure of information about individual holdings.

LFA (Less Favoured Areas) Statements

These PSM style statements give national, regional and county data for holdings within less favoured areas. Statements are also available for Disadvantaged and Severely Disadvantaged areas separately. These contain fewer categories than the combined statement.

Area Summaries

From 1989 these summaries give census results for England, Wales, regions and certain other sub-national areas. For censuses prior to 1989 results are also available at parish level.

Area summaries from 1975 onward are obtainable on magnetic tape from the address below as are printed summaries for the latest available year only.

December Agricultural Survey

Coverage

The December Survey covers a sample of the main

agricultural holdings. The information gained complements that collected at June, and provides a half-yearly update of the labour and livestock items reflecting the seasonal pattern in December. Data are collected on Autumn/Winter sown crops of wheat, barley and rape for oilseed -these are important first indicators of the following year's harvest.

Published results

Results for the United Kingdom and England are published in a Statistical Notice in February or March. Results at regional and county level are not produced.

October Census of Vegetables and Flowers

Coverage

This census provides late season aggregates of the areas cultivated for specific vegetables for human consumption and selected flowers grown in the open. Crops grown under glass are excluded. All holdings that have 0.5 hectares or more of vegetables or 0.5 hectares or more of bulbs grown in the open fall within the scope of the census.

Published results

Results for England and Wales are published in a Statistical Notice. Regional and county results are not published.

Cereals Stocks Survey

Coverage

This survey of wheat and barley stocks on farms is conducted every month with the exception of August.

Published results

Results for England and Wales are published in Statistical Notices. No sub-national results are published.

Dried Pea and Bean Survey

Coverage

This survey was conducted for the first time in February 1990 for the 1989 harvest of peas and field beans.

Published results

A Statistical Notice is published showing the area, production and yield in England and Wales as a whole. No sub-national results are published.

Grain Fed to Livestock Survey

Coverage

This survey is conducted every month to estimate the cereals consumption (wheat, barley, maize and oats) by livestock. The sample size is about 400 farms. Holdings with more than 50,000 poultry are excluded.

Published results

A Statistical Notice is published for England and Wales as a whole. No sub-national results are published.

Turkey Survey

Coverage

This survey is held annually in November.

Published results

A Statistical Notice is published for England and Wales as a whole. It shows the number of hen turkeys by age and the number of all other turkeys, also by age. No sub-national results are published.

Copies of all the above publications can be obtained from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Statistics (Census and Prices),
Branch B
Publications Section
Room A615
Government Buildings
Epsom Road
GUILDFORD GU1 2LD
Telephone: 0483-68121 Ext 3577/3520

Scottish Agriculture and Fisheries Department

Scottish Fishing Fleet at 31 December 1990

The 1990 edition, price £6.00 net, was published recently. It contains 10 tables giving details of the Scottish fishing fleet for 1990. Different tables show number of vessels by length, tonnage by length and numbers of vessels by main method of fishing. Other tables show vessels in each district.

There is a concise list of vessels listed by registration and number showing vessel name, base district, creek length tonnage etc.

Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1989

The 1989 edition, price £8.00 net, was published in February 1991. It contains 35 tables covering fish landings (into Scotland and the UK) and details of the Scottish Fishing Fleet.

Different tables show weight and value of landings by species, by area of capture, by method of capture, by landing district, by size of vessel. Also covered are topics such as the employment of fishermen, disposal of the pelagic catch, and the production of by-products. Some tables show annual figures from 1982 or 1985; others give monthly landings figures for 1989.

A table shows the quotas allocated to the UK from the Total Allowable Catch, and the level of uptake for each stock in 1987, 1988 and 1989.

The above publications are available from:

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

Industrial

CSO Bulletins

The following is a list of recent publications in the CSO Bulletin series. Only the latest in a series in mentioned.

	Issue	Frequency
	No.	
<i>GB Cinema exhibitors</i>	24/91	Q
<i>Acquisitions and mergers within the UK</i>	29/91	Q
<i>Capital expenditure and stockbuilding (prov results)</i>	32/91	Q
<i>Overseas direct investment</i>	33/91	A
<i>Engineering sales and orders</i>	34/91	M
<i>Finance of large companies</i>	35/91	B

<i>Company liquidity</i>	36/91	Q
<i>Overseas travel and tourism</i>	37/91	M
<i>Credit business</i>	38/91	M
<i>Steel stocks and consumption</i>	39/91	Q
<i>Machine tools</i>	40/91	M

Key to frequency of issue

A/H =	Ad-Hoc
A =	Annual
B =	Bi-annual
M =	Monthly
Q =	Quarterly

CSO 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 Monitors - Annual Census of Production 1989

Readers of Statistical News are made aware of the results of the 1989 Census of Production as the Business Monitors become available. A list of the first of these monitors to be published is given below.

Business Monitor Number	Description
PA111	Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels
PA120	Coke ovens
PA130	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas
PA140	Mineral oil processing
PA162	Public gas supply
PA221	Iron and steel industry

PA222	Steel tubes
PA223	Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel
PA224	Non-ferrous metals industry
PA231	Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel
PA239	Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (including salt)
PA241	Structural clay products
PA242	Cement, lime and plaster
PA243	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster
PA244	Asbestos goods
PA245	Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals
PA246	Abrasive products
PA247	Glass and glassware
PA248	Refractory and ceramic goods
PA251	Basic industrial chemicals
PA256	Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes
PA257	Pharmaceutical products
PA260	Production of man-made fibres
PA311	Foundries
PA312	Forging, pressing and stamping
PA313	Bolts, nuts, etc; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment
PA314	Metal doors, windows, etc
PA316	Hand tools and finished metal goods
PA320	Industrial plant and steelwork
PA322	Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools
PA324	Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries; process engineering contractors
PA325	Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment
PA326	Mechanical power transmission equipment
PA327	Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries; laundry and dry cleaning machinery
PA330	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment
PA342	Basic electrical equipment
PA343	Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators
PA345	Miscellaneous electronic equipment
PA346	Domestic-type electric appliances
PA351	Motor vehicles and their engines

PA352 Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans
 PA353 Motor vehicle parts
 PA361 Shipbuilding and repairing
 PA365 Miscellaneous vehicles
 PA371 Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus
 PA411 Organic oils and fats
 PA412 Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products
 PA413 Preparation of milk and milk products
 PA414 Processing of fruit and vegetables
 PA415 Fish processing
 PA416 Grain milling
 PA419 Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery
 PA420 Sugar and sugar by-products
 PA421 Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
 PA423 Starch and miscellaneous foods
 PA424 Spirit distilling and compounding
 PA428 Soft drinks
 PA429 Tobacco industry
 PA431 Woollen and worsted industry
 PA432 Cotton and silk industries
 PA433 Throwing, texturing, etc of continuous filament yarn
 PA434 Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie
 PA435 Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics
 PA436 Hosiery and other knitted goods
 PA437 Textile finishing
 PA438 Carpets and other textile floor coverings
 PA439 Miscellaneous textiles
 PA441 Leather (Tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
 PA442 Leather goods
 PA451 Footwear
 PA455 Household textiles and other made-up textiles
 PA456 Fur goods
 PA461 Sawmilling, planing etc of wood
 PA462 Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood
 PA463 Builders' carpentry and joinery
 PA464 Wooden containers
 PA465 Miscellaneous wooden articles
 PA466 Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms

PA467 Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings
 PA471 Pulp, paper and board
 PA472 Conversion of paper and board
 PA475 Printing and publishing
 PA481 Rubber products
 PA483 Processing of plastics
 PA493 Photographic and cinematographic processing laboratories
 PA495 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Copies of these Business Monitors are available on standing order from:

HMSO
 PO Box 276
 LONDON SW8 5DT
 Telephone: 071-622-3316

or through any Government Bookshop.

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

Mr J Dowsell
 Central Statistical Office
 Government Buildings
 Cardiff Road
 NEWPORT NP9 1XG
 Telephone: 0633-812455 (GTN 1211)

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

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

General Register Office for Scotland

Population Estimates: Scotland

Mid-1990 estimates of the population of Scotland are now available by age, sex and standard area. Summarised data will be published shortly in *Population Estimates, Scotland, 1990* (HMSO, 1991). Detailed

data are available on paper or on MS-DOS diskette. For further information on charges and the formats available please contact:

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

HM Treasury

Financial Statement and Budget Report 1991-92

The Financial Statement and Budget Report 1991-92 (FSBR) published on 19 March 1991, supplements the Chancellor's Budget Statement. It describes the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS); outlines developments in the economy over the past year; provides forecasts to mid-1992; details the government's tax proposals and brings together the financial position of the public sector.

Chapter 1,

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

Chapter 2,

The Medium Term Financial Strategy, provides the framework for all economic policy decisions. Comment, charts and tables cover: objectives and the framework of policy; monetary policy; fiscal policy; public expenditure; revenue; and public sector borrowing. Annexes give details of funding policy and changes since the 1990 MTFS.

Chapter 3,

The economy: recent developments and prospects to mid-1992, deals with financial conditions, the world economy, trade and the balance of payments, demand and output, domestic economy, company expenditure and income, inflation, financial balances and the current account, financial developments and forecast and outturn (compares the main elements of the forecast published in the 1990 FSBR with outturn or latest estimate). A table shows forecasts to the first

half of 1992 of output, imports, exports and the balance of payments current account at 1985 prices, seasonally adjusted.

Chapter 4,

The Budget measures, sets out the tax and national insurance proposals. A table shows the direct revenue effects in 1991-92 and 1992-93 of the changes in taxation and national insurance and an annex explains how the figures in the table are calculated.

Chapter 5,

Public expenditure, summarises the public spending plans and compares estimated outturn for 1990-91 with earlier plans.

Chapter 6,

The public sector finances, brings together the complete financial picture for the public sector. It elaborates the more rounded and summary figures shown in other chapters. It includes a table of public sector transactions for 1990-91 and 1991-92 by sub-sector and economic category.

Reference

Financial Statement and Budget Report 1991-92
HC 300
HMSO, MARCH 1991,
price £9.25 net,
ISBN 0102300917

Supply Estimates 1991-92 Summary and Guide

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

The expenditure for which authority is sought in these Estimates is consistent with the Government's latest plans for public expenditure as a whole, described in detail in the series of Departmental Reports published in February (Cm 1501-1519), which replaced the departmental chapters of the public expenditure White Paper.

The Summary and Guide to the Supply Estimates for 1991-92 was published on 12 March 1991. It has a number of objectives:

- i. it summarises the expenditure in the Estimates and shows the relationship between Estimates and the public expenditure plans;
- ii. it announces cash limits, limits on running costs, and manpower numbers for central government departments in 1991-92;
- iii. it describes the Estimates themselves and how Parliament considers and votes them.

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

References

Supply Estimates 1991-92 Summary and Guide
Cm 1454

HMSO, March 1991, price £9.00 net,
ISBN 0 10 114542 X

Supply Estimates 1991-92 Index HC 236 - IND
HMSO, March 1991, price £7.00 net,
ISBN 0 10 2769915

The Statistical Supplement to the 1990 Autumn Statement

The *Statistical Supplement to the 1990 Autumn Statement* provides a summary of the Government's spending plans for the period 1991-92 to 1993-94. The Supplement, which was published on 1 February 1991, provides further detail of the overall expenditure plans announced in the *Chancellor's 1990 Autumn Statement*.

The first section of the Supplement gives an explanation of the measurement of public expenditure and related concepts and an overall summary of expenditure plans. Section 2 presents a number of summary analyses covering historical trends in public expenditure and general government expenditure by function and by economic category. The Section also contains analyses of data on expenditure by territory and by region of England. Section 3 provides a range of

analyses of the planning total by spending sector, department and economic category. Section 4 provides similar analyses to those in Section 3 but for central government expenditure (including the financing requirements of public corporations other than nationalised industries) only; the section also gives details on government spending on asset creation and on science and technology, sales and purchases of land and existing buildings, and departmental figures for running costs and manpower. Section 5 summarises the government's plans for support for spending carried out by local authorities and provides information on past and current local authority expenditure. The external financing and capital requirements of the nationalised industries are set out in Section 6. Section 7 provides a number of additional analyses, covering asset creation by the public sector as a whole, privatisation proceeds, sales and purchases of land and existing buildings and public sector manpower. The Supplement also contains a glossary of terms and some appendices, including ones providing an explanation of the relationship between the public expenditure planning total and general government expenditure and setting out details of the conventions and economic assumptions which underlie the Supplement.

More detailed information on each department's spending plans is set out in a series of individual Departmental Reports (Cm 1501-1519) published in February. In addition to details of spending plans, these Reports provide data on output measures, performance and value for money. The Supplement and these Reports have replaced the annual public expenditure White Paper.

Reference

Statistical Supplement to the 1990 Autumn Statement
Cm 1520

HMSO, January 1991, price £13.50 net
ISBN 0 10 1152027

Central Statistical Office

The Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income, 1988

This article was published in the March 1991 edition of *Economic Trends*, and is largely based on the 1988 *Family Expenditure Survey* (FES). The aim of the

analysis is to examine how the distribution of income amongst households in the UK is modified as a result of government expenditure and taxation. The analysis uses five different income measures, and is unique in that it covers indirect taxes (eg VAT) as well as benefits-in-kind (eg education).

The article is the latest in an annual series published in *Economic Trends* since the early 1960s. Each year the article covers the same main ground but also has a special topic. This year the special topic is trends in the income distribution over the period 1977-1988, reworked on the new basis. In last year's article (ie 1987 results), some fundamental changes were made to the methodology of the analysis. The most important change was to introduce equivalisation (ie adjusting income to allow for household size and composition). As a special exercise, the data for previous years (ie before 1987) have been reworked using the new methodology and the results are presented in this article. (1977 is the earliest year for which there is data readily available).

The analysis shows that the impact of taxes and benefits (including benefits-in-kind) is greatest for retired households and for those non-retired households containing no economically active people. Cash benefits play the largest part in reducing income differences. Results for the period 1977-1988, reworked using the new methodology, show that the distribution of household income has become more unequal.

The figures in each year's article are free standing and are not intended to be used as part of a time series with figures from earlier articles. However, two indicators (Gini co-efficients and shares of income) are relatively robust and so can be used to gauge the trend of income distribution. The philosophy underlying these articles is to use a given year's FES to produce the most meaningful figures for that year (on the basis of the definitions current for the FES at the time), rather than aim to produce figures on exactly the same basis from one year to the next. The FES changes slightly each year, and no special effort has been made in the past to ensure a fully-consistent time series. The major changes to the methodology last year mean that the 1987 (and 1988) figures are completely incompatible with those already published for earlier years.

The contents of the article are as follows:

- Part I** Results for 1988 for all households, and for retired and non-retired households separately.
- Part II** Trends in income distribution, 1977-1988: reworked on the new basis.
- Appendix 1** Detailed tables for 1988 with fine breakdown of income components for quintile and decile groups, and results for different types of household.
- Appendix 2** Methodology and definitions.
- Appendix 3** Three tables for 1988, ranked using unadjusted disposable income.
- Appendix 4** Summary of the effects of taxes and benefits, 1977-1988.

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

Effects of Taxes and Benefits Section
Branch 3E, Room 1936
Central Statistical Office
Millbank Tower
LONDON SW1P 4QU
Telephone: 071-217 4248

Reference

Economic Trends No 449
HMSO, price £11.00 net

Keeping Score

There are some corrections to *Keeping Score* - the history of the first 50 years of the CSO. An article on the publication appears on page 93.13 of this issue.

Page 63 second column, line 3, replace secretary by statistical adviser.

Page 63 second column, line 23, replace Laurie Berman by Geoff Penrice.

Page 86 second column, line 21, replace Dunlop by Lucas Industries.

Page 139 first column, line 34, replace Bevin by Brown.

Scottish Abstract of Statistics No 19, 1990 Edition

The latest edition of the *Scottish Abstract of Statistics* was published in April 1991. It is the most important single source of official and unofficial statistics covering social and economic life in Scotland. Topics such as population, health, law enforcement, education, leisure, employment, personal income, agriculture and the environment are covered. It contains around 200 pages of statistics and charts, divided into 16 different sections each containing explanatory notes. Many of the tables show series for a number of years; others give information at region and district level.

HMSO, price £18.00 net

Scottish Statistics: Fact Card 1990

This is a pocket-sized card that contains key information on many aspects of life in Scotland (with UK comparisons). Topics covered include population, environment and conservation, transport, agriculture and employment for the business man, scholar or student.

Copies are available, free of charge, from:

The Scottish Office
Central Statistics Unit
Room 5/52
New St Andrew's House
EDINBURGH EH1 3SX
Telephone: 031-244 4989

Statistical Publications: Information Leaflet

This leaflet lists all Scottish Office publications during the last 12 months. It gives details of regularly produced volumes, such as the *Scottish Abstract of Statistics and Road Accident Statistics*, as well as all Statistical Bulletins.

Copies are available, free of charge, as above.

Scottish Local Government Financial Statistics 1988-89 and 1989-90

The 1988-89 publication was published in December 1990. The 1989-90 publication is expected to be published in the Summer.

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

Net revenue and capital expenditure is set out on an individual service basis for regional and island areas and the publication includes details of total expenditure and income by service sub-divided into various categories.

There is also a table showing outstanding debt per head of population and appendices giving details of local authority staffing, rates, rateable values and community charges.

HMSO, price £4.00 net

Road Accidents Scotland 1989

A considerably expanded and revised edition of *Road Accidents Scotland 1989* was published by the Scottish Office in December 1990. It now contains over 30 charts to identify readily the most salient points on road accidents in Scotland.

The publication starts with a summary article on the latest trends of road accidents and casualties in Scotland, eg, accident numbers, by road type, by time of day, vehicles involved, drivers breath tested, by time of day, casualties by age group, and comparisons of casualties by road user between Scotland and England and Wales.

The main statistical tables section covers accidents, accident costs, vehicles involved, drivers breath tested,

casualties and trunk roads for 1989, and around a third of the tables cover several earlier years.

The publication indicates that in 1989 for the fourth successive year, fewer people died in fewer fatal accidents on Scotland's roads than in any of the last 30 years.

The total number of road casualties in 1989 increased by over 8 per cent with the main increases attributable to a 10 per cent increase in slightly injured casualties.

The largest reductions in fatal accidents in the last 5 years was on minor roads with a fall of 25 per cent since 1985. Fatal accidents on trunk roads have remained about the same over the last 5 years despite a 25 per cent increase in traffic.

The fatal and serious child casualty rate (per 100,000 population) in Scotland in 1989 was nearly 50 per cent higher than in England and Wales and for child pedestrian casualties Scotland is 61 per cent higher than England and Wales.

Drivers aged 17-19 had the highest casualty rate per head of population of all ages, with a rate 3.5 times that of drivers aged 30 and over. Young male drivers aged 17-19 had a casualty rate 4 times that of young female drivers of the same ages.

More accidents happened on a Friday in 1989 than on any other day of the week, and this was particularly so for fatal accidents with a peak between 2100 hours and midnight.

Buses and coaches had 36 per cent of their accidents while the vehicle was stopping, starting or stationary, whereas the figure for all vehicles was 9 per cent.

HMSO, price £5.00 net

Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1978/79 to 1989/90

This Bulletin presents statistics on how local authorities assessed and dealt with applicant households under the homeless persons legislation in Scotland from 1978/79 to 1989/90. It also provides a summary of the legislation and information on the characteristics of applicants (such as the reason they gave for the loss of their accommodation). The emphasis is on

time series tables showing variations over the years for Scotland as a whole, with more detailed cross-tabulations for 1988/89. Figures for 1989/90 are provisional: final analyses will appear in the quarterly trends bulletins, which will also include figures for individual local authorities.

Reference

HSG/1991/1,
price £1.25 net

Housing Trends in Scotland quarter ended September 1990

This Bulletin presents the standard quarterly analyses of housing stock by tenure, new housebuilding, council house sales and the improvement of existing dwellings, together with annual information on special needs housing and housing below the tolerable standard. Bulletins for earlier quarters, which provide other annual series, are also available.

Reference

HSG/1991/2,
price £1.25 net

Copies of the above Bulletins may be purchased from:

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

Northern Ireland Departments

Northern Ireland Crime Statistics

The latest edition of *A Commentary of Northern Ireland Crime Statistics (1989)* by the Northern Ireland Office, Statistics Branch was published in December 1990. This is an annual publication which regularly includes statistics on: Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police, Offences Cleared by the Police, Court Proceedings, Sentencing Practice and Prison Population. Current statistics are accompanied by a time series and brief comment on emergent

trends. In addition, the publication includes occasional items; the current edition includes chapters on Fear of Crime, Attitudes to the Security Forces and Crime in Northern Ireland and elsewhere.

The Commentary shows that there were 55,147 Offences Recorded by the Police in 1989, the lowest level since 1980; there were 23,808 Notifiable Offences Cleared by the Police in 1989, representing a clear up rate of 43 per cent. Reflecting the reducing number of crimes, the number of defendants prosecuted in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts also declined. Similarly, the Northern Ireland prison population declined to 1815, a continuation of trend spanning more than a decade.

Reference

A Commentary of Northern Ireland Crime Statistics (1989)
HMSO, price £8.10 net

Inland Revenue

Survey of Personal Incomes: Analysis by County

Inland Revenue Statistics 1989 announced the temporary discontinuance of the provision of county information that drew on the sample of income tax records forming the basis of the annual Survey of Personal Incomes.

Its discontinuance followed the emergence of problems affecting information for metropolitan counties and the shire counties that border them. In particular, addresses containing a shire county name, but which properly fell within a metropolitan county area, had tended to be allocated to the shire county rather than to the metropolitan county.

Provision of county information based on income tax records will be resumed when the 1989-90 survey of personal incomes is completed at about the end of 1991. Postcodes will be used to attribute addresses to counties. As an interim step, analysis of the 1988-89 survey material has been carried out, and a limited range of estimates by county (covering taxable income and number of taxpayers) has been compiled.

These estimates for 1988-89, together with a description of their quality and the methods used to minimise the extent of the misallocation of addresses for that year in the future are available on request. Anyone interested should write to:

Inland Revenue
Statistics Division
Room T10
West Wing
Somerset House
LONDON WC2R 1LB

Publications

The Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin

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

Housing finance - an international perspective

This article compares housing finance systems in seven countries - the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Spain, France, Italy and Japan. It focuses, in particular, on institutional structure and examines national variations in market structures and developments therein: one conclusion reached is that a degree of convergence is observable, although the systems in the United Kingdom and the United States have developed more rapidly than those in the other countries. The article also assesses trends in house prices and personal sector gearing in relation to differences in the structure and development of National Systems and suggests that the currently more regulated systems could face some of the issues now facing this country as deregulation proceeds.

Recent sectoral financial behaviour

This article, which continues an annual series, describes the financial flows between the various sectors of the economy in 1989 and the first three quarters of 1990. It highlights the shift by the personal sector from a record financial deficit in 1988 to a surplus in 1990 as consumers' expenditure slowed and the saving ratio rose; and the further widening in

the financial deficit industrial and commercial companies in 1989 and in 1990 (despite a cutback in investment expenditure and destocking in the third quarter).

The exchange rate mechanism of the European monetary system: a review of the literature

This review assesses the academic literature that has emerged in recent years on the operation and performance of the ERM. It examines the evolution of some of the more important operational aspects of the ERM and considers the system's empirical performance in reducing the volatility of exchange rate movements and in fostering convergence of inflation and of other macroeconomic aggregates.

The gilt-edged market: developments in 1990

This note updates two earlier articles on the development of the gilt-edged market since Big Bang, noting that developments in 1990 confirmed that the market structure introduced in October 1986 has settled down, with the gilt-edged market makers as a whole recording a full-year profit for the first time since Big Bang.

Other items

The February Bulletin also includes short notes on the 1990 annual update of seasonal adjustments and on bank groupings in statistical presentations: and reproduces English-Speaking Union's 1990 Churchill Lecture, given by the Governor on November 1990, and speeches by the Governor on the world economy and European issues.

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

Green Economics

by John Kay and Aubrey Silberston

We all recognise environmental problems - the pollution of air and rivers, the destruction of rain forests, global warming. This Clare Group paper analyses the economic issues which lie behind them. It argues that environmental problems are less the result of inappropriate values than of an incorrect calculus, and that economic evaluation and economic instruments have a major role to play in the correction of that calculus.

The green prescription of lower growth as a means of reducing environmental damage is dismissed - if higher output is often the cause of the problem, it is also what enables us to afford to deal with it. Policy should start from an adequate evaluation of the costs and benefits of action and inaction; the paper instances nitrate in water, where the costs of rectification seem out of proportion to any likely benefit. Market mechanisms - such as taxes and tradeable licences - are often the best way of tackling environmental problems; but economists are sometimes as naive about their general applicability as non-economists about the effectiveness of prescriptive regulation.

Data Adjustment and Forecast Performance

by Andy Blake and Nigel Pain

This article demonstrates how the use of balanced data can affect a forecasting exercise. The forecast published by the National Institute in November 1989 is revised with the constant and current price residual errors in the National Accounts being assigned to component parts in a manner consistent with the overall pattern of imbalances within the accounts at the time. One of the main results is that preliminary estimates for some components of the accounts, available at the time of the forecast, may also need to be adjusted. This is required to ensure that the forecast is consistent with both balanced data over the future and the structure of the model itself.

Work on Balanced Accounts in the CSO: History and Prospects

by P B Kenny

A technique for producing balanced national accounts was described by Stone, Champernowne and Meade in 1942, but there has so far been little use of the method in official publications. This article describes the experimental work undertaken recently by the Central Statistical Office and offers a personal view of the potential for further development. A variation of the original method of Stone et al, called partitioned balancing, seems likely to be useful in complex cases.

Balancing the National Accounts: Comments on Papers by Andrew Blake and Nigel Pain (NIESR) and Peter Kenny (CSO)

by Martin Weale

Least squares reconciliation of national accounts was developed at the same time as national accounting, but the issue remains controversial. The first article draws attention to the implications for macroeconomic forecasters of the way in which the discrepancy in the national accounts is allocated. It points towards a formal role for macroeconomic models in assessing early estimates of macroeconomic data. The second article discusses the CSO's work in the area and points out that their studies have demonstrated the feasibility of balancing.

Intermediate Skills in the Workplace: Deployment, Standards and Supply in Britain, France and Germany

by Hilary Steedman, Geoff Mason and Karin Wagner

Previous international comparisons of workforce skills by the National Institute have focused on the relative shortage of craft skills in Britain. The present study is concerned with the next higher level of supervisory and technical skills; on the basis of visits to factories and technical colleges in Britain, France and Germany, and analysis of labour force statistics, it contrasts the provision and deployment of these intermediate skills in manufacturing industry in the three countries. At supervisory level only Germany undertakes a significant amount of training and to standards adequate for the increased complexity and technical demands of modern manufacturing. At technician (Higher National) level, the numbers acquiring comparable qualifications in Britain and France are substantially higher than in Germany: in part this

reflects the ability to allocate a large proportion of technical support functions in German industry to their much greater numbers of craft-trained personnel. After examining the relative distribution of training costs between employers, individuals and the public authorities in the three countries, the paper makes proposals for a more cost-effective mix of craft and technician-level skills in British manufacturing which might, in the process, reduce the need for over-qualified personnel to 'plug the gaps' in skills among shopfloor workers and supervisors.

Financing Training

by Peter Hart and Alan Shipman

This article examines alternative methods of funding an increase in externally-assessed vocational training. Drawing on survey results and case studies in British and German manufacturing, it suggests that market forces (in the form of increases in pay for scarce skills) are inadequate for achieving such an increase, as well as institutionally constrained. Some form of public intervention is needed, but there is scope for transfer of costs to private employers or employees. Training-promotion measures currently operating, or under consideration, are assessed in terms of efficiency, coverage, administrative costs, and the scope for recovering costs from the private sector. These may be based either in schools and colleges or in the workplace. Schemes involving vocational options in secondary schools training vouchers, and grants recovered through National Insurance all have advantages, but exact costs and benefits are hard to evaluate without pilot programmes. Additional small-scale projects are therefore suggested running alongside those already in operation, to identify training measures most appropriate for a national strategy.

European Integration and External Constraints on Social Policy: is a Social Charter Necessary?

by John Ermisch

The article examines the conditions under which social policy would be constrained by European economic integration and assesses whether a Social Charter is needed. It provides a framework for interpreting the 'principle of subsidiarity', examines the potential for a direct effect of social benefits on the movement of people within the EC, investigates the impact of the taxes used to finance social policy on the location of businesses and people and the

incidence of these taxes. As the degree of labour mobility in response to differences in real wages between EC countries is demonstrated to be crucial in deciding whether a Social Charter is necessary, a substantial part of the article examines the evidence on the responsiveness of labour mobility, and it suggests little need for a Social Charter.

Conferences and training

The Institute of Energy Conference Programme 1991

9 October - Energy from waste: green, clean & profitable

Venue: CBI Conference Centre, London WC1
Chairman: Mr B Lees (Institute of Energy)

12 November - 2nd Conference on Energy Statistics

Venue: The Royal Society, London SW1
Chairman: Dr A W Cox

9-11 December - 5th International Fluidised Bed Combustion Conference: FBC Technology & The Environmental Challenge

Venue: The Mount Royal Hotel, London W1
Chairman: Mr J S Harrison (British Coal)

Further information can be obtained from:

The Institute of Energy
18 Devonshire Street
LONDON W1N 2AN
Telephone: 071-580 0008

(Conference Department contacts, Judith Higgins or Jill Leigh)

Government Statistical Service

Review of Regular Surveys

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

Surveys to Businesses

Cereal Survey (South Cambridgeshire)
Seedsmans Return and return of Seed Imports & Exports
Sample Pig Enquiry
Cereal & Potato Survey

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

Survey of Visitors to Tourist Attractions in Wales

Mrs J Gronow
Welsh Office
Cathays Park
CARDIFF CF1 3NQ

Survey to Local Authorities

Price Index of Public Sector Housebuilding

Mr S Johnsen
DOE
Room P1/106
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB

Appointments and changes

Promotion

Mr D C L Wroe, DOE, on promotion to Grade 2 (Deputy Director of Statistics) at CSO on 1.4.91

Mr R G Lynch, CSO on promotion to Grade 5 (Chief Statistician) within the Department on 2.4.91

Mr S D Kingaby, CSO, on promotion to Grade 5 (Chief Statistician) at HMT on 11.2.91

Mr J E Ashe, Employment Services, Sheffield, on promotion to Grade 5 (Chief Statistician) at DH on 7.1.91

Transfer

Mrs M F Haworth, Grade 5 (Chief Statistician) from HMT to DTI on 4.2.91

Retirement

Mr M J Erritt, Grade 3 (Assistant Director of Statistics) CSO on 29.3.91

Mr P D Dworkin, Grade 3 (Assistant Director of Statistics) CSO on 29.3.91

Resignation

Mr J A Austin, Grade 5 (Chief Statistician) DTI on 25.1.91

Articles in recent issues of Statistical News

- 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
 Assessing the Provision of Places for the Training of Teachers for Scottish Schools
 Digital Boundaries for the 1991 Census of Population in Scotland
 Scottish Revaluation Survey
- Margaret Horn
 Margaret Horn
 R A DeMellow
 Frank Thomas
 Peter Scrimgeour
- No 92 Spring 1991**
 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
- Ken Mears
 Edgar Jardine
 Rodney Taylor

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

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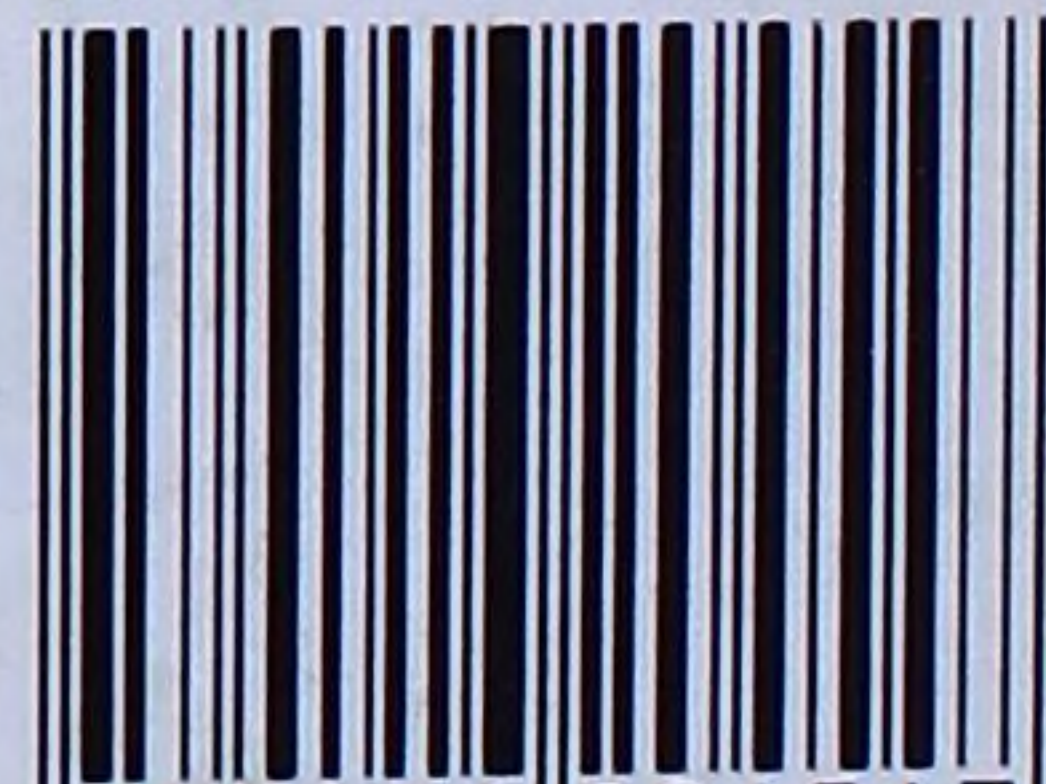
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