

Statistical News

06 NOV 1991

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- **General Medical Practitioners' Workload Survey 1989 - 90**
- **The National Food Survey 1940 - 1990**

Issue 94

Autumn 1991
HMSO Quarterly
Central Statistical Office

A publication of the Government Statistical Service



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First published 1991

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ISBN 011 620455 9
ISSN 0017-3630



Government Statistical Service

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

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CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Statistical News

**Developments in British
Official Statistics**

**No. 94
Autumn 1991**

London: HMSO

**REFERENCE COPY
NOT TO BE REMOVED**

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From the Editor's Office:

As a break with tradition it is our intention to provide a different cover design/picture for all future issues of Statistical News. We started with the Summer issue (no 93). You will have seen from the cover note that the picture was of a sculpture design, entitled 'Statistical Interpretation', situated at the entrance to the CSO at Newport. It was designed as a geometric interpretation of the infinity of statistics. Originally it was designed as a fountain but maintenance costs led to it becoming a static sculpture.

Its creator was a young artist, Hubert Dalwood, recommended to the architects of the former BSO by the Welsh Arts Council. He worked in a studio above a Jewish school in the East End of London. He was a dedicated artist, principally only charging for the cost of his materials.

The cover for this issue is a picture of Millbank Tower, London, taken from the lawn at the rear of the building. Millbank Tower, situated on the embankment of the river Thames, now houses many of the CSO's statistical divisions. With Great George Street they constitute the CSO's two central London offices.

Improvements to Economic Statistics: A Progress Report



By David Daniel, Central Statistical Office

This article appeared in the Summer 1991 issue of the *Treasury Bulletin*

Introduction

Over the last three years, the Government has taken a series of steps to improve economic statistics. They were discussed in an article *Official statistics in the late 1980s* in the July 1990 issue of *Treasury Bulletin*. This article reviews developments in the year since then.

Background

The need for improvements was identified in the late 1980s when the quality of the main economic aggregates came in for criticism, both within and outside government. In particular, concern was directed at the significant and growing discrepancies between the measures of growth in the economy provided by the different measures of gross domestic product; those arising from output, expenditure and income sources. Of further concern were large unexplained gaps (balancing items) in the sector accounts, particularly the overseas (balance of payments) sector. Furthermore, early estimates of the main components of income and expenditure were often subject to significant revisions over time. This situation made it difficult for policy makers to have full confidence in the figures on which key decisions had to be based.

The first step taken to improve the situation was in May 1988 when the government set up a major review of economic statistics. The ensuing report, the Pickford Report¹, was published in April 1989. As well as making a series of important, detailed recommendations on particular aspects of the national accounts, the report proposed a fundamental change in the organisation of government statistics with the creation of a new enlarged Central Statistical Office. This was subsequently set up in July 1989.

At about the same time, the Department of Trade and Industry was setting up a review of business statistics. An important recommendation of the resulting report²

was that the collection of detailed product-based quarterly information on the sales of manufacturing industry could be significantly reduced and replaced by increased monthly collection of total sales information. New statutory monthly sales inquiries were launched accordingly in the summer of 1989. The monthly coverage of manufacturing industry rose from 43 per cent to 72 per cent. It is believed to have improved significantly the quality of the first published production figures, consequently reducing subsequent revisions.

The Chancellor's Initiative in May 1990

Once the new CSO was created, the first issue it set about addressing was the difference in growth rates shown by the three measures of gross domestic product. The output measure was considered to be the best indicator of short term movements. Adjustments were therefore made to the expenditure measure, to make it more coherent with the income measure and to reflect CSO judgements about likely future revisions. These adjustments are known as the National Accounts Statistical Adjustments.

These adjustments were always seen as a temporary measure pending improvements to the underlying data. In this respect, by early 1990, the former Chancellor, John Major, had identified the need to build on the improvements proposed by the two reviews. He therefore introduced a further package with the following key objectives:

- 1) to reduce the extent of revisions to early estimates of both gross domestic product and the overseas current account by extending the range of quarterly data sources;
- 2) to improve the coherence and accuracy of gross domestic product estimates through more reliable data on the weaker components such as the services sector, stockbuilding and company profits;
- 3) to improve the accuracy and coherence of the financial accounts including the balance of pay-

ments accounts, through broader coverage of components of the invisible and capital accounts.

The main projects contained in the Chancellor's initiative are set out in table 1, together with the key objectives to which they contribute. Particular emphasis was given to extending the range of quarterly information available to ensure an up-to-date picture of economic development. This involved both surveying some sectors of the economy where no quarterly data previously existed and strengthening the measurement of other sectors' activities, especially by the greater use of statutory (rather than voluntary) inquiries. At the same time, key areas of financial statistics were to be investigated. The steps taken during the past 12 months to implement the Chancellor's initiative are summarised in table 2.

The CSO has consulted with firms, trade associations and other representative bodies on the design and implementation of new and extended inquiries. This keeps down the form filling burden to the essential minimum and focuses questions an appropriate way.

Service Sector

The service sector has made a growing contribution to the economy in recent years, accounting for around two thirds of total output in 1990. But its output is not always easy to measure. In general, turnover information (expressed at constant prices) is often used to measure net output. The initiative proposed that, as well as obtaining more comprehensive turnover data, specific output price deflators should be developed for each activity.

New statutory quarterly inquiries have been launched, collecting information from the first quarter of 1991 for thirty-six different trades. In addition, an annual enquiry will soon be started for an area where quarterly charges are generally small.

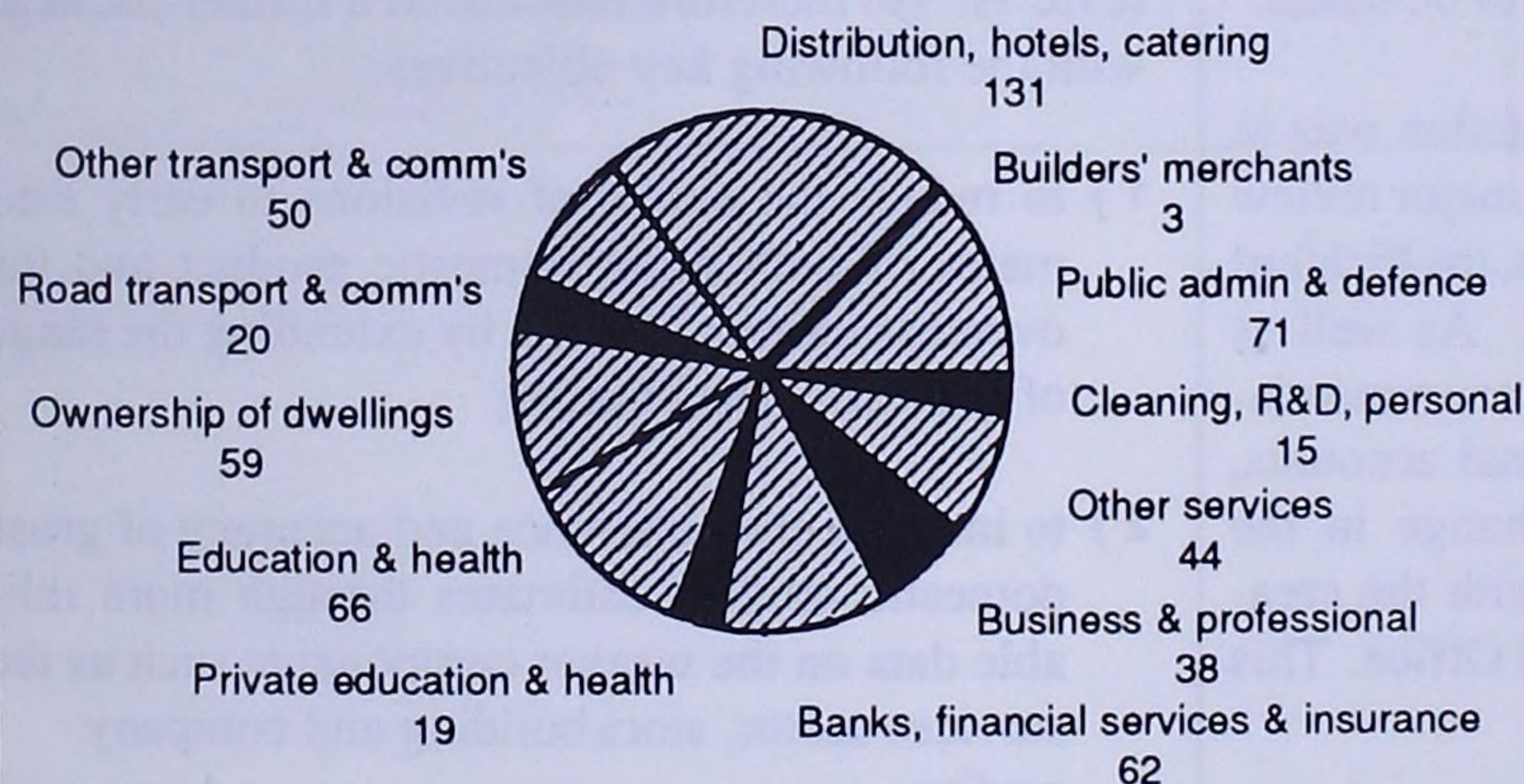
The types of service sector activity included in the new inquiries are shown in chart 1. These altogether cover about ten per cent of the economy.

Chart 1

Quarterly turnover inquiries: coverage of service sector and whole economy

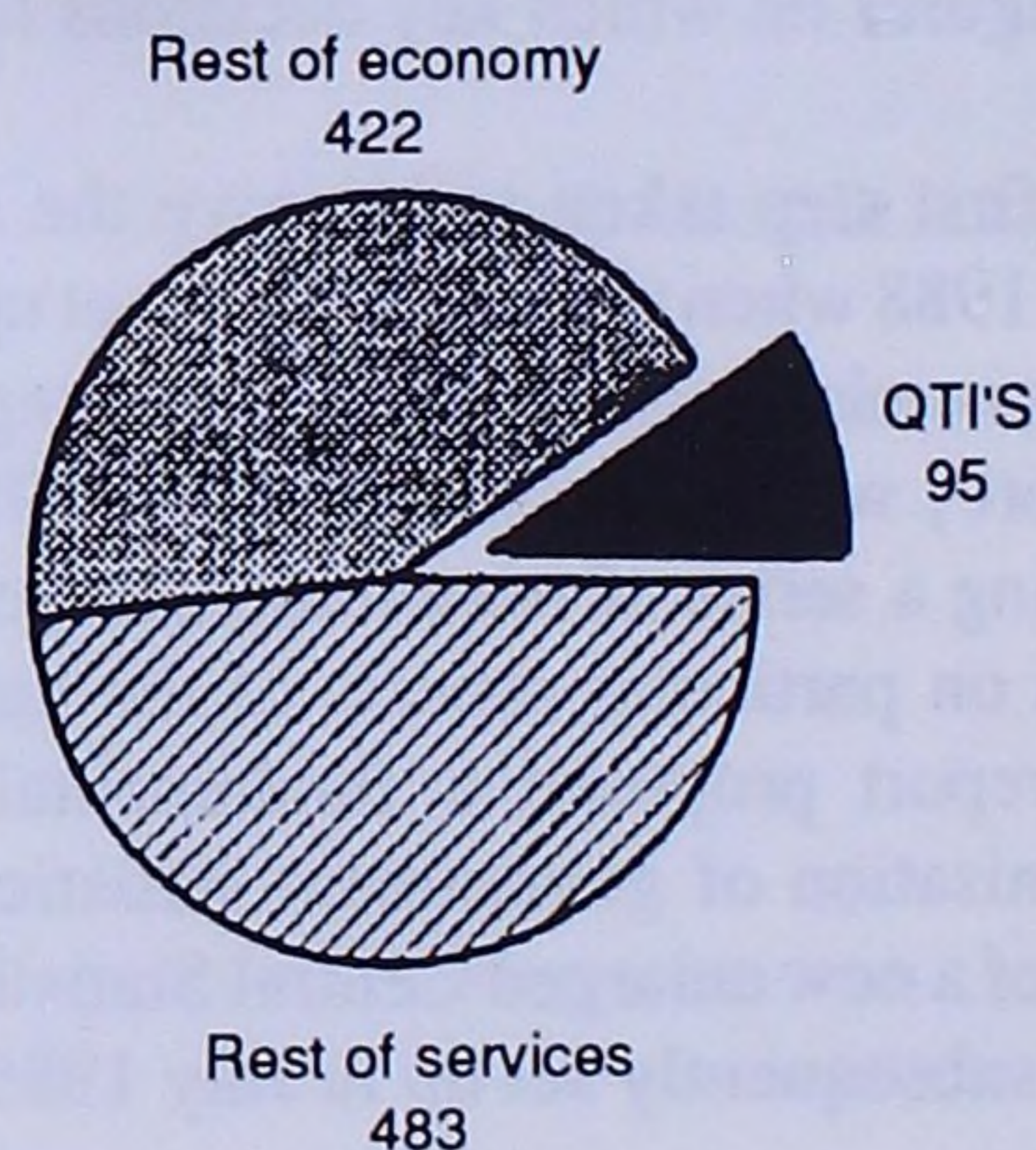
1985 weights in parts per 1000 of GDP (0)

Service sector



Covered by new QTI
 Service sector covered by other indicators

Whole economy



Covered by new QTI
 Rest of services
 Rest of economy

Coverage includes road transport, private education, private health, business and professional services, activities whose output previously appeared to be inadequately measured.

Although in most cases adequate price deflators can be based on existing sources, new price inquiries are planned for some activities, notably buses, road haulage and cleaning services.

Stocks and Capital Expenditure

Stockbuilding and capital expenditure estimates are important components of domestic demand. In addition stockbuilding plays a vital part in the compilation of the index of production because sales data are adjusted by changes in stocks in order to calculate production.

In September 1990 a statutory quarterly inquiry was launched to collect data on production stocks, replacing an earlier voluntary inquiry. Estimates based on the latter had been poor due to inadequate sample size and difficulty in achieving a satisfactory sample design. The new survey shows an almost fivefold increase in the number of forms returned compared to the voluntary inquiry.

Forms for the new statutory quarterly inquiries into wholesale stocks and capital expenditure were despatched for the first time in March. These show three to fourfold increases in sample size compared to the voluntary inquiries.

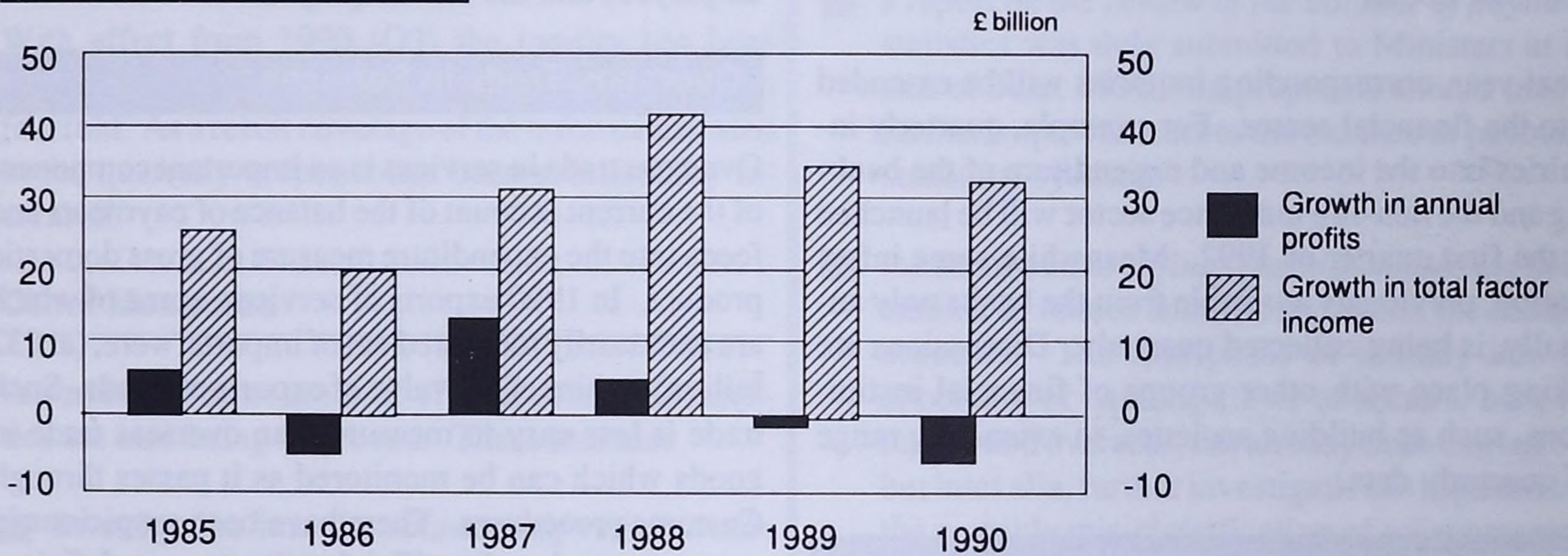
Company Profits

Profits data are an important contribution to better estimation of total incomes in the economy, espe-

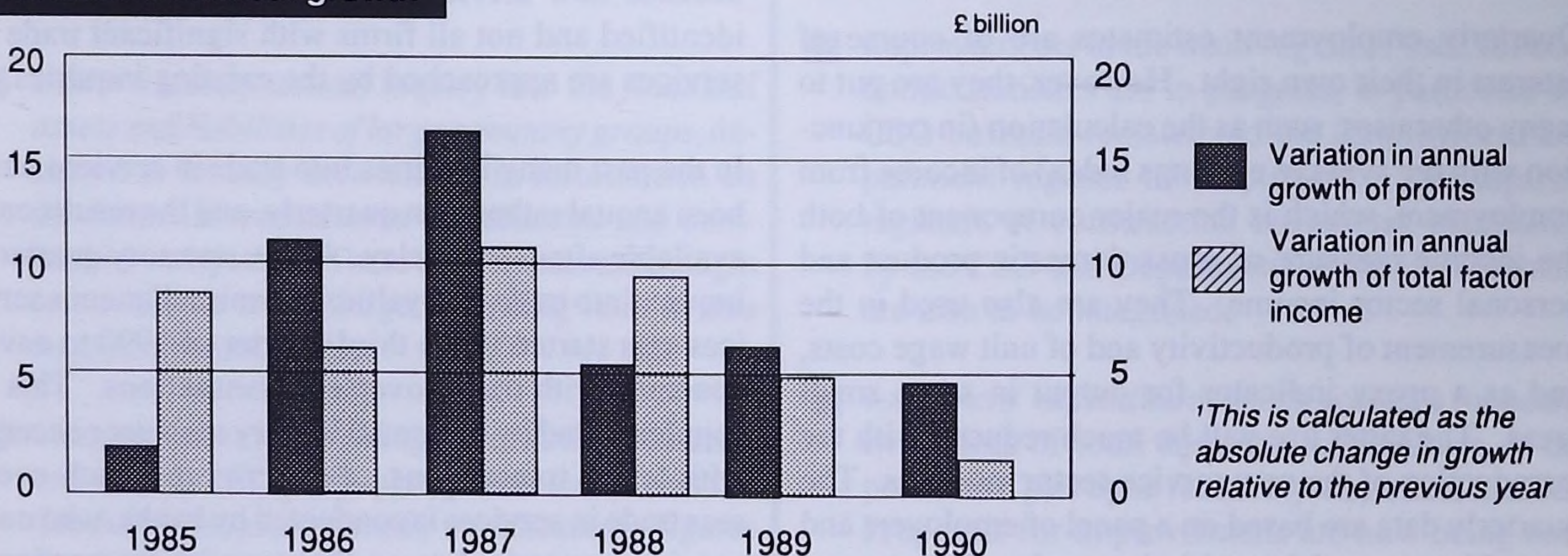
Profits and total factor income

Chart 2

Annual growth



Variation in annual growth¹



cially as they are often more volatile than other sources of income. This feature is illustrated in chart 2. The first panel shows that annual growth in total factor income has been much higher than for profits. The story is different however if we look at year to year variations in growth. The variation in profits growth exceeds that of total factor income growth in four out of the last six years. The variability of profits data thus plays a crucial role in determining the growth of aggregate income.

The current estimates, based on a voluntary Inland Revenue inquiry, are prone to large revisions when the definitive tax assessment data become available. A statutory CSO quarterly inquiry into the profits of non-North Sea industrial and commercial companies was therefore launched in June. This replaces the voluntary inquiry, doubling the number of company groups approached. Further advantages are expected from the use of statutory powers. These include a much better representation of the largest company groups and the use of reporting definitions and periods which are more closely related to national accounting needs.

Next year, corresponding inquiries will be extended into the financial sector. For example, quarterly inquiries into the income and expenditure of the banking and the non-life insurance sector will be launched in the first quarter of 1992. Meanwhile some information, previously available from the banks only annually, is being collected quarterly. Discussions are taking place with other groups of financial institutions, such as building societies, to extend the range of quarterly data.

Employment

Quarterly employment estimates are of course of interest in their own right. However, they are put to many other uses, such as the calculation (in conjunction with the average earnings index) of income from employment, which is the major component of both the income measure of gross domestic product and personal sector income. They are also used in the measurement of productivity and of unit wage costs, and as a proxy indicator for output in some small areas. The latter use will be much reduced with the introduction of the new service sector inquiries. The quarterly data are based on a panel of employers and are subject to revision with the results of the annual

Labour Force Survey, and the biennial Census of Employment. Revisions have been quite large in recent years, with significant implications for the national accounts aggregates.

In 1989, the Secretary of State for Employment announced plans to improve the reliability of the employment estimates. The first fruits were realised this year when results of the 1989 Census of Employment (now every two years instead of three) were issued six months earlier than previous censuses. The more timely information meant that revisions arising from the census were made at the same time as those from the 1990 Labour Force Survey.

Further improvements are expected later this year when the monthly and quarterly estimates will be based on a new panel of employers. This panel will be updated each quarter so that it remains representative. In addition, the Secretary of State for Employment announced last year that the Labour Force Survey will move to a quarterly basis from 1992. This will greatly reduce revisions to the estimates of employees and the self employed.

Overseas Trade in Services

Overseas trade in services is an important component of the current account of the balance of payments and feeds into the expenditure measure of gross domestic product. In 1990 exports of services, some of which are necessarily measured net of imports, were, (at £32 billion), a third of the value of exports of goods. Such trade is less easy to measure than overseas trade in goods which can be monitored as it passes through Customs procedures. There have been suspicions in recent years that the official estimates are deficient because new services are not always immediately identified and not all firms with significant trade in services are approached by the existing inquiries.

In the past many inquiries into trade in services have been annual rather than quarterly, and the results only available after some delay. A new statutory quarterly inquiry into trade in royalties and miscellaneous services was started in the third quarter of 1990 to cover concerns with major overseas transactions. This is supplemented by an annual inquiry to cover concerns with lesser transactions. Furthermore, much overseas trade in services is conducted by banks, who now provide quarterly data on their service transactions,

instead of annual as previously; fuller coverage will be introduced in 1992.

Comprehensive coverage of overseas trade in services is being sought through detailed investigations of each sector, to ensure that no significant activity has been missed. The existing registers are also being reviewed to check that all firms with significant trade in services are included. An integrated central register of all firms engaged in trade in services is a key objective.

Direct Investment

Overseas direct investment earnings are another important component of the current account of the balance of payments, while investment flows themselves are part of the capital account. They must therefore be measured accurately. Previously, the quarterly inquiry has been voluntary and based on relatively small samples, giving rise to significant subsequent revisions, especially when more firmly based annual data becomes available.

With effect from 1990 (Q3) the inquiry has been statutory and sample sizes have been increased about fourfold. As a result coverage of the information used in the quarterly accounts has been substantially increased.

Other Measures

A number of other areas of official economic statistics are also being improved. These include:

- investigation into the *valuation of visible trade*, coverage of which is otherwise considered to be reliable.
- a new statutory annual inquiry into the *financial assets and liabilities of large company groups*, designed to remedy deficiencies in information on the financial transactions of industrial and commercial companies. These deficiencies are thought to contribute to the large balancing item in this sector in recent years.
- a sample survey of *holdings of ordinary shares* at end 1989 in UK companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange, to remedy weaknesses in figures for the holdings by the overseas, personal and in-

dustrial and commercial company sectors. The results were reported in an article in *Economic Trends* for January 1991. They have led to substantial reduction in the balancing items of the overseas sector and personal sector accounts in the last five years. Another survey for end-1990, is in progress.

Future Developments in Economic Statistics

Some projects are still in the development phase, but should produce revised estimates and procedures during the coming year:

- *construction output*, which represents six per cent of whole economy output, is an important economic indicator. However early estimates are often subject to appreciable revision. Research is in progress on ways of improving data quality, including the quality of the deflators used to produce constant price estimates;
- a report on the *review of the balance of payments* statistics was duly submitted to Ministers at the end of June 1991. Its proposals should lead to further improvements to the balance of payments statistical systems;
- the transactions of *financial institutions* are being studied to reduce imbalances within the sectoral accounts. The first phase of a study into the allocation of banking flows to sectors, both domestic and overseas, has already been carried out, but inter alia, further investigation is required into the possible mis-classification of unincorporated businesses and managed funds;
- improvements in the main *registers* used for economic statistics are in progress, in particular the CSO business register and the Employment Department register of employers. The separate registers of construction businesses maintained by the CSO and Department of the Environment are also to be integrated;
- *consumers' expenditure*, which accounts for nearly two thirds of total domestic expenditure, is dependent in part upon relatively weak data sources. Proposals for improvements are now being considered; and

■ *Producer price indices* are important economic indicators and are used as deflators for the index of production. Consideration is being given to methods to improve their quality.

■ Other projects focusing on early indicators of movements in the economy are also being considered. Use is already made of forward looking indicators, for example the CBI survey of business optimism is used in the compilation of the longer leading indicator published by the CSO. The CSO is looking at a more comprehensive approach to the use of very timely and forward looking indicators.

Conclusions

The full impact of the Chancellor's initiative on economic statistics will take some time to come into full effect. However, most of the proposed new or enhanced inquiries are either now in place or will be launched in the very near future. Additional data from this initiative has already been incorporated in the national accounts in respect of production stocks, UK company shares and direct investment. More will be incorporated in the 1991 (Q2) national accounts press' notice in September, and in the national accounts *Blue Book* and the balance of payments *Pink Book* in the summer.

Over the past two years, some significant improvements to the figures have been made. However, as the Pickford report argued, some of the problems are 'deep seated and pervasive'. This is illustrated by the latest published figures. Balancing items remain in the sector accounts. For example, the balance of payments balancing item is about £4 billion in 1990 but around £15 billion in 1989. Also gaps remain between the different measures of gross domestic product for the last three years. Upward statistical adjustments of around 1 per cent have been made to the expenditure measure of gross domestic product for 1990 and 1989. The results of the Chancellor's Initiative will contribute substantially to resolving these issues but further improvements may prove to be necessary.

There has inevitably been some increase in the reporting burden. However, every effort has been made to keep this increase to the minimum necessary. This has been done both by the use of optimum sample

designs and by careful consultation. The improvements to the quality of the statistics are widely recognised as being vital for decision making by both government and business.

Table 1

Projects included in the Chancellor's initiative

(Key objectives to which the projects contribute are given in brackets)

Quarterly turnover inquiries for the service sector.	(1), (2)
Annual and quarterly inquiries into overseas trade in services.	(1)
Overseas trade valuation survey.	(3)
Quarterly inquiries into stocks and capital expenditure.	(1), (2)
Quarterly inquiries into company profits.	(1), (2)
Quarterly labour force survey and other employment measures.	(1), (2)
Quarterly direct investment inquiry.	(1), (3)
Survey of company assets and liabilities.	(3)
Annual share register survey.	(3)
Sectoral analysis of banking flows.	(3)
Improvements to construction statistics.	(1), (2)
Treatment of UK offshore centres in the balance of payments.	(3)
Review of balance of payments statistics.	(1), (3)

- (1) Reducing the revisions to early estimates of both gross domestic product and the current accounts by extending the range of quarterly sources.
- (2) Improving the coherence and accuracy of the measurement of gross domestic product through strengthening the weaker elements in the estimates.
- (3) Improving the accuracy and coherence of the financial accounts including the overseas or balance of payments accounts.

Table 2**Chancellor's initiative: progress over the last 12 months**

May 1990	Planning work starts on all projects.
Jul 1990	Grade 5 statistician appointed to review balance of payments statistics. Preliminary estimates of share register survey for end-1989 incorporated into balance of payments and financial accounts.
Sept 1990	New statutory quarterly inquiries launched on - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production stocks Overseas direct investment Overseas trade in royalties and miscellaneous services.
Jan 1991	Launch of enhanced annual inquiry into overseas trade in services.
Feb 1991	Launch of new statutory annual inquiry into companies financial assets and liabilities.
Mar 1991	Accelerated publication of census of employment figures. Launch of new statutory quarterly inquiries into - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesalers stocks and capital expenditure Turnover of selected service industries.
Jun 1991	Launch of new CSO statutory quarterly inquiry into profits of (non-North Sea) industrial and commercial companies. Submission to Ministers of report on the review of balance of payments statistics.

Footnotes:

- ¹ *Government economic statistics: a scrutiny report. HMSO, 1989.*
- ² *Review of DTI statistics, 1989.*

General Medical Practitioners' Workload Survey 1989 - 90



By Michael Barker
Statistician, Department of Health

Introduction

In this article we describe in broad terms a survey of the workload of general medical practitioners (GMPs) - family doctors - in Great Britain undertaken jointly by the Health Departments (HDs) of England, Scotland and Wales and the general Medical Services Committee (GMSC) of the British Medical Association (BMA) during 1989-1990. A more detailed description is contained in the final report of the Workload Survey (in three volumes (1)) available on application to the Department of Health Statistics & Management Information Division (SMI1).

The Doctors' and Dentists' Review Body (DDRB) - which is the body responsible for recommendations on pay for GMPs and General Dental Practitioners (GDPs) in Great Britain - requested this survey as a follow-up to an earlier survey carried out over the period July 1985 to July 1986.

Purpose of Survey

Both surveys were intended to provide DDRB with data on workload which could be taken into account as part of the deliberations leading to their recommendation of pay and allowances for GMPs for the relevant financial year. There were three main objectives:-

- a** to establish the average number of hours that GMPs devote to medical services each week. This is the key statistic which illustrates whether GMPs are working more or less hours from one survey to the next;
- b** to identify factors which could be possibly related to GMP workload;
- c** to produce analyses of workload in terms of the factors identified in (b).

Main Findings

A number of very important facts on GMP workload emerged from the detailed analysis of the survey results.

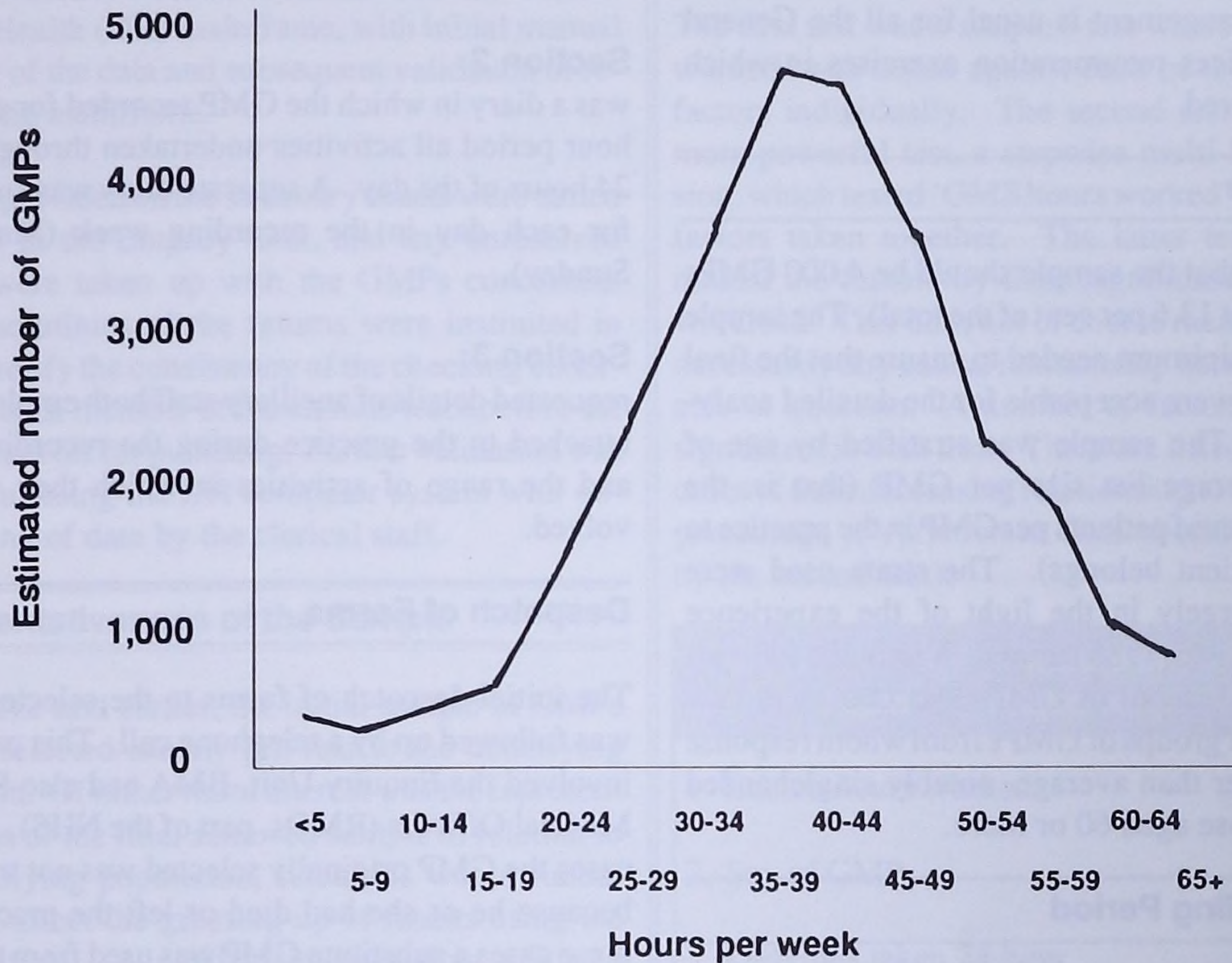
For example:

- i** GMPs present in their practice in their survey week spent on average just under 72 hours per week on GMS (General Medical Service) duties(2), non-GMS duties(3) and on-call activities(4). When calculated overall GMPs including those absent from their practice for the whole of their survey week, this average falls to 65.5 hours, of which 37.0 hours were spent by the GMP personally on GMS work solely.

Footnotes

1. The three volumes are Volume 1 (Main Findings), Volume 2 (Detailed Analysis) and Volume 3 (Statistical Methodology). Prices on application to Department of Health.
2. GMS duties are the personal medical services provided to NHS patients.
3. Non-GMS work includes work in advisory committees, treatment of private patients, hospital appointments, occupational medicine.
4. On-call means that the GMP was providing cover for his or her patients 'out-of-hours'.

- ii** The chart shows the distribution of time spent on GMS work only. About 20 per cent of GMPs doing GMS work did 50 hours or more a week. The distribution peaked in the range 35-45 hours per week.

Chart 1**Number of GMP's by hours worked on GMS duties**

iii The average surgery consultation took 8.8 minutes, the average home visit 13.5 minutes (with a further 12 minutes travelling time) and the average clinic consultation was 12 minutes. Broadly speaking, average consultation times diminished with the number of patients registered.

iv GMPs are estimated to make a total of 4.29 million consultations each week, equivalent to GMPs seeing 8 per cent of the total population of GB in any given week. Put another way, each member of the population consults a GMP about 4 times a year. The survey showed that in 1989-90 the average GMP had 118 consultations in surgery, 7 in clinics and 22 at home each week.

v GMPs spent about 26.25 hours per week seeing patients in surgery, in clinics or at home. In addition, GMPs spent on average 5.25 hours per week on patient casework, 2.5 hours per week on practice administration, and about 3 hours per

week on other GMS activities, for example, teaching, dispensing and minor surgery.

The following paragraphs explain the various planning stages in the survey and the analysis carried out on the data.

Planning

The Health Departments and the GMSC agreed that a Steering Group was needed to co-ordinate the conduct of the 1989-90 Survey, and to consider the various technical and other questions arising, including sample selection, form design, data analysis and collation of results. This group, called the Technical Steering Group (TSG) directed the survey which was conducted by an Enquiry Unit. Both TSG and the Enquiry Unit had members belonging to Health Departments and GMSC. These included people from a number of different disciplines, doctors, administrators and statisticians.

It is interesting to note that the statistician in SM1A was required to act in two capacities simultaneously, firstly as part of the Enquiry Unit and TSG providing objective advice to both HDs and GMSC whilst at the same time advising HD on policy issues from day to day. This arrangement is usual for all the General Medical Services remuneration exercises in which SM1 is involved.

Sample Size

TSG decided that the sample should be 4,000 GMPs (which is about 13.6 per cent of the total). The sample size was the minimum needed to ensure that the final sample errors were acceptable for the detailed analysis required. The sample was stratified by age of GMP and average list size per GMP (that is, the average number of patients per GMP in the practice to which the patient belongs). The strata used were determined largely in the light of the experience gained in the 1985-1986 survey. Within the individual strata, the number of GMPs was chosen to take into account of groups of GMPs from whom response had been lower than average, notably singlehanded GMPs and those aged 60 or more.

Data Recording Period

TSG decided also that the survey should cover a complete 52-week cycle (as the earlier survey had done) to avoid the possibility of introducing any seasonal bias into the final results. The year used in the survey covered the period 3 April 1989 to 2 April 1990. Within each stratum used, GMPs were allocated randomly to one of the 42 weeks in the survey period, to avoid 'bunching' of small groups of GMPs within particular periods.

Survey Questionnaire

A considerable amount of preparatory work went into the devising of the questionnaire to be used, to facilitate ease of completion by the GMPs in the survey whilst at the same time covering all the data items required. We were aided considerably by the questionnaire which had been used in the previous survey. In the event, the survey form used this time was in three parts:

Section 1:

requested data on aspects of the practice arrange-

ments in the recording week, such as number of partners, list size (number of patients), size of dispensing list (the number of patients, if any, for whom the GMP may dispense as well as prescribe), employment of locums, trainees, assistants etc,

Section 2:

was a diary in which the GMP recorded for each half hour period all activities undertaken throughout the 24 hours of the day. A separate diary was completed for each day in the recording week (Monday to Sunday),

Section 3:

requested details of ancillary staff both employed and attached to the practice during the recording week and the range of activities in which they were involved.

Despatch of Forms

The initial despatch of forms to the selected GMPs was followed up by a telephone call. This procedure involved the Enquiry Unit, BMA and also Regional Medical Officers (RMOs, part of the NHS). In a few cases the GMP originally selected was not traceable, because he or she had died or left the practice. In these cases a substitute GMP was used from the same stratum. In all 291 substitutes had to be made. No substitutes were however made merely because the GMP chosen refused to participate.

Pilot Study

The first 8 weeks provided a pilot study during which any problems about the representativeness of the sample and any obscurities in the forms could be sorted out. In the event, there were no major problems.

Response

Of the 4,000 GMPs originally contacted, 2809, or 70 per cent, agreed to take part, and of these, complete returns were received from 2402, or 60 per cent of the total. The telephone follow-up proved to be very successful - indeed just under a third of all the positive responses resulted in the first instance by the GMP agreeing over the phone to participate in the survey.

Data Analysis

In view of the enormous amount of data which would be collected by these forms, it was decided that the analysis would need to be undertaken on the Department of Health (DH) mainframe, with initial manual checking of the data and subsequent validation of results on the mainframe.

The data provided on the summary sheets were edited clerically in the Enquiry Unit, and any unresolved queries were taken up with the GMPs concerned. Sample scrutinies of the returns were instituted in order to verify the consistency of the checking undertaken by each member of the clerical team before the returns went off for punching. Further validation was carried out using the DH computer system with on-line editing of data by the clerical staff.

Representativeness of the Sample

As we have said earlier, the initial sample of GMPs was not selected exactly pro-rata to the underlying population. Of rather more interest was the representativeness of the final achieved sample in relation to the underlying population, since this would fundamentally affect the grossing-up of results using the sample strata. A detailed investigation indicated that:

- i** the category of GMPs over 60 in the final sample was very slightly higher than anticipated on the basis of previous experience of the response rate from this group,
- ii** the number of singlehanded GMPs was slightly lower than anticipated.

In the event, it was judged that neither of these two factors affected the results of the survey materially.

Factors Affecting Workload

As a first step in determining what analyses were appropriate for the survey data, two sets of statistical tests were carried out on the data. In both tests, the definition of GMS workload used was 'GMS hours worked per week' - whether or not the GMP was on-call. In the tests, a number of factors were tested to see whether there was any relationship with workload. 66 factors were examined, including two re-

lated to the geographic area derived from the post-code of the GMP's main surgery.

Statistical Analysis

The first test was a simple t-test where 'GMS hours worked' was tested against each of the 66 possible factors individually. The second test was a much more powerful test, a stepwise multi-linear regression, which tested 'GMS hours worked' against all 66 factors taken together. The latter test effectively ranked the factors by their significance (if any) to workload. This does not of course mean that there is necessarily any causal relationship between the variable in question. A number of factors emerged as significant in both tests. These are listed below in the order of their decreasing relationship to workload and percentage of variation in GMP workload (as given by the second test):

Factor	Nature of relationship	% of variation explained
1. Locum hours worked	-	5.9
2. Sex of GMP	+	5.1
3. GMP has taken 24 hour retirement	-	2.1
4. GMP can analyse blood sugar on the practice premises	+	1.6
5. GMP's personal list size	+	1.3
6. Practice opens on Sunday	+	0.8
7. GMP in a Group Practice	-	0.7
8. Whole time equivalent staff per GMP	+	0.6
9. GMP employs a locum	-	0.6
10. Partnership average list size of patients 65 and over	+	0.4
11. GMP does research	+	0.3
12. GMP has direct access to NHS Physiotherapy Service	+	0.3

The 'Nature of relationship' column is as follows:

Items 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12: a (+) means that a GMP possessing the attribute in question works more GMS hours than one who does not, a (-) means that a GMP possessing the attribute works less GMS hours than one who does not possess that attribute.

Items 1, 5, 8, 10: a (+) means that as the attribute increases so does workload, a (-) means that as the attribute increases, workload decreases.

Item 2: On average, male GMPs work longer hours than their female colleagues.

A number of the factors in the above list had proved to be significant in the previous survey. A number of other factors, eg 4, 6 and 11 were quite unexpected.

Non - response

With a non-response level of about 40 per cent it was important to check that the final sample was not biased. A comparison was therefore made between respondents and non-respondents for those characteristics in the above list for which data are held centrally. These were:

- Sex of GMP
- GMP's personal list size
- GMP has taken 24 hour retirement
- GMP is in a Group Practice
- Partnership average list size of patients aged 65 or over.

There did not appear to be any significant difference between the respondents and non-respondents for four of the above factors. However, the proportion of GMPs taking 24-hour retirement was higher for non-respondents than respondents, but the effect was very small and was judged not to affect the survey results materially.

For further analysis of these points, and for a detailed discussion of the way in which the significant factors appear to be related to GMS workload, together with

a comparison of results with the earlier 1985-86 survey, we refer the interested reader to the complete report.

By virtue of the timing of the 1989-90 survey, it should prove an invaluable source of reference for future work on the monitoring of GMP workload, in particular in the context of the new Doctor's Contract, operative from April 1990. It is to be hoped that we can maintain the level of cooperation achieved in this survey on a future occasion.

The National Food Survey 1940 - 1990



*By Carolyn Hamilton and Sheila Dixon,
Economics and Statistics (Food) Division,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food*

Introduction

The National Food Survey is the longest running continuous survey of household food consumption in the world. Over a period of 50 years, it has provided a wide range of information which has contributed to the analysis of policy and to monitoring the change in the diet of British households.

To mark the occasion, a Symposium was held at the Royal Society in December 1990, in which speakers from government, universities and the food industry took part. Those associated with the Survey in its early days set out its original rationale. Other con-

tributors illustrated the dramatic changes in the patterns of food consumption and available nutrients which has occurred since, and outlined factors which underlie these changes. The applications and potential of the Survey for the information needs of government and other users were described.

Food Policy Aspects

The Symposium was opened by David Maclean, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In a wide ranging review of food policy, Mr Maclean highlighted the relevance of the National Food Survey to policy formulation. The Government seeks to promote the highest standards of food safety and ensure that the consumer has the information needed to choose a healthy and nutritious diet. MAFF therefore undertakes monitor-



Seen here left to right

Dr. John Slater, Mr Richard Mordue, Miss Dorothy Hollingsworth, Mr David Maclean, (centre) Dr. Arnold Baines, Dr. Lesley Yeomans, Professor Christopher Ritson

ing programs, for chemical contamination and microbiological assessment and also for diet and nutrition.

Mr Maclean outlined how food policy evolves and commented on the changes in household food consumption since the 1940s. Households today have a vastly greater range of food items available to them, and of a much higher standard. At the same time, households now spend only some 12% of their income on food, compared with about one third 50 years ago. The National Food Survey is a major source of information on nutritional trends, whilst also providing data for monitoring economic trends and analysing policy options.

Historical Perspectives of the Survey

In 1950, the National Food Survey (NFS) of Great Britain achieved national coverage. It succeeded the Wartime Food Survey (from 1945 the Family Food Survey), which began in July 1940, and has provided quarterly estimates of food consumption and expenditure ever since. Arnold Baines, who was formerly a Chief Statistician in MAFF and was closely involved with the NFS for over thirty years, gave a fascinating account of the historical background to the setting-up of the Ministry of Food in 1939 to assume responsibility for maintaining wartime food supplies. The launch of the Wartime Food Survey enabled measures to be taken to avoid food shortages, particularly among the urban poor. In the post-war years the Survey was retained and expanded to provide wider information for Government, and, in time, for other interests.

Dorothy Hollingsworth was also a member of the NFS Committee which advises and directs the Survey, serving from the Committee's inception until 1985. She explained how data from the Wartime Food Survey were used to inform the nutritional strategy of the then Government. This resulted, for example, in recommendations for the fortification of flour and margarine, the expansion of home production of milk, potatoes and other vegetables, and for increasing imports of cheese, dried milk and canned fish. This survey was also used as a means of review of food rationing, and in planning food supplies.

Diet and Nutrition

Professor Christopher Ritson, from the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, took as his subject the 'Consumption Revolution'. The postwar rise in living standards started in the mid-1950s, and over the following 20 years or so rising personal incomes had a major influence on consumers diets. Certain foods can be identified which are consumed more as income rises, such as cheese, beef, pork, chicken, fresh fruit, salad vegetables and coffee. Consumption of other items ('inferior goods') falls, including canned meat, sausages, herrings, lard, potatoes, white bread and tea.

During the 1970s, prices became an important influence on food consumption patterns, and the effects of price movements on consumption of butter and margarine, for example, were particularly noticeable. Subsequently, there was a marked change in underlying demand for many food groups. Professor Ritson identified changes within the household which contribute to these trends. For example, the increase in the number of working women and the breakdown of traditional meal patterns led to demand for foods which can be prepared and cooked quickly and are available in individual portions.

The NFS has built up an enormous database: by 1990 it had covered some 400,000 households, representing 1¼ million people and providing a remarkable source of nutritional information. Dr David Buss, a food scientist at MAFF, traced some of the trends in food consumption and nutrition over the past 50 years. He also explained how the recommended intakes of various essential nutrients had changed periodically in the light of new knowledge. The fortification of white flour in 1943 was instrumental in raising calcium intake to the then recommended level, but declining consumption of both white bread and milk has resulted in some subsequent fall in intake. Vitamin C intake was below the recommended level during the War, but since then the rise in consumption of fruit and, recently, fruit juices, has offset the decline in potatoes to provide a more than adequate intake. Dr Buss concluded that "our diet is probably better now than it has ever been".

Household composition and income have a considerable impact on household food consumption, and knowledge of these relationships is of value to both government and industry. Professor Andrew Chesher from Bristol University outlined the effect of both these factors, and gave examples of how they can be modelled. Although expenditure on household food increases with income, the relationship is non-linear and the rate of increase with income becomes less as income rises. A Working-Leser model, expressing proportionate expenditure on a food or food-group as a linear function of the logarithm of income, was found to provide a good fit. The addition of further explanatory variables representing categories of family members enables the model to be extended to account for household composition.

The NFS data can then be used in this model to determine the change in income spent on certain foods when persons of different age or sex are added to a core family. Adding a child would require less extra expenditure than adding an adult, naturally enough, but the difference is more marked for products such as fish and meat, while the reverse is true for potato products such as crisps. The analysis can then be taken a step further to estimate the differences in nutritional intake between persons of different age and sex. The continuity of the Survey allows this to be studied dynamically and provides a valuable data resource.

The Value of the Survey

Dr John Slater, who has overall responsibility for the Survey as Head of the Economics and Statistics (Food) Division at MAFF, put the economist's view of the NFS. The Survey is one of three major household surveys conducted by government, and is of considerable value both in itself and as a cross-check on other sources of economic information. The data from the Survey are used by economists and statisticians in three main areas. Data are used in the construction of economic indicators, such as GDP(e), through the calculation of aggregate estimates of household expenditure on food, and the RPI, where NFS data are used to select weights and indicators for the food component. Survey data are used in monitoring and assessing trends in consumption patterns and as a basis for forecasts. They are also used to assess the likely effects of policy options under con-

sideration, such as support prices, quotas, subsidies and import taxes.

The NFS is of considerable value to health scientists, and Martin Wiseman, Senior Medical Officer at the Department of Health, prepared an outline of the ways in which DoH make use of the data. He stressed the role of food and nutrient intakes data from the NFS in examining relationship between diet and disease in the population over time. NFS data has been extensively utilised as a tool for many of the reports of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy (COMA).

The food industry has an ever-increasing demand for market knowledge. Although the NFS is only one of many sources of information, it is particularly valued for its comprehensive, consistent coverage, over time. Ivor Hunt, Director of Marketing Services at J Sainsbury plc, explained that the survey is important to food retailers as a baseline against which to compare their own trading performance.

The Future of the Survey

While a unique feature of the Survey is the continuity of the 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. Dr Lesley Yeomans from Tate and Lyle Speciality Sweeteners described a recent NFS Committee review of the Survey. Changes in consumer lifestyles and increasing understanding of the relationship between diet and health had raised questions as to whether the Survey met current needs for economic and nutritional data in an appropriate way.

The review considered ways in which the NFS could be modified or improved to fill gaps identified in the government needs. In particular, the Survey should be extended to cover alcohol, soft drinks and confectionery, also food bought and eaten outside the home, an element which is growing rapidly. From 1992, it is intended to include alcohol, soft drinks and confectionery in the Survey, and to collect information on individuals' eating-out from a subsample of households. This would provide more detailed information than is currently available from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) which also collects data on consumers' expenditure on food and may enable the FES

to be further simplified. Recommendations about improved data collection, storage and analysis are also being acted on. The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys play a key role in the Survey design. Bob Redpath, of Social Survey Division, talked about how the fieldwork is undertaken, and how it will be adapted to take on board these enhancements.

Publication

The edited proceedings of the Symposium were published in July. The volume provides 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. It complements the annual reports of the National Food Survey Committee, and provides a useful reference for those with an interest in food consumption and nutrition and those who are involved in conducting household surveys.

Fifty Years of the National Food Survey 1940-1990
HMSO Published July 1991, price £15.00 net

ISBN 011 242909 2

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

March to June 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 March to June 1991

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Development monitoring survey	CBDC WO		100	W	AH
Annual inquiry into merchanting and commodity trading	CSO	Exporters	220	GB	A
Annual inquiry into service transactions by UK educational establishments with overseas residents	CSO	Educational Establishments	370	GB	A
Quarterly turnover inquiries: Annual inquiry to independent schools	CSO	Independent Schools	N/K	N/K	A
Evaluation of mid-Wales development grant	DBRW WO	Manufacturers	348	W	AH
Agricultural and business training needs survey	DBRW WO	Farms	100	W	AH
Survey of open learning providers	DEM	Employers	100	GB	AH
Comparability of vocational qualifications in the European community	DEM	Education Depts	250	UK	AH
Survey of industry to identify the existing staff qualities and competencies and additional competencies required on entry to the single European Market	DEM	Companies	560	UK	AH
Employers' views of Employment Department group	DEM	Employers	4000	GB	AH
Top managers' views of Employment Department group	DEM	Employers	1200	GB	AH
Employment of ex-servicemen and women	DEM	Employers	2030	UK	AH
Research of TECs and national providers units external customers	DEM	Employers	70	EW	AH
Energy savings through improved control of water heating in dwellings	DEN BRE	Installers of Domestic Heating	105	GB	AH
Market research of dehumidification equipment in industrial buildings	DEN BRE	Manufacturers	117	UK	AH
External evaluation of offshore supplies office research and development programme	DEN	Offshore Supplies Office	N/K	UK	AH
Sales and impact on energy use - CIBSE design guide on good practice in lighting	DEN BRE		142	UK	AH
Review of active solar heating relevant to the UK	DEN		N/K	UK	AH
Landfill gas monitoring, modelling & communications system	DEN	Fuel	400	UK	HY
Renewable energy awareness - commercial sector	DEN COI	Commercial Sector	500	GB	AH
Survey into swimming, outdoor and dance education in schools for pupils aged 5-16	DES	Local Education Authorities	350	E	AH
Architects and buildings booklets research	DES COI	Architects	500	E	AH
Education Reform Act (ERA) bulletin research	DES COI	Teachers	244	E	AH
School reports to parents	DES COI	Local Education Authorities	250	E	AH
Implications of Mandatory CE Marking for small companies under the construction products directive	DOE BRE	Construction Companies	100	UK	AH
The impact of policies/programmes on inner cities	DOE	Local Authorities	100	N	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Halon use in the United Kingdom	DOE	Fire Fighting Equipment Manufacturers	100	UK	AH
Survey of special waste arisings in waste disposal authorities	DOE	Local Authorities	100	EW	A
Trees in towns	DOE	Local Authorities	N/K	E	AH
Conservation advice to farmers	DOE	Farms	700	E	AH
Advanced sensors for biotechnology, chemicals and pharmaceuticals	DTI LGC	Manufacturers	130	GB	AH
Safety related computer controlled systems	DTI	Manufacturers	750	UK	AH
Readership survey of 'England opportunity' newsletter	DTI	Readers	1500	E	AH
Market survey for national air quality calibration centre	DTI WSL	Local Authorities	N/K	UK	AH
Evaluation of environmental measurement aspects of national measurement systems programmes	DTI		130	UK	AH
Survey on accreditation of analytical laboratories	DTI LGC		65	UK	AH
Commercial expert system applications in the UK	DTI	Industry & Government	N/K	UK	AH
Evaluation of technology transfer mechanisms	DTI	Manufacturers	638	UK	AH
Radiocommunications agency customer survey	DTI	Manufacturers	N/K	UK	AH
Survey on Environmental exporters	DTI	Manufacturers	7600	UK	AH
Evaluation of the Yorkshire & Humberside steel area integrated development operation and resider programmes	DTI		N/K	YH	AH
Survey of companies and trade associations using the inward mission scheme	DTI	Exporters	100	UK	AH
Recycling of advanced materials	DTI NEL	Manufacturers	100	UK	AH
Evaluation of consultancy initiatives: Demonstration effects	DTI		1400	GB	AH
Survey of anticipated use of HGVs given proposed EC weight limits	DTP	Transport	300	GB	AH
Evaluation of 'Door to Door' publication	DTP COI	Local Authorities	200	UK	AH
Impact of the channel tunnel on the decision of firms to move into Kent	DTP	Firms	400	SE	AH
Employers' Survey	DTP	Employers	1000	SE	AH
Pilot employment initiatives for disabled people (PEIDP) good practice	ES	Employers	30	UK	AH
Job interview guarantee scheme-employers' survey	ES	Employers	1000	N/K	AH
Use and effectiveness of the priority supplies scheme	ES	Employers	N/K	UK	AH
Occupational pension schemes survey 1991 (Ninth)	GAD	Managers of O.P schemes	1350	UK	AH
Crime prevention business poll	HOME COI	Businesses	400	GB	AH
Field bean disease survey	MAFF	Farms	215	EW	A
The Economics of egg production	MAFF	Farms	870	E	AH
Scottish landowners federation survey	SOEN	Scottish Landowners	3320	S	AH
Introduction of a national core data system for offender related services provided by the Social Work Department	SOHH	Social Services	12	S	A
Property efficiency consultancy support scheme	SOID SDA	Manufacturers	500	S	AH
Manufacturing trade flow survey	SOID	Manufacturers	1550	S	AH
Hydraulic actions at highway structures	TRRL DTP	Highways	48	UK	AH
Review of costs of policing road traffic accidents	TRRL DTP	Police	200	SW	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
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Financial and management policy review of the Welsh Development Agency and the Development Board for Rural Wales	WO	Recipients of Investment	104	W	AH
Financial and management policy review of the Welsh Development Agency and the Development Board for Rural Wales	WO	Local Authorities and Industry	49	W	AH

Household and Individual Surveys

Bristol energy centre enfoline survey	DEN	Occupiers	300	SW	AH
Renewables interactive	DEN	Visitors	10	SE	AH
Renewable energy - public attitudes	DEN COI	Adults	2200	UK	AH
Open University graduates survey	DES COI	Adults	507	E	AH
Nursing: TV creative development	DH COI	Youths	72	E	AH
Avon longitudinal survey of pregnancy and childhood-indoor air quality monitoring	DOE BRE	Parents	240	SW	AH
Access to local authority housing	DOE	Movers	5000	E	AH
The impact of policies/programmes on inner cities	DOE	Occupiers	600	N	AH
Survey to investigate barriers against uptake of unleaded petrol	DOE	Drivers	2053	GB	AH
Trees in towns	DOE		N/K	E	AH
Comprehension of disability Living Allowance Test Letter	DSS COI	Disabled	12	E	AH
Family credit survey	DSS	Parents	17500	GB	AH
Perceptions of personal pensions	DSS	Adults	2205	GB	AH
Family credit qualitative review - 'Tea break'	DSS COI	Potential Claimants	40	E	AH
Disability working allowance test form research	DSS COI	Disabled	25	UK	AH
Disability living allowance research stage 4	DSS COI	Disabled	34	UK	AH
Carers client group leaflet	DSS COI	Adults	40	UK	AH
Invalidity benefit	DSS	Disabled	3750	GB	AH
Rear seat belt check	DTP COI	Adults	1000	UK	AH
Child road safety monitor	DTP COI	Adults	2000	UK	AH
Greater Manchester Northern and Western relief road M62-M66 section roadside interviews 1991	DTP	Drivers	25000	NW	AH
A64(T) Improvements between Malton and Seamer roadside interview survey	DTP	Drivers	3750	YH	AH
A570/A59 Improvements roadside interviews (origin and destination survey) 1991	DTP	Drivers	15000	NW	AH
M6 Widening junctions 12-20 model development study	DTP	Drivers	15000	E	AH
A1 Motorway: Boroughbridge roadside interview origin and destination survey	DTP	Drivers	3000	YH	AH
South East regional traffic model roadside interview surveys	DTP	Drivers	140000	E	AH
M12 (M25 to Chelmsford) roadside interview survey	DTP	Drivers	20000	SE	AH
A12 Lowestoft second harbour crossing	DTP	Drivers	10000	EA	AH
Priority 'Red Route' traffic signs in London	DTP	Travellers	200	SE	AH
Rear seat belt pre and post advertising	DTP COI	Adults	2000	UK	AH
Child road safety study	DTP COI	Adults	900	UK	AH
Evaluation of 'Door to Door'	DTP	COI	16	E	AH
Motorway widening schemes M4/M5 in Avon	DTP	Drivers	40000	SW	AH
Survey of new claimants	ES DEM	Claimants	1575	GB	AH
Unemployment campaign evaluation	ES COI	Unemployed	2400	GB	AH
Employment and handicap: follow up	ES	Disabled	60	GB	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
National customer satisfaction survey	ES OPCS	Claimants	1400	UK	A
Employment in Britain	ES	Unemployed	1300	GB	AH
Job interview guarantee (JIG) participants survey	ES	Unemployed	1000	GB	AH
Joblink evaluation	ES	Unemployed	1500	E	AH
Follow up survey of vacant dwellings	GROS	Landlords	12000	S	AH
Crime prevention public poll	HOME COI	Adults	1000	EW	AH
Crime prevention tracking	HOME COI	Adults	600	EW	AH
AGB Smoke alarms audit stage 7	HOME COI	Adults	2500	EW	AH
A study examining the use of health education leaflets by the general public	HPAW WO	Adults	2000	W	AH
Evaluation of 'quit and win' smoking contest-1 year follow-up survey	HPAW WO	Adults	700	W	AH
Environmentally sensitive areas policy review public attitudes survey	MAFF	Adults	4500	GB	AH
Monitoring of meadowland option of the countryside scheme for set-aside land	MAFF	Adults	N/K	E	AH
Research at Welbeck College on recruitment to the army	MOD COI	Pupils	24	WM	AH
RAF - strategic research	MOD COI	Youths	100	ES	AH
Target market exploratory research (Navy)	MOD COI	Students	60	UK	AH
Consumer credit advertising research	OFT COI	Adults	500	GB	AH
Survey on truancy	SOED	Schools	50	S	AH
Consumer research at ancient monuments	SOEN	Visitors	3600	S	AH
Decision-making under the 1980 bail etc (Scotland) Act	SOHH	Adults	N/K	S	AH
Willingness to pay national studies - 1991	TRRL DTP	Travellers	1000	EW	AH
Evaluation of 1991 police national motorway safety campaign	TRRL	Drivers	1500	E	AH
Study of introduction of parking voucher scheme in Brighton (after study)	TRRL DTP	Drivers	1500	SE	AH
Accident survey of 500 visually impaired people	TRRL DTP	Disabled	500	GB	AH
Influencing the drinking driver	TRRL DTP	Drivers	600	GB	AH
Appraisal of lorry spray by members of the public	TRRL DTP	Drivers	3000	SE	AH
Rural lifestyles in Wales	WDA WO	Owner occupiers	1000	W	AH
Public consultation exercise A4042 Penperlleni by-pass	WO	Owner occupiers	400	W	AH
All Wales survey: drug use and crime	WO	Adults	N/K	W	AH
A465/A40 Abergavenny western by pass origin and destination traffic survey	WO	Drivers	N/K	W	AH

List of abbreviations

Departments

BRE	Building Research Establishment	DSS	Department of Social Security
CBDC	Cardiff Bay Development Council	DTI	Department of Trade & Industry
COI	Central Office of Information	DTP	Department of Transport
CSO	Central Statistical Office	ES	Employment Services
DBRW	Development Board for rural Wales	GAD	Government Actuary's Department
DEM	Department of Employment	GROS	General Register Office for Scotland
DEN	Department of Energy	HOME	Home Office
DES	Department of Education & Science	HPAW	Health Promotion Authority for Wales
DH	Department of Health	LGC	Laboratory of the Government Chemist
DOE	Department of the Environment	MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food

MOD	Ministry of Defence
NEL	National Engineering Laboratory
OFT	Office of Fair Trading
SDA	Scottish Development Agency
SOED	The Scottish Office Education Department
SOEN	The Scottish Office Environment Department
SOHH	The Scottish Office Home and Health Department
SOID	The Scottish Office Industry Department
TRRL	Transport and Road Research Laboratory
WDA	Welsh Development Agency
WO	Welsh Office
WSL	Warren Spring Laboratory

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

General

CIBSE	Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
EC	European Community
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
N/K	Not known
TECs	Training Enterprise Councils

Departmental listings and contact points for 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*.

Agriculture Fisheries and Food

The following MAFF Statistical Notices are available free of charge:

Earnings and Hours of Agricultural and Horticultural Workers to March 1991. England & Wales 133/91

Pig Survey April 1991. United Kingdom and England and Wales 108/91

Monthly sample survey of grain fed to livestock. England and Wales 80/91, 101/91, 118/91, 135/91

Monthly sample survey of cereals stocks. England and Wales 78/91, 96/91, 117/91, 132/91

The above Statistical Notices are available from:

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

Wheat milled and Flour production. United Kingdom 92/91, 121/91, 130/91

The above Statistical Notice is available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Statistics, Agricultural Commodities
Branch A
Room 404A
Ergon House
17 Smith Square
LONDON SW1P 3JR

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 prices, 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
Statistics, Census & Prices
Branch A, Room 509A
Epsom Road
GUILDFORD GU1 2LD

Quarterly: *National Food Survey: Household Consumption*

Available from:

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food
Economics & Statistics (Food)
Branch C, Room 513 West Block
Whitehall Place
LONDON SW1A 2HN
Telephone: 071-270 8562

Annual: *Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1989*

The above publication, price £10.00 net, is available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Fisheries Division 1
Room 423
Nobel House
17 Smith Square
LONDON SW1P 3HX

*Basic Horticultural Statistics for the United Kingdom
1981-1990*

The above is available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Statistics, Agricultural Commodities
Branch B
Room 404B
Ergon House
17 Smith Square
LONDON SW1P 3JR

Central Statistical Office

Key Data 1991-92 edition
HMSO, September 1991
price £3.95 net

Social Trends 20
HMSO, January 1991
price £23.50 net

Regional Trends 26
HMSO, July 1991
price £23.00 net

United Kingdom National Accounts 1991 edition
HMSO, September 1991
price £13.95 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 1991 edition
HMSO, September 1991
price £11.75 net

Guide to Official Statistics
HMSO, 1990
price £24.00 net

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

Education and Science

The following free Statistical Bulletins are now available:

- 10/91 *Student Numbers in Higher Education - Great Britain 1979 to 1989*
- 11/91 *Survey of Information Technology in School*
- 12/91 *Survey of Information Technology in Initial Teacher Training*
- 13/91 *Educational & Economic Activity of Young People aged 16 to 18 years in England from 1974/75 to 1989/90*
- 14/91 *Participation in Education by Young People aged 16 and 17 in each Local Education Authority & Region; England 1985/86 to 1989/90*
- 15/91 *First Known Destination of First Degree Graduates from Institutions in Great Britain 1963-1989*
- 16/91 *Students in Higher Education in England excluding universities*
- 17/91 *Students on Initial Teacher Training Courses*
- 18/91 *Secondary School Staffing Survey - 1988*
- 19/91 *Statistics of Further Education Students in England 1970/1 - 1989/90*

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

Employment

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

Membership of trade unions in 1989
(June 1991);

Retail Prices Index - updating of weights
(June 1991);

Industrial stoppages in 1990
(July 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.

Environment

Housing and Construction Statistics, Great Britain 1979-89

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 1 No 45 March Quarter 1991

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 2 No 45 March Quarter 1991

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 1988 Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

Rent Officer Statistics: 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

Development Control Statistics: England 1989-90

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

Health & Safety Executive

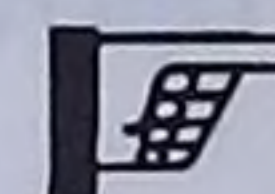
Local Authorities Report on Health and Safety in Service Industries 1989/90
price £3.50 net, ISBN 0 11 885656 1

Home Office

The following Home Office Statistical Bulletins, which are now issued free of charge, were published

in the period March to July 1991

Issue	Title
1/91	<i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation 1990.</i>
2/91	<i>Time intervals for indictable proceedings in magistrates courts October 1990.</i>
3/91	<i>Control of immigration statistics, third and fourth quarter and year 1990.</i>
4/91	<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales 1990.</i>
5/91	<i>Statistics of deaths reported to coroners, England and Wales, 1990.</i>
6/91	<i>Citizenship Statistics, United Kingdom, 1990.</i>
7/91	<i>Statistics on Community service orders</i>
8/91	<i>Statistics on the misuse of drugs, Addicts notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom, 1990.</i>
9/91	<i>Prison Population in 1990-1991.</i>
10/91	<i>Projections of long term trends in the Prison Population to 1999.</i>
11/91	<i>Statistics on the Operation of the Prevention of Terrorism Legislation - 1st quarter 1991.</i>
12/91	<i>Statistics of Police Complaints and Discipline, England and Wales.</i>
13/91	<i>Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, April 1990-March 1991.</i>
14/91	<i>Statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the police and criminal evidence act, England and Wales, 1990.</i>
15/91	<i>Time intervals for indictable proceedings in magistrates' courts: February 1991.</i>



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'.

Northern Ireland

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

Re-offending by Persons Released from Prison in 1986 1/91

Operation of the Conditional Release Scheme 2/91

The above Bulletins are available free of charge from:

94.30

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

Hospital Statistics, year ending 31 March 1990

Inpatient and Outpatient data by speciality, hospital and Board

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics, year ending 31 March 1991

Annual summary of data providing a broad picture of activity in NI HPSS

The above are available from:

Department of Health and Social Services
Regional Information Branch
Annexe 2, Castle Buildings
Stormont Estate
BELFAST BT4 3UD

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends 65-Autumn 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)

Legal abortions 1990
(Series AB 91/3)

Legal abortions 1990: residents of regional and district health areas
(Series AB 91/4)

1989-based population projections for local authority areas in England
(Series PP3 91/1)

Annual Reference Volumes

International Migration 1989
(Series MN no.16)

Marriage and Divorce statistics 1989
(Series FM2 no.17)

Mortality statistics: accidents and violence 1989
(Series DH4 no.15)

Mortality statistics: area 1989
(Series DH5 no.16)

Mortality statistics: childhood 1988
(Series DH6 no.2)

Mortality statistics: perinatal and infant, social and biological factors
(Series DH3 no.22)

National population projections, 1989-based
(Series PP2 no.17)

Standard Occupational Classification

Standard Occupational Classification. Volume 3: Social Classifications and Coding Methodology

Scottish Office Education

The following Statistical Bulletins are available:

Edn/B8/1991/3 *School Board Elections*

Edn/E2/1991/4 *School Leavers' Qualifications 1988-89*

Edn/B6/1991/5 *Teachers' Key Statistics on Demand and Supply*

Edn/B1/1991/6 *Pupils and Teachers in Education Authority Primary and Secondary Schools*

Edn/F6/1991/7 *First Destination Statistics of Graduates and Diplomates from Higher Education Courses: 1980/81 to 1988/89*

Edn/E1/1991/8 *School Leavers' Destinations*

Edn/E5/1991/9 *Truancy in Scotland 1985-89*

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 Office Environment

The following Statistical Bulletins are available:

HSG/1991/3 *Scottish Household Projections - 1987 Based.*
published August 1991

HSG/1991/4 *Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 31 December 1990*
published May 1991

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 Office Home and Health

The following Statistical Bulletins are available:

No 1/1989 *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1988*

No 2/1989 *Penalties imposed by Criminal Courts in Scotland 1987*

No 3/1989 *Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland 1987*

No 4/1989 *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1988*

- No 5/1989 *Homicide in Scotland 1983-87*
- No 6/1989 *Prison Statistics Scotland 1988*
- No 1/1990 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1988*
- No 2/1990 *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1989*
- No 3/1990 *Children and Crime, Scotland 1988*
- No 4/1990 *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1989*
- No 5/1990 *Prison Statistics Scotland 1989*
- CRJ/1/1991 *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1990*
- CRJ/2/1991 *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1990*

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)

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)

Transport

Recent Statistical publications by the Department of Transport:

Waterborne passenger statistics 1980-1990
 HMSO Ad-hoc
 price £8.45 net

Heavy Goods Vehicles in Great Britain 1990
 HMSO Annual
 price £8.25 net

Mobile crane survey 1990
 Dtp Statistical Bulletin(91)32
 price £4.50 net

Local road maintenance expenditure in England & Wales 1989/90
 HMSO Annual
 price £11.00 net

Seaborne trade statistics of the United Kingdom 1990
 HMSO Annual
 price £18.50 net

Cross channel passenger freight traffic
 HMSO Ad-hoc
 price £18.20 net

The following publication is 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 obtained from:

Directorate of Statistics
Department of Transport
Romney House
43 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3PY
Telephone: 071-276 8513

Welsh Office

1989 Based Population Projections for the Counties and District Health Authorities of Wales
price £3.00 net

Farm Incomes in Wales No 5 1991
price £5.00 net

Welsh Transport Statistics No 7 1991
price £6.00 net

Welsh Hospital Waiting List Bulletin 1991: No 2
price £3.00 net

Cancer Registration in Wales: 1984-1986
price £3.00 net

The incidence of congenital malformations in Wales: 1980-1989

A Welsh Office report of notifications made to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
price on application

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)

Government Publications

The following section provides more detailed information on individual publications. Where no reference or price is shown please refer to the previous chapter covering Departmental listings for purchase details.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Basic Horticultural Statistics for the United Kingdom

The latest in this series of publications covering the period 1981-1990 was published in the late summer. This volume is normally a regular annual publication covering a ten-year span of data, although for various reasons it was not possible to publish it last year.

It provides estimates of gross production, output, yield, average farmgate prices, and of the value of output for many fruit and vegetable crops (including potatoes); area and value information for non-edible horticultural produce (flowers, bulbs, hardy nursery stock and protected crops); quantities of fruit and vegetables withdrawn from the market under intervention arrangements; hops; and quantity and value of United Kingdom imports and exports of many horticultural crops. For the principal crops the report indicates both the main producing areas in England and Wales and the monthly marketing patterns over the crop year. Various other charts and graphs are also included to indicate both long and short term trends.

A resume of the 1981 and 1990 seasons for each of the main horticultural sectors is given at the beginning of the booklet, along with a glossary of terms and a summary of data sources used.

Earnings and Hours of Agricultural and Horticultural Workers

This sample survey is conducted monthly and provides estimates of the average weekly earnings and hours of hired workers by type of occupation within agriculture and horticulture. This postal survey which

started in January 1991 replaces the interview-based Wages and Employment Enquiry.

A Statistical Notice is published quarterly for England and Wales as a whole. More detailed and regional information is made available on request when each Statistical Notice is published.

Wheat Milled and Flour Production

The Statistical Notice publishes the results of a survey covering all known millers in the United Kingdom. The results for each month are published together with comparisons for the same month in the previous year.

The figures published are:

- (1) wheat milled - split between home grown and imported wheat
- (2) flour produced - specified by type; bread-making flour/ biscuit-making flour

The notice is supplemented every 3 months by regional breakdowns of wheat milled and total flour produced.

Central Statistical Office

United Kingdom National Accounts 1991 edition

The CSO Blue Book

The 1991 edition of the CSO *National Accounts Blue Book* was published on 12 September. The *Blue Book* contains statistics of national income, expenditure and output for the years 1969 to 1990 along with, for the same years, summary analyses of transactions by sector. In addition, for the years 1979 to 1990, it provides analyses by commodity and function of consumption expenditures, industrial analyses of income, investment and output, detailed sector accounts showing current, capital and financial transactions and balance sheets. It is the essential data

source for everyone concerned with macro economic policies and studies.

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

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

Reference

United Kingdom National Accounts, 1991 edition
HMSO, price £13.95 net
ISBN O II 620452 4

Research and Development (R&D) Expenditure and Employment in 1989

During 1990 the Central Statistical Office carried out a large scale benchmark survey of expenditure and employment on R&D performed in UK industry in 1989. This was the first survey in the series to distinguish between civil and defence R&D. Full results are given in the Central Statistical Office's *Business Monitor MO14*. Summary results were given in a Press Notice issued in June 1991. For this survey over 5,000 enterprises were approached. The published results are based on returns from 1,274 enterprises who carried out R&D during the period covered by the survey.

The results of the annual survey of government funded R&D for the financial year 1989/90 are published in the *Cabinet Office Annual Review of Government Funded Research and Development for 1991*. This review shows the government expenditure outturn for 1989/90 and plans for 1990/1991 to 1993/94. It shows the trends in government expenditure on R&D with longer time series than previously published. It also gives the results of the survey of R&D performed in industry, and provides an estimate of gross domestic expenditure on R&D in the UK by sectors of performance and sources of funding. It includes a selection of other national and international indicators drawn from EC, OECD and UK sources.

An article on Research and Development in the United Kingdom in 1989 appears in the August 1991 edition of the Central Statistical Office's *Economic Trends*. It includes tables showing a time series of gross and net expenditure on R&D and employment in R&D, using the results of the surveys of government funded R&D and of R&D performed in UK industry. Enquiries should be addressed to:

Central Statistical Office
Branch 15E
Government Offices
Great George Street
LONDON SW1P 3AQ
Telephone: 071-270 6068

References

Business Monitor MO14
HMSO, price £9.50 net
ISBN O 11 535163 9

Cabinet Office Annual Review of Government Funded Research and Development 1991
HMSO, price £25.00 net

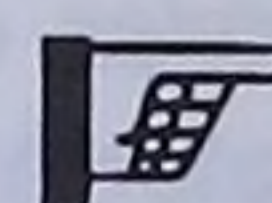
Economic Trends,
HMSO, price £11.00 net

The 1989 Share Register Survey

This was the sixth survey of the pattern of shareholdings in UK companies carried out since the late 1950s. The previous surveys were carried out in 1957, 1963, 1969, 1975, with a small survey in 1981.

The 1989 survey was carried out by Fulcrum Publishing Limited on behalf of the Central Statistical Office during 1990 in respect of the position at end December 1989 and related to listed ordinary shareholdings. It follows a recommendation for more frequent surveys of this kind in the 1989 Pickford report on UK economic statistics.

The results of the survey helped to reduce the cumulative balancing item in the overseas sector of the national accounts by nearly £16 billion in the years 1985 to 1989. The results were also used to improve the accounts for other sectors of the economy.



Summary results were published in the January 1991 edition of *Economic Trends*. Detailed results were published in August 1991 in an HMSO publication *Share Register Survey Report end 1989*.

Reference

Share Register Survey Report end 1989
HMSO, price £5.95 net

Economic Trends No 447 (January 1991)

The 1990 Share Register Survey

A similar, smaller scale survey to the 1989 survey was carried out in respect of the position at end December 1990. This was done in order to maintain the improvement to the national accounts, and was again carried out by Fulcrum Publishing Limited on behalf of the Central Statistical Office.

- The results from the survey were used in the accounts in the 1991 *Blue* and *Pink* books.
- An article on the 1990 survey will appear in the September 1991 edition of *Economic Trends*.

Reference

Economic Trends No 455 (September 1991)

Trade Statistics after 1992

After 1992 a new system of intra-EC trade statistics will be necessary.

With the introduction of the European single market most border controls concerned with the movement of goods between European Member States, and in particular the Customs declaration, are expected to be abolished. Trade statistics are at present derived from the Customs declarations and will continue to be so for non-EC trade after 1992.

The European Commission and Council of Ministers have agreed on a framework Regulation that provides for intra-EC trade figures to be collected through a link with the VAT system. All VAT-registered traders will be required to complete two additional boxes on their VAT returns: one giving the total value of 'dispatches' (exports) to other member states;

and the other giving the total value of 'arrivals' (imports) from other member states.

Small and medium-sized traders will not be asked to complete further statistical returns. Very small businesses, not registered for VAT, will be excluded from any data collection. Larger traders will be required to provide additional monthly information on trade by:

- (1) 8-digit commodity code (from the UK Customs Tariff);
- (2) value (see below);
- (3) basis of value (ex works, FOB, CIF etc);
- (4) nature of transaction (sale, lease, etc);
- (5) quantity (net mass and supplementary quantities);
- (6) member state of consignment or destination;
- (7) mode of transport;
- (8) country of origin (for arrivals)

The European Parliament proposed 4-digit commodity codes only but the Commission and most member states favour eight so that detailed trade data can continue to be available.

In addition to the value for VAT, a second value may be required in order to bring the valuation of trade on to a standardised basis. Among other things, this will be the subject of European Commission implementing Regulations, yet to be finalised.

To determine which traders will be required to complete these more detailed 'supplementary' returns, thresholds will be set in terms of the value of imports and exports per annum. The thresholds will be set by member states in order to meet quality requirements to be established by the Commission in the implementing Regulations.

The UK's stance on thresholds is governed by its commitment to minimise burdens on business. In the UK the top 20 per cent of traders account for 96 per cent of the value of trade which the UK considers will provide adequate coverage for most purposes.

Traders above the thresholds will have to produce supplementary returns shortly after the end of the month. Facilities will be available for supplying these returns electronically. (Traders currently employing agents to supply trade data can continue to

do so.) The VAT returns will be used to check the accuracy of the supplementary returns.

Statistics of overseas trade will continue to be published after 1992 but somewhat later than at present because of delays in receipt of the information. Amendments may be necessary after comparison with the VAT information, increasing the likelihood of revisions. Because of inevitable timing and coverage differences, seasonal adjustment of the new data (for major categories and partner countries) will be a problem initially. Only total arrivals and total dispatches will be adjusted to start with.

The method of collecting intra-EC trade statistics will change radically with the introduction of the single market. Nevertheless, it is intended to continue providing both government and trade with quality trade statistics.

CSO Bulletins

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

	Issue Frequency No.	
Machine tools	53/91	M
Statistical changes in 1992 (No 6 in series)	54/91	A/H
Capital expenditure and stockbuilding (provisional results)	55/91	Q
Engineering sales and orders	56/91	M
Steel stocks and consumption	57/91	Q
Size analyses of UK businesses	58/91	A
Overseas travel and tourism	59/91	M
Credit business	60/91	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.

The following table lists the monitors published since notification in the last number of *Statistical News*.

Business Monitor Number	Description
PA140	Mineral oil processing
PA161	Production and distribution of electricity
PA170	Water supply industry
PA255	Paints, varnishes and printing ink
PA258	Soap and toilet preparations
PA259	Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use
PA323	Textile machinery
PA328	Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment
PA329	Ordnance, small arms and ammunition
PA341	Insulated wire and cables
PA344	Telecommunications equipment, electronic measuring equipment, electronic capital goods and passive components
PA347	Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment
PA362	Railway and tramway vehicles
PA363	Cycles and motor cycles
PA364	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing
PA372	Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
PA373	Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment
PA374	Clocks, watches and other timing devices

PA422	Animal feeding stuffs
PA426	Wines, cider and perry
PA427	Brewing and malting
PA453	Clothing, hats and gloves
PA491	Jewellery and coins
PA492	Musical instruments
PA494	Toys and sports goods

All 111 Monitors in the series have now been published.

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)

Education

Student numbers in higher education - Great Britain 1979 to 1989 (Bulletin 10/91)

This Bulletin updates Statistical Bulletin 11/90 presenting the latest statistics on, and trends in, the numbers of students at publicly funded higher educa-

tion institutions in Great Britain, including the Open University but excluding the independent University of Buckingham.

Survey of information technology in schools (Bulletin 11/91)

This Bulletin gives the results of a survey carried out in March 1990 on the extent and use of information technology equipment in primary and secondary schools across the curriculum; on expenditure and sources of funding; the extent of teacher training in the use of information technology; and on support for information technology. The results of previous similar surveys were published in Bulletins 10/89 and 18/86.

Survey of information technology in initial teacher training (ITT) (Bulletin 12/91)

This Bulletin gives the results of a survey carried out in November 1989 on the extent and use of information technology equipment and software in the Universities Funding Council (UFC) and Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council (PCFC) institutions relating to the initial teacher training; on expenditure; and on the extent of knowledge and training of ITT tutors in the use of information technology.

Educational and economic activity of young people aged 16 to 18 years in England from 1974/75 to 1989/90 (Bulletin 13/91)

This Bulletin provides estimates of the educational and economic activities of young people aged 16, 17 and 18 in England in January 1975 and for each year from January 1980 to January 1990. The age of the young people is at 31 August of the preceding year, so those aged 16 completed their period of compulsory education during the previous academic year. About 65 per cent of young people leave school when they are 16, and their subsequent education, training and employment are described in this Bulletin. In 1989/90 around 64 per cent of 16 to 18 year olds were undergoing some form of education or training in schools, further or higher education colleges, polytechnics, universities, adult education centres or on Youth Training Schemes (YTS). This figure excludes education in independent further education colleges and training with employers. The comparable figure for 16 year olds was 86 per cent and for 17 year olds 70 per cent.

Participation in education by young people aged 16 and 17 in each local education authority and region: England 1985/86 to 1989/90

(Bulletin 14/91)

This annual Bulletin provides information on participation in the maintained education sector by young people in each local education authority (LEA) for the two years after reaching the minimum school leaving age. Students who are studying in the evening or who are not attending maintained schools or colleges or YTS trainees not attending course in maintained education have been excluded from this analysis. The key findings are that there has been a growth in overall participation by 16 and 17 year olds in most LEAs over the five year period. There are still however large differences between LEAs. The highest participation rates are found in the South East and Greater London, and the lowest in the North and Yorkshire/Humberside, but there is considerable variation within each of the regions.

First known destinations of first degree graduates from institutions in Great Britain 1983-1989

(Bulletin 15/91)

This Bulletin presents statistics on the first known destination of first degree graduates in Great Britain at the December following their graduation. It gives:

- broad trends in first degree graduate first destinations during 1983-1989;
- a more detailed analysis of first destinations of those graduating in 1989;
- a general update of information provided in Statistical Bulletin 6/89.

Students in higher education in England excluding universities

(Bulletin 16/91)

This Bulletin updates Statistical Bulletin 12/89 presenting 1989/90 student numbers in the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council (PCFC) sector of higher and further education (HE and FE); and indicating relativities between that sector, HE in the universities and the remainder of HE and FE outside the universities in England.

Students on initial teacher training courses (Bulletin 17/91)

This Bulletin, the first in an annual series, gives summary information on the numbers and attributes of Initial Teacher Training (ITT) students over the last 5 years. The bulletin provides information on their: ages; qualifications on entry; qualification sought and the destinations of those completing the course. Data is taken from the Department's Further Education Statistical Record, First Destination Survey and Survey of Recruitment to ITT and from the University Statistical Record.

Secondary school staffing survey - 1988 (Bulletin 18/91)

This Bulletin reports the results of a 10 per cent sample survey of maintained secondary schools in England carried out during one week in March 1988. The survey collected information, not available from other sources, on teachers' qualifications and deployment, and on the organisation of the curriculum within schools. The previous such survey took place in 1984, and the Bulletin compares some of the key results for the two years.

Statistics of further education students in England 1970-1971 / 1989-1990

(Bulletin 19/91)

This Bulletin shows how further education enrolments have developed over the last twenty years, and describes the proportion of the post compulsory school age population served by further education, the characteristics of further education students and their educational activities in 1989/90. The key findings are that further education enrolments doubled between 1975/6 and 1989/90 to nearly 2 million, with full-time and sandwich students increasing by 80 per cent. In 1989/90 a higher proportion of 16 and 17 year olds took part in further education than were educated in schools, and further education provided nearly four-fifths of all part-time education for students aged 18 and over.

Scottish Education Statistics

The following Statistical Bulletins are available, price £1.25 net.

Student Awards

This Bulletin gives information on the trends in the number of Scottish students, including postgraduates, in receipt of awards made by the Scottish Office Education Department (SOED) over sessions 1985/86 to 1989/90, and the cost of these awards.

Published August 1991.

Assisted Places Scheme

This Bulletin contains information about the number of children participating in the scheme during session 1989/90 and 1990/91, the amounts of fee remission and other assistance obtained and the total costs of the scheme. For the first time examination performance data will be included.

Published August 1991.

Primary Education

This Bulletin contains information for the years 1979 to 1990 on pupil numbers in primary classes 1 to 7, roll sizes, composite classes, impairments, and numbers of schools and teachers.

Published August 1991.

University Students

This Bulletin gives numbers of full-time students (including those on sandwich courses) and part-time students at UK universities in December 1989, and recent trends in the numbers of students at Scottish universities.

Published August 1991.

Scottish Higher Education Statistics

This Bulletin draws together information from various sources in order to present a statistical description of the main aspects of higher education in Scotland covering the period up to session 1989/90.

Published September 1991.

Pupil Projections

This Bulletin contains projections of numbers of pupils in education authority primary, secondary and special schools in Scotland over the period September 1991 to September 2015. Also shown are projections of the total numbers of pupils aged 5 years and

over receiving school education.

Published September 1991.

The National Certificate 1989-90

This Bulletin gives information on the National Certificate awarded by the Scottish Vocational Educational Council (SCOTVEC) for session 1989-90.

Published September 1991.

Employment

Tourism and the tourism industry in 1990

The latest trends in UK tourism and the tourism industry are summarised in an article in the September 1991 *Employment Gazette*. The article is one of an annual series which, among other topics, reviews statistics of overseas visitors, domestic tourism and employment in tourism-related industries.

The British tourist industry is a significant provider of wealth and jobs. In 1990 the total turnover of the industry was estimated to be £25,200 million compared to £24,400 million in 1989. This represented about 5 per cent of the total UK Gross Domestic Product.

The statistics used in the article are drawn primarily from the Employment Department's International Passenger Survey, from the United Kingdom Tourism Survey and the British National Tourism Survey run by the statutory tourist boards and from the Leisure Day Visits Survey run for ED, the British Tourist Authority and English Tourist Board by OPCS.

Reference

Employment Gazette, September 1991.

HMSO, price £4.15 net

Labour force trends: the next decade

An article in the May 1991 edition of *Employment Gazette* presents projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain up to the year 2001. They incorporate preliminary information from the 1990 Labour Force Survey and new (1989-based) population projections. Trends in the population and economic activity rates are explained and the new projections are compared with those published previously.

In the year 2001 the labour force is projected, on the conventional assumption of an unchanging level of unemployment, to be about 0.68 million higher than its estimated mid-1990 level of 28.15 million. Almost all of the projected net increase is among women, who are expected to make up 45 per cent of the labour force by 2001. The labour force in 2001 will be older than in 1990, a projected rise of 1.63 million people aged 25-54 more than offsetting a fall of 1.02 million people under 25 in the labour force. Projections by the Government Actuary's Department suggest that the population of working age will increase by only 0.56 million between 1990 and 2001 compared with a rise of 1.79 million in the previous 11 years.

Reference

Employment Gazette, May 1991
HMSO, price £4.15 net

October survey of the earnings of manual workers to cease

The first survey of the hours and earnings of manual workers was conducted in 1886 and 6 others were conducted at irregular intervals between then and 1940 when a regular six monthly survey was introduced. In 1970 the April survey was discontinued and the New Earnings Survey was introduced. Following a review, as required by the Prime Minister's directive of 1981 which aimed to reduce the form-filling burden on businesses, Employment Department Ministers decided that the October Survey should cease.

The main reason for the decision was that there is a large overlap with the Statutory New Earnings Survey, which now meets central government's needs for information on the earnings and hours of manual workers. The review also identified some shortcomings which would have to be addressed if the voluntary October survey continued. These include: the difficulty of differentiating manuals from non-manuals in the pay records of responding companies, and the exclusion of the 40% of manual workers who are employed in the services sector (other than transport and communication, which are already covered in the Survey).

The October Manuals Survey collected aggregate information on numbers of employees, total wages and total hours worked, from around 9,000 companies in 1990 (up to 1979 around 40,000 forms were issued). The April New Earnings Survey collects more detailed information on hours and the composition of earnings for a 1% sample (around 200,000) of employees in PAYE schemes. Workers who earn below the PAYE threshold are excluded. Most of these are part-time workers.

The Employment Department realises that there is a need for more frequent information on average earnings than is provided annually by the April New Earnings Survey. It therefore plans to produce quarterly estimates of average hourly earnings for: (manuals and non-manuals) by (full-time males, full-time females, part-time females) for around 60 industry groups. A regional breakdown may be introduced later. These quarterly estimates will be produced by up-dating the New Earnings Survey results for changes in the Average Earnings Index.

In order to give users more time to adapt, October 1991 estimates will also be produced by projecting forward the results of the 1990 October Manuals survey. More information can be obtained from:

Mr M James
Department of Employment
Statistical Services Division A1
Room 115
Caxton House
Tothill Street
LONDON SW1H 9NF
Telephone: 071-273 5534

Education and Labour Market Status

Research Paper No 81 by David Raffe and Peter Burnhill, Centre for Educational Sociology, University of Edinburgh was published in April 1991.

The paper covered the subject of the use of cohort study data for estimating the education and labour market status (ELMS) of young people.

The research undertaken explored the possibility of using survey data from the Youth Cohort Studies in

England and Wales and from the Scottish Young People's Survey in the preparation of the ELMS estimates in order to extend their range and improve their reliability. The ELMS series is regularly published in the *Employment Gazette*, most recently in the December 1990 issue.

The research report is primarily a methodological study which compares data (mainly for 1987) from the various sources used and evolves a strategy for the development of the ELMS series. Research papers can be obtained free from:

Department of Employment
Research Management
Room E417
Moorfoot
SHEFFIELD S1 4PD
Telephone: 0742-593932

The following articles are taken from special features which appeared in the *Labour Market Quarterly Report* for May 1991, a publication of the Training Agency of the Department of Employment.

British workforce in employment

The GB workforce in employment, which includes employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes, stood at 26,042,000 (seasonally adjusted) in December 1990. Estimates of the workforce in employment in Great Britain for September 1987 to September 1990 have been revised to incorporate the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and the 1990 Labour Force Survey.

The figure for December 1990 shows a decrease of 165,000 in the GB workforce in employment during the fourth quarter of the year, and a decrease of 189,000 since the fourth quarter of 1989. The number of women in employment decreased by 9,000 in the year to December 1990, and the number of men in employment fell by 179,000. Employment has risen by 3 million since the upward trend began in March 1983.

Service sector employment has now begun to fall. In the year to December 1990 employees in employment in service industries decreased by 1,000 (sea-

sonally adjusted). The increase of 91,000 between December 1989 and June 1990 was offset by decreases of 8,000 in the third quarter of 1990 and 84,000 in the fourth quarter.

Manufacturing employment continues to fall. During the twelve months to December 1990 the number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries fell by 129,000 to 4,969,000 (seasonally adjusted). From December 1990 to February 1991 the number fell by a further 61,000.

In June 1990 there were 3,222,000 self-employed people in Great Britain 135,000 fewer than previously estimated. This nevertheless was 41,000 higher than in June 1989. In June 1990 2,449,000 men were self-employed and 773,000 women. These figures are benchmarked on the 1981 Census of Population and use annual changes from the Labour Force Survey, the latest of which relates to Spring 1990. The figure for June 1990 will be carried forward for later quarters until the results of the 1991 LFS become available.

In December 1990 there were 11.4 million women (44 per cent of the total) in the workforce in employment (seasonally adjusted) in Great Britain. Of these, 45 per cent worked part-time, compared with 10 per cent of men.

The preliminary results of the 1990 Labour Force Survey indicate that over half of working men are in manual occupations, whereas over two-thirds of working women are in non-manual occupations. Employment in non-manual occupations has grown consistently since 1984.

The LFS results also show strong growth in the percentage of employees in all age groups receiving employer training since 1984; an increase of 85 per cent in the total over the period. The expansion of training continued to be substantial over the year to Spring 1990, with an increase of 8 per cent. In 1990, 15.4 per cent said they had received training in the 4 weeks prior to the survey; the corresponding figure in 1989 was 14.4 per cent. The growth in training was greatest amongst the older age groups.



Small Firms and Enterprise

Previous articles have concentrated on specific aspects of 'Small Firms and Enterprise'. This article sets out the most up-to-date key facts and figures on the Small Firms sector. The article summarises material that has previously been published.

Further detail on the small firms sector is available in the newly revised Employment Department report *Small Firms in Britain 1991*. The report provides an overview of the performance and composition of the small firms sector. It also describes the role played by Government and by private sector agencies in stimulating and promoting new and growing businesses. Copies of the report are available from HMSO bookshops price £4 net.

During the decade from the end of 1979 to the end of 1989 the number of businesses registered for VAT increased by 373,000, an overall rise of about 29 per cent. This net increase represents the difference between 1,920,000 new registrations and 1,547,000 deregistrations.

There were about 1.7 million VAT¹ registered businesses in GB by the end of 1989. This represents an increase of 87,000 since the beginning of that year, equivalent to an average net growth of nearly 1,700 per week. This compares with a net growth of 1,250 per week in 1988, 800 per week in 1987, and around 500 per week in the period 1980-1986.

In recent years new registrations have been running at about 16 per cent of the total stock of businesses, while deregistrations have been running at about 11 per cent. The average rates of entry to, and exit from, self-employment are similar to these figures.

Half of all businesses registered for VAT remain on the register for 5 years or more, about 10 per cent leave the register within a year.

The South East region experienced the largest growth (40 per cent) in the numbers of VAT registered businesses between 1979 and 1989. This is, in part, due to the heavy concentration of businesses in the fast growing finance, property and professional services, and other services sectors over that period.

Inner Cities have also experienced an increased number of small firms - the net increase for the 57 Urban Program Authorities (UPAs) of England and Wales was, at 26 per cent, slightly lower than the 29 per cent increase nationally during the period 1979-1989. However, in the last few years the rate of growth in the UPAs has accelerated more rapidly than the rest of the UK, and in 1989 was a little above the national rate.

Of the 2.5 million businesses in the UK at the end of 1986, 96 per cent employed fewer than 20 people, and only 1200 - less than half of 1 per cent - employed 200 or more people.

Nearly two thirds of those 2.5 million businesses consisted of only one or two people, and three quarters of the rest employed 10 or fewer people.

More than 90 per cent of businesses currently registered for VAT have a turnover of less than £1 million, and at least 50 per cent of all self-employed people are not even registered for VAT as their turnover is less than the current VAT threshold (of £35,000).

Firms employing fewer than 20 people accounted for an estimated 36 per cent of all non-government employment in 1986.

Firms employing fewer than 100 people accounted for 70 per cent of total employment in the construction industry, and 60 per cent of total employment in service industries. Firms employing fewer than 10 people accounted for about 45 per cent of total employment in construction, and 30 per cent of total employment in service industries.

The only comprehensive studies of job creation by small firms have been carried out by Professor Colin Gallagher of Newcastle University. The latest study, the full results of which are planned to be published later in 1991, covers the period 1987-1989. This study shows that the majority of job creation occurred in the smallest firms over the period, as in earlier years of the decade. This contribution to job creation far outweighs the contribution of larger firms, despite their greater share of total employment.

Over the four year period 1985-1989 firms employing fewer than 20 people created around one million jobs - more than twice as many as those created by larger firms even though the larger firms employed nearly twice as many people in 1987.

¹ Further information on VAT registration and deregistration can be found in the November 1990 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

Energy

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1991

The latest edition of this series, prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy, was published at the end of July. The main Digest contains 69 tables of data covering, in general, the years 1986 to 1990 and in addition there are two annexes, the first on 'Long term Trends in Energy', which first appeared in the 1990 edition and which contains 19 tables of data for the period 1960 to 1990 and six pages of commentary and charts, and a new annex on 'Renewable Sources of Energy'. Also new in this year's edition are the commentary and charts in the notes to each section.

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

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

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

The second annex summarises the results of a study conducted on behalf of the Department of Energy by the Energy Technology Support Unit to estimate the contribution that renewable energy sources made to the UK's energy requirements in 1988, 1989 and 1990.

Reference

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1991
HMSO, price £16.50 net

Environment

Land Use Change in England

The sixth edition of the Statistical Bulletin *Land Use Change in England* was published in August 1991. The Bulletin presents a summary of the Department's latest statistics on changes in land use, based on data collected during 1990 by the Ordnance Survey as part of its map revision. For each site of land use change recorded by OS the following items of information are noted: the new use and the previous use of the site, the 10 metre grid reference of the new site, the year in which the change is judged to have occurred, the size of the site and for changes to or from residential use the number of buildings demolished and built. The Bulletin contains tables showing statistics of changes in land use between all land use groups for England and the previous uses of land changing to residential use by region.

Data collection began in 1985 and this series provides the first consistent source of information about changes in land use across all land uses. The classification used to record land use and definitions of these uses are given in the bulletin.

Reference

Department of the Environment Statistical Bulletin (91)3 Land Use Change in England
Copies of the Bulletin, price £3.00 net. from:

Department of the Environment
Publication Sales Unit
Victoria Road
Ruislip
MIDDLESEX HA4 ONZ
Telephone: 081-841 3425

Scottish Office Environment

Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 31 December 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 local authorities action under the homeless persons legislation and housing finance (housing revenue accounts and capital allocations and payments). Bulletins for earlier quarters, which provide other annual series, are also available.

Reference

HSG/1991/4, published May 1991

Scottish Household Projections - 1987 Based

This Bulletin presents the results of the 1987 based household projections for Scottish districts for selected years to 2000 and for Scottish regions to 2005 and updates the 1985 based information published in September 1989 in Statistical Bulletin HSU No 8. The household projections are calculated by applying trends in household formation observed in the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population to the mid-1987 based population projections prepared by the Government Actuary's Department and the General Register Office (Scotland). It is important to note that the projections are not forecasts: they give an indication of what would happen if past trends were to have continued. The Bulletin contains notes on the methodology as well as tables of results and a commentary on them.

Reference

HSG/1991/3,
published August 1991

General Register Office for Scotland

Census (Scotland) 1991

Published on 22 July 1991 the report contains a preliminary count of the number of people found in

Scotland and each local authority area on the night of 21/22 April 1991.

The figures include visitors to any address and excludes residents absent for any reason. Counts of resident population will be produced Region by Region as the census forms are processed and will be published from November 1991 to mid 1992.

Reference

Census 1991 - Preliminary Report for Scotland
HMSO, price £3.80 net

For further information contact:

Census Customer Services GRO(s)
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
EDINBURGH EH12 7TF
Telephone: 031-312 4254

Vital Statistics: Scotland

Tables relating to the first quarter of 1990 were included in the Registrar General's *Vital Statistics Return*, Weeks 25 to 28.

The Registrar General's Annual Report was published on 23 July and contains details of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages, divorces and adoptions in Scotland in 1990.

Copies of the report, price £15.50 net, are available from:

Vital Statistics Branch
General Register Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
EDINBURGH EH12 7TF

Health

Statistical Bulletin: Prescriptions Dispensed by Pharmacy and Appliance Contractors

The fourth annual Statistical Bulletin on prescriptions dispensed by pharmacists in the Family Health

Service in England was published by the Department of Health in July 1991. It analyses the 1989 statistics for England together with trends over the period 1980-1989. The main points to note are:

- the basic cost of medicines dispensed increased by £145 million to £1,882 million in 1989;
- prescription items dispensed rose by 5 million to 352 million, of the increase 94 per cent (4.7 million) was for elderly people;
- the average cost of a prescription item increased by 7 per cent to £5.35;
- on average each person had 7.3 items prescribed at a basic cost of £39.24; and
- over 75 per cent of prescription items were free to the patient.

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

Department of Health
Statistics and Management Information
Division
Branch SMI1E
Room 510
14 Russell Square
LONDON WC1B 5EP
Telephone: 071-636 6811 (Ext 3368)

Home Office

Statistics of police complaints and discipline

This new annual Bulletin gives information about complaints against the police together with outcomes, details of police officers convicted of criminal offences, appeals by police officers against punishments awarded together with results, and details of deaths occurring in police custody. Figures of commendations and letters of appreciation received by the police are also included. The statistics contained in the bulletin were in the past included in Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary's Annual Reports and, for the most part, exclude the Metropolitan Police, in respect of which the Commissioner publishes separate figures.

Reference

Statistics of police complaints and discipline, England and Wales
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 12/91

Statistics of breath tests, England and Wales 1990

This annual Bulletin gives statistics on drivers required to supply breath for a screening breath test and on those required to provide samples of breath, blood or urine for purposes of evidence in court. In 1990, 596,600 screening breath tests were reported, 10 per cent more than in 1989; 16 per cent were positive and 2 per cent refused. The number of positive tests fell by about 5.5 per cent, despite the increased number of tests, suggesting a continued general decrease in drinking and driving levels.

Reference

Statistics of breath tests, England and Wales 1990
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 16/91

Statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, England and Wales, 1990

This annual Bulletin gives statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the 1984 Act. Details are included of stops and searches of persons and vehicles for prohibited articles (256,900 in 1990, an increase of 27 per cent on 1989); of road checks of vehicles in connection with investigation of serious offences or escape from custody (298 in 1990); of detentions by the police for more than 24 hours without charge (542 persons in 1990); and of intimate searches for drugs or harmful articles (just 51 persons in 1990). Totals for England and Wales are given annually from 1986, the year the Act was implemented; with figures for individual police forces for 1990.

Reference

Statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, England and Wales, 1990
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 14/91

Time Intervals for Indictable Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts: February 1991

The Home Office Statistical Bulletin *Time Intervals for Indictable Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts: February 1991* (issue number 15/91) was published on 17 July 1991. This is one of a thrice yearly series giving estimates of the average time taken from offence to completion of the case in the magistrates' court. This issue is a concise one, giving results only for the total of all indictable cases completed in the survey week in February. Further information may be obtained from:

Pauline Penneck
S1 Division
Lunar House, Room 1831
40 Wellesley Road
CROYDON CRO 9YD

Scientific procedures

The annual figures of scientific work on living animals were published in July 1991. About 3.2 million procedures were started in 1990, some 3 per cent fewer than in 1989. The number has fallen for fourteen years in succession.

The information was collected from about 4,500 project licence holders of which only 3,300 actually started procedures during the year. These were the fourth annual statistics under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986. The main features of the 1990 statistics were similar to those observed in recent years. A change introduced with the 1990 statistics was that the breeding and use of animals with harmful genetic defects, including transgenic animals, were separately identified.

The publication presents scientific procedures analysed by species and genetic status of animal, primary purpose and type of procedures, legislative or other reason for procedure, use of anaesthesia, type of technique and concern with neoplasia (tumours). Historical tables, covering the period 1980 to 1990, are included. An appendix describes the system of control and the work of the Home Office Inspectorate.

Reference

Statistics of scientific procedures on living animals, Great Britain 1990
(Cm 1574)
HMSO, July 1991, price £9.45 net

Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 1990

The annual Command Paper on immigration statistics was published on 16 July 1991. The statistics relate to persons who are subject to immigration control under the Immigration Act 1971. The Command Paper contains detailed information for 1990, and historical tables for 1980-90, on passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom; on people accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom; on entry clearance applications for settlement made in the Indian sub-continent and on persons dealt with under the enforcement powers in the 1971 Act.

Some of the main points described in the commentary are:

- 9.2 million passengers (excluding European Community (EC) nationals) were admitted to the United Kingdom in 1990, the highest ever total. This was 700,000 more than in 1989 and 600,000 more than the previous peak of 8.5 million in 1985.
- 52,400 persons were accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom in 1990, about 3,000 more than in 1989 and 6,000 more than in 1987, but less than the 55,000 in 1985. The recent figures remain well below the 70,000 in 1980 and 82,000 in 1975.
- A quarter of the acceptances for settlement in 1990 were from the Indian sub-continent. 20 per cent from the rest of Asia, 16 per cent from Africa and 13 per cent from the Americas. Acceptances from Africa have increased substantially, from an average of 8 per cent of the total during 1982-86.
- Around 19,000 non-EC passengers were refused leave to enter and removed from the United Kingdom in 1990, 3,500 fewer than in 1989 but only 200 short of the 1988 total.

4,280 persons left the United Kingdom in 1990 as a result of enforcement action. This is slightly less than in 1989 because the more effective deportation procedures introduced in 1988 were suspended for about 9 months in the face of a legal challenge. Alternative arrangements during this period, combined with the continuing use of supervised departures, nevertheless produced substantially more enforced departures than in 1987.

The changing trend in recent years in the characteristics of wives granted entry clearance in the Indian sub-continent, towards more recent marriages, continued in 1990. An estimated 75 per cent of wives granted entry clearance had been married for a year or less when they applied, compared with only 30 per cent in 1981. 80 per cent had a husband born in the United Kingdom or married after their husband had entered the United Kingdom, over 15 percentage points more than in 1981.

Reference

Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 1990
(CM1571)
HMSO, price £15.80 net

Lord Chancellor's Department

Judicial Statistics 1990

The *Judicial Statistics Annual Report, 1990* was published on 10 July. The publication contains statistics on the criminal and civil business of those courts in England and Wales for whose administration the Lord Chancellor is responsible. It also covers the work of some associated offices, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and certain tribunals. There are ten chapters in the report covering, for instance, Appeal Courts, the High Court, County Courts, Family Matters, the Crown Court, the Judiciary, Taxation of Costs and Legal Aid. To supplement the last chapter an Information Bulletin entitled *Criminal Legal Aid 1990* was published on the same date. This gives detailed breakdowns on applications for legal aid at individual Petty Sessional Divisions and Crown Court centres and also covers applications to Criminal Legal Aid Committees, in 1990.

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

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

Reference

Judicial Statistics, Annual Report 1990
(CM 1573)
HMSO, July 1991, price £12.60 net

Northern Ireland

Research Review

The first issue in a planned series of Research Reviews (No 1 1990) was published by the Northern Ireland Office, Statistics Branch, in June 1991. The review contains a selection of occasional statistical bulletins released in 1990 and includes the following topics: crime prevention - results from the continuous household survey; the International Victimisation Survey - a Northern Ireland perspective; imprisonment for fine default in Northern Ireland; prison population projections; the financial cost of crime - findings from the International Victimisation Survey 1989; and the risk of victimisation in Northern Ireland. The Research Reviews are available from:

Northern Ireland Office
Statistics Branch
Room 8
Dundonald House
BELFAST BT4 3SU
Telephone: 0232-763255 (ext 4477)

Higher Education Projections for Northern Ireland

Statistical Bulletin (2/1991) shows the projected number of NI domiciled enrolments in higher education in the UK for the period 1990-1999. Higher education is here defined as post-secondary education beyond 'A' level standard. Institutions covered are universities, colleges of education, and higher education within further education colleges in NI, as well as universities and other higher education institutions in GB. The projections indicate that the number of students from Northern Ireland entering higher education is expected to increase. Available from:

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

Office of Manpower Economics

Armed Forces Pay (Service medical and Dental officers)

A Supplement to the Twentieth Report by the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay (Chairman, Sir Peter Cazalet) was published in May 1991 and recommends pay levels for Service medical and dental officers in the ranks up to and including Brigadier (and equivalent), to apply from 1 April 1991.

Details of the main recommended levels of military salary (using Army ranks) are in Table 1. Levels of military salary introduced at 1 April 1990 and 1 January 1991 are given in Appendix 2.

A report on an evaluation, by the Government Actuary, of pensions in the armed forces, as compared to those available to general practitioners in the NHS, is included at Appendix 3.

Reference

Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Service Medical and Dental Officers, Supplement to Twentieth Report, 1991
(CM 1529) HMSO, May 1991,
price £3.20 net

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population trends

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

Social Survey Division in the 1980s

by Bob Barnes, Social Survey Div. OPCS

The Social Survey began in 1941 and has now been engaged in survey research for an uninterrupted period of fifty years. This article reviews the most recent decade of that period and describes important changes that have taken place in the administration of the organisation, some of the main pieces of social research carried out, and a number of developments in the methods used for survey investigations. During the 1980s better business practices and survey techniques enabled the Social Survey to expand its range of activities and generally to improve the quality of its services and the efficiency of its operations.

Trends in abortion

by Beverley Botting, Medical Statistics Div. OPCS

The 1967 Abortion Act came into force on 27 April 1968. This article describes the background leading to the Act and trends in legal abortions between 1968 and 1989. It also discusses the impact on legal abortion, and the changes in fertility patterns, age structures of the population of fertile women, contraception patterns, and attitudes towards abortion.

Editing and imputing data for the 1991 Census

by Ian Mills and Andy Teague, Census Div. OPCS

The 1991 Census processing system incorporates editing and imputation procedures designed to spot and remove certain types of errors in raw census data and to replace them with fully consistent values. The processing system also includes new procedures to create data for households where no one is home on census night and no census form can be obtained (absent households). This article describes how the editing and imputation is performed, and the effect on the final statistics. Plans for the editing and imputation systems are also described.

Deaths among 15-44 year olds

by Karen Dunnell, *Medical Statistics Division, OPCS*

Death rates for most age and sex groups of adults have been declining throughout the century. Since the mid-1980s, however, death rates among young men and women aged 15-44 have stopped falling. This article attempts to explain why this change has occurred.

International Migration 1989

Statistics on the estimated number of migrants entering and leaving the United Kingdom derived from the International Passenger Survey were published in April by OPCS.

In 1989 the total inflow of people intending to stay in the United Kingdom (including returning British Citizens) was 250 thousand, 44 thousand more than those who left to live abroad. This is a 16 per cent increase from the 1988 inflow, and as many as in 1986, the highest inflow previously recorded.

The definition of a migrant for demographic purposes, and for the IPS, is a person leaving one country where he has been resident for at least a year, with the intention of residing in a new country for a year or more. Migrants into and out of the United Kingdom include not only non-British citizens entering and British citizens leaving, but also British citizens returning after a stay abroad and non-British citizens leaving after a period of residence here.

Reference

International Migration 1989

(Series MN no.16)

HMSO, price £7.50 net

ISBN 0 11 691319 3

Marriage and Divorce Statistics 1989

1989 statistics on marriage and divorce in England and Wales, including those on adoption, were published recently by OPCS. There were 347 thousand marriages in 1989, two thousand fewer than in 1988. Although the number of marriages has remained fairly constant since 1981, marriage rates have fallen, from 56 to 45 per thousand unmarried men, and from 45 to 38 per thousand unmarried women.

There were 151 thousand divorces during 1989, 1 per cent fewer than in 1988, but the same number as in 1987.

Reference

Marriage and Divorce Statistics 1989

(Series FM2 no.17)

HMSO, price £10.30 net

ISBN 0 11 691337 1

Mortality Statistics: Accidents and Violence 1989

There were 17,500 accidental and violent deaths registered in England and Wales in 1989, compared with 17,936 in 1988, a decrease of 2 per cent. Since 1971 death rates from accidental and violent causes have decreased by 36 per cent for women (from 0.40 to 0.25 per thousand population) and 12 per cent for men (from 0.52 to 0.45).

These statistics and more detailed data on deaths from accidents in the home and elsewhere, from road traffic accidents and on suicides were published in May by OPCS.

Reference

Mortality Statistics: Accidents and Violence 1989

(Series DH4 no.15)

HMSO, price £7.40 net

ISBN 0 11 691320 7

Mortality Statistics: area 1989

Mortality levels in 1989 (after adjusting for age differences) ranged from between 11 and 13 per cent above the national average in the North West and North regions, to between 9 and 7 per cent below the national average in East Anglia, the South East, and the South West.

This regional breakdown of deaths is contained in an OPCS report published in May. The volume contains tables on death rates by sex and ten year age groups, and standardised mortality ratios by cause of death for England, Wales, standard regions, Greater London, metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties and regional health authorities. The table on deaths by

cause, sex and age-group is presented on twelve microfiche and gives detailed statistics for each local authority and for each health area.

Reference

Mortality Statistics: area 1989
(Series DH5 no.16)
HMSO, price £12.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691318 5

Mortality Statistics: Childhood 1988

A report on infant and childhood mortality in 1988 was published recently by OPCS.

Death rates in England and Wales for boys and girls aged 5-9 decreased by 48 per cent between 1971 and 1988. In the age group 10-14, death rates fell by 30 per cent for boys and 38 per cent for girls.

In the same period stillbirth and neonatal death rates decreased by over 55 per cent for both males and females. Postneonatal deaths also decreased by almost one third for both males and females.

Reference

Mortality Statistics: Childhood 1988 England and Wales
(Series DH6 no.2)
HMSO, price £10.30 net
ISBN 0 11 691339 8

Mortality Statistics: Perinatal and Infant 1988

This volume contains key tables for England and Wales and for regional health authorities giving the numbers and rates of stillbirths and the various components of infant mortality by social class, age of mother, parity, legitimacy and birthweight. Other tables look at country of birth of mother, cause of death, duration of pregnancy (stillbirths only) and place of confinement. The tables are derived from linkage of death registrations with their corresponding birth registration details.

Reference

Mortality Statistics 1988: Perinatal and Infant: social and biological factors
(Series DH3 no.22)
HMSO, price £9.50 net
ISBN 0 11 619340 1

National Population Projections 1989-based

This volume gives detailed results of the Government Actuary's 1989-based population projections for the United Kingdom and its constituent countries, and explains the assumptions on which they are based. Key features of the principal projections were published in February in OPCS Monitor PP2 91/1.

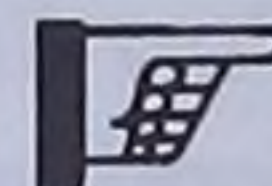
Reference

National Population Projections 1989-based
(Series PP2 no.17)
HMSO, price £11.30 net
ISBN 0 11 619341 X

Standard Occupational Classification Volume 3: Social Classifications and Coding Methodology

The third volume of the new Standard Occupational Classification was published in May, completing the three part manual produced by OPCS. It provides further detail on the development, structure, and principles of SOC introduced in the first two volumes published last year*. It explains how summary groupings are derived for SOC and discusses its comparability with previous classifications.

The Standard Occupational Classification provides an up-to-date, detailed, and comprehensive classification for use in the analysis of occupational data. Developed by the OPCS and the Employment Department Group, with technical contributions from the Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, SOC has been produced for use in both the private and public sectors and has replaced a number of incompatible systems previously in use.



Reference

Standard Occupational Classification Volume 3: Social Classifications and Coding Methodology

HMSO, price £3.50 net

ISBN 0 11 619338 X

**Standard Occupational Classification Volume 1: Structure and Definition of Major, Minor and Unit Groups*

HMSO, price £9.95 net

ISBN 0 11 619284 7

Volume 2: Coding Index

HMSO, price £5.50 net

ISBN 0 11 619285 5

Scottish Office

The following are the new titles of the Scottish Office Departments:

Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department (SOAFD)

Scottish Office Education Department (SOED)

Scottish Office Environment Department (SOEnD)
(this Department was formerly called Scottish Development Department)

Scottish Office Home and Health Department (SOHHD)

Scottish Office Industry Department (SOID)

Transport

Port Statistics 1990

The latest edition of the annual series *Port Statistics*, compiled by the Department of Transport, is published jointly by the Department and the British Ports Federation at the end of September. This is the eleventh such publication since the closure of the National Ports Council.

Port Statistics 1990 provides details of the total of foreign and domestic tonnage through the principal ports of the United Kingdom by mode of appearance, ie disaggregated into bulk, container, roll-on/roll-off, semi-bulk and conventional traffic. Some commod-

ity detail is given for bulk traffic. Other statistics include container and roll-on traffic by numbers of units as well as by tonnage, international passenger and passenger vehicle movements, port manpower, port finance, international trade by value and volume (from the Overseas Trade Statistics database), and ship arrivals.

Reference

Port Statistics 1990

Price £35.00 net

The above publication is available from:

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

Welsh Office

Welsh Transport Statistics No.7, 1991

This publication, prepared by the Welsh Office, contains a comprehensive range of statistics on road, rail, sea and air transport in Wales along with details on the transport economy. The latest edition has been considerably reviewed and a number of new tables added. The information on road traffic volume has been expanded and forecasts introduced along with data from the National Travel Survey and more detailed bus and coach statistics. The air transport tables are more comprehensive reflecting the growth of this sector in Wales. Tables on vehicle licensing and registration have been revised to accommodate the changes to the classification system while the section on road accidents has been reduced to allow for the new inclusions, this subject already being covered in detail in the annual *Road Accidents: Wales* publication. Extensive revisions to the financial tables include changes to bring the information in line with the Public Expenditure White Paper, following the new planning total definitions introduced in 1990/91. A comparison of national roads expenditure in Wales, England and Scotland is also provided for the first time as are details of the unit costs of this programme.



In the latest years for which figures are available, almost all indicators of road usage showed increases: the number of vehicles licensed in Wales rose 3 per cent to 1.2 million in 1990, road traffic rose by 16 per cent in the four years to 1989 and is forecast to increase by between 21 and 38 per cent by the year 2000, and goods leaving Wales by road increased by 12 per cent in 1989 to 3.1 million tonnes. The number of bus and coach passenger journeys, however, fell by 3 per cent in 1989/90 although the vehicle kilometres covered changed little from 1988/89. Rail freight into and out of Wales fell by 13 and 21 per cent respectively in 1989 and the volume of foreign imports through Welsh seaports rose by 10 per cent in 1990 while exports fell by 6 per cent. Air passenger traffic grew by 16 per cent in 1989. Spending on motorways and trunk roads in Wales was estimated at £182m in 1990/91 and the total allocated for roads and local transport in Wales averaged £145 per head. The average weekly household expenditure on transport and monitoring in Wales was £31.15, almost £2.00 below the UK average.

Reference

Welsh Transport Statistics No.7, 1991
HMSO, price £6.00 net
ISBN 0 7504 0209 1

Other 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.

Developments in International Banking and Capital Markets in 1990

This article, which continues an annual series, reports a marked slowdown in the growth of international bank lending - particularly in the interbank market - in 1990, reflecting both the effect of the crisis in the Middle East and recessionary pressures in a number of economies. Activity in international bond markets was more resilient, despite a sharp fall in issues of equity-related bonds because of the weakness of Japanese equity prices during the year. Falls in asset prices and recessionary pressures in a number of countries encouraged renewed emphasis on credit quality and profitability.

Industrial and Commercial Companies' Gearing

The growing indebtedness of UK industrial and commercial companies has been a striking feature of the past three years. The sector's move into financial deficit (which reached the equivalent of 5 % of GDP in 1990), and the associated growth in debt as a proportion of its balance sheet, began at a time when trading conditions in both home and overseas markets were good - suggesting that the move was voluntary. This article examines the evidence of rising indebtedness at both an aggregate and an individual company level and some of the explanations for the development offered by academic commentators and company managers.

Gilt-edged Stock Lending since Big Bang

This article describes the development of gilt-edged stock lending and the role of the Stock Exchange money brokers since Big Bang and presents some previously unpublished statistics on the scale of gilt-edged lending.

Global Equity Turnover: Market Comparisons

Favourable economic conditions, deregulation and technological innovation contributed to rapid growth in the turnover of most equity markets in the course of the 1980s. Equity trading also became more mobile, moving from one exchange to another in response to turnover costs and liquidity, and more internationalised, aided by the liberalisation of capital movements. This article reviews trends in the turnover of the major equity markets over the last two years, comparing turnover in London with that in other major centres, for both domestic and foreign equities.

Other items

The May Bulletin also includes papers submitted by the Bank to the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee on local authority swaps, the role and scope of mortgage limits and the question of a credit 'crunch'.

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

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

Conferences and training

The Institute of Energy Conference Programme 1991/1992

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 Technol- ogy & The Environmental Challenge

Venue: The Mount Royal Hotel, London W1

Chairman: Mr J S Harrison (British Coal)

March Institute of Energy and Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies Joint Seminar European Energy Policy Impact of the Single Market

Venue: To be confirmed (London)

Chairman: Mr M C Roberts (PA Consulting Group)

14 May - Institute of Energy Annual Conference

Energy Supply for the Single Market

Venue: To be confirmed (London)

Chairman: Dr M R Palmer (British Gas plc)

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)

University of Warwick

One-Day Seminar on Sources of Informa- tion on the Financial Services Sector

Venue: University of Warwick
Radcliffe House Conference Centre

Date: Monday 14 October 1991

Cost: £120 for subscribers to the Business
Information Service
£130 for non-subscribers

The financial services sector plays a crucial role in the economy at both national and international level. The sector is going through a period of rapid change, stimulated by changes in the market and changes in legislation regulating and defining activities.

The seminar is aimed at all those who have a need for information on this important sector. It will review general trends and developments affecting the financial services market. It will outline the key sources of information and how they can be accessed. The programme also includes case studies of information management within companies in the financial services sector, describing how and why information is used.

The University of Warwick Business Information Service is one of the leading fee-based services in the UK providing a wide range of business information products, including an enquiry service, seminar programme, publications and consultancy.

One-Day Seminar on Growth Markets and Sources of Information

Venue: University of Warwick
Radcliffe House Conference Centre

Date: Wednesday 4 December 1991

Cost: £120 for subscribers to the
Business Information Service
£130 for non-subscribers

The leisure and tourism sectors are expected to be major growth areas in the 1990s with leisure spending set to outstrip the general rise in consumer expenditure. However, the industry remains relatively fragmented and there are likely to be wide divergences in the growth prospects for different market sectors.

The seminar is aimed at all those who have a need for information on the leisure and tourism sectors. It will review general trends and developments affecting key markets. It will outline general sources of information and the major sources covering specific markets. The programme also includes case studies of information management within companies operating in the leisure and tourism market, describing how and why information is used.

For further information telephone or write to:

Mr M Woolley
University of Warwick Library
Gibbet Hill Road
COVENTRY CV4 7AL
Telephone: 0203-524211

Government Statistical Service

Review of Regular Surveys

Most regular 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

Survey of Offshore Personnel

Mr J Willmer
Inland Revenue
Oil and Financial Division
Somerset House
LONDON WC2R 1LB

International Road Haulage by U K Hauliers Roll-on/Roll-off Ferry Operators

Mr P Mullock
Dept of Transport
Room A206
Romney House
43 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1 3PY

Domestic Waterborne Freight Returns of Port Traffic

Mr M Collop
Dept of Transport
Room A201
Romney House
43 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1 3PY

■ Surveys to Local Authorities

Progress with Provision of LA Gypsy Sites Count of Gypsy Caravans

Mr R Laux
Dept of the Environment
LGS, Room P1/179A
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB

Articles in recent issues of Statistical News

- 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 DTI's Industrial Modelling System
11th Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians
Writing Articles for Publication
Roger Sellwood and
Gurmukh Singh
Frank Kane
Tom Griffin
Tom Griffin
- 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
- No 93 Summer 1991**
Regional Drug Misuse Databases
Labour Market Statistics for the 1990's - The 1990 Statistics User's Conference
The CSO Celebrates its 50th Birthday
Marie Richards
Paul Allin
Reg Ward

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

Statistical News - a quarterly publication from CSO.

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

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



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ISBN 0 11 620455 9

ISSN 0017-3630

ISBN 0-11-620455-9



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