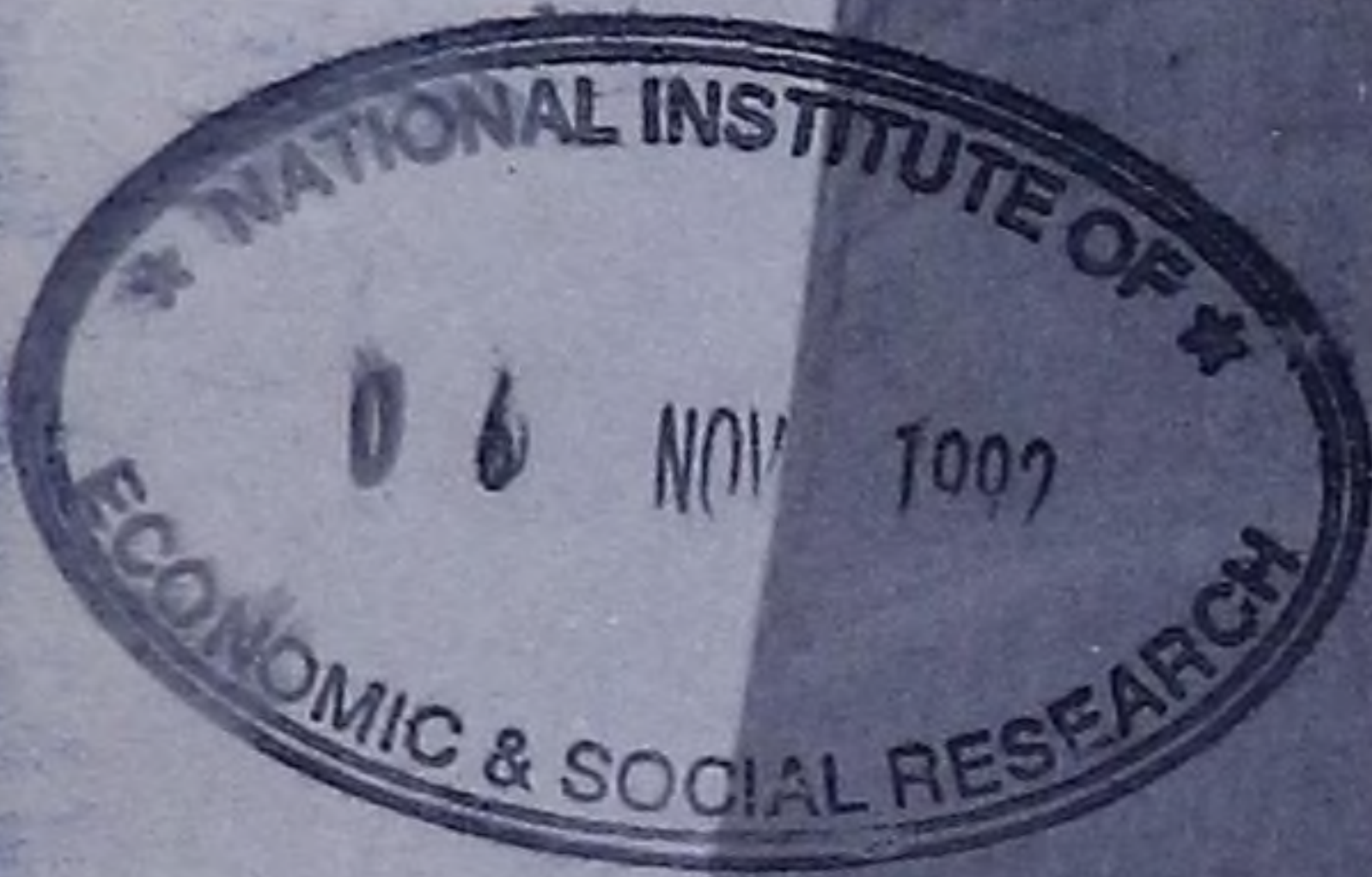


Statistical News

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- Challenges in Energy Statistics
- Firm Agreements for Supplying Data to the National Accounts
- Statistical Liaison with Local Government: Recent Developments
- Recent Developments in Balance of Payments Statistics



Issue 98

Autumn 1992
Central Statistical Office

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

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

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Front cover shows a British Steel industrial cooling tower.

Statistical News

Developments in British
Official Statistics

No. 98
Autumn 1992

London: HMSO

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**Conference organised by the Institute of Energy
in association with the Royal Statistical Society
on 12th November 1991**

**by Jill Marson and Matt Semple
Department of Trade and Industry**

The following article summarises the proceedings of a conference on energy statistics held in November 1991. During the day a wide range of problems facing compilers and users of energy statistics were considered in both a national and an international context. The conference provided a welcome and valuable forum for the exchange of views.

Appreciation of the value of data to the energy sector was exemplified by the following extract from a letter from the Institute of Energy, written after the conference:-

“The institute recognises the importance of having accurate information on energy consumption and sector usage particularly as we move towards a more unified European approach facing an increasing awareness of the environmental impacts which energy use can have. More than ever it is necessary to have reliable data so that overall trends of energy use can be monitored and, where necessary, appropriately guided and the environmental impacts properly evaluated.”

Conference Introduction

Mr Robert Evans

President of the Institute of Energy welcomed the delegates saying that the Institute of Energy held its first conference on Energy Statistics in November 1981, exactly a decade earlier. Given the dramatic political and economic changes in world affairs over those ten years the time was ripe for a second conference on this subject. The institute recognised and shared the widespread concerns about how energy could contribute to economic growth and prosperity while at the same time managing the environmental effects of energy production and consumption. To choose the most effective policy alternatives, and to

allow objective comparisons for investment in energy efficiency to complement investment in energy supplies, overall trends in energy use, and the development of more environmentally acceptable energy sources, needed to be monitored and sound information about energy markets made available.

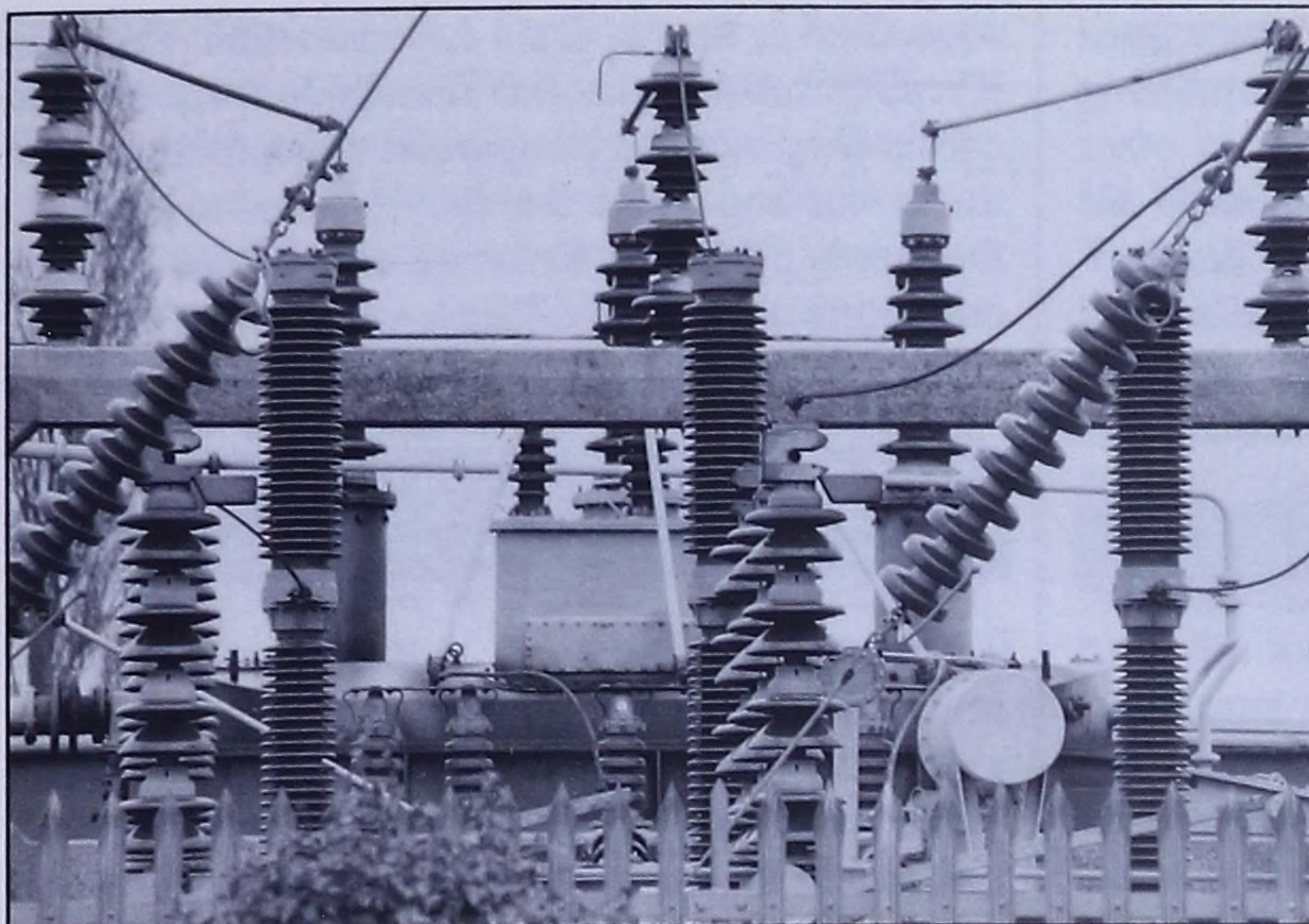
The Hon Colin Moynihan MP

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Energy, opened the seminar referring to five areas of rapidly-evolving policy, where high quality statistics and analyses were increasingly important - privatisation and the benefits of competition; diversity of supply; development of the United Kingdom's oil and gas resources; environmental issues including energy efficiency; and finally international aspects of energy policy. Although coal, oil, gas and nuclear power would remain by far the largest primary energy sources for at least the rest of the decade, prices of all forms of energy were increasingly likely to reflect their long-term environmental costs. Statistics provision would need to reflect developments such as the increase in the use of gas (an environmentally clean fuel compared with coal and oil) in power generation; a gradual increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources; and a substantially bigger emphasis on energy efficiency and environmentally-friendly technology.

The four sessions that followed took as their themes:

- the challenge of privatisation
- new challenges internationally
- statistical challenges of the greenhouse effect, and
- new energy data services, methods, and technologies.

A panel discussion ensued after each session, and Professor Ian Fells, Professor of Energy Conversion, University of Newcastle Upon Tyne summed up at the end of the conference.



The Challenge of Privatisation

Mr Eric Price

Head of Economics and Statistics Division, Department of Energy introduced the first session which considered the effect of privatisation on the provision of statistics. He said that whereas the 1960s and 1970s had been periods of major change in the shares of different fuels, the last decade had seen dramatic changes in the institutional structure. In the UK 90 per cent of energy consumption was now supplied by the private sector compared with only 40 per cent a decade earlier.

The first paper, by Mr Graham White, Chief Statistician, Department of Energy discussed **Developments in Government Energy Statistics**, outlining the statistical work carried out by the Department of Energy, and three main areas of development - the cost-effective production of energy statistics; the need for data collection, etc to reflect the recent growth in the market approach to energy; and changes in presentation and publication of energy statistics. Privatisation meant that statistical systems would become more complex to ensure overall coverage was maintained but the Department had benefitted from the 'enlightened self-interest' of the energy industries in making available statistics. The quality of energy statistics therefore remained good and data was generally collected on a voluntary basis without recourse to statutory powers.

Mr William Hetherington

Economist, The Office of Electricity Regulation, looked specifically at **Electricity Statistics: Commercial Confidentiality versus the Efficient Working of the Market**, drawing attention to the dangers of a restricted flow of information and statistics. There were some early examples where statistics previously made publicly available before the move from state to private ownership were no longer in the public domain. Whilst there was some justification in a firm not publishing specific statistics (eg thermal efficiencies for individual power stations) where commercial confidential

ity was important in an imperfectly competitive environment, there was less or no justification for not making available aggregate statistics (eg average efficiencies over classes of stations). He hoped that the Director General of Electricity supply would not have to intervene under the Electricity Act 1989 to prevent competition being stifled by a restricted flow of information, and that the electricity industry and individual firms would seek to strike a balance between that information which was commercially confidential and that which would encourage the market to operate efficiently.

Mr Jeff Alvey

Pool Membership Administrator, National Grid Company (NGC) Settlements Ltd then described **Pool Prices and Data Collection**. Clearly the 'pool' (the wholesale electricity market which determines electricity prices) needed a considerable amount of data to operate effectively on prices, availability of plant, and on forecast demand.

In the discussion that followed Professor Fells suggested that, whatever the situation with regard to aggregate statistics for the Department of Energy, privatisation had already reduced the availability of information to academic researchers, and other individual practitioners in the energy field, and increased the propensity for that information which was provided to be unreliable, or even deliberately misleading. John Martyn Statistics Users Council, stated that

there were examples - eg US utilities - where good quality data were made available without prejudicing commercial confidentiality. In response to other questions, Graham White explained the steps the Department of Energy took to keep track of developments, to ensure data quality was maintained or improved, and his hopes that data could be made available shortly in computer-readable format.

New Challenges Internationally

Professor Fred Smith

President, The Royal Statistical Society, introduced the second session which looked specifically at the problems of international energy statistics (their availability and the difficulties of comparison).

Mr Mark Jenkins

Senior analyst, Simpson Spence and Young (SS&Y) Research Services Ltd and Mr William Fischer, Independent Energy Economist, described **International Oil and Coal Statistics - The Benefits and Pitfalls**. These focused on the needs of operators in the international oil and coal markets. Data were needed not only by companies within the energy sector, but also by associated sectors - eg shipping companies. The many problems that arose when dealing with statistics from different international sources were stressed. Reconciliation of such data was a thankless task. Lack of timeliness, and revisions to published figures, also caused difficulties. The poor prospects for improvement of coal statistics contrasted unfavourably with the relatively strong position for international oil statistics.

Mr Kyran O'Sullivan

Administrator, Energy Statistics Division, International Energy Agency (Paris), then looked at **Energy Statistics in Central and Eastern Europe**.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) had taken the lead in compiling energy statistics for these countries, putting them on a basis consistent with that used in member states. The IEA had been able to compile relatively reliable statistics for recent years, during which central planners collected and aggregated data to monitor progress towards production targets, but the move towards freer and more fragmented markets in Eastern Europe could lead to a decline in the quality of statistics.

Alan Clarke, Energy Data Associates, suggested to Kyran O'Sullivan that for international comparison consistency was more important than precision, and that it was imperative that the IEA tried to persuade the 'newly emerging democracies' and others by co-ordinating the harmonisation of methods of data collection.

Statistical Challenges of the Greenhouse Effect

Professor Ian Fells

introduced the third session which considered renewable energy and gas emissions - both areas of considerable public interest where statistics play an important role in understanding developments.

The first paper from Dr Lis Aitchison, Project Officer, Biomass Resources Section, Energy Technology Support Unit (ETSU), described **Compiling Renewable Energy Statistics**. ETSU, on behalf of the Department of Energy, had started to compile a database containing details of individual renewables projects, where energy had been produced in the last three years. Sources covered were solar power, wind power, hydro-electric schemes and biofuels. Information on individual projects was commercially confidential but aggregate statistics could be published. Renewable sources, mainly large scale hydro schemes, provided about 2 per cent of the electricity available in the United Kingdom in 1990.

Dr Simon Eggleston

Air Pollution Division, Warren Spring Laboratory, then looked at **Emission Inventories and their Calculation**. In order to understand the effects of pollution, and the possible greenhouse effect, a comprehensive emission inventory which covers all emissions from a range of pollutants is required. Emission inventories can be used to devise policies to reduce emissions, and to monitor progress towards specific targets. The Warren Spring Laboratory with funding from the Department of Environment compile the national emission inventory using data on fuels burnt and emission factors, calculated from experiments. Because of the importance of emission inventories, considerable efforts were being devoted to refining and updating the methods, but a base of good energy statistics would always be needed.

Then Mr Ray Tomkins, Environmental Resources Ltd, discussed a paper written jointly with Mr David Festa, **Setting Carbon Dioxide Targets : Statistical Problems and Possible Solutions**. Setting targets, specifically for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission posed many interesting problems concerning international targets. Should the targets be based on cumulative emissions, or just current emissions? Should emissions be calculated on a per capita basis or per unit of output? Should countries be allowed to meet targets by importing electricity or by importing energy-intensive goods?

The ensuing panel discussion covered renewable sources where data availability was not mentioned (eg sewage gas) or needing better measurement (eg passive solar energy).

There was also discussion on taxation as a means of tackling pollution. In addition consumers should be made aware by labelling of products to show both energy running costs, and whole-life capital costs including energy pollution. The distance this had to go was illustrated by the fact that only a handful of the delegates used diesel-engined cars despite claimed benefits or about 30 per cent in efficiency.

New Energy Data Services, Methods and Technologies

Introducing the final session, Michael Roberts, President-Elect, The Institute of Energy stressed the importance of numbers to make points and initiate action. For example on average only one-eighth of a gallon of petrol was used efficiently. Forecasting/modelling was a difficult and oft-decried activity, but despite failings was worthwhile for the insights it provided. Simplicity of presentation, however, could be the enemy of objectivity and realism. For example the (old) Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) annual report showed units of electricity sold, but omitted units of coal purchased and operating efficiencies in converting it to electricity. The session looked at energy statistics in general, considering data availability, forecasting and modelling and

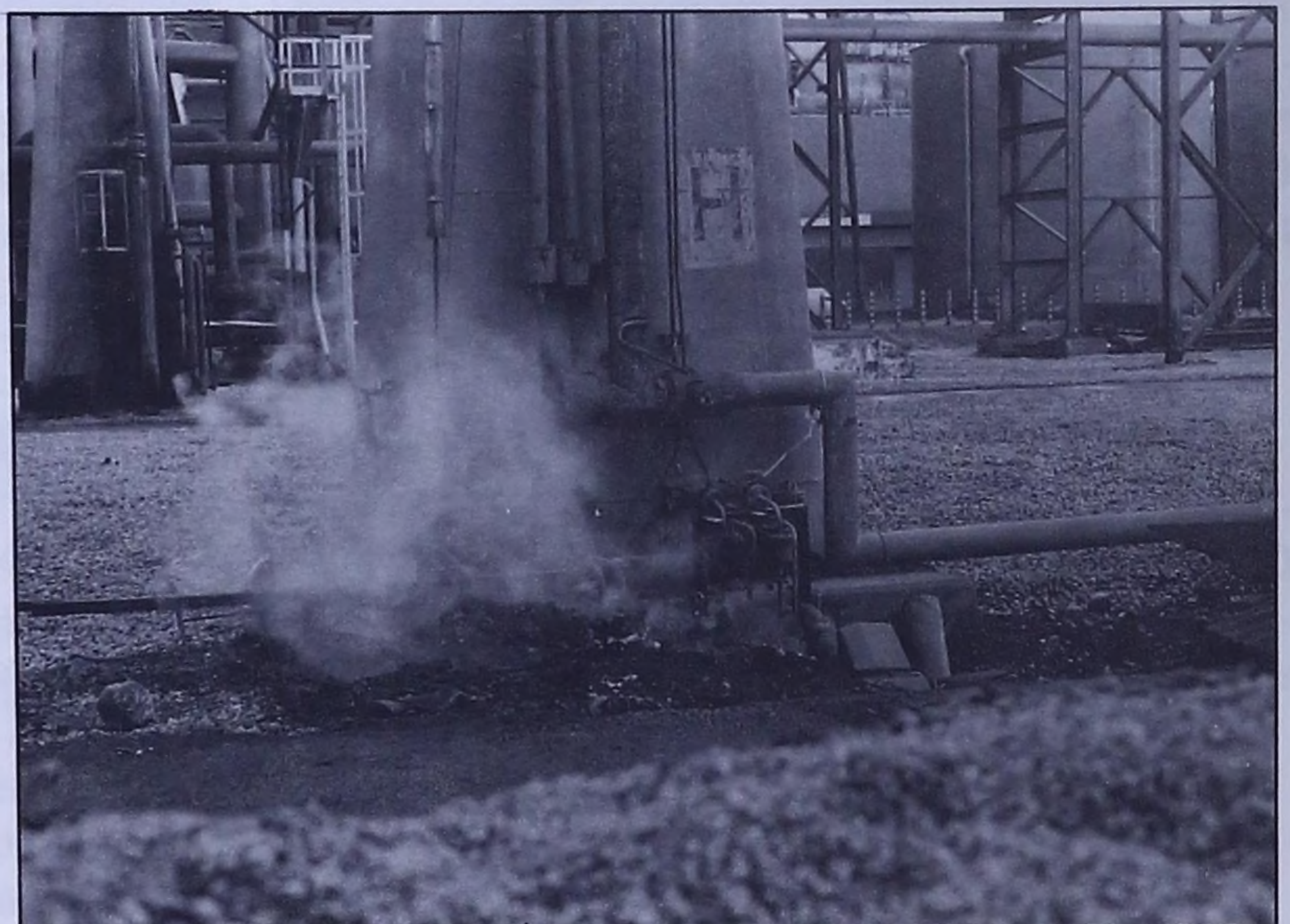
concluding with a summary of the importance of statistics to operators in energy markets.

Mr Michael Peace

Market Manager, Energy and Shipping, Reuters, gave the first paper **Strength in Numbers**. There was now more data available than ever before and developments in computer technology made such data and analyses readily accessible. It was generally thought that the resulting increase in transparency in the markets had led to increased trading. So far oil had been the main fuel traded, but spot, forward, and futures markets were also likely to develop for other fuels. The major challenge was to produce quality analyses and avoid data indigestion (or numbers for the sake of numbers). The danger was the micro-processor replacing the brain!

Next, Mrs Sandra Summers, Director of Operational Systems, Gwilym Jenkins & Partners Ltd, looked at **Energy Forecasting and Modelling**. Forecasting of energy supply and demand was a complex process and had necessitated the development of appropriate models. There were numerous factors affecting the demand for energy, including climatic conditions, public holidays and special events. The effects of some of these factors were quite dramatic. All factors had to be taken into account in the models used.

Having seen their strength and how they could be analysed, Mr John Toalster, Head of Energy



Division, SGST Securities Ltd, in the final presentation **Making Sense of Statistics** made the point that in an ideal world statistics would be both reliable and prompt and changes would be evolutionary rather than revolutionary. Planning would then proceed in an orderly fashion. The world was not, however, ideal and the oil price shocks in the 1970s exemplified this. The best that could be reasonably expected were robust statistics produced relatively quickly and revised, if necessary, at a later stage. Users of statistics therefore have to make do with the data available and use their own judgement when working with statistics.

In discussion Michael Roberts made the point that not all the difficulties related to the statistics available and raised lack of objectivity giving oil industry examples where companies' forecasts of future crude prices, and of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production capacity, differed and reflected each company's own interests (ie whether they were crude oil production or refinery activity dominated).

Summary

Professor Fells

summing up thanked the authors and presenters and identified three areas where the provision of energy statistics was most difficult, and challenging:-

Privatisation - the sudden mantle had led to a 'gung-ho' attitude in the new firms protective of commercial confidentiality. This had resulted in fewer statistics being made available in the short-term, and he was not sanguine about the long-term prospects.

Eastern Bloc, (formerly) Centrally Planned Economies -it was ironic that just as the climate for increased openness and co-operation has improved, market fragmentation has increased the problems of ensuring consistent methodology of energy statistics provision. This also affects statistics provision from the Far East, and Pacific Rim.

Environmental Monitoring - the most important area. Whether or not the 'greenhouse effect' is real there is a need to measure emissions effectively, and the impact of renewables, and improved energy efficiency.

It was important that the statistics were accessible to, and readily understood by, the man in the street. Strength in numbers was important, but the public perception from the media and politicians was different from reality. How many, seeing television programmes and advertisements containing wind-farms, realise that wind-power accounts for less than 1 per cent of total 'renewable' energy produced, which in turn accounts for about 1 per cent of the UK's total primary energy requirements. Energy policy (in the UK at least) was now environmentally driven rather than resource driven. It was vital that statistics should be **reliable and accessible**.

Papers and synopses of presentations given at the conference are available in a bound volume. This can be obtained from;

Judith Higgins
Institute of Energy,
18 Devonshire Street,
London W1N 2AU

(Price £15 non-members, £9 members, plus £2 post and packing in the UK).



Firm Agreements for Supplying Data to the National Accounts



Firm Agreements - Customs & Excise. Mike Eland (Customs & Excise) and John Kidgell (Head of Sector Accounts Division) signing the agreement

**By Stephen Penneck, Statistician
Central Statistical Office**

The Central Statistical Office recently concluded a firm agreement with the Statistical Office of Customs and Excise to continue to supply the CSO with data on overseas trade for the balance of payments. Further firm agreements with four other departments are well on their way to completion. This article explains what firm agreements are and why the CSO is keen to conclude them with all departments that make major contributions to the national accounts.

What are firm agreements?

Firm agreements are written agreements negotiated between the CSO and other government departments. They set out agreed arrangements for departments to supply data to the CSO for use in the national accounts. National accounts are defined here to include the financial accounts and the balance of payments. Firm agreements also cover the regional accounts and the input/output tables.

Each agreement lists the data supplied together with a description of some aspects of the data. The agreement states the use to which the data are put in the national accounts and the source from which they come. It also lists quality standards agreed between the department and the CSO together with any plans for improvement.

Apart from the agreement with Customs and Excise already concluded, agreements are currently being negotiated with the Bank of England (for Banking and Building Society Statistics),

Inland Revenue, Department of the Environment and MAFF. This first set of agreements covers 75 per cent of the series supplied by other departments for the national accounts.

Not all national accounts series are supplied by other government departments; a large number are compiled directly from business surveys conducted by the CSO. These surveys are controlled by internal CSO procedures rather than by firm agreements and are not included in the discussion in this article.

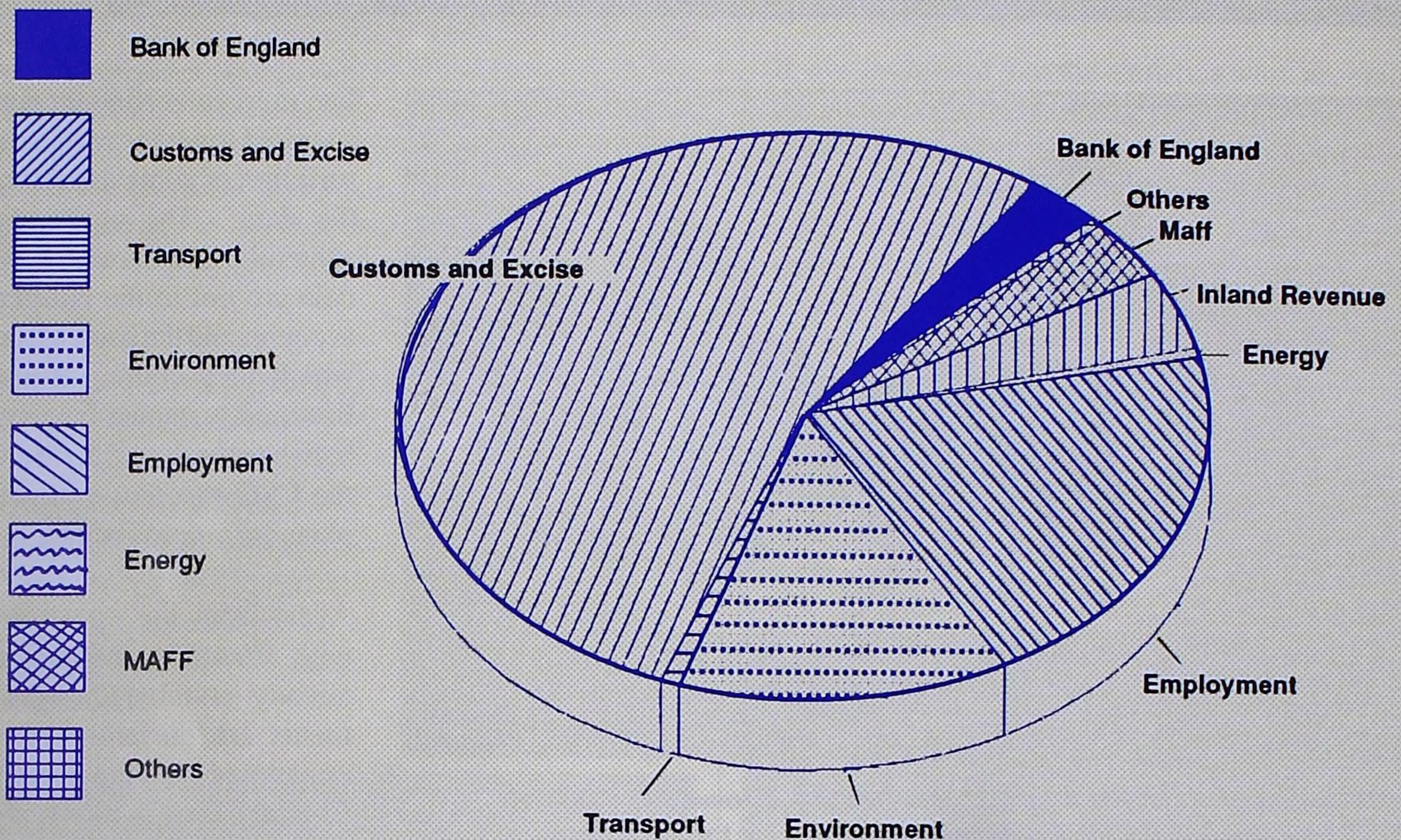
Who initiated firm agreements?

The introduction of firm agreements follows a recommendation of the Pickford Report¹ "that the CSO should establish firm agreements with other departments, defining more clearly their contribution to the national accounts, including quality of data."

This was strengthened by the CSO's framework document² in November 1991:



Departments supplying data to the CSO



Source: Firm agreements databases; July 1992

“The CSO will make firm agreements with government departments and other bodies which provide data to the CSO to ensure that the data provided meet the CSO’s needs without imposing unnecessary burdens on the suppliers.” (para 3.8)

What are the benefits?

Firm agreements are a significant step in the CSO’s plans to improve the quality of the national accounts and have the support of the Government Statistical Service. Written statements of the quality of data, quality requirements and how quality improvements are to be made will enable CSO to ensure that the use to which the data are put is appropriate. They will also assist the CSO to compile overall assessments of the quality of the national accounts; to compare data sources to ensure that the highest quality data sources are used for the national accounts; to identify areas of

weakness and discuss with departments how these can be overcome.

Firm agreements will also give departments a greater understanding of how their data are used in the national accounts. This should enable departments to advise whether the data source being used is the most appropriate and whether the uses to which it is being put are consistent with the source from which it comes. As a result departments are likely to become more involved in quality issues affecting the national accounts as a whole.

Firm agreements will also give departments a clear statement of the need for national accounts purposes of the statistics they produce, which should assist them in discussions within their department of resource deployment.

As an executive agency the CSO has to meet published quality targets set down in its framework document. Many of these depend on the quality of data received from other departments. The CSO will wish to make it clear where failure to meet a CSO target is caused by poor quality data received from a supplying department. Without explicit quality targets for supplied data, supplying departments will not know what standards are expected nor whether there is a likelihood of their causing a breach of the published CSO target.

What are the quality requirements

The CSO defines quality of data in terms of accuracy, timeliness, revisions, consistency with other data and customer satisfaction. For firm agreements, accuracy, timeliness and revisions are most relevant.

Timeliness is met by the regular agreement of timetables to supply data to the CSO. These are consistent with the CSO's own publications timetable for the national accounts. In considering revisions it is important to consider both their size and possible bias. The CSO has set up a system of monitoring, which includes monitoring of reasons for large revisions and testing for bias³. Criteria about the size of revisions form part of the CSO's performance targets in its framework document. Revisions targets are being adopted for component series received from other departments which are, as far as possible, consistent with these targets.

The most difficult aspect of quality to measure is accuracy. Accuracy shows the extent to which estimates differ from their true value. The CSO is conducting some studies in this area, and through firm agreements is urging departments to undertake similar work. Firm agreements also ask departments to provide a brief description of the methodology used in compiling estimates and to agree to consult the CSO before making changes to methodology.

Agreements will be reviewed annually to reflect the changes in the sources of data that are made to improve the national accounts. This review will enable the CSO to monitor how far the CSO's quality targets have been met and what further work needs to be agreed in the following year.

What series are covered?

The CSO regularly receives nearly 40,000 series from around 30 departments and agencies. Some series are collected solely for use in the national accounts. Others are collected mainly for departmental use to which their use in the national accounts is subsidiary. Series received range from capital expenditure on oil rigs and debt repayments on inter government loans to contributions towards the cost of the Gulf war, the mileage travelled by season ticket holders on British Rail and the number of defendants in magistrates courts. Pigeon fanciers will be relieved to know that our firm agreement with Customs requires pigeons being exported for subsequent release and flight home (and vice versa) to be excluded - along with certain other items - from the balance of payments.

The main departments supplying the CSO are shown in the attached chart. The biggest single sets of data are those received from Customs and Excise for the balance of payments and to maintain the business register. The former includes details of 21,000 commodities exported and imported each month. Data sets for the business register consist of continuous updates, mainly from Customs and Excise but also from a number of other departments, of details of many thousands of businesses. To avoid distorting the analysis in this article, each register data set has been counted as a single series, although it is recognised that this is far from being a true reflection of the importance of each for the national accounts.

The analysis that follows is simply in terms of number of items of data received on a regular basis. Components of series, including regional breakdowns and subseries, count as separate series. It is not possible to define an item of data in a completely unambiguous way, so there may be some inconsistency between different areas. The figures are quoted simply to give a general idea of the volumes of data. An analysis of the weight each series bears in the national accounts is not possible as usage in the accounts is not always straightforward.

The prime uses to which the data from each department are put are shown in **Table 1**. Some series are used for more than one part of the national accounts

(continued on page 14)

Table 1

Number of series received by CSO analysed by department and prime use made of the series

Uses in the national accounts	Department providing data			
	Bank of England	Customs and Excise	DOE	Employment
Incomes from empl/self employment	0	0	0	83
Gross trading profit	127	0	2	0
Rent	0	0	0	0
Interest receipts/payments	151	0	1	0
Taxes on income	0	0	0	0
Current transfers	0	0	0	0
Adjustment to factor cost	0	10	1	0
Central govt final consumption	1	1	0	0
Local authorities final consumption	0	1	167	0
Consumers' expenditure	0	17	3	38
Balance of payments	58	21,000	2	2
GDFCF	6	0	25	0
Stockbuilding & stock appreciation	1	0	21	1
Financial transactions	831	0	1	0
IoIP	0	0	3	0
GDP(O)	0	10	3	22
Register	0	3	6	2
Input/output	0	0	0	0
Regional Accounts	0	0	4,902	7,852
Total	1,175	21,042	5,137	8,000

Inland Revenue	MAFF	Trade and Industry	Transport	Other Depts	Total
60	18	2	0	43	206
20	0	21	0	5	175
9	0	0	0	0	9
24	0	3	1	2	182
210	0	0	0	0	210
0	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	2	0	3	18
0	0	1	1	8	12
0	0	0	0	4	172
3	49	78	28	34	250
3	0	6	13	23	21,107
5	4	1	6	13	60
0	209	23	0	2	257
0	0	0	0	1	833
0	46	33	0	0	82
0	9	1	29	29	103
0	0	2	0	5	18
0	588	0	0	0	588
1,430	408	32	218	0	14,842
1,765	1,332	205	296	173	39,125

and it is only the prime use that is shown here. Apart from Customs and Excise the main supplier to the CSO is the Department of Employment through its supply of detailed area statistics for the regional accounts. The Department of the Environment is similarly a large supplier for this purpose. The Inland Revenue is the fourth largest supplier with nearly 1,800 series most for regional accounts and taxes on income. MAFF supplies over 1,300 series; many for the regional accounts, but also for the input/output tables and for the stocks figures. The other large supplier is the Bank of England, supplying over 1,100 series mainly for the financial accounts.

The balance of payments and the regional accounts are clearly the main uses for data from other departments, with the financial accounts and input/output tables also using large numbers of series.

Table 2 shows the period covered by data received from other departments. Annual data are received for the regional accounts and input/output tables. Most data for the balance of payments are monthly. The heading 'national accounts' in this table is used in its narrower sense of the main quarterly and annual GDP accounts. Data for these accounts relate mainly to monthly (39% of data), quarterly (31%) and annual (26%) time periods.

It is interesting to see how much of the national accounts data received from other departments comes from administrative systems rather than statistical surveys. An administrative system is defined as one

where the primary purpose is not statistical. Currently the dominant example is the use of Customs documents for the overseas trade statistics and the balance of payments. Next year, on completion of the single market, customs documents will not be required for movements within the European Community and a statistical survey is being set up to measure them. Excluding Customs the number of series coming from administrative and survey sources is about the same.

Apart from the overseas trade statistics, over one third of series are now received in computer readable form, with much of the rest received on paper.

What do firm agreements cover?

The agreements differ in detail for each department, reflecting the needs of the CSO and the characteristics of the data, but all aim to follow a similar format which has been agreed between Directors of Statistics. Most agreements include a covering document with general information on the arrangements between the department and the CSO. Details for the specific series are usually contained in annexes.

The covering document defines the scope of the agreement and the time period covered; it gives the arrangements for review, names of contact officers and notes on quality improvements. It also stresses that it is not the intention of the agreements to preclude the supply of additional data which may be required from time to time, provided both parties agree.

Table 2

Main uses of series by period covered						
	Month	Quarter	Cal year	Fin year	Other	Total
National accounts	996	790	516	165	103	2,570
Balance of payments	21,009	88	1	0	9	21,107
Input/output	0	0	588	0	0	588
Register	0	0	0	0	18	18
Regional Accounts	0	0	2,076	5,438	7,328	14,842
Total	22,005	878	3,181	5,603	7,458	39,125

The annexes include for each series covered: name of series, frequency of receipt, use in national accounts, names of contact officers, requirements on timing, revisions, accuracy and methodology.

Future plans

The first round of agreements currently being agreed will be monitored during their first year of operation to ensure that the targets are met and to inform their first annual review. With such a quantity and range of data being received, CSO has decided to phase the introduction of firm agreements over the next few years. Discussions will shortly begin on a second set of agreements which are intended to bring the cover-

age of firm agreements to over 95 per cent of data supplied by other departments for the national accounts.

- 1 Government Economic Statistics: a scrutiny report, HMSO, 1989 para 7.16
- 2 Agency Framework Document. CSO, November 1991
- 3 Kenny PB and Rizki UM, Testing for bias in initial estimates of economic indicators. Economic Trends, May 1992

Table 3

Analysis of series by type of source and medium of transmission					
Medium	Type of Source			Not known	Total
	Admin	Survey	Other		
Paper	6,639	3,902	897	62	11,500
Microfiche	2	0	0	0	2
Telephone	4	6	4	2	16
On-line	669	55	0	0	724
Disk	1,360	4,375	6	25	5,766
Magnetic tape	9	2	0	3	14
Disk/tape	21,000	0	0	0	21,000
Not known	10	0	0	93	103
Total	29,693	8,340	907	185	39,125



Statistical Liaison with Local Government: Recent Developments



*By Richard Laux, Statistician,
Department of the Environment*

Summary

Until recently liaison between central and local government on most statistical issues has tended to be reactive and has concentrated on well-defined topics, such as employment, or housing statistics. A 1991 initiative to take a more pro-active stance and discuss general topics of statistical interest, such as the need for data standards, has given new impetus to the Group which provides this statistical liaison. The benefits of this have already become evident to both local and central government. This article summarises the progress made so far on these more general topics.

Background

The Information Development and Liaison Group (IDLG) provides a forum for representatives of central and local government to meet and discuss aspects of statistical information of mutual interest (except for statistics of local government finance and manpower, for which there is a separate group). The terms of reference of the Group are shown in the exhibit box. IDLG is one of a number of groups in the committee structure of the Consultative Council on Local Government Finance (CCLGF), which is chaired by the Secretary of State for the Environment and includes members from local government as well as Ministers.

IDLG is currently chaired by John Lithgow, the Department of the Environment (DoE). The current local authority-side Chairperson is Michael Jennings, the Assistant Chief Executive of Surrey County Council. Members of the Group mainly comprise representatives of Local Authority (LA) Associations and one statistician representative from each government department with an interest in data issues relating to local government. There are currently 40 members in all. Other specialists occasionally attend the

meetings of the Group according to the subject discussed.

The Group was formally created (as part of the CCLGF) in 1984, though it continued the work of the National and Local Government Statistical Liaison Committee (NLGSLC) which had been in operation since 1971. Its earlier work and achievements were described in an article in *Statistical News No. 76*.

Structure of IDLG

The IDLG structure consists of a number of Sub-Groups and Linked Groups (referred to here as Sub-Groups, for simplicity), representing particular sectoral interests. At the moment the following Sub-Groups report to the main Group:

- Information Technology (IT);
- Employment;
- Housing Statistics;
- Census;
- Land Use, Development Control and Related Planning Statistics (LUDCARPS);
- Environmental Statistics;
- DH/LA Technical Working Group on Personal Social Services Statistics;
- Education Data Advisory Panel;
- Liaison Group on Population Estimates and Projections;
- Transport Statistics Liaison Group.

The IDLG meets twice a year, usually in May and November, and hears reports from each Sub-Group. Frequently topics of interest to one Sub-Group will

have been discussed by another, leading to a cross-over of ideas. The role of the main IDLG has been to co-ordinate Sub-Groups' activities.

Themes and Issues

In the past IDLG has tended to concentrate principally on individual Sub-Group reports, giving less emphasis to its co-ordinating role. To overcome this, and to ensure that important data developments which do not conveniently fall within any one Sub-Group's brief are picked up by IDLG, the LA side suggested in 1991 that IDLG should itself initiate discussion in a number of areas, and issue a remit to Sub-Groups to consider and report back on particular aspects as appropriate.

The main IDLG welcomed this proposal, which enhances rather than changes the role of IDLG, and suggested further areas of common interest. The 'themes and issues' agreed in November 1991 for further examination were:

- (i) The need for common data standards;
- (ii) Interrelating work in different areas;
- (iii) Spatial referencing;
- (iv) The opportunity for local authorities to use nationally-collected data for their own management information purposes;
- (v) Promoting and monitoring the use of information;
- (vi) Requirements for sub-national statistics from international bodies, and the use of such statistics by central and local government;
- (vii) The impact of the Citizen's Charter (on information and statistics).

As first priority the Group has focused on themes (i), (ii) and (iii); papers by, respectively, central government (CG), the LA side, and CG/LA representatives together, were discussed at the May 1992 meeting, and discussion will be taken forward at the meeting later in the year. The following section summarises progress on each of these themes.

The Need for Common Data Standards

A paper by Alan Oliver, Department of the Environment, argued the case for the development of com-

mon standards for statistical data (units, variables and classifications). A number of pressures and developments point to the need for data standards. These include:

developments in database software, making it easier to bring together different datasets (that were not designed to be analysed together);

advances in Geographic Information Systems with ever greater opportunities for linking spatially referenced datasets;

the tradeable information initiative encouraging departments to sell data (and the boost given by the Association for Geographic Information's (AGI) information service containing details of spatially referenced datasets held by government departments);

likely future moves towards greater freedom of information, including open access to data held by central and local government;

other pressures to use existing data as far as possible rather than collecting new data because of costs, and to minimise burdens on data providers.

The discussion recognised one of the major obstacles to the adoption of common standards namely that for any individual data collector the incentive is to adopt just those definitions, minimum standards of precision etc. necessary for the particular application without regard to the possible value of the data to other users. Adoption of standards may therefore impose additional costs in the short term. These have to be balanced against the expected longer term benefits to the data-using community as a whole. It should also be recognised that a data set which adheres to recognised standards will be of greater value to other potential users and therefore more marketable; thus the cost of adopting those standards may be seen as an investment.

This is clearly an ambitious aim and IDLG members saw merit in adopting a staged approach, whereby first, each central government department concerned would plan to construct a register of current data collection practices, comprising definitions of statistical units, variables, classifications and relationships. Following this, the registers would be brought together, allowing areas of inconsistency to be iden-

tified and recommended definitions to be proposed. Finally, as areas of differences are reduced, recommended standards would be agreed and incorporated in a GSS dictionary of standard definitions.

This is an initiative which will need a good deal of central co-ordinating to maintain momentum. Even the first stage of this approach would be an ambitious project, though one which should provide considerable benefits to individual departments as it is undertaken. Because of this, it is proposed first to undertake a pilot focusing on one subject area eg. information relating to children. The DoE is liaising with the Department of Health and the Employment Department on agreeing the scope of the pilot project.

Interrelating Work in Different Areas

This is primarily an administrative issue, though no less important for that. John Hollis, of the London Research Centre - which took over research and intelligence work after the abolition of the GLC, noted that certain topics fall naturally and wholly within the remit of a particular Sub-Group, but other topics dealt with by one Sub-Group might well be of interest to others. For example, progress on EDI - which is monitored by the IT Sub-Group - is of interest to each of the other Sub-Groups.

Because of this the Group agreed that papers containing matters of interest to other Sub-Groups would be circulated accordingly, rather than wait until the main IDLG meeting when topics would crop up as part of Sub-Group reports. Papers are already being circulated, hence enabling the timely cross-fertilisation of ideas and information between Sub-Groups.

Spatial Referencing

A joint paper by Alan Oliver (DoE) and Tony Black (Local Government Management Board - which provides a research consultancy and advice service to LAs) demonstrated the extent and significance of spatially referenced data held by central government

and local authorities, and hence the need to develop and maintain appropriate standards.

The great majority of government held data sets are spatially referenced (defined as "information which can be related to specific locations on the Earth"). In line with the recommendations of the Chorley Report on the *Handling of Geographic Information*, departments are making widespread use of grid references and postal addresses as locational references. Grid references have the advantage of uniqueness and, unlike postcodes and administrative areas, remain constant over time, but even so there is scope for different standards of accuracy and resolution.

About 80 per cent of all LA activities use spatial data in one form or another. For example, LAs need to know where school children live and have to be transported to and from, as well as details of highways to be maintained, planning applications, park main-



tenance and so on. Authorities hold such information either on computers or on paper, but there is a general lack of coherence, and many LAs have yet to consider the spatial referencing aspects.

It is apparent that standards for spatial referencing are required for a number of reasons, including:

saving the time and expense of the data collection being duplicated both within organisations and by different organisations. Definitive data sets are required which others can use or purchase;

improving the compatibility of data sets by specifying consistent qualities. The potential value of cross-referenced data may often far exceed the value of the original data sets used to create them. This is particularly true of spatially-referenced data, which is most usefully combined in a Geographic Information System (GIS) - for example, work carried out on behalf of DoE has integrated topographic data sets with details of areas of planning constraints (Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest etc.) in order to determine, for example, how much land within any given distance of existing built-up areas is unconstrained.

Although both local and central government have contributed to standard-setting work undertaken by the Association for Geographic Information, and local government's Geographic Information Advisory Group which has compiled the *National Street Gazetteer* and the *Land and Property Gazetteer*, there is scope for the continued development of standards for use by both LAs and government departments. IDLG's work is essentially complementary to this development - its purpose being to ensure that (different) standards are not developed in isolation by the central government and local authority sides. At its May meeting the Group agreed that a specification for research into standards should be prepared and submitted to the subsequent IDLG; this research is likely to focus on:

- (i) the collation of details about the spatial references presently used by central and local government. This might comprise definitions of spatial units, concentrating on areal (rather than point and line) locational references. A set of hierarchies could thereby be built up and brought together at different levels of aggregation. One hierarchy, for example, might range from properties, through enumeration districts, and wards, to local authorities; a second might range from EDs through wards to parliamentary constituencies;



- (ii) the collation of information about standards presently used by central and local government for geographic data information, focusing on accuracy and resolution issues.

Work on specifying the details of this research is being undertaken jointly by central and local government representatives.

The Future For IDLG

It is already clear that the 'themes and issues' initiative has considerable significance. Not only will it improve the quality of statistical liaison between central and local government, but it will also help improve the quality of government statistics themselves, as a result of focusing work on developing, propagating and maintaining standards. Such standards relate to both data holdings - covering definitions as well as specific attributes, such as spatial references - and standards for data transfer, using EDI.

What of the future? Of the remaining themes and issues, numbers (iv) and (v) in the list above have been incorporated in each Sub-Groups' terms of reference. They are to consider the relevance of these issues, and report back to the Group. Themes (vi) and (vii) are being held in temporary abeyance, but are likely to be picked up next year.



In the longer term themes and issues provides a framework for improved liaison over the statistical implications of developments such as the proposed restructuring of local government. It also emphasises

the need for, and provides a means to allow, the active exchange of information; the more flexible IDLG can be, the better it is able to perform its liaison role.

IDLG - terms of reference

- 1** To alert local government to the statistics which are already available or envisaged, particularly from the Government Statistical Service, including both published material and material available on application.
- 2** To alert central government to local government needs for statistical information and problems they experience in obtaining and using information collected by central government.
- 3** To co-ordinate the statistical activities, including the use of new technology and the statistical aspects of administrative procedures of local and central government in order to facilitate a flow of information in both directions.
- 4** To discuss common problems in such fields as data protection, definitions and classifications, working towards common standards where these are appropriate.
- 5** To make recommendations to the CCLGF as appropriate on the collection and dissemination of information derived from statistical and administrative sources arising from any central or local government department or service.



Recent Developments in Balance of Payments Statistics



by **Bruce Buckingham**
 Head of CSO Balance of Payments Board

This note brings up to date an earlier note (February 1989) which drew attention to the contemporary criticism of balance of payments statistics and described the programme of improvements then underway.

Background

The scale of the lack of coherence in the balance of payments account at the time of the previous note is illustrated in **Table 1**. This shows the estimates of the current account deficits for 1986 to 1988 when the initial estimate for 1988 was published in March 1989, together with the balancing items (the sum of errors and omissions in the account) which existed at that date. The scale of the balancing items (averaging £14 billion a year) cast considerable uncertainty on the validity of the current account estimates, especially as, coincidentally, the balancing item and the current account deficit in 1988 were of broadly the same magnitude (£14 to £15 billion).

Although the CSO view was that the large positive balancing items primarily reflected problems in measuring capital flows and should not be regarded as grounds for doubting the trend in the reported current account balance, considerable doubt remained in the public mind. The programme of work to improve the accounts has led to large changes to the estimates published in March 1989. The balancing items between 1986 and 1988 have been reduced from £41 billion to around £10 billion. At the same time the current account deficits have been revised upwards in 1987 and 1988, although not on a scale to alter the broad trend of the move into deficit over this period. This position is also shown in **Table 1** which shows the estimates for 1986 to 1988 as currently estimated (*Pink Book*, September 1992).

The reduction in balancing items in 1986 to 1988 has arisen primarily from the identification of substantial additional portfolio investment inflows which in turn have led to estimates of higher investment income payable abroad on those inflows. Other current flows have shown relatively small net revisions as **Table 2** overleaf illustrates.

Table 1

Reassessments of position in 1986 to 1988				
	£ billion			
	Estimates as in March 1989		Estimates as in August 1992	
	Current account balance	Balancing item	Current account	Balancing item balance
1986	0.2	13.7	0.1	3.1
1987	-2.9	12.4	-4.5	0.1
1988	-14.7	15.2	-16.1	6.9
Total		41.3		10.1

Table 2

£ billion	
Factors underlying the reduction in balancing items for 1986 to 1988 between March 1989 and August 1992	
Total reduction	31.3
Associated net changes in	
Goods, services and transfers	0.4
Investment income	-3.6
Direct investment	0.4
Portfolio investment	32.1
Other investment	2.0

The principal changes which are summarised in **Annex A** reflect the wider changes affecting all aspects of official economic statistics following the Pickford Report (1988), the reorganisation of the Central Statistical Office (1989) and phase 1 and 2 of the Chancellor's Initiative on Economic Statistics (1990 and 1991). The latter included an action plan based on the Eason review of balance of payments statistics undertaken in 1990-91. They have reinforced the view that:

Organisational Changes and Strategy

The previous note drew attention to the characteristics of the statistical system on which the UK balance of payments accounts were based and the limitations these posed to producing coherent figures. Several fundamental changes to this system have occurred during the past three years, in particular there is now:

- **Greater centralisation of data collection at CSO.** In 1990 CSO assumed responsibility for overseas transactions inquiries (direct investment, royalties and services) and other financial inquiries previously undertaken by DTI; and during 1992 CSO is assuming responsibility for most inquiries to non-bank financial institutions previously undertaken by the Bank of England.
- **More quarterly reporting,** mainly now on a statutory basis.
- **More comprehensive coverage** of existing inquiries, with more attention to using comprehensive registers, eg on direct investment enterprises and approaching more businesses, eg on overseas trade in services (although still seeking to minimise the form-filling burden through sampling, etc).
- **More integration of information** to ensure that information on overseas and domestic transactions is obtained as far as possible, in compatible ways, eg from integrated returns from corporate businesses and from use of more integrated registers.

- the best guarantee of improvements in balance of payments statistics is to ensure that wider developments in economic and financial statistics (eg improved reporting by public and corporate sectors) adequately distinguish overseas transactions by a combination of independent and integrated returns;
- the best guarantee of coherence in the balance of payments account is to ensure coherence in the public and corporate sector accounts by improved reporting and to build improved links with the overseas and personal sectors.

More quarterly coverage

There have been improvements both in scope (eg for overseas trade in services) and coverage (eg for overseas direct investment).

Although substantial parts of the services account (particularly sea transport, civil aviation and travel) have been covered by reasonably good quarterly information for many years, this has not been the case for financial and other services, a category including many of the most buoyant service activities. As **Table 3** indicates, the last three years has seen a three-fold expansion in quarterly coverage (from 20 per cent of credits to 61 per cent) and more soundly based annual estimates. Quarterly reporting now exists for royalties and miscellaneous services (from 1990 Q3), for banking services (from 1991 Q1) and for insurance companies' services (from 1992 Q1).

Table 3

Coverage of credits on financial and other services (£16.5 billion in 1991)		Percentages	
Based on sources and methods as in:			
	January 1989	August 1992	
Percentage covered by:			
- Quarterly inquiries	20	61	
- Regular annual inquiries or other improved information	59	29.5	
- Other (eg periodical or proxy information)	21	9.5	

share registers carried out since 1989. Investment in overseas securities by UK non-financial companies now reflects data from the new survey of financial assets and liabilities launched at the end of 1990. Estimates of overseas investment in UK company bonds, etc, now rely on details of net new capital issues by UK companies and information on transactions in such securities by UK corporate bodies, both elements of which have been improved in recent years.

As well as the greater integration of financial reporting on both domestic and overseas activities, steps have been taken to ensure that the registers used for inquiries into specific balance of payments transactions are integrated with the main CSO business register to help ensure comprehensive coverage.

More comprehensive coverage

As well as improved quarterly coverage, several new annual inquiries have been launched since the beginning of 1989 (often as a precursor of quarterly reports). These covered both sectors not previously covered by official inquiries (eg securities dealers income and expenditure from 1989; fund managers from 1990; educational services from 1990; consultancy and advertising from 1991) and sectors thought to be inadequately covered in existing official survey (eg royalties and miscellaneous services from 1990).

More integration of information

Many of the most useful developments affecting the balance of payments account in recent years have not been exclusively concerned with overseas transactions, but rather with the collection of information on both domestic and overseas transactions in an integrated way. The benefits of the review of UK banks' statistical returns (mentioned in the previous note) have been increasingly reflected in the accounts. Also, the benefits of wider integration can be seen most clearly in the capital account where the improved estimates of portfolio investment depend crucially on wider developments in financial statistics. Estimates of overseas investment in UK equities now rely substantially on the annual surveys of company

The Future

The improvements in balance of payments statistics in recent years have arisen mainly from policies of extending (and making more frequent) inquiries into overseas transactions and of seeking to ensure as much integration as possible with the data sources and methods used in the rest of the national economic and financial accounts. These need to be more fully implemented.

The expansion of quarterly reporting will continue, especially on overseas trade in services, with plans to cover the Baltic Exchange and consultancy shortly and move on to the objective of covering around 90 per cent of services as envisaged in the Eason Report.

Planned improvements in statistics on the UK corporate sector will benefit the balance of payments, both in terms of coverage (eg of future and options dealers and miscellaneous financial institutions, and general improvements in register integration) and in terms of scope (eg better data on capital issues and, possibly, suppliers trade credit). Further integration of methodologies used in the sector accounts (both domestic and overseas) is also planned to make more effective use of international banking statistics and data on portfolio investment.

Despite recent improvements, some aspects of the balance of payments account remain weak, especially in the short-term, and more radical changes in sources and methods are being explored.

- A decision should be made soon on whether the UK offshore centres (Channel Islands and Isle of Man) which are very imperfectly covered in the present estimates should be removed from the definition of the UK balance of payments and financial accounts, bringing them into line with the UK national product accounts.
- To improve data on overseas transactions by the personal sector (particularly transfers and transactions in securities) studies are underway or planned to consider the scope for a household or similar survey, for better use of Inland Revenue data and for use of information from intermediaries (eg fund managers) or Stock Exchange transactions data.

In addition, even an improved balance of payments system based substantially on inquiries requires a high quality of reporting if the margins of possible error are to be acceptable, given the large and growing two-way flows between countries eg the current

account deficit of £15 billion in 1991 arose from credits of £219 billion and debits of £234 billion.

All these changes are taking place within the overall strategic framework of CSO policy on statistical targets including those on revisions to current account balance estimates both short-term (6 months) and long-term (3 years) and on limiting balancing items. The short-term revisions target (set at 0.4 per cent of GDP) was not met in 2 out of 4 quarters during 1991/2, reflecting the Gulf War and the need to complete the planned improvements in quarterly reporting. They also take place in a changing environment, with other statistical changes in prospect, eg the introduction of a new system for recording intra-EC visible trade (INTRASTAT) in 1993, and the need to reassess balance of payments statistical requirements within wider developments in the Community. Although the next three years may not lead to as many fundamental changes to balance of payments statistics as the past three years, much remains to be done to achieve the objective of more stable and yet more coherent figures.

A glossary, which may be of use to readers, is included in the 1992 edition of the *Pink Book* published by HMSO, price £12.50 net.

Annex A

Key Developments 1989-1992

Incorporated in period up to Pink Book for	Current account Goods and services	Investment income	Capital account
1989	Better sea freight estimates (shift between goods and services). New annual (1988) survey data on commodity financial futures and options dealers, and money market brokers.		Removal of commission element in portfolio investment transactions.
1990	New manifest check on recording of exports. Improved estimates of aircraft and freight on non-oil imports New annual (1989) data on securities dealers' services earnings.	Revised method of measuring overseas investment in UK company securities (and related income) using share register survey (equities) and relating net issues and domestic sector transactions (bonds etc). Share register surveys now to be annual.* Fuller coverage of securities dealers' transactions.	

1991

Improvements in export valuation from new survey.*

New annual (1990) survey data on services for fund managers, export houses/traders in commodities and educational bodies.

Reassessment of trade commissions.

New quarterly surveys of overseas trade in banking services and in royalties and miscellaneous services.*

Improved annual (1990) coverage of miscellaneous services (distribution, arts and entertainment, etc) and moves to integrate all existing trade in services surveys.

Reassessment of sector allocation (including overseas) of UK banks' certificates of deposits, Treasury Bills and UK commercial paper.

New data on UK companies' holdings of overseas (portfolio) securities and reassessment of personal sector holdings.

Reassessment of life assurance and pension funds' overseas (portfolio) investment and income.

Enlarged quarterly survey of direct investment and earnings*.

1992

Further improvement in valuation of exports.*

Revised method of estimating insurance companies' services earnings.

New data on UK consultants and advertisers.**

New quarterly survey on insurance companies services earnings.**

Reassessment of UK banks transactions overseas in respect of:

foreign currency borrowing (from special study of sector allocation)*; fuller data on write-offs

Fuller use of data from securities dealers (on counterparties) and more effective linking of data on transactions, in, and holdings of, securities.

Extended coverage of direct investment from abroad (through register-proving exercise)* and bringing forward the timing of the periodical detailed balance sheet inquiry.*

Incorporated in period
up to Pink Book for

Current account
Goods and services

Investment Income

Capital account

1992
(continued)

Improved method of estimating pension funds transactions in, and income from, overseas assets.

Revised (now statutory) quarterly inquiries to insurance companies and pension funds.

Integrated current income and expenditure returns from UK banks.*

* projects under Chancellor's Initiative phase 1.

** projects under Chancellor's Initiative phase 2.



THE CSO PINK BOOK

Question: What is our trade with the rest of the European Community?

Question: How much does the UK earn from its investment?

Question: What are the UK's overseas assets and liabilities?

If you need to know answers to questions like these you need the CSO's *Pink Book, United Kingdom Balance of Payments*

From HMSO and through good booksellers.

United Kingdom Balance of Payments

Published for the Central Statistical Office by HMSO.

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ISBN 0 11 620546 6

Central Statistical Office

An executive agency of government

New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

April to June 1992

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 April to June 1992

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Unit Trusts	CSO	Finance	2000	GB	Q
Quarterly inquiry into turnover of computer services	CSO		5200	GB	Q
Investment Trusts	CSO		528	N/K	Q
Retail trades commodity inquiry	CSO	Retail Trades	700	GB	Q
Length of stay survey in independent residential care homes	DH	Residential Care Homes	280	GB	AH
Housing associations as managing agents (HAMA) monitoring and evaluation	DOE	Landlords	375	SE	AH
Rural policy instruments project	DOE		1250	E	AH
Planning application fees research: The cost of determining planning applications	DOE	Local Planning Authorities	50	EW	AH
Toyota impact survey	DOE	Various	700	E	AH
Assessment of the derelict land grant	DOE	Local Planning Authorities	60	E	AH
Chlorofluorocarbons and the refrigeration and air conditioning industry in the UK	DOE	Manufacturers	130	UK	AH
Employers educational visits (Contribution Agency)	DSS	Employers	N/K	UK	AH
Survey on the need for small batch production on net shape components	DTI	Manufacturers	100	UK	AH
Evaluation of the regional office technology transfer programme (ROTT)	DTI	Manufacturers	1050	UK	AH
UK small/medium enterprises computer integrated manufacturing (CIM) needs	DTI	Manufacturers	400	UK	AH
Interim evaluation of environment units environmental programmes	DTI	Employers	250	UK	AH
Evaluation of DTI's materials measurement programme	DTI	Manufacturers	560	UK	AH
Formal methods in industry	DTI	Industry	4000	UK	AH
Teaching formal methods in higher education	DTI		100	UK	AH
Evaluation of informal investment development project	DTI ED	Employers	37	E	AH
Evaluation of the restructuring of enterprise support and guidance	DTI ED	Employers	105	E	AH
Evaluation of 'Wealth from the Oceans' programme	DTI	Companies	60	UK	AH
Study of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) use in the UK solvents industry	DTI	UK Solvents Industry	390	UK	AH
Use of new technology in new small businesses	DTI	Employers	62	E	AH
Overseas airlines expenditure in the United Kingdom 1991	DTP	Foreign Airlines	100	UK	A
Survey of motor dealer tradeplate holders	DTP		1500	GB	AH
Bargaining strategies/factors influencing union opening bids and employer responses	ED	Employers	25	GB	AH
Redundancy payments survey	ED	Employers	N/K	UK	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Survey of European social fund training projects	ED	Various	400	GB	AH
Interim Assessment of English Integrated Development Operational Programmes	ED	Industry, Councils and Colleges	325	E	AH
Evaluation of career development loan/TEC linkage	ED	Employers	100	GB	AH
An evaluation of the impact of the work related further education (WRFE) programmes	ED	Employers	300	N/K	AH
A survey of employers' perceptions of industrial training organisations (ITO's)	ED	Employers	5000	N/K	AH
Evaluation of skills and enterprise network	ED	Various	3000	UK	AH
Survey of providers net costs of training	ED	Various	N/K	GB	AH
Output related funding study	ED	Various	N/K	GB	AH
Training credits case studies	ED	Employers	300	E	AH
Evaluation of the training and enterprise council access to assessment initiatives	ED	Employers	120	EW	AH
Evaluation of the standards programme: Early indications of employers take-up and usage of NVQs	ED	Employers	2060	EW	AH
Upgrading skills	ED	Employers	600	GB	AH
TVEI flexible learning outcomes study	ED	Schools/Colleges	62	GB	AH
Evaluation of the education business partnerships initiative (EBPI)	ED	Employers	251	E	AH
Evaluation of the national record of achievement	ED	Employers	1200	GB	AH
Technical and vocational education initiative employer survey	ED	Employers	320	EW	AH
Compact evaluation survey of employers 1993	ED	Employers	400	E	AH
Compact evaluation survey of compact schools 1992 and 1993	ED	Secondary Schools	670	GB	A
Compact evaluation survey of further education and training providers 1992	ED	Employers	70	E	AH
Compact evaluation case studies	ED	Secondary Schools	60	E	A
Compact evaluation survey of non-compact schools 1992 and 1993	ED	Secondary Schools	100	E	A
Compact Evaluation-Compact schools data collection 1992 and 1993	ED	Secondary Schools	57	E	A
The demand for enterprise support and guidance among small firms	ED	Employers	N/K	E	AH
Positive action and the race relations Act 1976	ED	Employers	50	GB	AH
Evaluation of HE/TEC development projects	ED		60	EW	AH
Enterprise in higher education (EHE): Employer Survey	ED	Employers	80	EW	AH
Initial training to national vocational qualification (NVQ) Level III	ED	Employers	100	N/K	AH
TVEI assimilation study	ED	Local Education Authorities	120	GB	AH
Research on TECs and health and safety	ED	Employers	54	E	AH
Investors in people-qualitative study	ED	Employers	48	GB	AH
Investors in people- Quantitative study of employers, with follow-up	ED	Employers	600	GB	AH
Equal opportunities content in management education, training and development	ED	Employers	223	GB	AH
Economic dependency study	ED	Manufacturers	25	E	AH
Skills monitoring survey IV	ED	Employers	N/K	GB	AH
European community force: continuing vocational training survey (CVTS)	ED	Employers	1500	UK	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Employment service creative development research - jobcentres	ED COI	Employers	56	GB	AH
Pension industry - Customer survey questionnaire	IR	Pension Industry	4200	UK	Y2
Dartmoor woodland survey	MAFF	Farms	300	SW	AH
Socio-economic evaluation of ADAS free pollution advice	MAFF	Farms	980	EW	AH
Long Term Evaluation of the Farm Diversification Grants Scheme	MAFF	Farms	N/K	EW	AH
Evaluation of the farm and conservation grant scheme: Conservation and land improvement survey	MAFF	Farms	N/K	GB	AH
Poultry meat inspection: Unfit carcass survey	MAFF	Licensing Authorities	2500	EW	F
CCT (sport and leisure management) national information survey (Sports Council)	NGOV	Local Authorities	460	ES	AH
Central buchan redundant farm buildings survey	SOAF	Farms	250	S	AH
Scottish quality farm assured survey	SOAF	Farms	1500	S	AH
Effect of forestry planting on agricultural structure	SOAF	Farms	200	S	AH
Surveys on training of FE lecturers	SOED	FE College Principals	546	S	AH
Sewage sludge survey (1990 data)	SOEN	Water Companies	12	S	AH
Research on multi-party actions in Scotland	SOHH	Solicitors	120	S	AH
Census of criminal proceedings	SOHH	Solicitors	650	S	AH
Practitioner views on criminal legal aid	SOHH	Solicitors	40	S	AH
Wholesale, retail and high street services input-output study	SOID	Wholesalers/Retailers	2750	S	Y5
Oil related employment survey	SOID SE	Oil Companies	900	S	A
Training and employment grants scheme (TEGS), Mark II: Impact Study	SOID SE	Employers	120	S	AH
Welsh Office Industry Department/In House Bureau Companies Database	WO	Manufacturers	3000	W	AH
School experience and the role of the Mentor-Clwyd articulated teacher scheme	WO	Secondary Schools	50	W	AH
Customs & Excise travellers' charter-qualitative survey	C&E	Travellers	N/K	UK	AH
1992 United Kingdom day visit survey	CC	Visitors	6370	UK	AH
Grant maintained-schools research	DES COI	Parents	300	GB	AH
Oral Syringe leaflet research	DH COI	Mothers	25	SE	AH
National aids helpline, quality survey among clients	DH COI	Applicants	550	UK	AH
National blood transfusion service AIDS leaflet research	DH COI	Adults	258	E	AH
Homelessness cohort study	DOE	Applicants	2400	UK	AH
Evaluation of the 'Rents to Mortgages' scheme	DOE	Tenants	300	E	AH
Attitudes to noise comparison survey: Parts I and II	DOE BRE	Occupiers	4200	GB	AH
Blackburn blood lead survey	DOE	Adults	150	NW	AH
Contingent valuation survey of environmental change	DOE	Adults	400	E	AH
Child support agency target market study - Asian sector	DSS COI	Parents	80	GB	AH
Benefits Agency: SF 300/200 claim packs research	DSS COI	Claimants	28	GB	AH
Disabled working allowance - responders research	DSS COI	Disabled	39	GB	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Benefits Agency - income Support adjudication letters	DSS COI	Claimants	50	UK	AH
M6 Widening, M1 to Junction 4	DTP	Drivers	5000	E	AH
A49 Aston bypass	DTP	Drivers	1650	WM	AH
A523 Lœek bypass and Rushton Spencer improvement	DTP	Drivers	7400	EM	AH
Child road safety study Year 2	DTP COI	Parents	1000	UK	AH
Drink Drive - Radio commercial testing	DTP COI	Men	32	E	AH
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) customer satisfaction	DTP	Car Owners	2732	UK	AH
Road pricing: Exploratory social research among London residents	DTP	Travellers	275	SE	AH
A523 Poynton bypass	DTP	Drivers	2100	NW	AH
A47 Hardwick to East Dereham	DTP	Drivers	2400	EA	AH
A140 Scole to Norwich surveys	DTP	Drivers	3675	EO	AH
A1(M) Widening J1-6	DTP	Drivers	1800	N/K	AH
Drink drive strategy research	DTP COI	Drivers	80	UK	AH
TVEI flexible learning outcomes study	ED	Students	1000	GB	AH
HIV/AIDS prevention project for women prostitutes in Cardiff	HPAW WO	Women	200	W	AH
Dietary survey of vegetarians	MAFF	Adults	12000	GB	AH
Joint imports and rabies control	MAFF COI	Adults	1000	E	AH
Pilot research into the valuation of alternative ESA landscapes by the general public	MAFF	Visitors	N/K	E	AH
Soldier pre and post (Army)	MOD COI	Men	N/K	N/K	AH
Industrial injuries scheme	NAO	Disabled	1000	GB	AH
Consumer dissatisfaction survey	OFT DTI	Consumers	2100	UK	A
Consumer conciliation schemes	OFT DTI	Consumers	10000	UK	AH
Protection of consumer prepayments	OFT DTI	Consumers	10000	GB	AH
Home improvements	OFT DTI	Occupiers	8000	UK	AH
National diet and nutrition survey: Children aged 1½ to 4½ years	DH MAFF	Children	1500	GB	AH
A830 Kinloid-Kinsadel roadside interview survey	SOID	Drivers	N/K	S	AH
Training and employment grants scheme (TEGS), Mark II: Impact Study	SOID SE	Unemployed	300	S	AH
Community effects of congestion (feasibility study)	TRRL DTP	Pedestrians	300	SE	AH
Surveys of elderly and disabled people in Wareham	TRRL DTP	Elderly	350	SW	AH
Perceptions of dust and dirt nuisance from traffic (Pilot)	TRRL DTP	Pedestrians	70	E	AH
Co-operative crash injury study Phase 4	TRRL DTP	Drivers	1000	ES	C
A494 Improvement-River Dee to EWLOE public consultation questionnaire	WO	Adults	N/K	W	AH

List of Abbreviations

Departments

BRE	Building Research Establishment	ED	Employment Department
C&E	Customs & Excise	DES	Department of Education & Science
COI	Central Office of Information	DH	Department of Health
CSO	Central Statistical Office	DOE	Department of the Environment
		DSS	Department of Social Security

DTI	Department of Trade & Industry
DTP	Department of Transport
HPAW	Health Promotion Authority for Wales
IR	Inland Revenue
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Foods
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NAO	National Audit Office
NGOV	Non Government
OFT	Office of Fair Trading
OPCS	Office of Population, Censuses & Surveys

SE	Scottish Enterprise
SOAF	The Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department
SOED	The Scottish Office Education Department
SOEN	The Scottish Office Environment Department
SOHH	The Scottish Office Home and Health Department
SOID	The Scottish Office
RRL	Transport and Road Research Laboratory
WO	Welsh Office

General

ADAS	Agricultural Development and Advisory Service
CCT	Compulsory Competitive Tendering
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
FE	Further Education
HE	Higher Education
N/K	Not Known
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
TEC	Training and Enterprise Council
TVEI	Technical and Vocational Education Initiative

Frequency

A	Annual
AH	Ad Hoc
C	Continuous
F	Fortnightly
HY	Half yearly
Q	Quarterly
Y2	Every 2 years
Y5	Every 5 years

Location

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

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:

Cereals production survey, 1991 harvest: results of second survey, England and Wales, 133/92

Earnings and hours of agricultural and horticultural workers survey: period ended March 1992, England and Wales, 134/92

April 1992 pig survey, United Kingdom, England and Wales, 121/92

Glasshouse census, December 1991, England and Wales, 70/92

Minor crops production survey, 1991 harvest, England and Wales, 108/92

Monthly sample survey of grain fed to livestock: England and Wales, February 1992, 72/92, March 1992, 107/92, April 1992, 130/92, May 1992, 145/92

Monthly sample survey of cereal stocks: England and Wales, February 1992, 71/92, March 1992, 105/92, April 1992, 131/92, May 1992, 144/92

The above Statistical Notices are available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Room A615
Government Buildings
Epsom Road
GUILDFORD GU1 2LD
Telephone: 0483-403577

The following publications are available on a regular basis:

Weekly: *Agricultural Market Report: England and Wales*

The report is published in two parts and contains prices, quantity and quality information on selected cereals, livestock, homegrown horticultural produce and other agricultural products.

Monthly: *Agricultural Price Indices (in a Statistical Notice)*

The above are available (on subscription for the Agricultural Market Report) from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Room A509
Government Buildings
Epsom Road
GUILDFORD GU1 2LD

Quarterly: *National Food Survey: Household Consumption*

Available on subscription from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Room 513
West Block
Whitehall Place
LONDON SW1A 2HN
Telephone: 071-270 8562

The following reports are now available from the addresses shown:

Report No 19: Pig Production in South West England 1990/91



Agricultural Economics Unit
University of Exeter
Lafrowda House
St German's Road
EXETER EX4 6TL
price £6.00 net

Organic Farming as a Business in Great Britain

Agricultural Economics Unit
Department of Land Economy
University of Cambridge
19, Silver Street
CAMBRIDGE CB3 9EP
price £15.00 net

A complete list of reports published in the series *Special Studies in Agricultural Economics* is available from:

G R S Norris
Economics (Farm Business) Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place (West Block)
LONDON SW1P 2HH
Telephone: 071-270 8616

Regular statistical information notices and similar releases are issued on the following:

Wheat milled and flour production; Production of processed feedingstuffs and usage of raw materials; Composition of main compound feedrations; Monthly crop reports on fruit and vegetables; UK egg market; Hatching eggs and placings by hatcheries; Packing station throughput of chickens and other fowls; Animals slaughtered for meat: Bacon and ham production: Total meat supplies; Production of processed milk cheese stocks; Stocks in public cold stores.

They are available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Statistics (Agricultural Commodities) Division
Branch C Room 429B
Ergon House, c/o Nobel House
17 Smith Square
LONDON SW1P 3JR
Telephone: 071-238 6402

The publication *Basic Horticultural Statistics for the United Kingdom* will be available shortly.

Central Statistical Office

Monthly periodicals:

Economic Trends

HMSO, price £11.50 net

Annual subscription, including supplement,
price £140.00 net

Financial Statistics

HMSO, price £8.95 net

Annual subscription, including handbook,
price £110.00 net

Monthly Digest of Statistics

HMSO, price £6.95 net

Annual subscription, including supplement,
price £80.00 net

Annual publications:

Key Data 1992-93 edition

HMSO, September 1992
price £4.95 net

Social Trends 22

HMSO, January 1992
price £24.75 net

Regional Trends 27

HMSO, July 1992
price £24.75 net

United Kingdom National Accounts 1992 edition

HMSO, September 1992
price £14.75 net

Family Spending - a report on the 1990 Family Expenditure Survey

HMSO, December 1991
price £19.50 net

Annual Abstract of Statistics No 128

HMSO, January 1992
price £21.00 net



United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1992 edition
HMSO, September 1992
price £12.50 net

Occasional publications:

Guide to Official Statistics
HMSO, 1990
price £24.00 net

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

Defence

Defence Statistics, 1992 Edition
HMSO, 1992,
price £6.95 net

Education and Science

The following free Statistical Bulletins are now available:

- 1/92** *Teachers in service and teacher vacancies in England in January 1991*
- 2/92** *Pupil teacher ratios for each Local Education Authority in England (including Grant-Maintained Schools) - January 1991*
- 3/92** *Education statistics for the United Kingdom 1991*
- 4/92** *First known destinations of First Degree Graduates from institutions in Great Britain 1983-1990*
- 5/92** *Pupils under five years in each Local Education Authority in England - January 1991*
- 6/92** *Student awards in England and Wales 1989/90*
- 7/92** *Student loans 1990/91*
- 8/92** *Students in higher education in Great Britain*
- 9/92** *Leaving rates amongst First Year Degree Students in English Polytechnics and Colleges*
- 10/92** *Education expenditure from 1979-80*
- 11/92** *Student: staff ratios and unit costs at Higher and Further Education establishments outside Universities in England*

- 12/92** *Students on Initial Teacher Training Courses*
- 13/92** *Statistics of schools in England - January 1991*
- 14/92** *Participation in education by 16-18 year olds in England from 1979-80 to 1991-92*
- 15/92** *School Examination Survey 1990/91*
- 16/92** *Participation in education by young people aged 16 and 17 in each Local Education Authority and region of England: 1988/89 to 1990/91*
- 17/92** *Statistics of Further Education Students in England 1970/71 - 1990/91*
- 18/92** *Mature Students in Higher Education - Great Britain 1980 to 1990*

The following volumes are also available, price £12.00 net:

Statistics of Education: Schools 1991

Statistics of Education: Further and Higher Education in Polytechnics and Colleges 1989/90

Statistics of Education: Teachers in England and Wales - 1989/90

All the above listed publications are available from:

Department of Education and Science
Room 338
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
DARLINGTON DL3 9BG
Telephone: 0325-392682/3

The following publication is available:

Education Statistics for the United Kingdom - 1991 edition
HMSO, price £12.95 net

Employment

Employment Gazette, which is published on a 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:

Self-employment: into the 1990s
(June 1992)

Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and The Labour Force Survey
(July 1992)

Job Creation 1987-89: preliminary analysis by sector
(August 1992)

Employment Gazette is published monthly by HMSO, price £4.50 per issue, annual subscription, inclusive of postage, is £48.00. Available from:

HMSO Books
PO Box 276
LONDON SW8 5DT

Environment

Housing and Construction Statistics, Great Britain 1980-90

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 1 No 49 March Quarter 1992

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 2 No 49 March Quarter 1992

Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No 101 April 1992

Household Projections England 1989-2011

Local Government Financial Statistics England, No 3 1992

Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics, No 13 1990

The above publications are available from HMSO.

Statistical Bulletin (92) 2: Environmental Protection and Water Statistics: Supplement to the Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics, No 14 1991

This 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: 1985-1990, Statistical Bulletin (92)3

Land Use Change in England, Statistical Bulletin (92)4; land use change recorded during 1991 and results of changes recorded during the period 1985-1991

Rent Officer Statistics: Second and third quarters 1991, Statistical Bulletin (92)5

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
Building 3, Spur 2, Room 1
Government Buildings
Eastcote
Ruislip
MIDDLESEX HA4 ONZ
Telephone: 081-429 5170

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 P1/177C
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB
Telephone: 071-276 4003

Health

Electro-convulsive Therapy (ECT), England, Financial Year 1990/91

This booklet, published in August 1992, presents information on number of electro-convulsive therapy treatments administered and rates of treatments administered by District Health Authority.

Requests for this publication should be sent to:

Miss Mary Edwards
Department of Health
Room 801, Hannibal House
Elephant and Castle
LONDON SE1 6TE

Home Office

The following Home Office Statistical Bulletins, which are issued free of charge, were published in the period February to August 1992

Issue Title

- | Issue | Title |
|-------|---|
| 1/92 | <i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation - 1991.</i> |
| 2/92 | <i>Notifiable offences, England and Wales, 1991.</i> |
| 3/92 | <i>Sentencing for assaults on police officers.</i> |
| 4/92 | <i>Statistics of police complaints and discipline, England and Wales, 1991.</i> |
| 5/92 | <i>Time intervals for indictable proceedings in magistrates' courts, October 1991.</i> |
| 6/92 | <i>Statistics of drug addicts notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom, 1991.</i> |
| 7/92 | <i>Statistics of deaths reported to coroners, England and Wales, 1991.</i> |
| 8/92 | <i>The prison population in 1991.</i> |
| 9/92 | <i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation 1992 - 1st quarter.</i> |

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 10/92 | <i>Projection of long term trends in the prison population to 2000.</i> |
| 11/92 | <i>Persons granted British Citizenship, United Kingdom 1991.</i> |
| 12/92 | <i>Asylum Statistics, United Kingdom 1990-1991.</i> |
| 13/92 | <i>Statistics on community service orders.</i> |
| 14/92 | <i>Notifiable offences, England and Wales, April 1991-March 1992.</i> |
| 15/92 | <i>Operation of certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, England and Wales 1991.</i> |
| 16/92 | <i>Time intervals for indictable proceedings in magistrates courts February 1992.</i> |
| 17/92 | <i>Control of immigration statistics, 3rd and 4th quarters and year 1991.</i> |
| 18/92 | <i>Effect of reclassification of offences in the 1988 Criminal Justice Act.</i> |
| 19/92 | <i>Firearms certificates statistics, England and Wales 1991.</i> |
| 20/92 | <i>The criminal histories of those cautioned in 1985 and 1988.</i> |
| 21/92 | <i>Breath test statistics, England and Wales 1991.</i> |
| 22/92 | <i>Motoring offences, England and Wales 1990.</i> |
| 23/92 | <i>Statistics on the operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation - 1992 2nd quarter.</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

Northern Ireland

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

Court Service

Northern Ireland Judicial Statistics (1991)

Copies of the above publication are available, price £5.00 net, from:

Management Information Branch
Northern Ireland Court Service
9-15 Bedford Street
BELFAST BT2 7LT

Department of Education

Education - Key Facts 1992

A datacard is available, free of charge, from:

Statistics Branch
DENI
Rathgael House
Balloo Road
BANGOR BT19 7PR
Telephone: 0247-270077 (Ext 2676)

Department of Health and Social Services

Patient Transport Bulletin 1990/91

Northern Ireland Mental Illness Statistics 1990/91

Copies of the above Bulletins are available, free of charge, from:

Regional Information Branch
DHSS
Annex 2
Castle Buildings
Stormont Estate
BELFAST BT4 3UD
Telephone: 0232-763939 (Ext 2580)

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends 69-Autumn 1992
HMSO, price £7.75 net

OPCS Monitors

available from:

OPCS Information Branch
St Catherine's House
10 Kingsway
LONDON WC2B 6JP
Telephone: 071-242 0262 (Ext 2208 or 2243)

Deaths by cause: 1991 registrations
(Series DH2 92/2)
price £2.00 net

Deaths from injury and poisoning: external causes
1991 registrations
(Series DH4 92/2)
price £1.50 net

Legal abortions 1991: residents of regional and
district health areas
(Series AB 92/4)

Census County Monitors

The full series of 58 Census County Monitors is being published between May and October 1992.

Annual Reference Volumes

Mortality in England and Wales in 1990
(Series DH1 no.24)
HMSO, price £8.60 net,
ISBN 0 11 691383 5

Mortality statistics 1990, perinatal and infant: social
and biological factors
(Series DH3 no.24)
HMSO, price £10.10 net,
ISBN 0 11 691388 6

Census County Reports

Part 1 of the two part Census County Reports for the Isle of Wight, Wiltshire, and Cambridgeshire are now available from HMSO. Part 1 Reports for all other counties in England and Wales will be published by December 1992.

Social Survey Reports

Labour Force Survey 1990 and 1991

(Series LFS no.9)

HMSO, price £9.40 net,

ISBN 0 11 691387 8

Scottish Office

Scottish Office Education

The following Statistical Bulletins are available:

- Edn/E7/1992/6** *School Leavers and Related Statistics Presented to the Howie Committee*
- Edn/C6/1992/7** *Staying-on Rates*
- Edn/G1/1992/8** *Pre-Service Teacher Training*
- Edn/G5/1992/9** *School Teachers: Gender, Promoted Posts and Other Issues*
- Edn/B1/1992/10** *Pupils and Teachers in Education Authority Primary and Secondary Schools*
- Edn/A2/1992/11** *Provision for Pre-School Children*
- Edn/L1/1992/12** *Students Awards*
- Edn/B6/1992/13** *Placing Request in Education Authority Schools*
- Edn/B7/1991/14** *Teachers - Key Statistics on Demand and Supply*
- Edn/E2/1992/15** *School Leavers 1990-91**

Copies of the above Bulletins may be purchased, price £1.25 net - except those asterisked which cost £1.50 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

- HSG/1992/1** *Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1979/80 to 1990/91*
- HSG/1992/3** *Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1979/80 to 1990/91: District Analysis*

HSG/1992/4 *Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 31 December 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:

- CRJ/1991/1** *Recorded Crime in Scotland 1990*
- CRJ/1991/2** *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1990*
- CRJ/1991/3** *Children and Crime, Scotland, 1989*
- CRJ/1991/4** *Homicide in Scotland 1986-1990*
- CRJ/1991/5** *Criminal proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1989*
- CRJ/1992/1** *Prison Statistics Scotland 1990*
- CRJ/1992/2** *Recorded Crime in Scotland, 1991*
- CRJ/1992/4** *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland, 1991*
- CRJ/1992/5** *Liquor Licensing Statistics, 1991**

Copies of the above Bulletins may be purchased, price £1.25 net - except those asterisked which cost £1.50 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 Industry Department

The following Statistical Bulletin is available:

Scottish Transport Statistics 1990/91
(published June 1992)

Copies of the above Bulletin, price £6.00 net, may be purchased 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, quarterly and annual statistical series on such topics as unemployment benefit, child benefit, sickness and invalidity benefits and income support. Extracts and summaries for these series are published in *Social Security Statistics*. Other statistical publications by the Department of Social Security are:

Abstract of Statistics for Indexing of Retail Prices, Earnings, Social Security Benefits and Contributions
DSS Annual
price £15.65 net

Income Support Annual Statistical Enquiry
DSS Annual
price £25.00 net

Tax Benefit Model Tables
DSS Annual
price £4.25 net

Further information can be obtained from:

Mr W J Graham
Department of Social Security
Room B2711
Longbenton
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE98 1YX
Telephone: 091-225 7373 (GTN 522 x 57373)

Transport

Recent Statistical publications by the Department of Transport:

United Kingdom Airfreight 1980-1990
HMSO Ad-hoc
price £5.65 net

Seaborne Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom 1991

HMSO Annual
price £19.50 net

Local road maintenance expenditure in England and Wales: 1990-91

HMSO Annual
price £11.95 net

Goods Vehicles in Great Britain 1991

HMSO Annual
price £9.20 net

Central London Coach Survey 1991

HMSO Annual
price £7.95 net

The Transport of Goods by Road in Great Britain 1991

HMSO Annual
price £11.70 net

Night-time traffic speeds in London

HMSO Ad-hoc
price £23.00 net

Port Statistics 1991

(Price to be fixed)

These publications are available from:

Department of Transport
Publication Sales Unit
Room 1, Spur 2, Block 3
Government Buildings
Lime Grove
Eastcote
MIDDLESEX HA4 8SE
Telephone: 081-429 5170

The following Department of Transport Statistical Bulletins are issued on a regular basis:

Monthly:

New Motor Vehicle Registrations Great Britain
price £3.00 net, annual subscription £30.00 net

Quarterly:

Road Goods vehicles on Roll-on Roll-off ferries to Mainland Europe

price £5.00 net

Road Casualties Great Britain

price £4.00 net

Quarterly Transport Statistics

price £5.00 net, annual subscription £12.00 net

Traffic in Great Britain

price £8.00 net, annual subscription £27.00 net

Department of Transport Statistical Bulletins are available from:

Publication Sales Unit
Room 1 Spur 2, Block 3
Government Buildings
Lime Grove
Eastcote
MIDDLESEX HA4 8SE
Telephone: 081-429 5170

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

Juvenile Crime in Wales 1986-90

price on application

Child Protection Register, 1992

price on application

Welsh Housing Statistics No 12 1992

price £5.00 net

Welsh Hospital Waiting List Bulletin No 2: 1992

price £4.00 net

Road Accidents: Wales no 12 1991

price £5.00 net

The above publications are available from:

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

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 1982-1991 will be published shortly. This volume is a regular annual publication covering a ten-year span of data.

Special Studies in Agricultural Economics

Special studies in agricultural economics are commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from the agricultural economics departments of seven universities and a College of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Report No. 19 Pig Production in South West England 1990/91

This is the last in an annual series of reports conducted by the University of Exeter since 1953. It presents the results of a survey of the economics of pig production in South West England and gives considerable information on physical and financial performance by herd type and production method for the year ended 30 September 1991.

Organic Farming as a Business in Great Britain

This report contains the results of a survey of organic farming businesses, commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It provides information on the size and structure of organic farming in Great Britain in 1989, on the market outlets used and on the performance of individual crops and livestock. It compares the economic performance of organic

and conventional farms, examines the extent of the non-farming incomes of organic farmers and the capital structures and indebtedness of their farm businesses.

Minor Crops Production Survey

Coverage harvest information is gathered for mixed corn, rye, triticale, linseed, maize, turnips and swedes, fodder beet and mangolds and kale, cabbage, savoy, kohlrabi and rape.

Published results - A statistical notice for England and Wales is published. This includes a regional breakdown of production and yield.

Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department

Scottish Fishing Fleet at 31 December 1991

The 1991 edition, just published, contains 11 tables giving details of the Scottish Fishing Fleet for 1991.

Different tables show number of vessels by length, tonnage by length and number of vessels by main method of fishing.

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

Reference

Scottish Fishing Fleet at 31 December 1991
Available, price £11.50 net, from:

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

Company Liquidity Bulletin and Methodological Bulletin-Financial Assets and Liabilities Surveys

At the end of 1990 the CSO introduced a new statutory annual survey of the Financial Assets and Liabilities of UK industrial and commercial companies. The former Company Liquidity Survey was also replaced by a voluntary quarterly Financial Assets and Liabilities Survey from the first quarter of 1991, using the same questions as the statutory annual survey.

Full results from the statutory annual and voluntary quarterly surveys are given in the CSO Bulletin *Company Liquidity*, published on Tuesday 15 September. Previous Bulletins in the *Company Liquidity* series have given results only in respect of the assets and liabilities included in the calculation of liquidity; that is those assets maturing or realisable in less than one year and those liabilities that may have to be repaid within one year. This Bulletin is also the first to use provisional results from the 1991 statutory annual survey.

Further information on the statutory annual and voluntary quarterly Financial Assets and Liabilities Surveys is given in CSO Methodological Bulletin *Financial Assets and Liabilities Surveys*, published on Wednesday 30 September.

Sectorising Interest Flows

As from the *1992 Blue Book*, the allocation between sectors of interest payments is based on establishing a list of about thirty financial instruments (for example, deposits with UK banks; British Government stock); undertaking a complete allocation between sectors of interest paid on each instrument; and aggregating the results.

For most instruments the payments are allocated broadly pro rata to each sectors average holdings of the relevant instrument in the period. However, more detailed calculations are possible for some instruments (if, for example, information is available on how average interest rates vary between sectors).

Previously, the interest receipts and payments of all sectors other than the personal sector were estimated using a variety of methods (although often based on data on holdings) and in a variety of detail. A single figure representing the net receipts or payments of the personal sector was then derived by residual (over all sectors, total receipts less total payments must equal zero).

There are two main advantages with the new framework. First, the whole system is much more transparent. This makes it easier both to ensure that there are no inconsistencies in the estimates of interest flows, and to identify the counterparts of any unexpected estimate emerging for a particular sector. Second, the new framework yields separate estimates of the personal sector's interest receipts and payments for each instrument. This will make it easier to validate and interpret trends in the personal sector's income and expenditure accounts.

An article explaining the new framework and giving detailed figures by sector and by instrument is published in the October 1992 issue of *Economic Trends*.

Overseas Direct Investment

The CSO Bulletin containing the results of the 1990 Annual Overseas Direct Investment Inquiries was published on 12 June 1992.

Contained in the Bulletin are text and summary tables describing in detail the UK's overseas direct investment transactions and earnings in 1990 and earlier years, together with preliminary estimates for 1991.

The Bulletin includes, for the first time, revisions to inward direct investment flows and earnings for the years 1985 to 1990. These revisions result from work carried out as part of Chancellor's Initiative phase I which identified significant numbers of inward investing concerns not included previously.

Business Monitor MA4 *Overseas Direct Investment 1990* to be published in mid-October will include more detailed estimates analysed by country, activity and type of transaction. The publication will also include revised estimates of the value of direct investment assets and liabilities at the end of 1990 based on

the latest detailed triennial balance sheet inquiry which was carried out as part of the Chancellor's Initiative phase I. The levels of assets and liabilities have been revised back to 1985 as a result of the more detailed 1990 inquiry and work to improve the measurement of inward investment described above. The notes to the Monitor contain a full description of the basis of the revisions to the estimates.

CSO Funded Projects

During the past year the Central Statistical Office has commissioned projects by consultants outside the Civil Service in order to improve the quality of the national accounts. Articles on the results of the following projects have been published in *Economic Trends*.

Investigating The Domestic Interbank Difference. The total of UK banks liabilities to UK banks should equal that of UK banks claims on UK banks but there has usually been a significant difference in the recorded totals. The British Bankers Association was commissioned to investigate with banks how interbank liabilities and claims were being recorded, to identify factors causing the difference, and to make recommendations to improve the accuracy of the data in future. A report by the British Bankers' Association on their findings were published in *Economic Trends No. 464* (June 1992).

The 1992 Share Register Survey. This survey was similar to the 1991 survey, but was carried out in respect of shareholdings in UK companies as at 1 January 1992 in order to maintain the improvement to information on the pattern of ownership of shares. It was carried out by Fulcrum Research Limited as were the 1989 and 1991 surveys. The results were used in the *1992 Blue and Pink Books*. Summary results for 1992, with comparisons with earlier years were published in *Economic Trends No. 466* (August 1992). *The Estimation of Trade Credit in the National Accounts.* The Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge University was commissioned to consider methods of estimation of trade credit (ie the value of goods or services supplied but not yet paid for) for different sectors in the national accounts. A report by the Department of Applied Economics on their findings was published in *Economic Trends No. 467* (September 1992).

Overseas Finance

United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1992 Edition (The CSO Pink Book)

The 1992 edition of the *CSO Pink Book*, containing detailed balance of payments figures for the last eleven years and summary figures from 1970, was published on 10 September. This year, for the first time, the main summary statistics were released in a Press Notice on 7 August.

The *Pink Book* presents more detailed information than is published quarterly. It also gives estimates of United Kingdom transactions with the countries and institutions of the European Community, and of the levels of identified United Kingdom external assets and liabilities.

As recommended in the Eason report on balance of payments statistics, a section assessing the quality of the estimates has been incorporated (page 8). The figures reflect a number of new data sources and methods, including:

Services

- The results of recent initiatives on overseas trade in services have been incorporated including the results of new annual statutory inquiries to measure consultants' and advertising overseas earnings in 1991;
- Earnings figures for insurance companies have used improved grossing techniques;

Direct investment

- Estimates of levels of direct investment assets and liabilities are based on the latest detailed triennial balance sheet inquiry;

UK banks

- Estimates now incorporate the results of a reallocation of foreign currency borrowing by sector by UK banks following a study carried out by the British Bankers Association on behalf of the CSO; and adjustments to UK banks foreign currency lending to allow more for write-offs;

Other investment

- Portfolio and other investment by securities dealers is now based on fully integrated financial returns with transactions adjusted in the light of balance sheets;
- Insurance companies estimates reflect improved coverage from a move to statutory inquiries, and methodological improvements (from 1986) to align transactions with changes in the balance sheets and with income and expenditure;
- Pension funds estimates reflect improved coverage from a move to statutory inquiries and improved estimation procedures utilising the 1987 Government Actuaries Department (GAD) benchmark survey and other sources (eg Share Register Surveys);
- Securities dealers non-portfolio investment transactions data reflect several methodological improvements eg in the adjustments used for exchange rate movements, together with new information on the sectorisation of their counterparts;

The data in the *Pink Book*, and where available those for earlier years, 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 *Pink Book* tables.

Reference

United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1992 Edition
HMSO, price £12.50 net,
ISBN 0 11 620546 6

CSO Bulletins

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



	Issue No	Frequency
Acquisitions and mergers within the UK	52/92	Q
Engineering sales and orders	53/92	M
Capital expenditure and stockbuilding (provisional results)	54/92	Q
Size Analysis of UK Businesses (1992)	55/92	A
Overseas travel and tourism	56/92	M
Credit business	57/92	M
Company liquidity	58/92	Q
Methodological Issue - Quarterly Turnover Inquiries	59/92	A/H
Machine tools	60/92	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 £2.50 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 1990

Readers of *Statistical News* are made aware of the results of the 1990 Census of Production as the Business Monitors become available. The following table lists the Monitors published since notification in the last issue of *Statistical News*.

Business Monitor Number	Description
PA111	Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels
PA140	Mineral oil processing
PA161	Production and distribution of electricity
PA162	Public gas supply
PA170	Water supply
PA224	Non-ferrous metals industry
PA231	Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel
PA239	Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (incl salt)
PA243	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster
PA244	Asbestos goods
PA246	Abrasive products
PA247	Glass and glassware
PA248	Refractory and ceramic goods
PA251	Basic industrial chemicals
PA255	Paints, varishes and printing ink
PA256	Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes
PA257	Pharmaceutical products
PA258	Soap and toilet preparations
PA259	Specialised chemicals products mainly for household and office use
PA312	Forging, pressing and stamping
PA313	Bolts, nuts, etc; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment
PA316	Hand tools and finished metal goods
PA320	Industrial plant and steelwork
PA321	Agricultural machinery and tractors
PA322	Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools
PA323	Textile machinery
PA325	Mining machinery, construction & mechanical handling equipment
PA326	Mechanical power transmission equipment
PA328	Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment
PA329	Ordnance, small arms and ammunition
PA330	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment
PA341	Insulated wires and cables
PA343	Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators
PA344	Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic capital goods and passive electronic components
PA345	Miscellaneous electronic equipment
PA347	Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment
PA351	Motor vehicles and their engines
PA352	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans
PA353	Motor vehicle parts
PA361	Shipbuilding and repairing
PA362	Railway and tramway vehicles
PA363	Cycles and motor cycles
PA364	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing
PA365	Miscellaneous vehicles
PA371	Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus
PA372	Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
PA373	Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment
PA374	Clocks, watches and other timing devices
PA411	Organic oils and fats
PA412	Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products
PA413	Preparation of milk and milk products
PA415	Fish processing
PA419	Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery
PA421	Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
PA422	Animal feeding stuffs
PA423	Starch and miscellaneous foods
PA424	Spirit distilling and compounding
PA426	Wines, cider and perry
PA427	Brewing and malting
PA428	Soft drinks
PA434	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie
PA435	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics
PA436	Hosiery and other knitted goods
PA438	Carpets and other textile floorcoverings
PA439	Miscellaneous textiles
PA441	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
PA442	Leather goods
PA451	Footwear
PA453	Clothing, hats and gloves

PA455	Household textiles and other made-up textiles
PA456	Fur goods
PA463	Builders carpentry and joinery
PA464	Wooden containers
PA466	Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms
PA467	Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings
PA471	Pulp, paper and board
PA472	Conversion of paper and board
PA475	Printing and publishing
PA481	Rubber products
PA483	Processing of plastics
PA492	Musical instruments
PA493	Photographic and cinematographic processing laboratories
PA494	Toys and sports goods
PA495	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

All 109 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

Julian 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)

Defence

Defence Statistics, 1992 edition

The 1992 edition of *Defence Statistics* was published on 7 July 1992. This new statistical publication replaces the former Volume II of the *Statement on the Defence Estimates* (SDE), which is a White Paper. Future editions will be produced on a regular annual basis each Summer as a separate publication.

The statistical tables have been rationalised and grouped into a more logical sequence, with chapters on Expenditure & Trade, Manpower, and Resources & Defence Services. More historical information has been included in each table, going back to 1975 in some cases. Many tables have more up to date information, giving the position at the beginning of the current financial year. Charts have been introduced to illustrate the more important statistics. It is planned to make the data available to users in floppy disk format.

Reference

Defence Statistics, 1992 edition
HMSO, price £6.95 net,
ISBN 0 11 772715 6

Defence Factsheet

The second new publication will be a *Defence Factsheet*, containing selected summary statistics and charts taken from the main publication. This will be produced in a handy pocket-sized format on folded A3 paper, similar in style to the CSO's *UK in Figures*. For further information contact:

Mr M H Fletcher
Ministry of Defence
Room 146
Northumberland House
Northumberland Avenue
LONDON WC2N 5BP

Student Loans 1990/91 (Bulletin 7/92)

This is the first Bulletin to provide statistics on loans to students in the UK. It outlines student support arrangements and explains briefly how they have changed with the introduction of the loans scheme and provides analyses of the take-up of loans in 1990/91, the first academic year of the loans scheme.

Students in Higher Education in Great Britain (Bulletin 8/92)

Updates Statistical Bulletin 10/91 presenting the latest statistics on, and trends in, the numbers of students at publicly funded higher education institutions in Great Britain, including the Open University.

Leaving Rates amongst First Year Degree Students in English Polytechnics and Colleges (Bulletin 9/92)

This Bulletin reports recently available data from the Departments Continuous Student Record. The information covers all leavers between the census dates 1 November 1987 and 1988. The Bulletin relates different factors to: exit rates, gender and age of student, area of subject of study, and qualifications on entry to the course. It includes a separate section on leavers from first degree Initial Teacher Training (ITT) courses, and summary tables and charts.

Education Expenditure from 1979-80 (Bulletin 10/92)

Presents comparisons of education expenditure between 1979-80 and 1989-90 in real terms and provides supplementary analyses and actual or estimated data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 where possible. Covers central government and local authority expenditure and outlines expenditure on education initiatives made by the Employment Department. Shows recurrent expenditure against pupil or student numbers for the different sectors and the unit costs.

Student: Staff Ratios and Unit Costs at Higher and Further Education Establishments outside Universities in England (Bulletin 11/92)

Summarises the main results from the Department's

Annual Monitoring Survey (AMS) for 1989/90. The Survey collects for the academic year, staff and student numbers and class contact hours in most higher and further education establishments outside universities in England. Also includes results from the Further Education Revenue Account Survey (FERAS) which collects, for the financial year, expenditure and income data for higher and further education establishments in England, excluding grant-aided establishments and establishments funded by the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council (PCFC). Contains indicators, including SSRs and unit costs derived from the results.

Students on Initial Teacher Training Courses (Bulletin 12/92)

Summarises statistics on the number of domiciled students undertaking courses of Initial Teacher Training (ITT) in universities, polytechnics and colleges in England and Wales.

Statistics of Schools in England - January 1991 (Bulletin 13/92)

A regular update of the series of Bulletins containing a wide range of information on pupils, teachers, classes and courses of study in both state and independent schools.

Participation in Education by 16-18 Year olds in England from 1979/80 to 1991/92 (Bulletin 14/92)

Provides statistics on 16, 17 and 18 year olds in full-time education in England in the academic years from 1979/80 to 1991/92. Covers students in schools and institutions of further and higher education in England, except those independent FE colleges, the University of Buckingham and the Open University, and overseas higher education students.

Schools Examination Survey 1990/91 (Bulletin 15/92)

Gives details of examination results and intended destinations for pupils aged 16 and school leavers in England in 1990/91. Updates figures published in the previous Bulletin 22/91 and contains, as previously, analysis based on two samples of pupils viz '16 year olds' and 'Leavers' aged 16-19. Shows Grant Maintained schools as separate category. The figures for

independent schools include small numbers of pupils in the City Technology Colleges.

Participation in Education by Young People aged 16 and 17 in each Local Education Authority and Region of England: 1988/89 to 1990/91

(Bulletin 16/92)

Provides information on participation in education by young people aged 16 and 17 in each local education authority (LEA) for the two years after reaching the minimum school leaving age. Contains two maps showing relative participation rates in each LEA for 16 year olds and 17 year olds.

Statistics of Further Education Students in England 1970/71 - 1990/91

(Bulletin 17/92)

Updates Statistical Bulletin 19/91. Shows how further education enrolments have developed over the last twenty-one 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 1990/91.

Mature Students in Higher Education - Great Britain 1980 to 1990

(Bulletin 18/92)

Updates Statistical Bulletin 2/91 presenting the latest statistics on, and trends in, home domiciled, first year, full-time and part-time mature students on higher education courses at publicly funded institutions in Great Britain. Includes, for the first time, tables showing numbers of newly enrolled Open University students.

Statistics of Education: Schools 1991

This volume contains information on schools in England in 1991. There are tables showing detailed information on pupils and teachers in primary, middle and secondary schools in each Local Education Authority. Separate tables contain national information on maintained and non-maintained nursery and special schools and independent schools. Information is also included on schools by size, type and denomination; class sizes in maintained schools; school meal arrangements; pupils remaining at school beyond the statutory leaving age; and non-teaching

staff. Tables published in statistical Bulletins are also included in this volume.

Statistics of Education: Further and Higher Education in Polytechnics and Colleges 1989/90

This volume contains information about student enrolments on courses in polytechnics and colleges in England. Most of this information was derived from the Further Education Statistical Record (FESR) for the academic year 1989/90; FESR was an annual survey of student enrolments on courses in Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council establishments, LEA maintained establishments and grant-aided establishments. This information is presented in the form of tables containing cross-classifications of student enrolments broken down by type of establishment and course and student characteristics eg level of education, age and sex, derived from FESR. Other tables contain participation rates, time series from 1980/81 to 1989/90, derived from the Short Course Record Survey, and on Initial Teacher Training Courses.

Statistics of Education: Teachers in England and Wales - 1989/90

This volume is normally an annual publication but as with the 1987/1988 volume this edition covers two complete years. It comprises statistics on full time teachers in nursery, primary, secondary and special schools and establishments of further education in England and Wales. It contains analyses of teachers by type of school graduate status, sex, age-band, class of degree, degree subject, pay scale and salary. Movements of teachers are also shown including inflow and wastage rates, movement between sectors and between regions. Summary statistical information on occasional, part-time and unqualified teachers in schools is also provided by school type.

Scottish Education Statistics

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

Provision of Education for Pupils with Special Education Needs

schools, pupils in independent special schools and

recorded pupils in mainstream nursery, primary and secondary schools and departments.

Published August 1992

University Students

This Bulletin gives numbers of full-time students (including those on sandwich courses) and part-time students at UK universities in December 1990, and recent trends in the numbers of students at Scottish universities. In most of the tables Scots domiciled students are separately identified.

Published August 1992

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. The figures in the Bulletin cover the period up to session 1990-91.

Published August 1992

Scottish Probationer Teachers: September 1990

This Bulletin provides some detailed analyses of the full-time equivalent (FTE) numbers of probationer teachers in education authority schools in Scotland at the time of the September 1990 School Census. Analyses include comparisons of the characteristics of probationers compared with those of non-probationary teachers, and look at regional variations in the employment and deployment of probationers.

Published September 1992

Employment

Projected trends in the Regional Labour Force 1992-2001

An article in June 1992 edition of *Employment Gazette* presents projections of the civilian labour force in Scotland, Wales and the regions of England up to the year 2001, consistent with those published for Great Britain in *Employment Gazette*, April 1992. It also includes projections for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom as a whole. These incorporate information from the 1991 Labour Force Survey and 1989-based population projections. Trends in the population and economic activity rates are discussed and the new projections are compared with those previously published in 1990.

In the year 2001 the UK labour force is projected, on the conventional assumption of an unchanging level of unemployment, to be nearly 29.6 million compared with an estimated mid-1991 level of just under 28.8 million. The UK female labour force is projected to increase in all regions, but there are projected falls in the male labour force in around half the regions. A projected fall in the number of people aged under 35 in the labour force will be experienced in all regions but this will be outweighed by rises in the number aged 35 and over, which results in labour force growth in all regions except North, North West and Scotland. With the exception of Greater London, labour force growth in the 1990s is projected to be slower than in the 1980s, reflecting lower expected increases in the population of working age.

Reference

Employment Gazette, June 1992

HMSO, price £4.50 net

Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin

A New Publication for Users of Labour Market Statistics

The Employment Department's Labour Force Survey is a major national household survey. It is the only source of reliable data on a wide range of labour market issues. From spring 1992 onwards it will be carried out every quarter instead of just once a year. *The Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* will publish key results and analyses from this survey, on a variety of important topics:

- Employees and self employed
- Full-time and part-time working
- Unemployment (using the standard international definition)
- Occupations of people in employment
- Training
- Redundancies
- Regional analysis

and many other subjects

The first issue of the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* was published in September 1992. An annual subscription for this full colour publication costs £20. To subscribe, or for further details contact:



Chris Randall
 SSD C2
 Employment Department
 Level 1
 Caxton House
 Tothill Street
 LONDON SW1H 9NF
 Telephone: 071-273 6110

The following articles are taken from special features which appeared in the *Labour Market Quarterly Report* for August 1992, a publication of the Employment Department.

British workforce in employment

The GB workforce in employment stood at just under 25 Million (seasonally adjusted) in March 1992. This figure includes employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes.

This represents a fall of 63,000 during the first quarter of 1992, and a decrease of 768,000 since the first quarter of 1991. The number of women in employment decreased by 204,000 in the year to March 1992, and the number of men in employment fell by 564,000. Employment is now just under 2 million higher than in March 1983.

Service sector employment has increased in the first quarter of 1992. In the year to March 1992, employees in employment in service industries decreased by 108,000 (seasonally adjusted). The decrease comprised 54,000, 47,000, and 74,000 in the second, third and fourth quarters of 1991 respectively; and an increase of 67,000 in the first quarter of 1992.

Manufacturing employment continues to fall. During the twelve months to March 1992, the number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries fell by 297,000 to just over 4.5 million (seasonally adjusted). From March 1992 to May 1992 the number fell by a further 29,000.

Workforce in Employment

Thousands (Seasonally Adjusted)		Employees in Employment				Great Britain				
		Manu- facturing	Services	Other	TOTAL	Self- employ- ment ¹	HM Forces	Related govt. training	Work- force in employment	Change in previous quarter
1989	Q1	5,115	15,201	1,794	22,110	3,118	312	438	25,977	+241
	Q2	5,101	15,242	1,799	22,143	3,182	308	452	26,084	+107
	Q3	5,108	15,304	1,794	22,206	3,192	308	456	26,162	+78
	Q4	5,092	15,422	1,788	22,302	3,202	306	438	26,248	+86
1990	Q1	5,084	15,463	1,782	22,329	3,212	306	423	26,270	+22
	Q2	5,062	15,532	1,769	22,363	3,222	303	410	26,299	+29
	Q3	5,029	15,517	1,751	22,297	3,183	303	397	26,180	-119
	Q4	4,940	15,464	1,719	22,123	3,144	300	402	25,969	-211
1991	Q1	4,845	15,397	1,683	21,924	3,105	298	390	25,717	-252
	Q2	4,744	15,343	1,647	21,734	3,066	297	323	25,420	-298
	Q3	4,679	15,296	1,608	21,583	3,027	297	319	25,226	-194
	Q4	4,620	15,222	1,557	21,398	2,988	295	332	25,012	-214
1992 ²	Q1	4,548	15,289	1,532	21,369	2,948	293	339	24,949	-63

In March 1992 there were 2.95 million self-employed people in Great Britain (just over 2.2 million men and 703,000 women).

In March 1992 there were 11.1 million women (45 per cent of the total) in the workforce in employment (seasonally adjusted) in Great Britain. Of these, 46 per cent worked part time, compared with 11 per cent of men.

Regional Trends

The number of employees in employment decreased over the year to March 1992 in all regions except Scotland. The largest falls were in the South East and South West regions and Wales (all 3.4 per cent).

1 Estimates of self-employment up to mid-1990 are based on the 1981 Census of Population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1991. Figures for periods from September 1991 are projections which assume the same rate of decline between June 1990 and June 1991 has continued. The estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

2 Figures for 1992 are preliminary source: Employment Department

Self-Employment

The latest results from the Labour Force Survey show that self-employment fell slightly by 156,000 between 1990 and 1991. This comes after the massive increase in self-employment during the 1980s which followed the decline and stagnation of the 1970s. The number of self-employed in Great Britain now stands at 3.3 million, an increase of 52 per cent since 1981. More than one in eight of those in employment are now self-employed, compared to one in ten in 1981.

Trends 1981-1991

The small decline in the latest year contrasts with a rise, albeit far from steady, in every year since 1981. Before 1991, the annual net change varied from a rise of 320,000 between 1983 and 1984 to a rise of only 12,000 between 1985 and 1986 (although some of this variation can be ascribed to sampling error). The following paragraphs describe how different groups of

the self-employed have changed over the last ten years.

Two-thirds of the rise in self-employment between 1981 and 1991 was accounted for by men. The number of women in self-employment increased at a much faster rate (78 per cent) than that for men (45 per cent). The proportion of the self-employed who are women rose from 21 per cent in 1981 to 24 per cent by 1984, and has stayed fairly constant since then. In other words, the most rapid increases in women's self-employment were in the early 1980s, and in more recent years the increases have been similar, in terms of proportions, to those among self-employed men.

The absolute rise in women's self-employment is partly due to the increase in the number of women in the labour market as a whole. The self-employment rate for women has increased relatively slightly from about 5 per cent in 1981 to just over 7 per cent of all women in employment in 1991. In contrast, the self-employment rate of men has increased from what was already a much higher figure of 13 per cent to over 17 per cent over the same period.

The vast majority (84 per cent) of the self-employed work full time, although there is a large difference between men and women: 94 per cent of men work full-time compared with only 56 per cent of women. The number of self-employed working full and part-time increased by similar rates.

Most self-employed people do not employ others. Those self-employed with employees rose by 20 per cent from 1981-1991 while those without employees rose by 72 per cent. As a consequence, the proportion of the self-employed who have employees fell from 39 per cent to 31 per cent. Very few self-employed people employ significant numbers of employees.

The self-employed are concentrated in three industry divisions: construction; distribution, hotels and repairs; and other services. In 1991 these accounted for 62 per cent of all self-employed, though few women are self-employed in the construction industry.

The largest percentage growth in self-employment over the ten years 1981-91 was in the banking and finance sector, at 119 per cent. The lowest in

agriculture; and distribution, hotels and repair, which were both 9 per cent. The self-employment rate in the construction industry rose from 27 per cent to 40 per cent.

The region with the largest growth in self-employment between 1981 and 1991 was Scotland with 65 per cent followed by East Midlands with 63 per cent. The smallest increase was 28 per cent in the North. There are now over 1 million self-employed in the South East alone.

International Comparisons

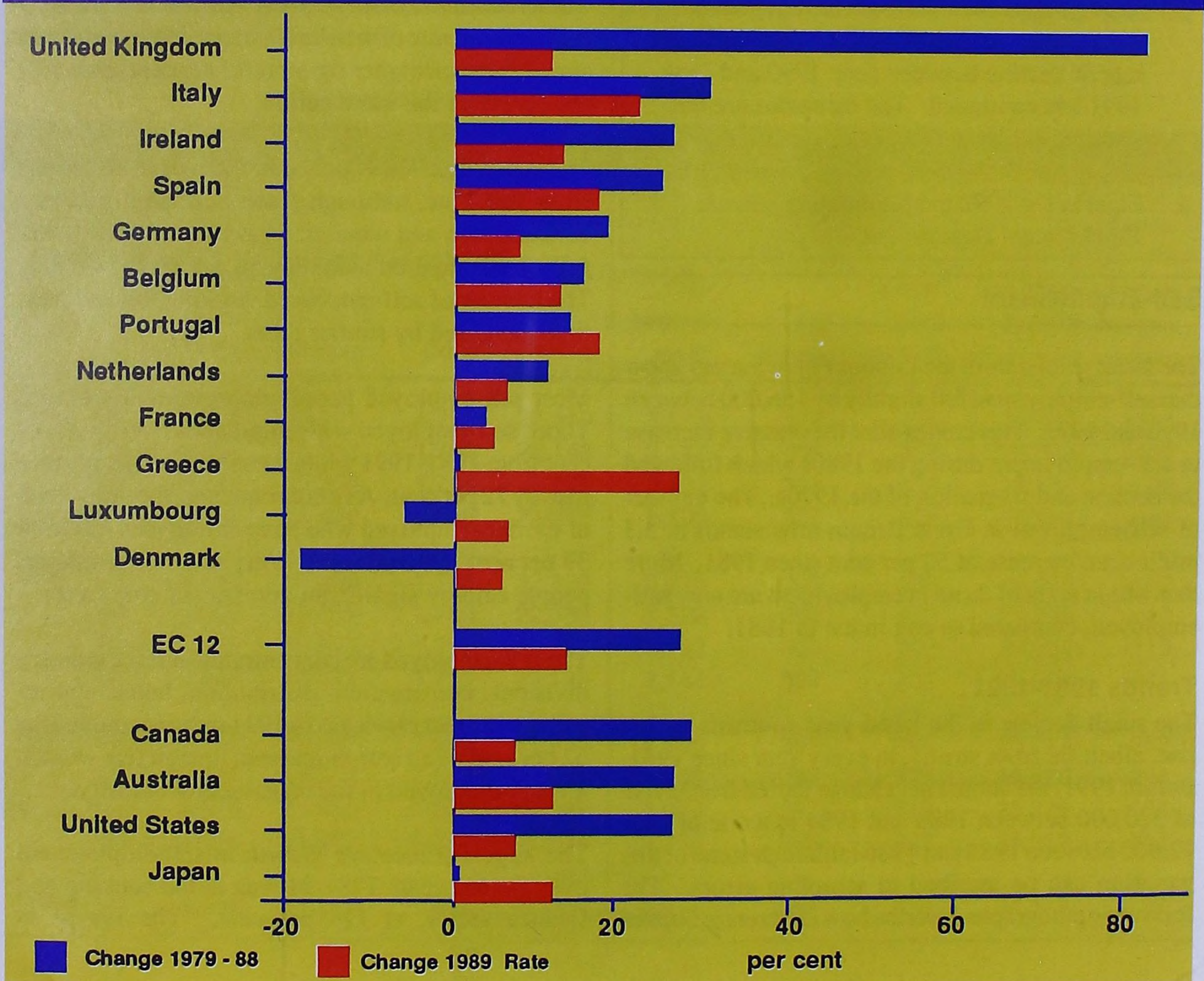
The very rapid overall increase in self-employment is not, on the whole, something which has been shared by our EC neighbours or other trading partners. Although there have been increases in many coun-

tries, the increase in the UK between 1979 and 1989 was more than 3 times the EC average. It could be said that the UK was starting from a low base, but so were the USA, Canada and Germany, and they have not experienced such dramatic increases. The self-employment rate in the UK in 1989 was less than 2 percentage points below the EC average after being nearly 5 percentage points below in 1979. It may still be said that the UK has proportionately fewer self-employed than our fellow EC member states, but the gap has closed since 1979; and the UK figure for 1989 was actually higher than the average for the other Northern European member states.

Further analyses of the self-employed, and more details, are given in the June 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

**International Comparisons of Self Employment
(Excluding Agriculture)**

Source OECD Labour Force
Statistics 1969 - 1989



Available Statistical Series

Employment and unemployment statistics are published regularly in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. The statistical series which are available are summarised below, and points of contact for enquiries and further information are given. Charges may be made for the provision of data.

Census of Employment

of employment were carried out in June each year from 1971 to 1978 and in September 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1989. The September 1991 is in progress. The census provides detailed statistics of employees in employment analysed by industry, gender, full and part-time status and size of data unit at national, regional and local level.

Data are available, subject to the confidentiality restrictions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, from

Employment Department,
SSD D4, Census Information Services,
Room 249,
East Lane,
Runcorn WA7 2DN
(telephone: 0928-792690).

Short-term (Monthly and Quarterly) employment surveys

Between censuses of employment, estimates are made based on the results of sample surveys supplemented by information provided centrally by certain industries. Estimates are available monthly for production industries and quarterly for agriculture, construction and service industries. United Kingdom and regional statistics are available quarterly for all industries and services. The estimates are published monthly or quarterly in *Employment Gazette*. Further information about the monthly and quarterly series is available from the

Employment Department,
SSD D2, Room 135,
East Lane,
Runcorn WA7 2DN
(telephone: 0928-792689).

General Household Survey

The General Household Survey (GHS) is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population resident in private (that is, non-institutional) households in Great Britain and has been running since 1971. The survey, together with the LFS and Family Expenditure Survey, helps fill some of the information gaps about social changes between Censuses of Population.

An 'employment' chapter has been included in published reports for each year. The latest report is for 1989 - reference Series GHS no 20, published by OPCS, Social Survey Division - available from HMSO, price £18.50 net.

Additional 'employment' tables not published in the report are available from the

Employment Department,
SSD C3, Level 1,
Caxton House,
Tothill Street,
London SW1H 9NF,
(telephone: 071-273 5585)

for details of these and any other queries.

Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of householders living at private addresses in the United Kingdom. The survey was carried out biennially from Spring 1979 to 1983 and annually from Spring 1984 to 1991. From Spring 1992, the survey is to be conducted quarterly. The LFS provides consistent and comprehensive data, at national and regional level, on the labour market behaviour of individuals and households. The subject areas covered include employment and unemployment, based on internationally agreed definitions and characteristics such as age, occupation, hours of work, ethnicity, etc.

Instant access to the data for 1984 onwards is available via the commercial bureau Quantime Ltd. For further information, including information for charges, contact



Quantime's LFS Support Department,
67 Maygrove Road,
London NW6 2EG
(telephone: 071-625 7111).

Tables for 1979, 1981 and 1983 are available from the

Employment Department,
SSD C3, Level, 1,
Caxton House,
Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF
(telephone: 071-273 5585).

Unemployment Count

The monthly statistics on unemployment are based on a count of people claiming benefits - that is, Unemployment Benefit, Income Support, or National Insurance Credits - at Unemployment Benefit Offices. Data are available down to local authority ward level based on the ward boundaries existing in 1981. The basic count is disaggregated by sex; an additional analysis by age of claimant and duration of unemployment is undertaken quarterly. Seasonally adjusted unemployment series are maintained which are consistent with the current coverage of the claimant count. These are available back to 1971 nationally and for Northern Ireland and back to 1974 for Scotland, Wales and the English regions.

A monthly count is also taken of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices, though it should be noted that latest estimates suggest that nationally only about a third of all vacancies are notified to these offices.

Enquiries about these data, which are published in the 2 and 3 series tables in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*, should be made to :

Employment Department,
SSD, B1,
Caxton House,
Tothill Street,
London SW1H 9NF,
(telephone: 071-273 5532)

or to one of the regional Employment Intelligence Units, whose number can be found under the Employment Service entry in the telephone directory.

Redundancy Statistics

The Employment Department compiles statistics on redundancies from a number of sources. Analyses from the Labour Force Survey are published annually (soon to be quarterly) in *Employment Gazette*. Details on confirmed redundancies are published in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*, in tables 2.30 and 2.31. Details on advance notifications of redundancies are published on an ad-hoc basis in the statistical update section of *Employment Gazette*.

Further details on these data can be obtained from:

Employment Department,
SSD B2a,
Room 135a,
East Lane,
Runcorn WA7 2DN,
(telephone: 0928-792051).

Industrial Disputes

Statistics on industrial stoppages, giving numbers of working days lost by industry and cause of stoppages are available from the *Employment Gazette*, tables 4.1 and 4.2. More information is available from :

Employment Department,
SSD B2b, Block A,
Hampton Court,
PO Box 12,
East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2DN,
(telephone: 0928-792051).

Reference

Employment Gazette, June 1992

The people pay-off

The Government is encouraging employers to invest in training but, as yet, most UK organisations are still not allocating enough of their budgets to this and other staff development areas.

Anyone who has to put forward the case for training and human resource development within such an organisation should find valuable ammunition in *Personnel and Profit: the pay-off from people*.

This book argues that poor industrial relations have high financial costs. For example, unplanned absences from work account for about 7 per cent of the total time available and cost at least 40 times more a year than industrial action; and the costs of staff turnover average 6 months' salary for each leaver before effective replacement is achieved, with many organisations having a staff turnover of 20 per cent a year.

Using such facts and figures, the author describes a set of simple numerical frameworks, all of them based on real life experience, to prove the economic value of initiatives such as flexible working practices, streamlined recruitment methods and the introduction of new technology.

He shows how to examine the impact of remuneration, turnover, recruitment and training and how to decide if there is a problem to be overcome.

Having quantified the costs, he explains how their implementation can be monitored.

The book also includes a glossary of financial and human resources terms used.

Reference

Personnel and Profit: the pay-off from people
Published by the Institute of Personnel Management, IMP House, Camp Road, London SW19 4UX, (telephone: 081-946 9100)
price £12.50 net.

Employment Gazette, August 1992

General Register Office for Scotland

Vital Statistics: Scotland

The Annual Report of the Registrar General Scotland, 1991 was published on 30 June.

Tables relating to the second quarter of 1992 were included in the Registrar General's *Vital Statistics Return*, Weeks 33 to 36.

1991 Census Results: Publication Timetable

The Preliminary Reports for England and Wales and for Scotland were published in July 1991. The statistics in these reports were based on summary returns made by enumerators.

The first results based on answers given by householders and by persons in communal establishments have now started to appear. The monitor for the Isle of Wight was the first publication and this was laid before Parliament on 8 May. Between then and September 1992, a monitor will be published for each of the 56 counties in England and Wales and the 9 regions and 3 islands areas in Scotland. The order by local authority in which the monitors will be published and the date of publication has still to be finalised. Monitors can be obtained from the Census Offices or from HMSO Bookshops at a cost of £2.00 plus VAT a copy; the Census Offices are offering a discount for users who order a complete set of county or region and islands areas monitors.

After the monitor, the next output will be the 100 per cent local and small area statistics based on processing all census returns. These will become available in machine readable form over the period from late May to October 1992. Data from processing the one in ten sample of returns will be available from late November or early December 1992 to April 1993.

The main publication of local statistics is the report for each county, region and islands area. The report is in two parts; part 1 includes results from the processing of all forms while part 2 results from the one in ten sample. Part 1 of the reports will be published between June and December 1992. The second part of the report will be published in the first half of 1993.

In addition to the publication of local statistics, the Census Offices produce reports on specific topics from the census. These topic reports, of which there will be 21, are scheduled to appear in December 1992 with the last report being published in April 1994.

Further details about reports and publication dates will appear in future editions of *Statistical News* and can be obtained from the following addresses:

Census Customer Services
OPCS
Segensworth Road
Titchfield
HAMPSHIRE PO15 5RR

Census Customer Services
GRO (S)
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
EDINBURGH EH12 7TF

Home Office

Persons Granted British Citizenship, 1991

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on citizenship statistics was published on 17 June 1992. It contains information on grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom analysed by basis (residence, marriage, etc) and type (discretionary, entitlement), and by previous nationality, for 1991 and earlier years. 58,600 persons were granted British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 1991, and citizens of New Commonwealth countries accounted for 60 per cent of this total.

Reference

Persons granted British Citizenship, United Kingdom, 1991
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 11/92

Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 1990-91

The regular annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on asylum applications and decisions, previously entitled *Refugee Statistics*, was published on 24 June 1992. It provides information for 1990 and earlier years together with provisional information for 1991 and some figures for the first three months of 1992 to indicate more recent developments.

Asylum applications to the United Kingdom (excluding dependants) increased substantially from 4,000 in 1988 to 44,800 in 1991, but the monthly rate fell by about a half from late 1991 following measures to

deter multiple and other fraudulent applications. 61 per cent of the total applications in 1991 were from Africa and 23 per cent from Asia outside the Middle East. In 1990 22 per cent of cases decided were recognised as a refugee: in 1991 this dropped to around 10 per cent. Of the remaining decisions, 60 per cent were granted exceptional leave in 1990 and 40 per cent in 1991.

The Bulletin includes some additional analyses, not contained in previous volumes, including breakdowns of applications between port and in-country, information on dependants and on applicants detained for more than a month, and demographic information on applicants. Three quarters of recent asylum applicants were under 35. 80 per cent were male.

Reference

Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 1991-91
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 12/92

Statistics on Community Service Orders

In April 1989 new national standards were issued by the Home Office for Community Service Orders (CSOs). This is the third annual Bulletin in the series that monitors the use of these orders. This Bulletin covers the period 1987-1990. Details are given of sentencing comparisons, use of the order by type of offence committed, length of orders given, previous convictions, termination of orders, breaches and area variations.

Reference

Statistics on Community Service Orders
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 13/92

Operation of certain police powers under PACE - England and Wales 1991

This annual Bulletin gives statistics on the operation of certain police powers under the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act. Details are included of stops and searches of persons and vehicles for prohibited articles (303,800 in 1991, an increase of 18 per cent on 1990); of road checks of vehicles in connection with investigation of serious offences or escape from custody (222 in 1991); of detentions by the police for more than 24 hours without charge (366 persons in 1991); and of intimate searches for drugs or harmful

articles (76 persons in 1991). Totals for England and Wales are given annually from 1986, the year the Act was implemented, with figures for individual police forces for 1991.

Reference

Operation of certain police powers under PACE, England and Wales, 1991

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 15/92

Control of Immigration : Statistics - Third and Fourth Quarters and Year 1991

The regular Home Office Statistical Bulletin on the control of immigration was published on 9 July 1992. This contains information on acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom; on entry clearance applications for settlement made in the Indian sub-continent; and on persons dealt with under enforcement powers as illegal entrants or under the deportation process.

An estimated 53,900 persons were accepted for settlement in 1991. This was 700 more than the revised total for 1990, and some 8,000 more than the low in 1987, but remained below the totals of the mid and late 1970s. The small increase in 1990 mainly reflected noticeable rises in acceptances of spouses and elderly dependants, partly offset by a substantial initial fall of 3,400 following the requirement in May 1990 for Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent to serve a four-year qualifying period before settlement. 5,600 persons left the United Kingdom in 1991 as a result of enforcement action, 1,300 more than in 1990 and more than double the 2,700 in 1987. The higher numbers in the last few years reflect more effective enforcement procedures.

An addition in this issue of the Bulletin is information on the numbers and results of DNA testing of children to assess claimed relationships, under new arrangements introduced by the Government on 1 January 1991. In the first year of these arrangements, 80 per cent of tests taken resulted in a related-as-claimed outcome.

Reference

Control of Immigration: Statistics - Third and Fourth Quarters and Year 1991

Home Office Statistical Bulletin issue 17/92.

Firearms certificates statistics - England and Wales 1991

This annual Bulletin gives information on the issue of firearm and shot gun certificates under the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1988. Details are given of the number of new and renewal applications together with the number of certificates on issue at the end of 1991 (138,600 firearm certificates, 3,900 down on the previous year and 725,000 shot gun certificates, 77,700 down on the previous year). Details as to the number of firearms dealers who apply for registration, those granted and refused, removals from register etc are also included. All these statistics are given by police force area.

Information is also provided on visitors' firearm and shot gun permits and reference is made to the number of weapons covered and to co-terminous shot gun certificates (those having an expiry date coinciding with a holders' firearm certificate).

Reference

Firearms certificates statistics - England and Wales 1991

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 19/92

The Criminal Histories of Those Cautioned in 1985 and 1988

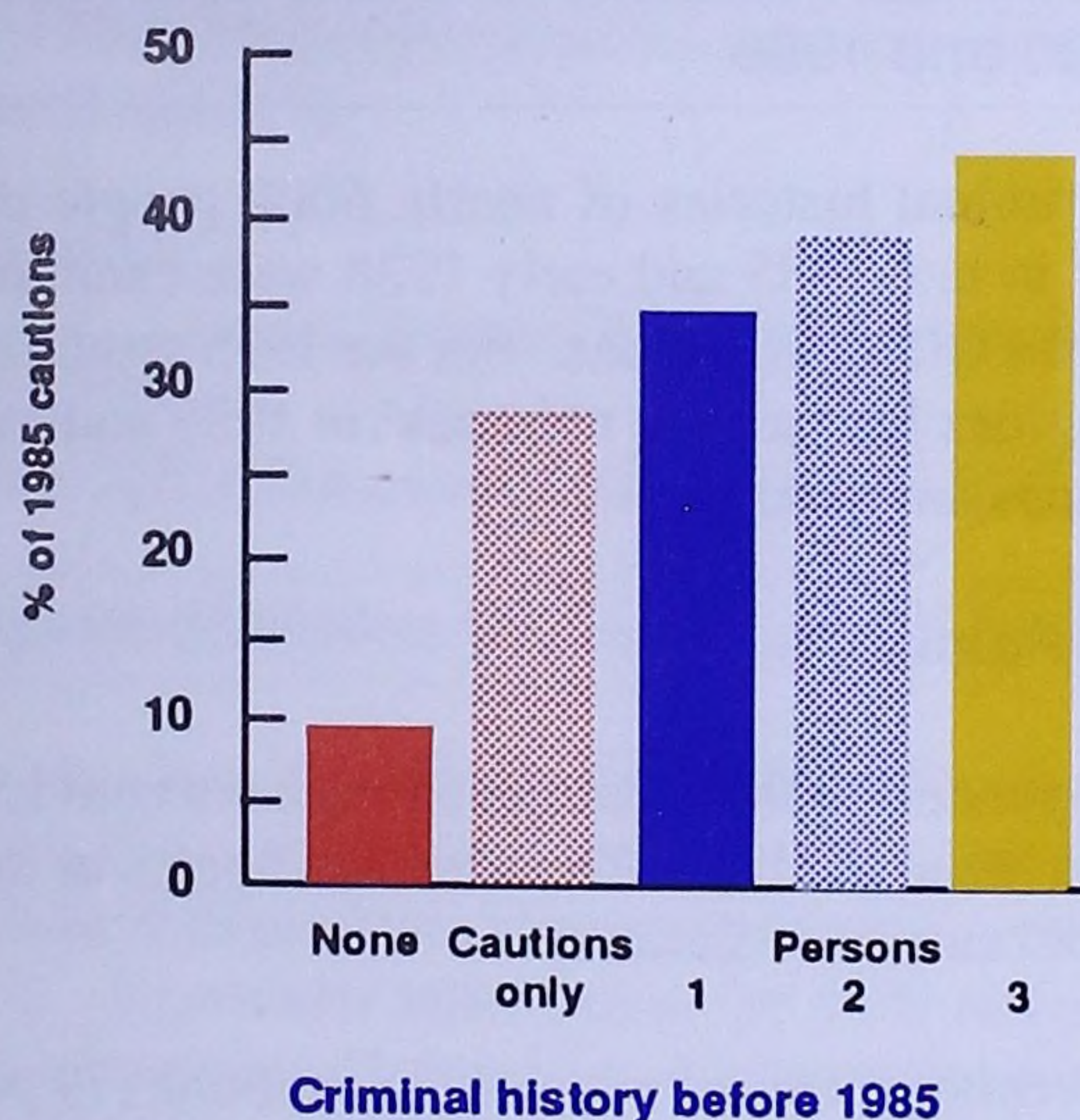
The criminal histories of nearly 6000 people cautioned in late 1985 and early 1988 were examined, using the Offenders' Index. For the 1985 group, any convictions for 'serious offences' in 1986 and 1988 were also analysed.

Main Points:

- 87 per cent of those cautioned were not convicted of a 'standard list' offence within 2 years of their 1985 caution. (Para. 8)
- Juveniles received most of the cautions (79 per cent in 1985 and 64 per cent in 1988). (Para. 2)
- About four fifths of those cautioned had no previous criminal history (ie a caution or a conviction). (Para. 4)

- One in eight of those cautioned had been cautioned previously and at most one in ten had a previous conviction. (para. 4)
- Males cautioned were 10 percentage points more likely to have a previous criminal history than females cautioned. (para. 4)
- Those previously convicted were four times as likely to be convicted again as those without a past record.
- Re-offending after cautioning was influenced by any known criminal history before cautioning. (para.7).
- The 2 - year conviction rate for those cautioned in 1985 ranged from 6 per cent for those aged over 20 to 19 per cent for those aged 17-20 .(para.9).
- Comparisons with other studies show that young adults who had committed theft were slightly less likely to be reconvicted if cautioned than if they were convicted in court. (para.11).

Conviction 2 years after cautioning by history before caution



Reference

The Criminal Histories of Those Cautioned in 1985 and 1988.

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 20/92

Breath test statistics - England and Wales 1991

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 1991, 562,000 screening breath tests were reported, 34,000 fewer than in 1990; 15 per cent were positive. The number of positive tests fell by 11.2 per cent, despite the decrease of only 5.7 per cent in the total number of tests, suggesting a continued general decrease in drinking and driving levels.

Reference

Breath test statistics - England and Wales 1991
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 21/92

Motoring Offences - England and Wales 1991

This annual Bulletin gives statistics on alleged motoring offences dealt with by the police. The number of offences dealt with by court proceedings (2.1 million), fixed penalties (6.2 million), written warnings and VDRS schemes (0.2 million each) are separately shown with details as to court disposals, number of fixed penalties paid and VDRS notices complied with.

The associated supplementary tables give more detailed information by offence type, court disposal, police force and include details of driving licence disqualifications.

Reference

Motoring offences - England and Wales 1990
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 22/92

Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales 1990, Supplementary tables

Home Office publication -

ISBN 0 86252 869 0, published 30 July 1992, issued free

Offences of Drunkenness, England and Wales, 1990

This annual Bulletin provides information on the number of offenders found guilty or cautioned of

drunkenness offences. Details are given of the age and gender of offenders, type of drunkenness offences, area variations and sentencing disposals which include amount and average fine imposed.

Reference

Offences of Drunkenness, England and Wales, 1990
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 24/92

A publicity booklet - *The Offenders Tale: Janus Studies* is obtainable free of charge from:

Home Office
Room 841
50 Queen Anne's Gate
LONDON SW1H 9AT
Telephone: 071-273 4123

Scientific procedures

The annual figures of scientific work on living animals were published in July 1992. About 3.2 million procedures were started in 1991, some 1 per cent more than in 1990. This was the first increase since 1976.

The information was collected from about 4,600 project licence holders of which only 3,200 actually started procedures during the year. These were the fifth annual statistics under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986. The main features of the 1991 statistics were similar to those observed in recent years.

The publication presents scientific procedures analysed by species and genetic status of animal, primary purpose and type of procedure, legislative or other reason for procedure, use of anaesthesia, type of technique and concern with neoplasia (tumours). Historical tables, covering the period 1981 to 1991, 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 1991
(Cm 2023)
HMSO, July 1992,
price £9.60 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 July, and contains the following articles:

Pre-marital cohabitation and the probability of subsequent divorce: analyses using new data from the General Household Survey

by John Haskey, Population Statistics Division, OPCS

This article traces the trends in pre-marital cohabitation by birth cohort and age at marriage, and examines these trends for first and second marriages separately. The article also investigates the relationship between pre-marital cohabitation and the probability of divorce. Results indicate that the prevalence of cohabitation before second marriages is higher than that before first marriages, and that couples who cohabit before marriage have higher rates of divorce and marital breakdown than those who do not. Of couples who married for the first time in the early 1980s, those who pre-maritally cohabited were 50 per cent more likely to have divorced after 5 years of marriage - and 60 per cent more likely to have divorced after 8 years of marriage - than similar couples who had not pre-maritally cohabited. The data used in the analyses are taken from the 1989 General Household Survey, the first year in which some additional questions on pre-marital cohabitation were asked.

Recent fertility trends in Europe

by John Craig, Population Statistics Division, OPCS

This article analyses the different trends in fertility over the last twenty years between the United Kingdom and other European countries. The United Kingdom was one of the first countries for which the post-1970 decline in fertility ceased, and this trough was not so low as occurred in several countries -and, consequently, the subsequent upturn has not been so great. Now, except for the Republic of Ireland, the United Kingdom and France have the highest total period fertility rate in the European Community. In all countries changes have taken place in age-specific



patterns. Fertility in the 1980s fell in every country for women in the 20s and in some countries fertility of the over 30s also fell - but in other countries, of which the United Kingdom is one, fertility of women in their 30s rose. Another point made in the article is that the United Kingdom's fertility rate for 15-19 year olds is substantially higher than for any other Eastern European country.

Fertility and infant mortality in the OPCS Longitudinal Study

by LS Medical Analysis Section, Health Statistics Division, OPCS

This article describes newly available information within the OPCS Longitudinal Study (LS) on fertility, stillbirths, and infant deaths. It highlights a wide range of possible analyses using data collected at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses and at the registration of successive births to female LS members born in 1950 or later. These include investigation of socio-demographic factors and ethnic differences in fertility and subsequent infant mortality. The analyses consider infants born on or after 1971 Census day.

1991 Census - the story so far

by Basil Mahon, Census Division, OPCS

The 1991 Census of Great Britain was carried out in partnership with the General Register Office for Scotland, with processing, in particular, a combined exercise. This article reports on the programme of 1991 Census work undertaken in the period April 1991 to March 1992 in England and Wales. It covers the field operation; the production of preliminary figures; prosecutions for not completing a census return; processing the data; dissemination of results; evaluation; and work being done to assess how future information needs can best be met.

Censuses in the European Community

by Bernard Langevin and Francois Begeot, Statistical Office of the European Community - Eurostat - and David Pearce, Census Division, OPCS

This article briefly reviews the history of census taking in the countries of the European Community. It examines the role of the Statistical Office of the European Community (SOEC or Eurostat) in the standardisation and synchronisation of censuses in the EC, with particular reference to the 1991 round of censuses. It also describes the dates and broad content

of censuses in those countries carrying out conventional censuses in 1990/91.

Census County Monitors

The series of 1991 Census County Monitors for England and Wales is being published between May and October 1992. Each Monitor contains about 100 summary statistics for the county concerned. They are published in advance of the full county reports, which will cover all the topics included on the Census form, and which will be published between July and December 1992.

County Monitors can be obtained from

OPS (Dept.M), St Catherine's House,
10 Kingsway,
London WC2B 6JP,
(telephone: 071-242 0262 (Extns 2208/2243)
or direct on 071-396 2208/2243,

or from HMSO bookshops. The full set of Monitors can be ordered on subscription, price £80 including a binder, from OPCS only at the above address.

Mortality in England and Wales in 1990

There were 564,846 deaths in England and Wales in 1990, compared with 576,872 in 1989. The highest proportion (37 per cent) of premature deaths of men (deaths at aged under 65), was caused by diseases of the circulatory system, of which three quarters were from ischaemic heart disease. Neoplasms caused the highest proportion of premature deaths in women (46 per cent), and over a quarter of these were from malignant neoplasm of the breast.

Reference

Mortality Statistics: general 1990

(Series DH1 no 24)

HMSO, price £8.60 net, ISBN 0 11 691383 5

Infant and Perinatal Mortality in 1990 in England and Wales

Statistics produced from stillbirth records and from the linkage of infant death records in 1990 to their corresponding birth records was published recently by OPCS.

The volume contains key tables for England and Wales, and for Wales and each regional health authority, giving the numbers and rates of stillbirths and various components of infant mortality by Social Class as defined by occupation of the father, age of mother, parity, marital status and birthweight. Other tables look at country of birth of mother, cause of death, duration of pregnancy (stillbirths only) and place of confinement. The differences in mortality between singletons, twins, and higher order multiple births are also shown.

Reference

Mortality statistics 1990, perinatal and infant: social and biological factors

(Series DH3 no 24)

HMSO, price £10.10 net, ISBN 0 11 691388 6

Labour Force Survey 1990 and 1991

Statistics from the Labour Force Survey, including data on economic activity, employment, unemployment and ethnic groups are contained in an OPCS report published recently.

The report also contains details of the survey's sample design interviewing, field management and data processing procedures, and some key results including trends for the period 1984 to 1991.

Reference

Labour Force Survey 1990 and 1991

(Series LFS no 9)

HMSO, price £9.40 net

ISBN 0 11 691387 8

Scottish Office Environment Department

HSG/1992/1 Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1979/80 to 1990/91

This Bulletin presents statistics on how local authorities assessed and dealt with applicant households under the homeless persons legislation in Scotland. Figures for 1990/91 are provisional and a further statistical Bulletin was planned giving information by local authority district.

HSG/1992/3 Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1979/80 to 1990/91: District Analysis

This Bulletin presents statistics, by each district, on how authorities assessed and dealt with applicant households under the homeless persons legislation in Scotland. Figures for 1991/91 are provisional and in order to facilitate comparisons between districts, most tables are presented in the form of percentages.

HSG/1992/4 Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 31 December 1991

This Bulletin presents the standard quarterly analyses of housing stock by tenure, new housebuilding, council house sales and the improvement of existing dwellings. Annual tables cover estimated age distribution of stock, local authority housing finance, capital payments and allocations.

HSG/1992/5 Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 31 March 1992

This Bulletin will present the standard quarterly analyses and annual information on homelessness, improvement of dwellings and private sector improvements.

The Bulletin on housing trends for the quarter ended 30 June 1992 is scheduled for publication in December 1992. Annual tables will present statistics on energy conservation, public sector stock and vacant stock and give detailed analyses of housing for the elderly and disabled.

Scottish Office Industry Department

Scottish Transport Statistics 1990/1991

The 1990/91 edition of *Scottish Transport Statistics* was published by the Scottish Office in June 1992.

The publication provides comprehensive statistics on transport in Scotland, covering public transport - bus and coach, rail, sea and air, vehicle licensing, road, sea and air freight, ferry services; and public expenditure on Scottish roads.

Public Spending on Scotland's motorways and trunks roads increased by over 50 per cent in the last two years to £200 million in 1990/91 and capital

expenditure on local transport rose by 25 per cent over the same period.

Vehicles Licensed - while new vehicles registered in Scotland in 1990 were 9 per cent lower than the previous year, the total number of vehicles licensed in Scotland in 1990 rose by over 3 per cent to 1.8 million.

Bus and Coach Travel - in 1990/91 there were slightly fewer large capacity buses and coaches in service in Scotland, while the number of smaller vehicles with 17-35 seats increased. Passenger journeys continued to decline in 1990/91, with 4 per cent fewer than in 1989, and 11 per cent less since 1985.

Road Freight - goods lifted by road both within and from Scotland by UK hauliers increased by almost 4 per cent in 1990 over the previous year. There were substantial rises in Scottish goods transported to and from mainland Europe, up by 79 and 63 per cent respectively on 1989, according to the Department of Transport's International Road Haulage Survey of UK registered vehicles. Due to sampling and surveying errors caution is required in interpreting these figures, nevertheless the evidence suggests a broad increase in road haulage between Scotland and mainland Europe.

Air Transport - passenger traffic in Scotland rose by nearly 7 per cent in 1990 over the previous year, to 10.3 million. Aberdeen had the largest increase of passenger traffic at major airports in Scotland, up by 12.5 per cent, while Prestwick recorded a fall of 70 per cent on the previous year. Passenger traffic between Scotland and Europe stayed about the same as the previous year, while passenger traffic to/from America increased by 23 per cent to nearly 412,000

Toll Bridge Traffic on the Forth, Tay and Erskine Bridges increased by 5.4 per cent in 1990 over the previous year, with the Forth Bridge accounting for 55 per cent of crossings. Nearly £12 million was raised in tolls over the 3 bridges in 1990.

Reference

Scottish Transport Statistics 1990/91

Can be obtained, price £6.00 net, from the Scottish Office Library

Trade and Industry

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1992

The 1992 edition of the annual *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*, prepared by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, was published on 30 July. The main body of the Digest contains 68 tables and extensive commentary and charts which together provide a comprehensive review of energy production and use in the United Kingdom over the past five years.

As with previous editions, 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 oil equivalent, coal 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.

In addition to the text, charts and tables in the main body, the Digest now has three annexes:

Annex A shows some of the more important series in the main body, but covering the period from 1960 onwards.

Annex B summarises the results of a study to estimate the contribution that renewable energy sources made to the United Kingdom's energy requirements in the years 1988 to 1991.

Annex C, new for 1992, looks at the impact which the energy sector can have on the environment.

Annex A provides a number of tables and charts on trends in energy production and consumption, fuels prices and trade over the last 32 years. Some examples are included here - Chart 1 illustrates trends in energy production in the UK since 1960 and Chart 2 illustrates the changing pattern of fuel consumption between 1965 and 1991.

A summary of the main points of Annex B on renewable sources of energy was included on the back page of the June issue of *Energy Trends*.

Annex C brings together statistical data for the impact of energy related activities on the environment and provides some historical perspective to reflect trends over time. It looks, in particular, at the importance of fossil fuel use in the generation of air pollutants.

Digest on disk

A new development with the 1992 edition is the introduction of a disk version of the Digest, containing tables and text but not charts, for use in most spreadsheets and statistical forecasting software. Details of the format available and the cost can be obtained from:

David Corse,
Economics & Statistics Division
IT Services, Department of Trade & Industry,
Room 4.3.1,
1 Palace Street,
London SW1E 5HE
(telephone: 071-238 3567).

The disk is not available from HMSO.

Reference

Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1992
HMSO, price £17.50 net

Transport

Port Statistics 1991

The latest edition of the annual series *Port Statistics* is published by the Department of Transport in October as a Statistics Bulletin. This is the first year that the Department has been solely responsible for publication. Previous editions were published jointly by the Department and the British Ports Federation, which is being wound up.

Port Statistics 1991 provides details of the total of foreign and domestic tonnage through the principal ports of the United Kingdom by mode of appearance, ie disaggregated into bulk, container, roll-on/roll-off, semi-bulk and conventional traffic. Some commodity detail is given for bulk traffic. Other statistics include

container and roll-on traffic by numbers of units as well as by tonnage, international passenger and passenger vehicle movements, port manpower, port finance, international trade by value and volume (from the Overseas Trade Statistics database), and ship arrivals.

Port Statistics 1991 is available from the

Department's Publication Sales
Unit, Room 1, Spur 2, Block 3,
Government Buildings,
Lime Grove,
Eastcote,
Middlesex HA4 8SE
(telephone: 081-429 5170),

price on application.

Treasury

Home Finance

Cash Limits

White Paper, *Cash Limits 1991-92 Provisional Outturn* (Cm 2010), was published in July. It gives provisional outturn figures for cash limited expenditure, running costs and the external finance of nationalised industries and other public corporations in 1991-92. The White Paper also includes information on changes to cash limits and running costs in 1991-92 and revised outturn for cash limits and running costs in 1990-91. The original cash limits for 1991-92 central government voted expenditure, running costs and expenditure not voted in Estimates were published in the *Summary and Guide to the Supply Estimates, 1991-92* (cm 1454).

Other Publications

The Bank of England: Quarterly Bulletin

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

House prices, arrears and repossessions

Following the house price boom of the late 1980s, the early 1990s witnessed a sharp rise in mortgage arrears and repossessions and falls in nominal house prices. This article examines these developments and the interactions between them. Simulations using a small econometric model suggest that measures which reduce repossessions could play an important role in stimulating recovery in the housing market.

Ecu securities markets

This article reviews recent developments in Ecu securities markets and the initiatives taken by the UK authorities to promote them.

Developments in international banking and capital markets in 1991

This article, in an annual series, assesses developments in international banking activity and in the bond, euronote and syndicated credit sectors of the international capital markets, and relates these to wider economic and financial developments. It notes a sharp fall in international activity in 1991: whereas borrowing in the international bond markets grew rapidly, there was a net repayment of international bank lending.

Other items

The May issue also reprints speeches by the Governor on the monetary aspects of European integration, today's foreign exchange market and its links with the economy, and a number of issues relating to large company collapses and the particular roles of various 'watchdogs'.

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

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

National Institute of Economic and Social Research

The following list of discussion papers are designed to promote an exchange of ideas. These are preliminary pieces of work which will subsequently be published in academic journals.

- 1 *Exchange-rate realignments in the European Monetary System* by Andrew Britton
- 2 *The effects of '1992' on the external and internal growth of British and Germany companies* by P E Hart
- 3 *The real exchange rate, fiscal policy and the role of wealth: an analysis of equilibrium in a monetary union* by R Barrell, A Gurney and JW In't Veld
- 4 *An equilibrium model of company finance and the cost of capital* by Garry Young
- 5 *Investment, increasing returns, and the pattern of productivity growth in UK manufacturing, 1954-86* by Nicholas Oulton
- 6 *The response of UK retailers to the Single European Market* by David Mayes and Alan Shipman
- 7 *Time consistent mixed precommitment macropolicy* by Andrew P Blake

- 8** *The effects of '1992' on the pharmaceuticals industry in Britain and Germany* by P E Hart
- 9** *Mathematics in vocational youth training for the building trades in Britain, France and Germany* by Hilary Steedman
- 10** *The British system of youth training: a comparison with Germany* by Nicholas Oulton and Hilary Steedman
- 11** *An analysis of the impact of finite horizons on macroeconomic controls* by Andrew P Blake and Peter Westaway
- 12** *A systems approach to the demand for imports and domestic output in the UK* by Nigel Pain, Bob Anderton, and Peter Westaway
- 13** *A forward-looking model of housing construction in the UK* by Christopher Tsoukis and Peter Westaway
- 14** *Monetary policy changes and unit root statistics* by Nigel Paine
- 15** *A simulation model of consumer spending and housing demand* by Peter Westaway
- 16** *To devalue or not to devalue? An analysis of UK exchange rate policy in the ERM* by Peter Westaway

The above publications are available, price £3.00 per single copy (£4.00 overseas), or £20.00 for ten copies (£30.00 overseas). For further information and to order copies of the publications contact:

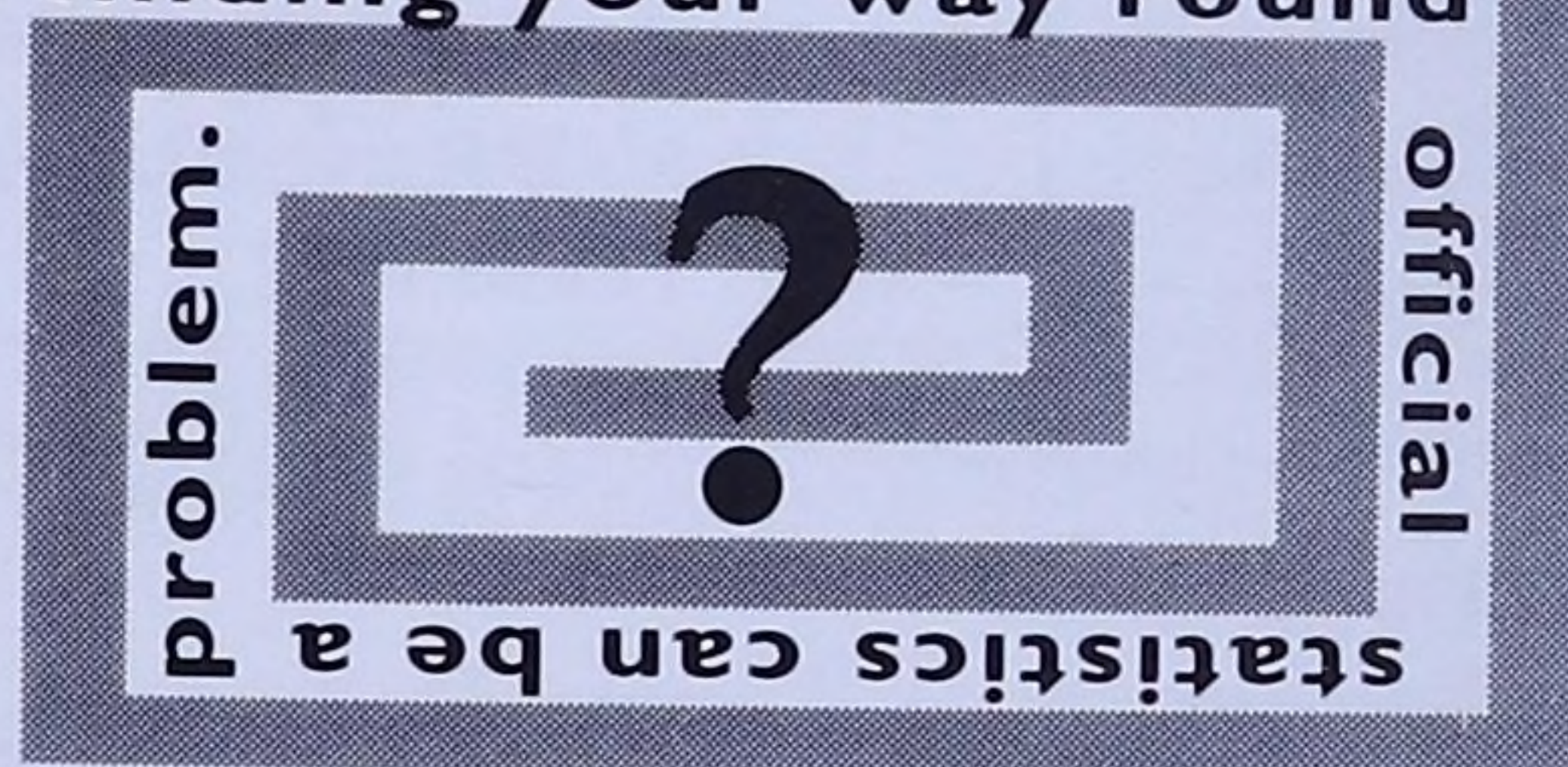
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Government Statistical Service

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

Quarterly Survey into Oil and Natural Gas

Mr P Beckett
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Palace Street
LONDON
SW1E 5HE

Welsh Tourist Board Hotel Occupancy Survey

Mr D Blair
Welsh Office
ESS1
Cathays Park
CARDIFF
CF1 3NQ

Surveys to Local Authorities

Recruitment to Initial Teacher Training -
Form TTCL

Employment of Teachers -
Form 618G

Children with Special Educational Needs -
Form SEN2

Pupils and Staff in Special Schools -
Forms 7M and 7H

Annual Return of Changes in the Stock of School
Places

Mr J W Gardner
Department for Education
Room 2.32
Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
LONDON
SW1P 3BT

Review of Teacher Flow Survey

Mr K Ward
The Scottish Office Education Department
43 Jeffrey Street
EDINBURGH
EH1 1DN

Appointments and Changes

Staff Changes

promotion

Mr J T Hodgson, HSE on promotion to Grade 6 on 11
May 1992

Mr A S Maultby, DoE on promotion to Grade 6 at the
LCD on 8 July 1992

Secondment

Mr D Ramprakash, Grade 5, from DSS to Eurostat on
1 June 1992

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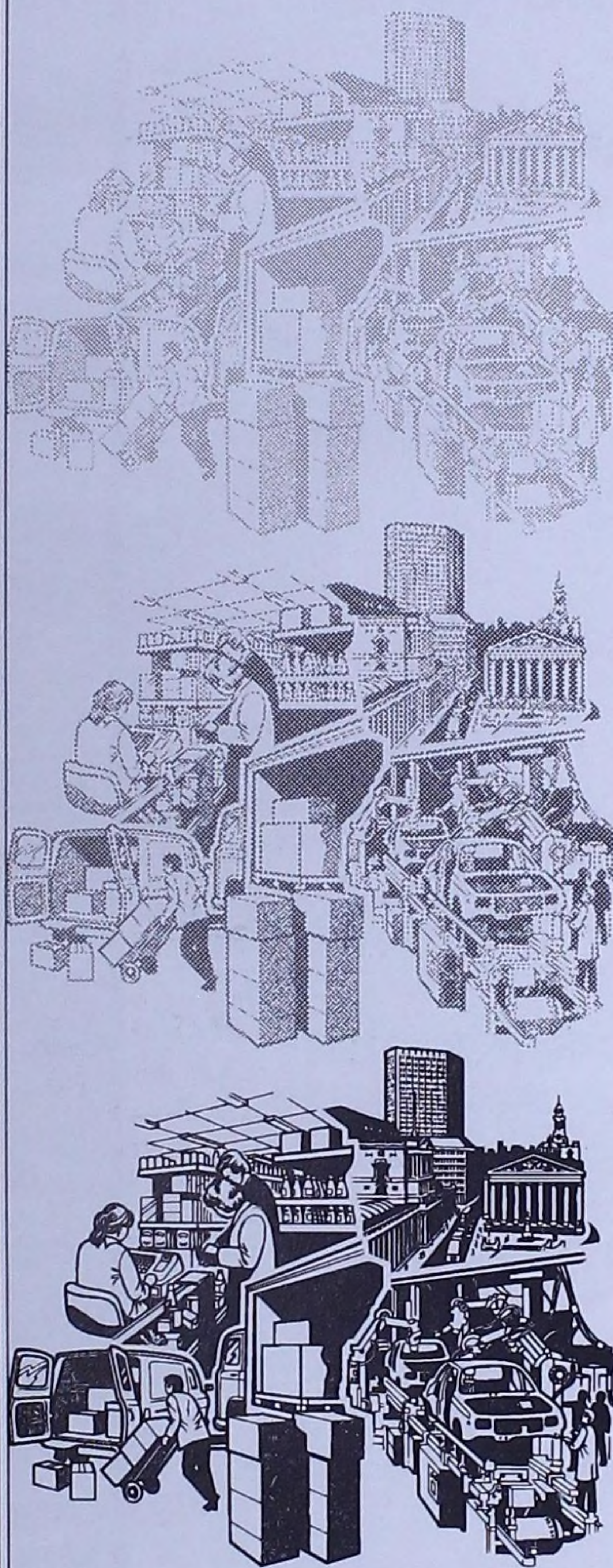
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 R A DeMellow
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 Ken Mears
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 Elaine Chamberlain,
 Tony Manners and
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 Tony Manners
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 John Gamsworthy
 and Stephen Peters
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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 £3.00 a copy, inclusive of postage and handling, for the articles listed, and £5.00 a copy for articles from earlier issues. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc., should be made payable to 'The Central Statistical Office'.

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