

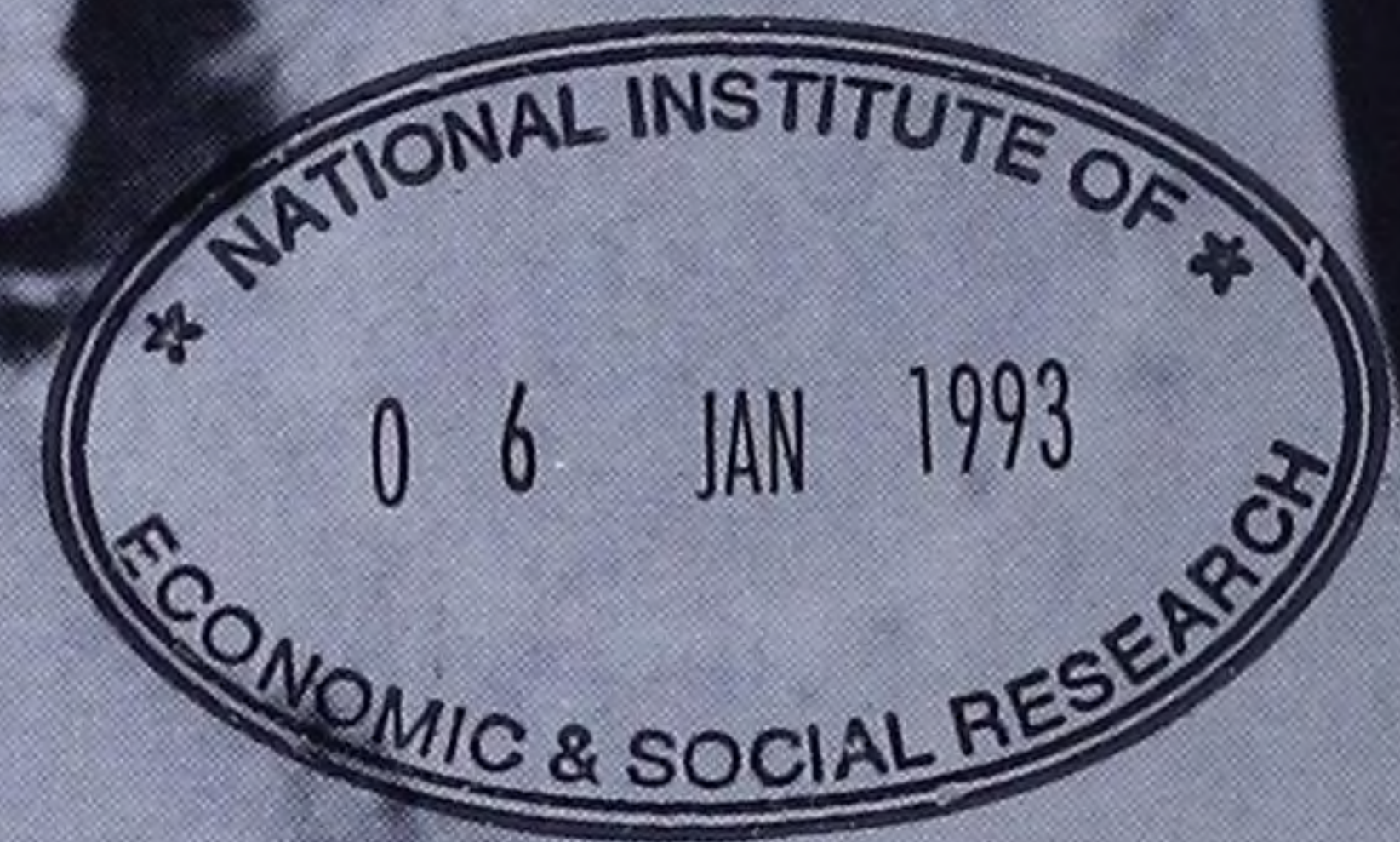
Statistical News

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- Official Pay and Earnings Statistics in Great Britain
- Family Resources Survey

Issue 99

Winter 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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CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Statistical News

**Developments in British
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**No. 99
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by Mike Janes and Alan Spence,
Employment Department.

Introduction

Earnings statistics are an area of great topical interest. Although data are collected and published by the CSO, the Inland Revenue and the Department of Social Security, Labour Market Users regard those published by the Employment Department as the 'official statistics'. The end of last year saw two gatherings on this subject:

- a meeting of the Labour Market Statistics Users Group in London, attended by 70 UK experts in the field;
- a Workshop on Wages Statistics convened by the International Labour Organisation in Prague, at which earnings statisticians from countries with market economies, including the UK, shared their experience with delegates from 11 countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

This paper summarises the contributions of Employment Department statisticians to these discussions.

At present the Employment Department's pay and earnings statistics are based on three surveys:

- the monthly Survey of Wages and Salaries is used to monitor changes in earnings via the monthly average earnings index;
- the annual New Earnings Survey (NES) has been held each April since 1970 to provide benchmark data on the levels of distribution and composition of earnings.

The European Community (EC) Survey of Labour Costs is carried out by national statistical offices in all member states under a Community Regulation. The

survey has been conducted at 4-yearly intervals in the recent past: 1984, 1988, and now 1992.

The Survey of Wages and Salaries

The monthly survey uses a panel of some 8,000 firms or establishments, which between them employ around half of all employees in employment in Great Britain. The sample is periodically reviewed (most recently in 1988) to make up for firms lost through closures, mergers etc, and its coverage has been extended twice (in 1976 and 1988) so that it now covers virtually the whole economy. As a statutory enquiry, the firms in the sample are required to respond and the response rate is virtually 100 per cent.

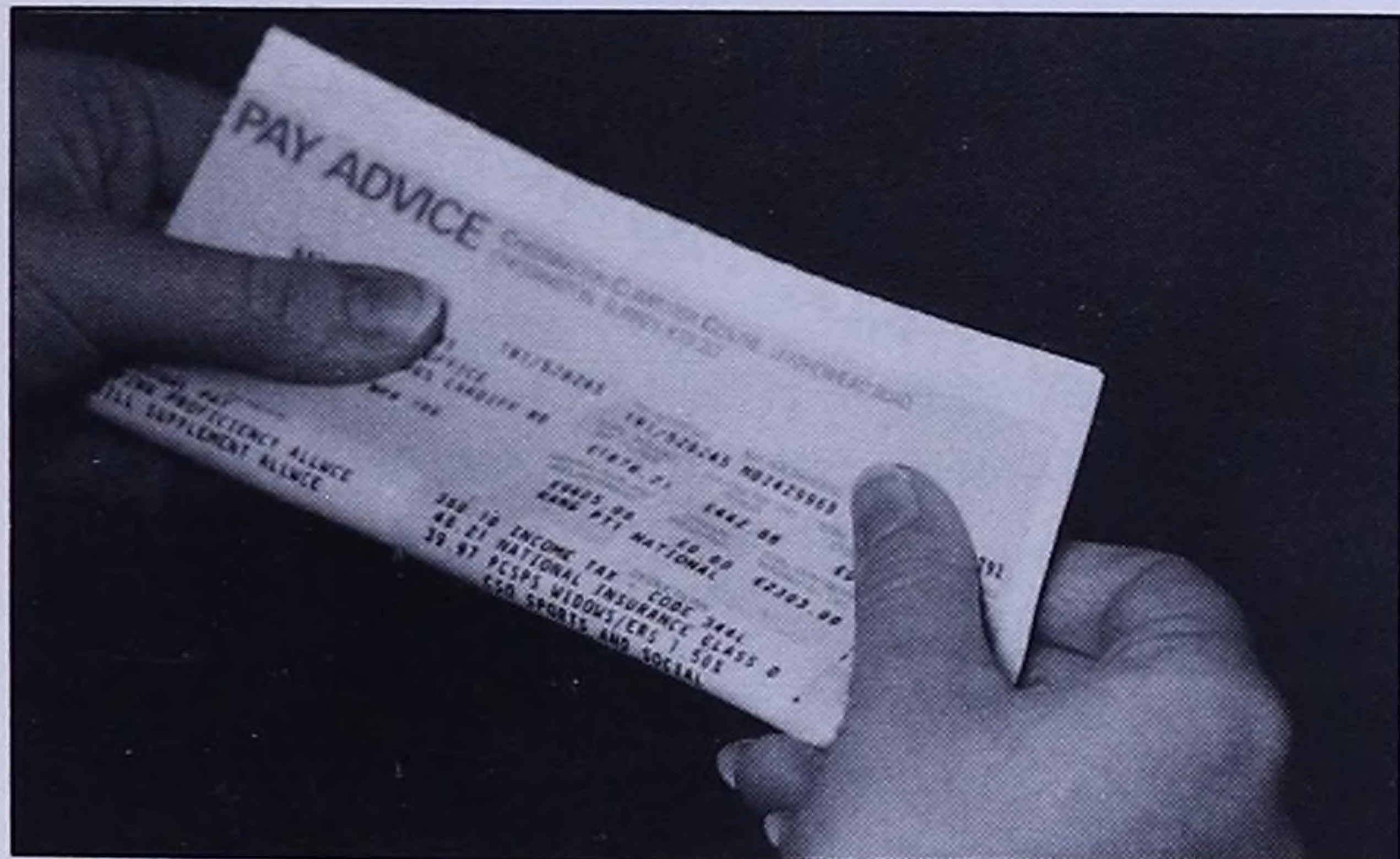
The probability of being selected increases with the size of the firm. In general the sample selects: all firms with more than 1,000 employees (except that a 1 in 4 sample is taken of homogeneous groups such as national and local government), 1 in 2 of firms with between 500 and 1,000 employees, 1 in 4 of firms with between 100 and 499 employees, and 1 in 20 of firms with between 25 and 99 employees. Firms with fewer than 25 employees are not covered; these account for 10 per cent of employees. The survey thus excludes services having mostly small firms, for example accountants, legal services, real estate, medical and dental services, and hairdressers. Sea transport and the armed forces are also excluded as the employees are not always resident in Great Britain. Firms in the sample remain in their initial size band until the sample is reviewed regardless of changes in their numbers of employees.

Because the statistics must be timely if they are to be useful, the information collected is rather limited: the total amount of wages and salaries paid to weekly paid employees in the last week of the month, and the equivalent total paid to monthly or 4-weekly paid staff in the month, plus the respective total numbers of employees these cover. Data are also provided on the amounts of holiday pay advanced and pay arrears. Employers are asked to indicate factors causing a

significant change in their pay bill. This gives some information on the impact of major bonus payments, but at present there is no systematic quantification of the components of earnings.

The data are collected on a 'shuttle' card sent each month to the firms in the sample. The computer system uses batch processing to capture, validate and tabulate the data but the files are indexed to facilitate access to individual firms. Microcomputers are used to produce the underlying rate of change. Steps are in hand to introduce online data capture and validation, with the laser printing of questionnaires and reminder letters for automatic enveloping and dispatch.

The survey is used to calculate the monthly Average Earnings Index (AEI). This is used to study movements in average earnings over time, for short-term economic analysis. The index is based on the average for all employees - men and women, manual and non-manual, full-time and part-time, in all sectors of the economy. The average is calculated simply as the estimated total pay bill divided by the number of employees; the base period (currently 1988) is set equal to 100 and index numbers are derived for each subsequent period (month).



The index of average earnings uses employment weights which reflect the structure of the economy. The overall average is calculated by first calculating averages for industry groups (roughly 3-digit level in the International Standard Industrial Classification), taking account of the differing sampling fractions for the sizes of the sampled firms. These industry group averages are then weighted together according to the total number of employees in employment in each group, to produce grossed-up earnings for industry classes (roughly 2-digit ISIC), and ultimately for the whole economy. The employment weights used are

held constant for long periods, being updated when the sample is refreshed.

'Earnings' are what employees actually receive before tax. They thus include:

- payments for overtime working
- bonus payments
- shift premiums
- grading increments
- other incentive and productivity payments

The increase in earnings is a comparison of the average earnings in a particular month with the average earnings for the same month in the previous year.

Settlements are agreements made by employers:

- to increase pay by a certain percentage
- to increase bonus and other payments
- to reduce hours
- to reduce the number of increments on a pay scale

Settlements are thus forward looking and indicate the likely increases in earnings over the next 12 months. Not all employers pay settlements at the same time hence average earnings for any month will cover some employees whose pay was increased a week before and some whose pay was increased a year before. For this reason, today's settlements take time to affect average earnings.

Settlements generally relate to basic pay. The amount of overtime and other payments relative to basic pay can also change from one period to another. In particular, the extent of overtime and shift working, and the prevalence of some types of bonus pay (eg profit-related bonuses), will vary with the state of the economy. They can be important in explaining movements in pay over the economic cycle, especially in the private sector.

The precise effect of a settlement will depend on the number of employees affected, the time taken to conclude negotiations and to award the new rates of pay, and the extent to which such awards are backdated. The payment of bonuses can also be erratic, and indeed earnings as a whole are subject to the short-term effects of seasonal factors, industrial disputes and even the timing of public holidays. An underlying rate of earnings growth is calculated. This allows for as many of these factors as can be readily measured or estimated. The underlying rate gives a clearer picture of short-term trends in earnings growth.



The underlying rate is calculated taking the annual change (which does not need seasonal adjustment) and then making adjustments for the effect of the timing of settlements and bonus payments on this annual change. These adjustments are based on external information and a certain amount of statistical judgement. The underlying rate of change is smoothed by taking a 3 month moving average, which includes an estimate of the next month's figure. The published figure is expressed to the nearest 0.25 per cent to emphasise its approximate nature.

The final factor that can affect movements in average earnings is structural change in the composition of the workforce. For example, an increase in the proportion employed in occupations with higher than average earnings will increase average earnings even if earnings in each individual occupation do not change. An investigation was undertaken to look at the effect of composition changes in the 1991 and 1990 New Earnings Survey samples, and the likely effects such

changes would have on the AEI. Composition changes were estimated to have increased average earnings statistics by 0.5 percentage points: the increases due to occupation (0.8 per cent) being partially balanced by decreases due to more women (0.2 per cent) and more part-timers (0.1 per cent). The results of the work are included in the Annex.

As indicated improvements to the processing methods are also being planned. The shuttle cards will be replaced by forms printed, and automatically enveloped under computer control. These will have

figures for the previous 3 months so that respondents can still see and comment upon trends in their figures. The current batch processing will be replaced by an online system so that staff can carry out more checks, quicker, than now. The sample for the survey was last updated in 1988. Whilst checks have not revealed any major problems there has been some loss from the sample due to closures and mergers and it is planned to up-date it again within the next 12 months.

The New Earnings Survey¹

The New Earnings Survey (NES) is a survey of individuals' earnings, but the information is obtained from the records of employers rather than from the employees themselves. It is based on a one per cent random sample of employees in employment in all sectors of the economy (other than the armed forces), drawn largely from records of those who pay income tax. Each such employee has a 'National Insurance' number, and the sample is drawn simply by selecting those employees whose National Insurance number ends with two specified digits.

Because the information will be obtained from employers, the current employer of each individual in the sample has to be identified (the information is of course treated in strict confidence). This is done from lists provided either by the tax authorities or, for about one quarter of the sample, directly by some large employers who make 'special arrangements' to

interrogate their pay records to locate the employees with the specified last two digits of their National Insurance number.

The coverage of the NES sample depends essentially on the coverage of the tax records. People earning below the income tax threshold do not generally have such records, and so the sample's coverage of people with very low weekly earnings - mostly part-time employees - is far from complete. In addition, the tax records are sure to be out of date to some extent, for example because of labour turnover, which will reduce the achieved sample size. Both shortcomings are lessened if the sample is identified direct by employers without the use of tax records. These special arrangements are therefore being pursued to improve processing efficiency and also to help achieve the goal of the sample including all current employees in the organisation who have the requisite National Insurance numbers.

Employers are required by the 1947 Statistics of Trade Act to supply the information specified by the NES, and almost all the questionnaires issued are returned. However, mainly for the reasons described in the previous paragraph, the response rate calculated relative to the total number of employees in Great Britain (estimated from other sources) has always been lower than this. In recent years it has been a little over 80 per cent for full-time employees, and less than 70 per cent for part-timers. The total achieved sample size in the 1991 NES was 176,000 employees.

Largely to keep the form-filling burden on business to a minimum, the NES questionnaire is restricted in size to a single sheet of paper and the questions are generally unchanged from one year to the next. In the past, there have been occasional questions on subjects of special interest - for example size of organisation and holiday entitlement, and also (in 1979) a number of questions included to meet EUROSTAT's requirements for a 'Structure of Earnings Survey'. Such occasional questions have not been asked since 1988, to ease the burden on employers and especially to encourage them to participate in 'special arrangements'. It is hoped that in the future 'trailer surveys' may permit greater flexibility in the issues covered without adding too much to the burden.

The data collected each year are of three types: earnings for the survey pay-period (normally a week or month, converted to a week for analysis); hours of work; and various classificatory information. Total gross earnings for the pay-period are collected divided into the following components (where applicable):

- overtime earnings
- payment by results/incentive payments (eg piecework, bonuses)
- premium payments for shift work
- basic pay and all other payments

Data on fringe benefits and payments in kind (except for workers in agriculture and catering), and employers' contributions to pension schemes etc., are not collected in the NES.

This rather simple breakdown of the components of earnings may no longer be sufficiently discriminating for the more complex payment systems that now exist. Recent research has suggested that it may be both desirable and feasible to revise the NES questionnaire, particularly in the area of incentive payments.

The information collected is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period. Payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period are excluded, as are any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey. Annual changes much larger or much smaller than expected should be examined to see if there were two, or no, settlements in the 12 month period.

Hours of work collected are split between:

- i basic [or if precise hours not known, whether full-time (>30 hours per week) or part-time]
- ii overtime.

As well as being of interest in their own right, these are used in the calculation of hourly earnings and the definition of 'full-time' and 'part-time' employees.

Variables collected for use in the classification of individuals are:

- | | |
|------|---|
| i | gender |
| ii | age |
| iii | occupation (including manual/
non-manual split) |
| iv | industry |
| v | area of place of work |
| vi | whether has worked in same job
for one year or more |
| vii | whether affected by specified
collective agreements |
| viii | whether covered by a statutory
Wages Board/Council |
| ix | whether on adult rates of pay |
| x | whether earnings for the pay-period
were affected by absence |

An approximate breakdown between the public and private sectors of employment is derived from a combination of (iv) and (vii). Details of personal characteristics of the employees such as qualifications, race and disability are not collected by the NES - mainly because they would be difficult to obtain from employers' payroll records.

The conduct of the NES is a very large operation, involving substantial clerical input (from up to 90 staff plus a network of local offices which handle questionnaire dispatch and receipt) as well as a complex batch-processing computer system (for data input and validation, and - since 1986 - production of tables as 'camera-ready copy'). Work has begun on obtaining the sample from the tax authorities on magnetic tape, and automating fully the production of questionnaires. It is hoped this will bring improvements to the response rate through enhanced reminder action and better management information.

The first results of the NES are published within 6

months of the April survey period, and the full set of 6 volumes of detailed analyses follows by the end of the calendar year. This is very quick compared to other national surveys of its scale, though of course this timeliness does cost resources, and limits the time available for quality checks on the data. In the future it is planned to make more use of microcomputer-based technology to disseminate the results.

To aid analysis, the results are normally presented separately for males and females, and for manual and non-manual employees. Most published results are confined to full-time employees on adult rates. Thus they do not include the earnings of those who did not work a full week, and those whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time working, etc. Nor do they include the earnings of people not on adult rates of pay or part-time employees, for whom the NES has incomplete coverage because it is largely limited to people earning above the income tax threshold.

As a safeguard to ensure statistical reliability, for the results for a particular category to be released they must meet certain criteria in terms of maximum standard error and minimum sample size. The criteria used for this have just been relaxed, with the aim of ensuring that no unnecessary restrictions are put on the range of analyses available to users - for whom detailed geographical and occupational data are often the most relevant. The criteria now require a sample size of 50 or more and a standard error of 5 per cent or less.

Annual increases in average earnings are presented both by direct comparison of the results of 2 years' surveys, and by limiting the comparison to the matched sample of employees who appear in both years. The sample design, being based on the same National Insurance numbers each year, ensures a high level of matching. It also permits the production of a longitudinal dataset linking NES data for individuals over all the years for which they appear in the sample.

This Panel Dataset now contains information for more than 400,000 individuals over the years 1975 to 1990. Many individuals appear in the Panel for only 1 or 2 years, but over half are present for at least 5 years, and some for the full 16 year period. Work has started on linking the NES Panel Dataset to a dataset

of individual unemployment histories, also based on National Insurance numbers. This should help to fill some of the gaps in the linked data (as well as providing a means of assessing the relationship between unemployment and earnings).

Since its introduction, the NES has enabled the cessation of some smaller industry-specific surveys without too much loss of detail or inconvenience to users. Most recently, this year it has permitted the October Manual Survey - the only other major structural survey of earnings in Great Britain - to be discontinued.

The October Manuals Survey (OMS) was the successor to the very first earnings survey. All regular business surveys have to be reviewed every 5 years to ensure that they do not place an unnecessary burden on businesses. The review of the OMS noted the overlap with the NES, and various shortcomings:

- the sample had become out of date
- 40 per cent of manual workers (ie those in services) were not covered by the survey
- employers were finding it difficult to identify separately manual workers in their payroll systems

As a result of these, the review recommended that the survey should be discontinued. Ministers accepted the recommendation and 1990 was the last year the survey was conducted.

The Employment Department recognised that there were organisations who used the October Manuals Survey, and that there is a need for more frequent information on the levels of earnings than is provided by the annual NES. It therefore investigated the scope for projecting the NES results using changes in the Average Earnings Index.

The study looked at two methods of making these projections:

- fitting a linear regression to several years survey and AEI data and projecting the line by 6 months and 12 months;

- and up-rating the NES and the OMS results by multiplying by the ratio of the current AEI to the AEI for the survey date.

This was done for male and female manuals on adult rates, and for 8 industry x gender groupings, which accounted for nearly one half the October Manuals Survey sample. It was found that the correlations were all around 99 per cent and that there were well fitting straight line relationships between the survey average earnings and the AEI. The ratio projections were found to be mostly better than the regression projections and were much easier to calculate. Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey results are thus to be produced by the ratio method for: (full-time adult males, full-time adult females, all full-time adults, part-time adult females) x (manual, non-manual, all), and a range of industry groups. Similar projections of the 1990 October Manuals Survey results to October 1991 have also been produced. These were published in the April 1992 issue of Employment Gazette.

The Labour Costs Survey

Labour costs are the total cost to the employer of employing labour. In addition to gross earnings of the employees, this includes employers' contributions to the statutory and voluntary social security and pension schemes; benefits paid in kind to employees; and the costs borne by employers of training, welfare services, transport to and from work, and items such as special clothing.

The European Community (EC) Survey of Labour Costs is carried out by national statistical offices in all member states under a Community Regulation. The survey has been conducted at 4-yearly intervals in the recent past: 1984, 1988, and now 1992.

In contrast to most EC countries who use personal visits, the UK Employment Department uses postal questionnaires to obtain information on:

- wages and salaries (of all employees and of apprentices and trainees separately)
- employer's national insurance contributions

- redundancy payments
- vocational training expenditure
- liability insurance premiums
- pension and life insurance contributions
- sickness and injury fund payments
- contributions from central government
- number of employees and hours worked

Large employers are also asked for:

- periodical bonus payments
- payments for hours not worked (holidays, sickness, maternity leave, etc.)
- benefits in kind
- expenditure on housing and other subsidised services
- cost of recruiting staff
- cost of company cars

The results permit analyses of the components of labour costs by industrial sector and by size of employer.

The sampling fractions used for the 1988 survey were:

Number of employees	Manufacturing and energy	Construction	Distribution
10- 19	1/30	1/50	1/30
20- 49	1/30	1/50	1/15
50- 99	1/8	1/20	1/3
100-199	1/5	1/5	1/2
200-499	1/3	1/3	ALL
500+	ALL	ALL	ALL

Banking and insurance firms were fully covered by approaching their trade federation.

This resulted in 10,700 forms being dispatched and, allowing for closures, mergers, etc a response rate of 83 per cent was achieved.

The questionnaire requests total costs for the whole year. Firms are sent a copy of the questionnaire near the start of the year, to ensure that their information systems can collect the required data. The final questionnaire is sent to the firms in December for return by the following March.

As part of a recent review of the survey, a sample of firms was asked if completing the questionnaire presented difficulties. Most could obtain the data from their computer records but some had problems in reporting the wages of trainees and the total hours worked by their employees. The average time required to complete the questionnaire was 3½ hours.

There is little demand in the UK for more frequent surveys than once every 4 years.

The Possible Future Development of an Employment Cost Index

The Survey of Wages and Salaries, which is used for the monthly Average Earnings Index, does not obtain data on average earnings of occupations, only industry groups.

The effect of structural changes has already been mentioned. The largest structural factor is occupation. For example, industry may retain higher paid skilled workers for as long as possible during a recession because they may be difficult to recruit when the economy recovers. This shift from low paid to high paid occupations will increase average earnings even when rates of pay remain constant.

An Employment Cost Index (ECI) eliminates occupation effects by obtaining hourly earnings for occupations within industry groups. An ECI is used by the US Bureau of Labour Statistics as an indicator of changes in average earnings. The scope for producing an equivalent ECI in European Community and EFTA countries is currently being investigated by a Eurostat Taskforce. The Employment Department is a member of this Taskforce.

The USECI aims to cover all occupations by sampling firms, selecting a few employees from the list of all employees in those firms, and taking the occupations of the selected employees. The sampled firms provide data on the average earnings of all employees having that occupation. Information is also obtained on other non-wage components of labour costs as the aim is to compare employment costs not just rates of earnings. Hourly earnings are used to eliminate the effects of differing amounts of overtime working. The average earnings for the various occupations are weighted together using data from the decennial population

census to eliminate the effect of employment changes. The US Bureau of Labour Statistics produces results from their ECI quarterly.

Eurostat recognises that the improved data from an ECI can only be obtained by increasing the burden on businesses who will be asked to provide more detailed data than they do now for the Wages and Salaries Survey. However, the US experience is that businesses

have welcomed the publication of an ECI since, because it is a price index for labour, it is more comparable in concept with a RPI than is the AEI and so is more readily acceptable in cost clauses within long term contracts. Feasibility studies are being conducted. These will be followed by pilot studies in the UK and a few other EC countries before a decision is taken. In the UK, Ministers will have to approve any new data collection plans.

ANNEX

The Effect of Labour Force Composition Differences on Average Earnings Calculations

Introduction

The monthly Average Earnings Index is used to indicate annual changes in overall earnings. It is based on average weekly earnings calculated from information provided by a sample of some 8,000 firms. The information obtained is gross weekly wages and the number of employees paid. There is no allowance for changes in the occupation structure of the sample or for a shift between full-time and part-time working. As a result changes in average earnings from one year to another can reflect changes in the proportion of workers in higher paid occupations as well as changes in pay rates and hours worked.

The annual New Earnings Survey collects information on the components of earnings of around 180,000 individuals. Information is also collected on occupation, number of hours worked, gender, and industry. Average earnings calculated from the New Earnings Survey can thus be stratified to take account of changes in:

- the proportion of the workforce in different occupations;
- the proportional split between those who work full-time and those who work part-time;
- the proportional split between males and females.

The New Earnings Survey data thus provide the scope to investigate the effect that composition differences in the employed labour force are likely to have on the

average earnings calculated for the Average Earnings Index which ignore these differences.

Methods

Average gross weekly earnings from the 1990 and 1991 New Earnings Survey were available for a three way table:

22 occupation sub-major groups x
(males, females) x (full-time, part-time).

The overall average weekly earnings can thus be calculated from these tables by weighting together the 88 individual averages using the sample numbers and totalling. This was done for the 1991 data to provide a baseline. The method used to investigate the effects of changes in the composition of the New Earnings Survey sample between 1990 and 1991 is, first, to calculate overall average weekly earnings, by weighting together 1991 averages using 1990 rather than 1991 sample numbers, and then to compare these to the baseline figure.

Such calculations can be done by leaving out each of the three factors in turn. For example, weighting together the averages of the two way margin that excludes occupation, (ie gender and FT/PT), and comparing these with the baseline 1991 data, should show the effect of changes in the occupation mix of the New Earnings Survey sample between 1990 and 1991. All the two way and one way margins of the 1991 table were produced using the 1991 sample numbers and overall average earnings were produced by weighting them together using the 1990 rather than the 1991 sample numbers.

Calculating averages in this way is much like fitting a hierarchical model. The deviance from the actual increase in earnings resulting from dropping a factor (eg, occupation) from the model indicates the effect on overall average earnings of differences in the occupation mix of the 1990 and 1991 New Earnings Survey samples (which are representative of the mix of occupations in the labour force). If a greater proportion of the 1991 sample was in higher paid occupations average earnings will be higher than in 1990.

Calculating the average earnings using 1990 occupation numbers will fit a model ignoring occupation differences and result in an average earnings increase higher than the actual. Dropping a second factor (eg, gender) will not necessarily increase this deviance because the second factor can have an opposite effect, for example to reduce average earnings.

Results

The results are shown in **Table 1**. Occupation changes increased average earnings between 1990 and 1991 by 0.8 percentage point, gender change decreased average earnings by 0.2 percentage point, while the

drift from full-time to part-time working decreased average earnings by 0.1 per cent point.

Conclusions

The results indicate that between April 1990 and April 1991 there were composition changes in the employed labour force: a shift from lower paid to higher paid occupations, a shift to more females in the labour force, and a shift to part-time working. The net effect on average earnings of these composition changes is estimated to be a 0.5 percentage point increase. This is because the increase due to occupation, 0.8 percentage point, is offset by decreases due to an increased proportion of females, 0.2 percentage point, and a greater proportion of part-time workers, 0.1 percentage point. The monthly Average Earnings Index increased by 8.5 per cent between April 1990 and April 1991. Composition changes would seem to have contributed 0.5 per cent of this.

Although this work only covers the composition effects between 1990 and 1991 it is possible to examine these effects over a longer period (an analysis for 1979-90 may be attempted in the future). The intention is now to produce this analysis annually when each year's NES results become available

TABLE 1**Increases in Average Earnings 1990-91**

Factors in model*	Percentage Increase	Difference from Baseline	Factors causing difference
O x G x T	7.9	-	Industry, etc.
O x T	7.7	-0.2	Gender
O x G	7.8	-0.1	Full-Part time
G x T	8.7	+0.8	Occupation
O	7.5	-0.4	G + T
G	8.5	-0.6	O + T
T	8.4	-0.5	O + G

* Factors for which 1990 samples numbers were used to calculate weighted averages

O = 22 occupation sub-major groups

G = males, females

T = full-time, part-time

NOTES

¹ The NES is carried out in Great Britain by the Employment Department. A similar but separate survey is conducted by the Department of Economic Development in respect of employees in Northern Ireland.

² Results for 1992 show:

+0.4 per cent due to occupation,

-0.1 per cent for gender, and

-0.3 per cent for full/part-time.

*By Sharon Blackburn and Sue Lincoln
Department of Social Security*

Introduction

In July 1992 the Secretary of State for Social Security approved the launch of a new large scale survey of household incomes to be known as the Family Resources Survey. Fieldwork for the main stage began in October 1992.

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) has been developed to provide detailed information about the characteristics and finances of households. Its main purpose is to support monitoring of the Social Security programme, modelling and costing of policy changes to benefits, National Insurance contributions, and child support systems, and forecasting of benefit expenditure.

A representative sample of households in Great Britain will be interviewed sufficient to achieve responses from about 25,000 households each year. The questionnaire covers primarily income, but also other areas of interest to the Department of Social Security (DSS) such as informal care of the elderly and disabled, occupational pensions, childcare and savings. It will place a special emphasis on gathering information for the departments' work on households below average income.

The new survey, with some three times the sample size of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), the source mainly used at present, will greatly improve the data available for the Department's purposes.

The contractors selected to undertake the project are the Social Survey Division of Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR), following a process of competitive tendering.

History of the Family Resources Survey

Why the Department required a new survey

A study of information needs by a DSS team in 1987 detailed certain problems facing the Department's policy users and analysts in using both administrative and survey data. A further study was subsequently undertaken by consultants Hancock, Mallendar and Pudney, to investigate options for achieving improvements in the information required.

The four alternatives considered were:

Option 1:

continue to rely on FES with its current sample size of 7,000 households per year but to seek improvements in processing by closer liaison with CSO and OPCS and by other possible means.

Option 2:

in addition to option 1, make better use of other surveys which are available in the public and private sectors, eg by linking in of other data on client groups.

Option 3:

attempt to obtain major structural changes to the FES by seeking:

- an increase in the sample size overall or just for the income and living standards components used by DSS.
- a reorganisation of processing, and
- a redesign of the income schedule to DSS specification.

Option 4:

a new DSS survey.

The report concluded that only Options 3 and 4 could meet the requirements of the DSS: and Option 4 was likely to yield better value for money.

At the Public Accounts Committee hearing on 23 January 1991, Sir Jack Hibbert, then the Head of CSO stated "... the idea of extending the FES is not in our view a viable one. It would almost inevitably lead to lower response rates which in turn would jeopardise its use for the Retail Price Index".

Thus DSS should develop its own survey to meet its specific needs.

Development of the Family Resources Survey

A Steering Committee consisting of DSS analysts, policy representatives and other government departments including CSO, Inland Revenue and Her Majesty's Treasury was formed to advise on the development of the new survey. The Steering Committee advised on a survey design with the following characteristics:

Coverage:

the coverage should be as wide as possible within the national population.

Target Sample Size:

Any conclusions drawn from work based on a statistical sample survey are subject to sampling error. For example, we might attempt to estimate the average income of lone parents by calculating the mean income of the lone parents found in a sample of households drawn at random from the population at large. But purely by chance the set of lone parents might happen to be richer - or poorer - than the typical lone parent. Provided there is no bias in the way the sample is drawn there will be no systematic tendency for the sampling process to understate or overstate lone parents' incomes. Nevertheless, for any particular year's sample there is some chance that the error is sufficiently inaccurate as to be misleading.

Sampling error is related to sample size. Therefore,

it is possible to calculate the sample size required to achieve a given level of accuracy for a particular measure calculated from survey data. The calculation depends on the sample design and the particular measure of interest.

The consultants' report on development proposals for a new DSS survey¹ considered the optimal sample size for such a survey given the DSS requirements for statistical reliability.

To establish the improvements in statistical reliability required by DSS they agreed a list of key statistics to represent those that DSS analysts compute from survey data and which they need to be able to compute with improved reliability. They then calculated the margins of error on these selected measures and the sample sizes necessary to achieve standard levels of statistical accuracy.

The measures used are based on the 1983 Family Expenditure Survey, but although the reference to Family Income Supplement (FIS) is now out of date, the relationship between precision and sample size does not change over time.

The outcome of the calculations is selectively (for simplicity) shown in **Illustration 1**. This shows that to pick up the real percentage change (over a year) in income for all households within +/-1%, with a confidence level of 95 per cent, requires a sample size of about 27,000. Larger samples would be required to monitor changes in subgroups' income eg pensioners.

Moving down the columns of **Illustration 1** shows that to estimate the average weekly household income for all households to within +/-1% of the true value, with a 95 per cent level of confidence, requires a sample size of the order of 12,000 households. To be within +/-5% requires less than 1,000 households (well within the FES sample size of 7,000).

To achieve the same accuracy level for a measure within a sub-group of the population, or for an estimate of a change in a measure between years, requires increasing sample sizes. For example, to estimate the average weekly household income for lone parent households to within +/-1% of the true value with a confidence level of 95 per cent, requires a sample size

of about 197,000 households, but to be within +/-5% requires a sample size of about 8,000.

Thus, while there is a theoretical base for estimating the order of sample size required, a judgement must still be made balancing the costs of a larger sample

against desirable improvements in accuracy. It is therefore a matter of judgement to select 'about 25,000' households as offering worthwhile improvements in accuracy without an excessively costly very large sample.

Illustration 1

Sample sizes required to achieve specified precision with 95% probability (assuming independent annual surveys and random sampling).

Measure	Estimate	Precision		
		+/- 1%	+/- 5%	+/- 10%
		(req'd sample thous. hholds)		
a. Ave. weekly hhold income - all hholds	£118.53	12		
b. Real percentage change in income - all hholds	6.41%	27	1	
c. Ave. weekly hhold income - lone parent hholds	£89.93	197	8	2
d. Real percentage change in income - one parent hholds	0.54%	339	14	3
e. No. benefit units eligible for FIS	186,000	3525	168	42
f. Percentage change in no. benefit units eligible for FIS	61.29%	9625	690	177

Notes:

- a.) 1983 FES. Sample mean. Precision expressed as a percentage of the estimate.
- c.)
- b.) % difference between 1983 FES and deflated 1985 FES sample means. Precision
- d.) is expressed as an absolute number of percentage points.
- e. No. in 1985 FES multiplied by a grossing factor. Precision expressed as a percentage of the estimate.
- f. % difference between nos. in 1983 and 1985 FES. Precision is expressed as an absolute number of percentage points.

Content:

The survey must specifically support regular analyses undertaken by DSS and support policy formulation. The content should be formulated by holding discussions with DSS policy and analysts. Data is required at household, benefit unit² and individual level. Although a large core of information will be relatively unchanging, there must be flexibility to vary the content as required.

Response:

A high enough response to give confidence in the results is required. In practice this means well over 55 per cent and preferable close to the 70 per cent or more achieved at the peak by FES.

Data Quality:

The aim should be to minimise the number of missing items, errors and inconsistencies.

Results:

The results should be capable of some analyses quarterly, allowing combination into calendar and fiscal years. Results should be available three months after the data quarter.

Accessibility:

The results should always be in a format allowing ready input to an analysis database accessible to DSS analysts.

New Feature of the Family Resources Survey

Developing a new survey from scratch meant that DSS could take advantage of the latest technology available for data collection. Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) had proved successful on the Labour Force Survey, but had not been tried on a survey of the complexity of the FRS. Therefore, SIA computing consultants were commissioned to investigate the technical issues surrounding the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for the FRS.

They concluded that hardware and software were available to enable all data communication from the field to database to be carried out electronically using portable computers, modems and telephone lines. See **Illustration 2.**

CAPI has many operational advantages over the traditional paper and pencil questionnaire, for example:

Data Quality:

CAPI offers improved data quality because coding, editing and checking, to a considerable extent, can be performed within the interview.

Routing Errors:

The routing for any respondent (ie the selection and sequencing of the questions that are appropriate for them to answer) is determined by the interview program on the basis of previous responses.

Speed of delivery of results:

Data is input directly and then transferred electronically between machines therefore, traditional data processing stages of keying and validating in the keying in batches are dispensed with. Electronic transmission also avoids stages of transfer where errors can be introduced.

Accessibility:

Data from the interview program will be centrally collated and edited and then transferred electronically to DSS, input to a database and structured into a format that will directly support tabulations and data-extracts for other statistical packages and the policy simulation and forecasting models.

The tendering exercise

Following a series of small pilot exercises carried out by SCPR to test response to the questionnaire and the robustness of CAPI program Ministers agreed to a major pilot survey and market research companies were invited to tender for the major pilot and main stage of the new survey in December 1991. Potential tenderers were provided with the agreed specification and asked for their proposals. An advisory panel consisting of DSS analysts, an information technology representative and an independent researcher assessed the tenders against agreed criteria. The tender was won by a joint bid submitted by OPCS and SCPR.

The major pilot survey

The major pilot survey was launched in early March 1992. It aimed to replicate the main stage operation as far as practicable, but on a smaller scale. A total of 2030 households were issued with advance letters giving details of the purpose and importance of the survey and requesting co-operation. The fieldwork period lasted for four weeks. As far as possible, the contractors used only experienced interviewers for the pilot, to provide a guide to what is potentially achievable on the main survey in the long run. The pilot was judged to be a success, achieving a response rate of 66 per cent and data of a quality at least on a par with the FES.

Timetable for implementation

As mentioned above, fieldwork for the main stage commenced on 1 October 1992. The first quarter was a running-in period for the field management and data handling systems. A reduced sample half the size of a full quarter's data will be used with the scale of operations building up during the quarter. The first quarter of 1993 will have a full sample ie drawn sample will be sufficient to achieve 6,250 interviews assuming a response rate of 62 per cent.

Future developments

The DSS and CSO think it is important that the FES

and FRS should now develop in a complementary fashion with full liaison where appropriate, and a joint board has been set up to achieve this. There is a need for panel data for use in DSS policy modelling and forecasting. Eurostat are planning to set up a panel of incomes linking living standards and work experience in European Community countries. There are a number of options to meet this need, one of which would be to incorporate a panel element in the FRS.

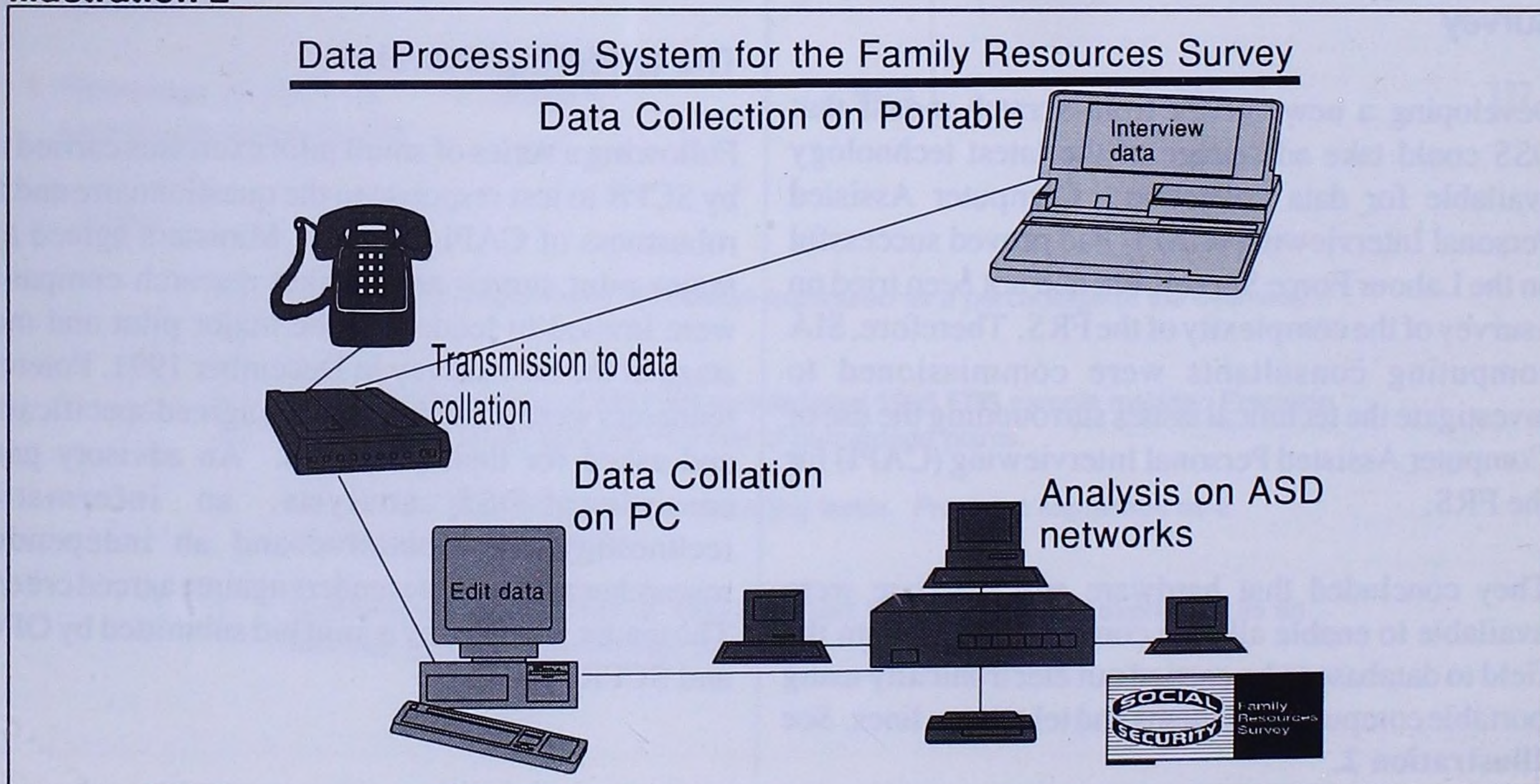
The methods of sampling, imputation and database processes are being developed by OPCS, SCPR and DSS and will be detailed in subsequent articles.

If you would like any further information on the FRS contact: Sue Lincoln/Sharon Blackburn, DSS, Analytical Services Division, Room 10/30, Adelphi, London WC2. For information on operational aspects of the FRS please contact Jean Martin, Social Survey Division, OPCS.

¹*Development work on a new DSS survey: An Options appraisal. Hancock, Mallender and Pudney 1989.*

²*A benefit unit consists of a single adult or a man and woman who live as married and their dependent children. Children are dependent if they are under age sixteen or if they are under age nineteen and in full time education.*

Illustration 2



New surveys notified to the Survey Control Unit

July to September 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 July to September 1992

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
National accommodation standards ('Q' scheme) evaluation study (caravans)	ETB	Landlords	450	GB	AH
Survey of 'Take a break' accommodation	ETB	Hotels	50	SE	AH
PRODCOM annual inquiry	CSO	Manufacturers	25000	UK	A
PRODCOM quarterly inquiry	CSO	Manufacturers	100000	UK	Q
Specialist finance leasing companies - Quarterly balance sheet inquiry	CSO	Finance Leasing Companies	400	UK	Q
Finance houses and consumer credit grantors - Quarterly inquiry into capital expenditure	CSO	Finance Houses	400	UK	Q
Survey of export pricing	CSO	Exporters	3000	GB	AH
Insight magazine research	DES COI	Education	36	GB	AH
Employers survey - Business information publicity needs on education qualifications	DES COI	Employers	1000	GB	AH
Evaluation of construction research	DOE	Construction companies	100	UK	AH
Customer attitudes to the Rural Development Commission's business advice	DOE RDC	Businesses	2000	E	AH
Study of the tenants' incentive scheme	DOE	Housing Authorities	250	N/K	AH
Best practice: Evaluation of energy savings resulting from motors and drives promotion	DOE	Businesses	350	UK	AH
EEO-Effectiveness of the best practice programme within the brickmaking sector	DOE	Manufacturers	30	UK	Y3
Local authority provisions return (general fund revenue accounts)	DOE	Local Authorities	450	E	A
Smoking in public places	DOE	Owners/Managers of Public places	N/K	EW	AH
Quality assurance review of firms that have completed RDC's QA scheme	DOE RDC	Manufacturers	100	E	AH
Survey of derelict land in England (1993)	DOE	Local Planning Authorities	366	E	Y4
Contributions agency - Budgetary reform	DSS	Employers	1390	GB	AH
Contributions agency - Customers attitude to alternative payment method (CL.1A.NICS)	DSS	Employers	2000	UK	AH
Employers' choice of pension scheme (Qualitative Research)	DSS	Employers	45	E	AH
Validation of seven information technology futures sector scenario reports	DTI		120	UK	AH
Approval of safety standards under S.10 of Consumer Protection Act 1987	DTI	Manufacturers	264	UK	AH
National measurement for aerosols & particulates in the gas phase-varm prog 14	DTI	Businesses	300	UK	AH
Assessment of requirement for open learning material on 'Quality Assessment in Analytical Laboratories'	DTI	Research Laboratories	400	UK	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Compliance cost assessment of EC directive on packaging and packaging waste	DTI	Employers	89	UK	AH
Insolvency service: Central accounting unit customer survey	DTI	Businesses	1210	EW	AH
Industry's experience of HMIP's implementation of integrated pollution central (IPC)	DTI	Industry	40	EW	AH
Review of road pricing technology	DTP	Construction Companies	60	EU	AH
Whitchurch bypass demonstration project attitude survey - Businesses	DTP	Employers	200	WM	AH
Collision of heavy goods vehicles with highway structures	DTP	Local Highways Authorities	1245	GB	AH
Action being taken to reduce bridge bashing	DTP	Local Highways Authorities	120	E	AH
Citizen's charter: HGV/PSV Driver survey	DTP	HGV/PSV Drivers	25	E	AH
Improving access to open and flexible learning - Baseline survey	ED	Libraries	165	UK	AH
Open & flexible learning matching programme: Research and evaluation study	ED	Various Training Organisations	348	UK	AH
Sunday working in Britain	ED	Employers	1800	GB	AH
Employers' perception of the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB)	ED	Employers	3000	GB	AH
Evaluation of the impact of the Employment Department's Equal Opportunities 'Ten Point Plan' for employers	ED	Employers	1500	GB	AH
Evaluation of work trial plus	ES	Employers	100	ES	AH
Disability creative development research	ES COI	Employers	42	E	AH
Renewable energy - Utilities study	ETSU COI	Manufacturers	400	UK	AH
German mail order promotion questionnaire	HIE SOID	Manufacturers	40	S	AH
Preventing oral cancer in Wales through screening in primary care	HPAW WO	Health Authority	1044	W	AH
Examining effective use of Health education resources in primary health care setting	HPAW WO	Health Authority	60	W	AH
An evaluation of life education centres' visits to primary schools	HPAW WO	Primary Schools	225	W	AH
Citizen's Charter - Customer satisfaction survey - Intervention board	IB	Farms	15000	N/K	Y2
Survey of farmers receiving free conservation advice from ADAS	MAFF	Farms	275	EW	Q
Data quality survey on agricultural census form	MAFF	Farms	N/K	EW	AH
Agricultural development programme evaluation	SOAF	Farms	N/K	S	AH
Survey to understand and model the process of farm decision making	SOAF	Farms	N/K	S	AH
Schools - Industry links in Scotland	SOED	Schools	52	S	AH
Special educational needs provision in mainstream and special schools	SOED	Schools	52	S	AH
Health education in schools	SOED	Schools	200	S	AH
Evaluation of Debtors (Scotland) Act 1987: Survey of Commercial Creditors	SOHH	Employers	200	S	AH
Evaluation of Debtors (Scotland) Act 1987: Survey of Facilitators	SOHH	Facilitators	60	S	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Community care - Monitoring of inspection units	SOHH SO	Social Services	12	S	AH
Key skill needs - A study of employer demand	SOID SE	Employers	N/K	S	AH
Scottish companies providing supplies and services in the biotechnology field	SOID SE	Businesses	35	S	AH
Employers' current demand for training	SOID SE	Employers	N/K	S	AH
Effectiveness of press visits	STB	Journalists	140	UK	AH
Scotland's travel fair	STB	Scottish Tourism Suppliers	285	S	AH
'How's Business' survey in Scottish Tourism Industry	STB	Hotels	3200	S	Q
Survey of fax and non-fax owners	STB SOID	Landlords	2600	S	AH
Speed Enforcement Project: Survey of Police Forces	TRRL DTP	Police Forces	43	EW	AH
Consultation on Planning Policy					
Guidance 16: Archaeology & Planning	WO	Local Planning Authorities	53	W	AH
Farm tourist accommodation in Wales	WTB WO	Farms	550	W	AH

HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS

Home Energy Efficiency Scheme (HEES)

Assessment	BRE DOE	Owner Occupiers	1010	GB	AH
Legionella in domestic water supplies	BRE DOE	Patients	1000	EW	AH
Four parents' leaflets	DES COI	Parents	500	GB	AH
Organ donation: General Public Survey	DH COI	Adults	2000	GB	AH
National Health Service waiting lists/times	DH COI	Residents	84	GB	AH
Parents Solvent Abuse Campaign: Research to evaluate pilot leaflet distribution	DH COI	Parents	4000	E	AH
First option bond customer survey (Part 1)	DNS	Adult	500	UK	AH
Enfline (energy efficiency telephone advice service) survey	DOE EE0	Occupiers	300	SW	AH
Study of tenant's incentive scheme	DOE	Tenants	900	E	AH
Failure rate in domestic properties retrofitted with cavity wall insulation since 1975	BRE DOE	Occupiers	20000	UK	AH
Council Tax publication research	DOE COI	Adults	30	E	AH
Global warming campaign creative development	DOE COI	Adults	64	GB	AH
Smoking in public places	DOE	Adults	N/K	EW	AH
Benefits agency national customer satisfaction survey	DSS	Adults	20000	GB	AH
Child support agency - Application pack research	DSS COI	Parents	40	GB	AH
Benefits agency severe hardship allowance posters research	DSS COI	Claimants	42	GB	AH
Benefits agency - Council tax benefit leaflet	DSS COI	Adults	32	UK	AH
Contributions agency - Customer satisfaction survey	DSS	Employees	6335	UK	AH
Child support unit customer satisfaction survey	DSS	Customers	2400	GB	AH
Benefits agency - Disability living allowance claim pack reviews	DSS COI	Disabled	16	GB	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Child support agency creative development research	DSS COI	Adults	100	GB	AH
Benefit agency - Leaflet covers - Two	DSS COI	Claimants	240	GB	AH
Child support agency 'Holding' leaflet research	DSS COI	Parents	260	GB	AH
Child support agency general leaflet research	DSS COI	Parents	260	GB	AH
Bypass demonstration project public attitude survey	DTP	Pedestrians	400	WM	AH
Bypass demonstration project public attitude survey	DTP	Residents	250	WM	AH
London road pricing	DTP	Adults	400	SE	AH
A6120 Leeds outer ring road improvement local side road survey	DTP	Cyclists	2100	YH	AH
A6120 Leeds outer ring road improvement local side road survey	DTP	Drivers	1000	YH	AH
Effectiveness of summer drink-drive campaign 1992	DTP COI	Men	4000	UK	AH
London road pricing choice of time of travel	DTP	Drivers	1200	SE	AH
Citizen's Charter Survey - Motorway users	DTP	Drivers	930	E	AH
South of Bath/East of Bath study	DTP	Drivers	N/K	SW	AH
M25 improvements Junctions 12-15	DTP	Drivers	5900	SE	AH
A259 Schemes at Rye/Winchelsea	DTP	Drivers	10200	SE	AH
A3 Thursley - Milford improvements	DTP	Drivers	1000	SE	AH
Road safety pre/post Autumn 1992	DTP COI	Adults	4000	UK	AH
Unemployed claimants who work part-time	ES	Claimants	1000	UK	AH
Claimant off-flows in the North West region	ES	Claimants	8400	NW	AH
Evaluation of enhanced interview pilots	ES	Unemployed	500	GB	AH
National Customer Satisfaction Survey - 1992	ES	Unemployed	4500	GB	AH
Foyer pilot evaluation - Homeless unemployed	ES	Unemployed	400	E	AH
Creative development for the disability campaign - Disabled	ES COI	Disabled	32	GB	AH
Smoke alarms strategy research	HOME COI	Owner Occupiers	130	UK	AH
Home audit smoke alarms	HOME COI	Occupiers	20000	EW	AH
Special constables pre and post	HOME COI	Adults	600	EW	AH
All about food (dietary awareness and food preference)	MAFF	Children	9600	E	AH
National employers liaison committee tracking - Employees	MOD COI	Adults	N/K	UK	AH
The Health Survey for England	OPCS DH	Owner Occupiers	17000	E	A
The Dental Health Survey of Children aged 1½ to 4½ years	OPCS	Children	1500	GB	AH
Contingent valuation as a technique for incorporating ecological values in land use	SOAF	Visitors	N/K	S	AH
Mature, part-time and non-standard entry students in higher education	SOED	Students	432	S	AH
Special educational needs provision in mainstream and special schools	SOED	Parents and Pupils	N/K	S	AH
Evaluation of Debtors (Scotland) Act 1987: Survey of private individual creditors	SOHH	Debtors	1075	S	AH
Evaluation of Debtors (Scotland) Act 1987: Survey of Debtors	SOHH	Debtors	1075	S	AH
Holiday Exhibition Research	STB	Adults	163	UK	AH
Practical Guides Research	STB	Applicants	176	UK	AH

Title	Department	Those approached	Approx. number approached each year	Location	Frequency
Influencing the "At risk" drink-driver	TRRL DTP	Drivers	200	WM	AH
National hospital study of road accident injuries	TRRL DTP	Patients	30000	UK	A
A494 Improvement - River Dee to Ewloe public consultation questionnaire	WO	Adults	N/K	W	AH
1992 Welsh Social Survey	WO	Tenants	15000	W	AH
A487 Trunkroad - Penygroes/Llanllyfni by-pass (public consultation)	WO	Residents	400	W	AH
A5 Corwen by-pass (public consultation)	WO	Residents	N/K	W	AH

List of Abbreviations

Departments

BRE	Building Research Establishment	HPAW	Health Promotion Authority for Wales
BTA	British Tourist Authority	IB	Intervention Board
COI	Central Office of Information	MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Foods
CSO	Central Statistical Office	MOD	Ministry of Defence
ED	Employment Department	OPCS	Office of Population, Censuses & Surveys
EEO	Energy Efficiency Office	RDC	Rural Development Commission
ES	Employment Service	SE	Scottish Enterprise
ETB	English Tourist Board	SO	The Scottish Office
ETSU	Energy Technology Support Unit	SOAF	The Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department
DES	Department of Education & Science	SOED	The Scottish Office Education Department
DH	Department of Health	SOHH	The Scottish Office Home and Health Department
DOE	Department of the Environment	SOID	The Scottish Office Industry Department
DNS	Department for National Savings	STB	Scottish Tourist Board
DSS	Department of Social Security	TRRL	Transport and Road Research Laboratory
DTI	Department of Trade & Industry	WO	Welsh Office
DTP	Department of Transport	WTB	Welsh Tourist Board
HIE	Highlands & Islands Enterprise		
HOME	Home Office		

General

ADAS	Agricultural Development and Advisory Service
EC	European Community
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HMIP	Her Majesty's Inspectorate for Pollution
N/K	Not Known
PRODCOM	Products of the European Community
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
QA	Quality Assurance
VAM	Valid Analytical Measurement

Location

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

Frequency

A	Annual
AH	Ad Hoc
Q	Quarterly
Y2	Every 2 years
Y3	Every 3 years
Y4	Every 4 years

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, 1992 harvest: provisional results of first survey, England and Wales, 189/92

Earnings and hours of agricultural and horticultural workers survey: period ended June 1992, England and Wales, 177/92

August 1992 pig survey, United Kingdom, England and Wales, 192/92

Monthly sample survey of grain fed to livestock: England and Wales, June 1992, 162/92, July 1992, 186/92

Monthly sample survey of cereal stocks: England and Wales, June 1992, 163/92, July 1992, 185/92

June agricultural and horticultural census: provisional results, United Kingdom and England and Wales, 169/92

Orchard fruit census, March 1992, England and Wales, 180/92

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

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

Wheat milled and flour production; Production of processed feeding stuffs and usage of raw materials; Composition of main compound feed rations; 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

Central Statistical Office

Monthly periodicals:

Economic Trends

HMSO, price £12.75 net

Annual subscription, including supplement,
price £155.00 net

Financial Statistics

HMSO, price £10.00 net

Annual subscription, including handbook,
price £120.00 net

Monthly Digest of Statistics

HMSO, price £7.50 net

Annual subscription, including supplement,
price £85.00 net

Annual publications:

Key Data 1992-93 edition

HMSO, September 1992

price £4.95 net

Social Trends 23

HMSO, January 1993

price £26.00 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 1991 Family Expenditure Survey

HMSO, November 1992

price £20.50 net

Annual abstract of statistics No 129

HMSO, January 1993

price £22.50 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*
- 19/92** *Students in Higher Education - England 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 1990/91

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

Statistics of Education: Statistics of School Examinations - GCE and GCSE England 1991

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:

How unemployment is measured in different countries
(September 1992)

Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey
(September 1992)

The roles of men and women in tomorrow's Europe
(October 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 1981-91

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 1 No 50 June Quarter 1992

Housing and Construction Statistics, Part 2 No 50 June Quarter 1992

Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales, No 102 July 1992

Household Projections England 1989-2011

Local Government Financial Statistics England, No 3 1992

Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics, No 14 1991

The UK Environment

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

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

Land Use Change in England No 7, 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

Rent Officer Statistics: fourth quarter 1991, first quarter 1992 and financial year 1991/92, Statistical Bulletin (92) 6

Housebuilding in England by Local Authority Areas: 1980-1989

Development Control Statistics: England 1990-91

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 0NZ
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
Overseas construction activity by British firms*

Further information is available from:

Department of the Environment
LGS, Room P1/177C
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB
Telephone: 071-276 4003

Health

In-patients formally detained in hospitals under the mental Health Act 1983 and other legislation, England 1984-1989/1990

Requests for this publication, price £2.00 net, should be sent to:

Miss Mary Edwards
Department of Health
Room 623, 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 May to October 1992

Issue	Title
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>
24/92	<i>Offences of drunkenness, England and Wales, 1990.</i>
25/92	<i>Statistics of drugs seizures and offenders dealt with, United Kingdom, 1991.</i>
26/92	<i>Probation statistics, England and Wales, 1991.</i>
27/92	<i>Summary fire statistics, United Kingdom, 1991.</i>
28/92	<i>Betting licensing, Great Britain, June 1991 - May 1992.</i>
29/92	<i>Control of immigration statistics - first and second quarters 1992.</i>
30/92	<i>Cautions, court proceedings and sentencing, England and Wales, 1991.</i>
31/92	<i>Notifiable offences, England and Wales, July 1991 to June 1992.</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

Department of Economic Development

NI Labour Force Survey Statistics Notice: Summary results for 1992

The above is available, free of charge from:

Statistics Branch
Department of Economic Development
Labour Force Survey Section
Netherleigh
Massey Avenue
BELFAST BT4 2JP
Telephone: 0232 - 763244 (Ext 2492)

Department of Finance and Personnel

The Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1987-1990

The above is available, free of charge, from:

Policy Planning and Research Unit
Londonderry House
21-27 Chichester Street
BELFAST BT1 4SX
Telephone: 0232 - 244477 (Ext 231)

The Northern Ireland Census 1991 Summary Report
HMSO, price £16.25, net

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends 70-Winter 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)

General Household Survey preliminary results for 1991

(Series SS 92/1)
price £2.50 net

Provisional mid-1991 population estimates for England and Wales and constituent local and health authorities based on the 1991 Census results

(Series PP1 92/1)
price £2.50 net

Fatal accidents occurring during sporting and leisure activities, 1991 registrations

(Series DH4 92/4)
price £1.50 net

Census County Monitors and Reports

The full series of Census County Monitors for England and Wales, and outline statistics for England and Wales derived from them are now published. A number of Census County Reports Part 1 have also been published.

Annual Reference Volumes

Electoral statistics 1992
(Series EL No.19)
HMSO, price £6.50 net,
ISBN 0 11 691442 4

Communicable disease statistics 1990
(Series MB2 No.17)
HMSO, price £9.40 net,
ISBN 0 11 691445 9

Social Survey Reports

Compiling the electoral register 1991
(Series SS 1280C)
HMSO, price £8.00 net,
ISBN 0 11 691441 6

General Household Survey 1990
(Series GHS No.21)
HMSO, price £18.50 net,
ISBN 0 11 691385 1

Shared accommodation in England 1990

(Series SS 1316)

HMSO, price £8.70 net,

ISBN 0 11 691446 7

Private renting in England in 1990

(Series SS 1313)

HMSO, price £10.20 net,

ISBN 0 11 691444 0

Studies on Medical and Population Subjects

Health Expectancy. First workshop of the International Healthy Life Expectancy Network

(Series SMPS No.54)

HMSO, price £14.70 net,

ISBN 0 11 691436 X

Scotland

Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries

Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical tables 1991

The above publication is available, price £11.50 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 Education

The following Statistical Bulletins are available from the Scottish Office Library, at the above address:

- Edn/D2/1992/16** *Provision of Education for pupils with Educational Needs*
Edn/H1/1992/17 *University Students*
Edn/J2/1992/18 *Scottish Higher Education Statistics*
Edn/B10/1992/19 *Scottish Probationer Teachers*
Edn/F5/1992/20 *The National Certificate 1990-91*

Scottish Office Environment

The following Statistical Bulletins are available from the Scottish Office Library, at the above address:

- HSG/1992/3** *Operation of the Homeless Persons legislation in Scotland 1979/80 to 1990/91: District Analysis*
HSG/1992/5 *Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 31 March 1992*
HSG/1992/6 *Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1980/81 to 1991/92*
HSG/1992/7 *Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 30 June 1992*

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/1992/3 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1990 ⁽¹⁾**
CRJ/1992/4 *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland, 1991*
CRJ/1992/5 *Liquor Licensing Statistics, 1991**
CRJ/1992/6 *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1991**

⁽¹⁾ Revised figures issued in CRJ/1992/6

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, at the above address.

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:

London traffic monitoring report: 1992
HMSO Annual
price £11.35 net

Road Accidents Great Britain 1991
The Casualty Report
HMSO Annual
price £10.95 net

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1992
HMSO Annual
price £24.00 net

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

Monthly:

New Motor Vehicle Registrations Great Britain
price £3.00 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

Annual:

Port Statistics 1991 - DTP Statistics Bulletin (92) 35
price £15.00 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 Agricultural Statistics No.14 1992

price £5.00 net

Digest of Welsh statistics No.38 1992

price £7.00 net

*Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics
No.16 1992*

price £7.00 net

*Welsh Education Statistics Bulletin No.12-A
survey of microcomputers in schools*

price £4.00 net

The above publications are available from:

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



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

Orchard Fruit Census

The census covered all growers in England and Wales with an area of 0.1 hectares or more of commercially grown orchards. A Statistical Notice is published showing the areas and production of orchard trees by variety with a further breakdown of areas by age of trees. Additionally there are data of areas by density of planting for apples and pears only.

Central Statistical Office

Input-Output Balance for the United Kingdom 1989

This article was published in the September 1992 issue of *Economic Trends*. It contains tables which display the flow of all goods and services in the economy, illustrating the relationship between producers and consumers and the interdependence of industries.

The article explains how, in the past, Input-Output tables have been produced, at roughly five-yearly intervals, as supplements to the main national accounts estimates. However, from now on balances will be produced annually, as their construction involves a detailed reconciliation of the components of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Enquiries should be addressed to:

Mr David Hughes
Input-Output Section
Central Statistical Office
Government Offices
Great George Street
LONDON SW1P 3AQ
Telephone: 071-270 5936

Reference

Economic Trends No 467
HMSO, September 1992, price £11.50 net

Consumers' Expenditure Estimates

- How much did consumers spend on alcoholic drink last year?
- What is the average quarterly telephone bill?
- More fish is bought between April and June than at other times.
- More money is spent on books, newspapers and magazines than on records, tapes and compact discs.

These interesting facts and more are only available in *Consumers' Expenditure Estimates* - a quarterly booklet - compiled and published by CSO Output & Expenditure Branch.

Recently improved, the publication now involves a comprehensive back index, contents and has colour coded pages to distinguish its current and constant price sections. Tables are also presented in both non-adjusted and seasonally adjusted formats.

This information is unavailable elsewhere and as such provides an invaluable source of data to organisations and individuals alike. Existing subscribers include many large concerns who look forward to publication with keen interest.

Soon to become a part of the Business Monitor series, the booklet contains upwards of 750 series.

It is presently available from the Consumers' Expenditure section at £25 per quarter.

For further details please telephone: 071-270 6207.

Financial Accounts

The article on the UK National Accounts published in the October issue of *Economic Trends* included, for the first time, a set of Financial Accounts tables for the various sectors of the economy from 1982 up to the second quarter of 1992.

The tables cover borrowing and lending and explain the financing of the financial surplus or deficit in the Capital Accounts. The sectors covered by these accounts are:

- Personal
- industrial and commercial companies
- financial companies and institutions
- public corporations
- central government
- local authorities
- overseas

There is also a summary table similar to Table A which is published in the CSO's *Blue Book*. This shows a two-way classification of financial transactions and how a sector's transactions in a particular financial instrument relates to its transactions in other instruments and to the transactions by other sectors.

A more detailed set of Financial Accounts is contained in the CSO monthly publication *Financial Statistics*.

Business Monitor PA1003 Size Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses 1992

The latest Business Monitor in the PA 1003 series has been published for 1992. Based on the Business register maintained by the Central Statistical Office, the publication provides counts of businesses as at mid 1992.

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

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

A table of legal units at district level within broad industry groups will be available at a cost of £30.00 from the CSO Library, telephone: 0633-812973 (GTN 1211).

The local unit tables provide estimates of employment as well as counts of units. The SIC Activity Heading is used as the classification and analyses are produced by employment and by region and county.

Three tables (1, 2 and 7A) were previewed in CSO Bulletin 55/92 on 1 September 1992.

Further details can be obtained from:

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

Reference

Size Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses 1992
Business Monitor PA 1003
HMSO, price £20.00 net
ISBN 0 11 535164 7

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

	Issue Frequency	
	No	
Steel Stocks and Consumption	66/92	Q
GB Cinema Exhibitors	69/92	Q
Engineering Sales and Orders	71/92	M
Overseas transactions of the Film and TV Industry	72/92	A
Overseas Travel and Tourism	73/92	M
Credit Business	74/92	M
Family Expenditure Survey	75/92	A
Machine Tools	76/92	M
Methodological Issues - Capital Expenditure Inquiry	77/92	A/H
Acquisitions and mergers within the UK	78/92	Q

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)

Students in Higher Education - England 1990 (Bulletin 19/92)

This Bulletin updates Statistical Bulletin 16/91, presenting the latest statistics on, and trends in, full-time and part-time students on higher education courses at publicly-funded institutions in England. The Bulletin covers all students on higher education courses in Universities, the Open University (OU), Polytechnics and other Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council (PCFC) institutions and Department for Education (DFE) grant-aided colleges, all of which will be funded by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) when the University Funding Council (UFC) and PCFC are dissolved in April 1993. It also covers students on higher education courses at Local Education Authority (LEA) colleges, where the courses will, in future, be funded by the HEFCE and Further Education Funding Council (FEFC).

Statistics of Education: Further and Higher Education in Polytechnics and Colleges 1990/91

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 for the academic year 1990/91; 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 1990/91, and information about student enrolments on short courses, derived from the Short Course Record survey, and also on Initial Teacher Training Courses.

Statistics of Education: Statistics of School Examinations - GCE and GCSE England 1991

This annual publication contains statistics on GCSE and GCE examination results of pupils in maintained secondary and independent schools (including City Technology Colleges) at age 15 and of older pupils when they left the school sector, and GCE examination results of students in establishments of Further education, in England during the academic year 1990/91. It also contains statistics on the intended destination of school leavers during the 1990/91 academic year.

Some of the statistics are presented on a Local Education Authority (LEA) and regional basis; others are presented as time-series tabulations.

Employment

Results from the first quarterly Labour Force Survey

Results from the Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey (LFS) were released on 17 September 1992 by the Employment Department (ED). The LFS, which is carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) on behalf ED, was run annually from 1984 to 1991, with results being available some 9 - 10 months after the survey period. Improvements in methodology and publication procedures have culminated in the survey being carried out every quarter in Great Britain as from Spring 1992, with the results being released some 3 months later.

The changes that have been taken on board for the quarterly survey are discussed in a recent *Employment Gazette* article - *The Quarterly Labour Force Survey - a new dimension to labour market statistics* (October 1992). New areas being covered by the LFS include unpaid family workers, home working, region of workplace, mode of transport to work, action to work abroad and holiday entitlement.

The following table shows the breakdown of the total population of Great Britain aged 16 and over by sex as at Spring 1992.

Great Britain, Spring 1992		(Thousands)	
Economic activity	All persons	Men	Women
Employees	21,396	11,248	10,148
Self-employed	3,131	2,353	778
Government Employment & Training programmes	357	236	121
Unpaid family workers	179	53	126
All in employment	25,064	13,890	11,174
ILO unemployed	2,649	1,785	863
All economically active	27,713	15,676	12,037
Economically inactive	16,342	5,579	10,762
All aged 16 and over	44,054	21,255	22,799

ED publish results from each survey in the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin*, available on subscription from ED. To subscribe please write to or telephone:

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

For further information about the LFS contact the Help-line

Telephone: 071-273 5585

Training Statistics 1992

Training Statistics 1992 was published on 30 September 1992. It is the third in an annual series of reference volumes which bring together a wide range of training related data in an easily accessible form. The publication is divided into five sections covering

Training Activity, The Financing of Training, The Outcome of Training, International Comparisons of Training Activity and Sources of Training Statistics.

Training Statistics was published jointly by the Employment Department and the Government Statistical Service.

Reference

Training Statistics 1992
HMSO, price £11.25 net

Training throughout life

Based on the premise that it is vital to our economic competitiveness that individuals are encouraged to train throughout life *Access and Delivery in Continuing Education and Training* is a valuable guide to recent publications in the field.

It reviews all the latest material on important new areas like accreditation of prior learning and NVQs. Over 1,200 items are listed with a full index and handy gazetteer.

This bibliography is useful for anyone involved in practice or research in continuing education and training and is aimed at those seeking basic information as well as the informed user.

Entries are arranged in an A-Z sequence by author so that readers can look up work by particular writers or organisations. There is also an index which allows readers to look up particular subjects.

An overview of the literature is provided guiding the reader to the leading material on different themes and drawing out trends, gaps and areas where further research is needed.

Access and Delivery in Continuing Education and Training by Helen Bridge and Heather Salt. Published by University of Nottingham Department of Adult Education and the Employment Department. Available from Publications Unit, Department of Adult Education, Education Building, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, telephone: 0602-514427, price £6.95 net

Reference

Employment Gazette, October 1992
HMSO, price £4.50 net

Paying up

Labour costs are a significant proportion of most businesses' operating costs, accounting for at least 70 per cent in some service sector organisations.

It comes as no surprise, therefore, that employers should constantly be seeking ways to improve employee productivity.

One major way they have been trying to do this is through the introduction in the past few years of Individual Performance Related Pay (IPRP). While this method has gained acceptance by many employers there is, however, still much debate as to its effectiveness and effect on company culture.

In order to examine the managerial experiences of operating such pay schemes, the Institute of Manpower Studies conducted a survey of IPRP schemes already operating in the UK. It also reviewed the literature and other evidence related to the purpose and effectiveness of IPRP. The findings are presented in a report, *Pay and Performance: The Employer Experience*.

Twenty organisations, including household names such as Abbey National, Marks & Spencer and IBM (as well as several government departments) were surveyed. Their responses are organised around the issues related to: the context in which IPRP was introduced; the process of implementation; and its outcomes.

The report identifies a number of important emerging themes and issues. It demonstrates that employers considering introducing IPRP need to be clear on what they hope to achieve and what they expect the scheme to deliver. Performance related pay systems work most effectively, it concludes, if employers consult widely prior to introduction, and then monitor and evaluate implementation on a regular basis.

Pay and Performance: The Employer Experience IMS Report No 218. Available from Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF, telephone: 0273-686751, price £30.00 net

Reference

Employment Gazette, September 1992
HMSO, price £4.50 net

Inward investment

Overseas investment in Britain last year will create or safeguard more than 50,000 jobs, says Industry Minister Tim Sainsbury.

The Invest in Britain Bureau's annual report for 1991-92 records 332 direct investment projects by foreign companies in the UK - the highest number for any EC country. Britain now accounts for about 37 per cent of US and 39 per cent of Japanese direct investment in the EC.

Copies of the report are available from Michael White, IBB Branch, DTI Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW, telephone: 071-215 8438 or 8439.

Environment

New factual report on the UK environment

A new statistical report *The UK Environment* was published in October.

The report was promised in the 1990 White Paper *This Common Inheritance*, and is specifically intended to stimulate and inform public debate. The report is therefore rather different in style and content from most other statistical publications. Instead of tables of numbers, most of the facts are presented in the form of easy to understand charts and maps, in colour. There are some tables but these are very simple. For readers who want data underlying the charts these are available on a computer diskette which is free to purchasers of the report. The report also includes a considerable amount of explanatory text describing regulation and legislation, as well as commenting on

the data presented. Each chapter also gives extensive references to sources of data and suggested further reading.

Most aspects of the UK environment are covered - climate, air quality and factors affecting the global atmosphere, soil and the use of land, water resources and water quality, the marine environment, coastal erosion, wildlife populations and habitats, waste and radioactivity. The report also includes details about links between environment and health, the effects of man's activities on the environment, public attitudes to environmental issues and expenditure on the environment.

The report supplements the Department's *Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics* which will continue to be published annually.

Reference

The UK Environment
HMSO, October 1992, price £14.95 net
ISBN 0 11 7524204

The National Sample Survey of Vacant Land in Urban Areas of England 1990

This report presents the results of a sample survey of vacant land in urban areas of England carried out in 1990. Vacant land is land for which the previous productive use, if any, has ceased for a significant period of time.

It is estimated that the total national stock of urban vacant land in England was 60,000 hectares, although not all of this land is available for development. Some 25,000 hectares of this vacant land had previously been developed. Estimates of the area of vacant land in urban areas and the percentage of urban area covered by vacant land are presented for Standard Economic regions, DOE Administrative Regions, Urban Programme Authorities grouped within region, Inner London, Outer London and large urban areas in the South East. Vacant land is categorised as 'derelict', 'previously developed and cleared' or 'not previously developed'. Information is also provided on the distribution of the size of vacant sites.

The survey provides comprehensive estimates of vacant land in England for the first time, using a consistent definition of 'urban areas' based on land use and population. It involved a three-way collaboration between the Department of the Environment; the South East Regional Research Laboratory (SERRL) at Birkbeck College, University of London; and the Topographic Surveys Division of Ordnance Survey (OS). The sampling procedures adopted were designed to make it possible to compare amounts of vacant land between regions and between certain types of policy area. One innovative feature was the use of geographic information systems (GIS) to manage, structure and analyse the very large amounts of data involved.

The survey was based on about 4,000 1:1250 scale OS maps covering over 10 per cent of urban areas with population greater than 10,000 in England. The sampling frame of 25 ha map squares was stratified by Standard Economic Region, DOE Administrative Regions, Urban Programme Authority, Inner London, Outer London, large urban areas in South East, and by the amount of urban land in each map square.

Reference

The National Sample Survey of Vacant Land in Urban Areas of England 1990
HMSO, price £22.00 net
ISBN 0 11 752692 4

Overseas Construction Activity by British Firms

This Press Notice, published on 7 October, includes information on overseas construction activity by British firms during 1991. The information comes from an annual survey of those British firms engaged in overseas construction contracts. The construction activity covers building and civil engineering projects only and so excludes process and power engineering projects. Firms are asked to report on only the British component of joint contracts and only the fee element of management contracts. The tables in the Press Notice give, in current prices, the value of new contracts, the value of work done and the value of work outstanding at the end of the year. This information is provided for each continent and certain

country groupings viz OECD and OPEC. Individual country information is subject to confidentiality constraints.

Further details about the survey and copies of the Press Notice can be obtained from:

Construction Statistics Division
Department of the Environment
Room P1/102
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB
Telephone: 071-276 4761

Health

In-patients formally detained in hospitals under the Mental Health Act 1983 and other legislation, England 1984-1989/1990

This Statistical Bulletin presents information on the legal status of in-patients who are formally detained in hospitals for psychiatric care in England. Figures are given for 1984-1989/90 on formal admissions to, and residents in, hospitals according to the section of the Mental Health Act 1983 under which patients are detained. Request for this publication, price £2.00 net, should be sent to:

Miss Mary Edwards
Department of Health
Room 623
Hannibal House
Elephant & Castle
LONDON SE1 6TE

Home Office

Control of Immigration: Statistics, United Kingdom 1991

The annual Command Paper on immigration statistics was published on 22 September 1992. The statistics relate to persons who are subject to immigration control under the Immigration Act 1971. The Command Paper contains detailed information for 1991, and historical tables for (wherever possible) 1981-91, on passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom; on acceptances for settlement in

the United Kingdom; on entry clearance applications in, and characteristics of dependants from, the Indian sub-continent; and on persons dealt with under the enforcement powers in the 1971 Act.

Some of the main points described in the commentary are:

- 8.1 million passengers (excluding European Community (EC) nationals) were admitted to the United Kingdom in 1991. This was 11 per cent less than the peak figure of 9.2 million in 1990, mainly reflecting a fall in visitors by 1 million to 5.7 million. Around 18,200 non-EC passengers were refused leave to enter and removed from the United Kingdom in 1991, a fall of nearly 900 over the previous year.
- An estimated 53,900 persons were accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom in 1991, about 700 more than the revised total for 1990 and some 8,000 more than the low in 1987, but less than in the mid 1970s.
- Just over a quarter of the acceptances for settlement in 1991 were from the Indian sub-continent, 20 per cent from the rest of Asia, 18 per cent from Africa and 13 per cent from the Americas. Acceptances from Africa continued to increase considerably, from an average of 8 per cent of the total during 1982-86.
- 5,600 persons left the United Kingdom in 1991 as a result of enforcement action. This was 1,300 more than in 1990 and more than double the 2,700 in 1987, reflecting more effective procedures for detecting illegal entrants and those in breach of conditions to enter or remain.
- In the first year of new arrangements for DNA testing of children to assess claimed relationships, 80 per cent of tests resulted in a related as claimed outcome.

Reference

Control of Immigration: Statistics, United Kingdom 1991

(Cm2063)

HMSO, price £15.90 net

99.40

Drug Seizures and Offenders

The annual statistics of drug seizures and offenders dealt with in the UK were published in a Home Office Statistical Bulletin on 22 September 1992. The Bulletin provides details for a. seizures of drugs by type of seizure, type of authority and drug type and b. offenders dealt with by age, sex, type of offence and action taken against offenders.

The 1991 figures show further increases in the number of seizures made. The total number of seizures in 1991 was nearly 70,000 with cannabis involved in 85 per cent of seizures. The number of seizures of MDMA ('ecstasy') rose to 1,700, more than double the number recorded in 1989 and four times the number recorded in 1990. The number of heroin, cocaine and LSD seizures changed little. There was a record quantity of 1.1 tonnes of cocaine seized.

There were 47,600 offenders dealt with in 1991, a 5 per cent rise on 1990. Almost 90 per cent were for possession offences, usually cannabis. Offenders aged under 21 were responsible for 85 per cent of the increase in the total number of offenders. In 1991 45 per cent of offenders were cautioned, 30 per cent fined and less than 10 per cent sentenced to immediate custody. This compares with 1 per cent, 65 per cent, and 10 per cent respectively in 1981.

More detailed tables, including area breakdowns, are available in annexes to the Bulletin.

Further information may be obtained from David Turner, telephone: 071-273 3528.

Reference

Statistics of drugs seizures and offenders dealt with, United Kingdom, 1991

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 25/92

Fire Statistics

The Home Office Statistical Bulletin presenting the 1991 summary fire statistics was published on 22 October 1992. The Bulletin presents preliminary analysis on fires attended by local authority fire brigades as an emergency in 1991. This includes analysis of the number of fires by location, cause of

fire, source of ignition and spread of fire as well as numbers of fire related deaths and injuries by location, cause and nature of injury. Also included are analyses of fires discovered by a smoke alarm, fires in dwellings involving upholstery and car fires.

The following main points are described:

Fires:

Fire brigades attended 436,000 fires in 1991 in the United Kingdom, 7 per cent fewer than in 1990, because grassland and heathland fires fell by over 40 per cent

Malicious fires increased for:

- cars, by two thirds since 1990 to exceed half of all car fires attended by brigades,
- dwellings, by 2 per cent
- other occupied buildings, by 8 per cent

Accidental fires increased slightly in:

- cars by 1 per cent
- dwellings by 1 per cent, but decreased in:
- other occupied buildings by 9 per cent

As in previous years, the most frequent cause of fires in dwellings was misuse of equipment or appliances, faults in appliances and malicious ignition. Malicious ignition was the most frequent cause of fires in other occupied buildings.

The main sources of ignition of accidental fires in dwellings were:

- Cooking appliances (46 per cent)
- Electrical wiring or appliances (17 per cent)
- Smokers materials (12 per cent)

There was a small decline in the severity of fires in occupied buildings. 11 per cent of these fires spread beyond the room of origin.

Deaths and casualties:

The number of fire deaths fell to 827, the lowest since 1971.

Deaths in buildings fell in dwellings to 610, also the lowest since 1971, but remained at the 1990 level of 59 in other occupied buildings.

Deaths outdoors fell:

- in road vehicles to 107, the third highest recorded figure.
- in derelict buildings and other outdoor fires to 42.

45 per cent of all fire deaths where the cause of death was recorded were attributed to being overcome by gas or smoke.

As in previous years smoker's materials were the most frequent source of ignition causing deaths, but the number of deaths was 18 per cent lower than in 1990 and the lowest since 1977.

Non-fatal casualties increased to a record high of 14,700.

The highest number of non-fatal casualties occurred where the source of ignition was cooking appliances.

Fires discovered by smoke alarms were associated with faster discovery times, lower death rates and in addition they tended to be less severe.

Enquiries about fire statistics should be referred to:

Home Office Fire Statistics Section
Room 821
Queen Anne's Gate
LONDON SW1H 9AT
Telephone: 071-273 3508

Reference

Summary Fire Statistics United Kingdom 1991
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 27/92

Betting Licensing

The annual statistics of betting licences for Great Britain were published in a Home Office Statistical Bulletin on 22 October 1992. The Bulletin provides information on bookmakers permits, betting office licences and betting agency permits.

The latest figures continue to show a decrease in the number of bookmakers permits and betting office licences. The greatest concentration of betting office licences (betting shops) per head is to be found in Inner London, South Wales, Merseyside and Strathclyde.

Further information and supplementary tables, including area breakdowns may be obtained from Richard Allen telephone: 071-2730 2617.

Reference

Statistics of Betting Licensing, Great Britain, June 1991 - May 1992

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 28/92

Control of Immigration: Statistics - First and Second Quarters 1992

The regular six monthly Home Office Statistical Bulletin on the control of immigration was published on 27 October 1992. This contains summary information on acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom; on entry clearance applications made in the Indian sub-continent; and on enforcement action.

50,900 persons were accepted for settlement in the 12 months ending June 1992. This was some 2,300 fewer than in the previous 12 months though 4,900 more than the low in 1987. The fall in acceptances in the latest 12 months is believed to be of a temporary nature and mainly reflects an extension of the processing time of some applications following the introduction of more detailed enquiries aimed at detecting bogus marriages. 6,100 persons left the United Kingdom in the latest 12 months as a result of enforcement action, 1,200 more than in the previous 12 months and more than double the 2,700 in 1987.

Reference

Control of Immigration: Statistics - first and second quarters 1992

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 29/92.

If you wish to obtain any Home Office Statistical Bulletin, which are available free of charge, or to be put on the mailing list please write or telephone:

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

Northern Ireland

Department of Economic Development

NI Labour Force Survey Statistics Notice : Summary results for 1992

The NILFS is a sample survey of approximately 5000 households, carried out in the spring of each year. A similar survey is conducted in all other Member States of the EC, with the main purpose of obtaining comparable data on a number of labour market characteristics in these different countries. The NILFS is thus a valuable source of information on unemployment (based on the internationally recognised definition), self-employment, qualification levels, and many other related issues. The 1992 Statistics Notice also includes summary results for 1988 - 1991.

Department of Finance and Personnel

The Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1987-1990

The FES has been carried out annually in Northern Ireland since 1967 on a representative sample of private households. It provides reliable data on expenditure and income in relation to household characteristics.

The Northern Ireland Census 1991 Sum- mary Report

The results from the 1991 Census of Population have been published in the Summary Report which includes summary statistics for most of the questions covered by the Census. Northern Ireland's usually-resident population is estimated to have risen by 3 per cent since 1981 to 1.578 million. A further eight reports, covering specific topics in greater detail, will be issued over the coming months.

Population Trends

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

Trends in suicide deaths in England and Wales

by John Charlton, Sue Kelly, Karen Dunnell, Health Statistics, OPCS; Barry Evans, Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre; Rachel Jenkins, Ruth Wallis, Department of Health.

This article, the first of two, describes recent trends in suicide rates and the methods used. For the first time since 1911, male suicide rates have been rising at a time when female suicide rates have been falling. The age distribution of suicides has also changed, to the extent that males aged under 45 are now more at risk than older males, whose rates have fallen. There is evidence of both cohort and period effects.

Samples of anonymised records from the 1991 Census

by Catherine Marsh, Census Microdata Unit, University of Manchester and Andy Teague, Census Division, OPCS

The statistical output from the 1991 Census of Great Britain will, for the first time, include two Samples of Anonymised Records (SARs). The SARs will consist of a one per cent sample of households and individuals in those households, and a two per cent sample of individuals. They will differ from the more traditional census output of tables of aggregated information in that abstracts of individual records about anonymised households and individuals will be released.

This article explains the background to the decision to release SARs, the associated confidentiality considerations, the content of the two samples, and the uses to which the SARs could be put.

Patterns of marriage, divorce, and cohabitation in the different countries of Europe

by John Haskey, Population Statistics Division, OPCS

This article considers the available data on first marriages, divorces, remarriages, and cohabitation in

the different countries of Europe. It traces the trends since 1950 in first marriages and divorces - the most important ways in which partnerships are formed and terminated - and concludes that distinctive patterns of marriage and divorce have emerged in the different regions of Europe. Derived from the limited information which is available, a similar conclusion is drawn concerning cohabitation, prevalence being highest in the Nordic countries of Northern Europe, and lowest - virtually non-existent - in Southern Europe. Possible links between the patterns of marriage, divorce and cohabitation are investigated and discussed.

The immigrant populations of the different countries of Europe: their size and origins

by John Haskey of Population Statistics Division, OPCS

This article analyses data on the populations of foreign nationality living in a number of European countries. It gives the size of these foreign populations and their composition by country of nationality.

Results from the 1991 Census

County Monitors

Publication of the series of 1991 Census County Monitors for England and Wales has now been completed by OPCS. The population figures in the County Monitors supersede the provisional figures in each area published in the 1991 Census Preliminary Report for England and Wales.

Each of the County Monitors contains about 100 summary statistics, and is published in advance of the full County Report, which covers all the topics included on the Census form.

County Monitors can be obtained from OPCS (Dept. M), St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP, telephone: 071-242 0262 (Ext. 2208/2243) or direct on 071-396 2208/2243, or from HMSO bookshops. The full set of Monitors can be ordered, price £80 including a binder, from OPCS at the above address.

County Reports

Detailed results from the 1991 Census for each county

in England and Wales and region in Scotland will be published in two-part County Reports.

Parts 1 of the reports contain 66 tables of statistics (67 for the Welsh counties and Scottish regions). Statistics are grouped into four main subject areas covering demographic and economic characteristics; housing; households and household composition; and household spaces and dwellings.

Parts 2 will contain statistics covering such topics as employment by industry, travel to work, social class as defined by occupation, and socio-economic group.

The County Reports are available only from HMSO. First Reports to be published were:

1991 Census County Report: Isle of Wight Part 1
(CEN91 CR23)
HMSO, price £25.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691370 3

1991 Census County Report: Wiltshire Part 1
(CEN CR56)
HMSO, price £31.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691389 4

1991 Census County Report: Cambridgeshire Part 1
(CEN CR5)
HMSO, price £35.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691391 6

1991 Census County Report: Buckinghamshire Part 1
(CEN CR4)
HMSO, price £31.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691407 6

1991 Census County Report: Cleveland Part 1
(CEN91 CR7)
HMSO, price £31.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691410 6

1991 Census County Report: North Yorkshire Part 1
(CEN CR32)
HMSO, price £37.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691404 1

1991 Census County Report: East Sussex Part 1
(CEN CR14)
HMSO, price £35.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691415 7

1991 Census County Report: Powys Part 1
(CEN CR52)
HMSO, price £29.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691371 1

For up-to-date information on which County Reports Part 1 are now available contact either OPCS Publications on 071-396 2208 or 2243, or HMSO Enquiries on 071-873 0011. Publication of County Reports Part 2 will begin in the early part of 1993.

Electoral Statistics 1992

Statistics on parliamentary and local government electors in the United Kingdom and its constituent countries in 1992 are published by OPCS.

There were 43,724,954 parliamentary electors on the 1992 register in the United Kingdom, an increase of 168 thousand (0.4 per cent) from 1991. There were increases in all four constituent countries.

Reference

Electoral Statistics 1992
(Series EL no.19)
HMSO, price £6.50 net
ISBN 0 11 691442 4

Communicable Disease Statistics for 1990

An OPCS report on the numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1990 in England and Wales under the Public Health Acts and Infectious Disease Regulations was published recently.

Between 1989 and 1990, notifications of measles decreased by 49 per cent to 13,302, those of mumps by 79 per cent to 4,277, and those of rubella by 53 per cent to 11,491.

Reference

Communicable disease statistics 1990
(Series MB2 no.17)
HMSO, price £9.40 net
ISBN 0 11 691445 9

Compiling the Electoral Register 1991

Since 1987 the Home Office have sponsored annual surveys by OPCS, designed to keep up-to-date their knowledge of the methods used by electoral registrations officers in compiling the electoral register. Findings from the 1991 survey are now published.

As in previous years there have been two specific aims to the research. Firstly, to find out about the methods used in the canvass and how they varied between authorities. Secondly, to discover how much and what kind of statistical information electoral registration officers can provide about the situation in their area.

Reference

Compiling the electoral register 1991
(SS 1280C)
HMSO, price £8.00 net
ISBN 0 11 691441 6

General Household Survey 1990

Detailed results of the 1990 General Household Survey are now published in an OPCS report.

The report updates information collected each year on population characteristics, households and families, marriage, cohabitation and fertility, economic activity, education, health and housing.

It also includes information on membership of occupational pension schemes and receipt of occupational pensions, glasses and eye tests, cigarette smoking, drinking, participation in sports and physical activities, and social activities and hobbies - subjects which have been included in the GHS in selected years only.

This is the latest in a series of annual reports for the GHS which started in 1971 and is carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office of the Population Censuses and Surveys. The data are obtained from a random sample of private households in Great Britain.

Interviews are achieved with just under 20,000 adults in about 10,000 households per year. For certain topics data on 5,000 children in these households are

also collected.

The fieldwork period covered by the 1990 report was April 1990 to March 1991.

Reference

General Household Survey 1990
(GHS No.21)
HMSO, price £18.50 net
ISBN 0 11 691385 1

Survey of Shared Accommodation in England in 1990

Findings from the report of a housing survey carried out in 1990 by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for the Department of the Environment were published recently.

The main aim of the survey was to examine the characteristics and preferences for separate accommodation of people who share their accommodation. The study covered three groups of sharers: households living in non self-contained accommodation, that is who share a kitchen, bathroom or toilet with another household; and families and individuals living in larger households who potentially might want a home of their own.

The survey found that about half of all couples or lone parent families living as part of someone else's household preferred to continue sharing, and half preferred separate accommodation.

Four out of five households living in non self-contained accommodation said that they would prefer not to share. Households in non self-contained accommodation form about 1.5-2 per cent of all households in England.

Reference

Shared accommodation in England 1990
(Series SS1318)
HMSO, price £8.70 net
ISBN 0 11 691446 7

Private Renting in England in 1990

The latest survey on private renting, carried out for the

Department of the Environment, is published by OPCS. Since the late 1970s these surveys have monitored the characteristics of private tenants and their households, the kinds of accommodation rented, the rents paid, and the types of agreement under which tenants rent their accommodation.

The main purpose of this survey was to measure any changes in the size and composition of the private rented sector and in rents between 1988 and 1990, and to examine the use which was being made in 1990 of two new kinds of tenancy created by the 1988 Housing Act.

There were 483,000 tenancies in the new categories introduced by the Act, almost exactly balancing the reduction by 478,000 between 1988 and 1990 in the categories in which no new tenancies could be created after the Act was implemented.

The new tenancy types, Assured and Assured Shorthold, comprised 28 per cent of lettings by 1990. Of the old types, Regulated, Protected Shorthold, and the pre-1989 Assured tenancies, the largest decrease was in Regulated lettings without a registered rent, down from 568,000 in 1988 to 258,000. Most of these were furnished lettings.

Reference

Private renting in England in 1990
(Series SS 1313)
HMSO, price £10.20 net
ISBN 0 11 691444 0

Health Expectancy

A collection of international studies on the development of health expectancy indicators for monitoring public health is published by OPCS in a volume in its series *Studies on Medical and Population Subjects*.

The volume brings together papers presented to the first workshop of the Network on Health Expectancy (REVES) held in Quebec in September 1989. The Network was created in 1988 to explore possibilities for harmonising separate national efforts to develop health expectancy indicators which combine information about morbidity and mortality.

Network researchers expect that a disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) indicator will become, in the next century, as important as life expectancy is today as a measure of changes in the state of health, particularly in populations where increasing longevity is a feature.

This first work of REVES provides a review of the development of health expectancy indicators and concerns the main issues facing researchers including: appropriate types of functional measures of health, the requirements for international comparability and interpretation of changes over time, together with the uses of health expectancy for developing health policies and monitoring trends.

Reference

Health expectancy. First workshop of the International Healthy Life Expectancy Network. Studies on Medical and Population Studies no.54
HMSO, price £14.70 net
ISBN 0 11 691436 X

Scotland

General Register Office for Scotland

Vital Statistics: Scotland

The Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 33 to 36 which was published at the end of October contained a paper produced by our Statistician and entitled *Number of infant deaths in Scotland, with special reference to sudden infant death syndrome*.

Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 37 to 40 published in November included another article by our Statistician entitled *Smoking as a cause of death on death certificates*.

The Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 41 to 44 contain the third quarterly tables and were published at the end of November.

Census Results

Region and islands area Monitors

Summary statistics from the 1991 Census for the regions and islands areas in Scotland have been published by GRO(S).

The region and islands area monitors contain about 100 summary statistics for each area. They are published in advance of the full region and islands area reports which cover all the topics included on the Census form.

Region and islands area Monitors can be obtained from GRO(S), Customer Services, Ladywell House, Ladywell Road, Edinburgh EH12 7TF (Telephone: 031-314 4254), or from HMSO Bookshops. The full set of Monitors can be ordered on subscription, price £18.00 net, from GRO(S) only at the above address.

Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department

Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1991

The 1991 edition, just published, contains 33 tables covering fish landings (into Scotland and the UK) and details of the Scottish Fishing Fleet.

Different tables show weight and value of landings by species, by area of capture, by landing district and by size of vessel. Also covered are topics such as the employment of fishermen, disposal of the pelagic catch and the production of fishery by-products.

Some tables show annual figures for 1987 to 1991 and others give monthly landing figures for 1991. A table shows the quotas allocated to the UK from the Total Allowable catch, and the level of uptake for each stock during 1987 to 1991.

A new table shows landings abroad by species during 1987 to 1991.

Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1991 available, price £11.50 net, from:

The Scottish Office Library
Official Publication Sales
Room 1/44
New St Andrew's House
EDINBURGH EH1 3TG
Telephone: 031-244 4806 (GTN7188)

Scottish Office Education Department

Students Awards: Socio-Economic Factors 1984-85 to 1991-92

This Bulletin provides some summary information about students receiving awards from The Scottish Office Education Department over the period covering the academic sessions 1984-85 to 1991-92

Published December 1992

Students Registered in Vocational Further Education in Scotland 1990-91

This Bulletin contains information on student registrations in vocational further education (excluding higher education) for the session 1990-91 and earlier sessions.

Published December 1992

School Leavers Qualifications 1990-91

This Bulletin provides details of the Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) qualifications held by pupils who left Scottish schools in 1990-91 and some earlier sessions.

Published December 1992

Schools, Pupils and Teachers in Scotland

This Bulletin gives information about all categories of Education Authority, Grant-Aided and Independent schools in Scotland for sessions 1981-82 to 1991-92

Published December 1992

Scottish Office Environment Department

The following statistical Bulletins are available:

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 1990/91 are provisional and in order to facilitate comparisons between districts, most tables are presented in the form of percentages.

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

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 homelessness, improvement of dwellings and private sector improvements.

HSG/1992/6 Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1980/81 to 1991/92

This Bulletin presents statistics on how local authorities assessed and dealt with applicant households under the homeless persons legislation in Scotland. Figures for 1991/92 are provisional.

HSG/1992/7 Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 30 June 1992 (published December 1992)

This Bulletin presents the standard quarterly analyses and annual information on energy conservation, public sector stock and vacant stock, housing for the elderly and disabled and rent registration.

The Bulletin on housing trends for the quarter ended 30 September 1992 is scheduled for publication in March 1993. Annual tables will present statistics on homelessness and housing action areas.

Social Security

Social Security Statistics 1992

The annual publication *Social Security Statistics* has undergone a complete overhaul in its 1992 edition which has now been published. The format of the tables, which show trends in the payment of social security benefits and contributions, has been changed to make for easier reading and many of the entries are now supported by graphs and charts.

All the preparation work has been undertaken by the

Analytical Services Division of the Department of Social Security at Newcastle-upon-Tyne using desktop publishing technology. This method of production up to camera ready copy has also enabled publication to be made earlier than previously. *Social Security Statistics* is available from HMSO and its bookshops. It is also held in some public libraries.

Transport

Waterborne Freight in the United Kingdom 1991

The latest in this series of reports was published at the end of December jointly by the Department of Transport and MDS-Transmodal. This publication updates the 1990 survey statistics published in December 1991.

The statistics show the freight carried by coastwise and one-port shipping and inland waterways, giving tonnages of goods lifted and tonne-kilometres of goods moved in 1991. Also included are time series back to 1991. Coastwise traffic is analysed by main commodities, one-port traffic by type of movement, and inland waterway traffic by mode of appearance and waterway class. Port groups of origin and destination are given for coastwise and one-port traffic, and major river routes in the case of inland waterways. *Transport Statistics Great Britain 1992* (published in September 1991) included some provisional results for 1991.

The report continues the series begun with the first benchmark survey of the waterway network in 1980 (see *Statistical News* 59.41). A new benchmark survey was undertaken in 1991, including inventories of the commercial waterways, wharves in active commercial use, and inland waterway vessels in use for carriage of freight.

Waterborne Freight in the United Kingdom 1991 is available, price £15.00 net, from MDS-Transmodal, 28 City Road, Chester, CH1 3AE (Telephone: 0244-348301). *Waterborne Freight Statistics 1991 Benchmark Report* is available from the same address, price £10.00 net. Enquiries may also be directed to M J Collop, DOT, A201, Romney House, 43 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 3PY (Telephone: 071-276 8520).

Civil Service Statistics

Civil Service Statistics 1992 Edition was published in November 1992 by HMSO for the Treasury. It gives a broad statistical picture of staffing in the Civil Service, and provides relevant facts and figures, contrasting these with the picture for previous years.

The major part of the booklet is a series of tables showing the numbers of civil servants, where they work, and how they are organised. The tables also show the relative sizes of the groups and grades, recruitment and turnover trends, grading and structure.

The introduction to the booklet provides some background information and highlights key trends, illustrated by graphs and charts.

A selected bibliography is included.

Reference

Civil Service Statistics 1992 Edition
HMSO, price £11.15 net.

Produced alongside the main publication is a summary handout, *Key figures on Civil Service staffing*, which is available free on requests from the Personnel Statistics Division of HM Treasury -telephone: 071-270 5272 or 5268.

Wales

Welsh Office

Road Casualties in Wales, 1991

This is the third annual fact-sheet, prepared by the Welsh Office, summarising recent trends in road casualties in Wales. Intended as an overview of the detailed annual publication, the presentation is mainly graphical with short supporting notes. The topics covered include trends in total casualty numbers, casualty patterns amongst different road-users and regional comparisons.

Reference

Road Casualties in Wales, 1991
Free on request.

Environmental Digest for Wales No 6, 1991

A review of this publication has resulted in considerable change from previous editions, leading to the inclusion of around 50 new items and further supporting text. The main additions include more information on nature conservation and land-use, new tables on the quality of drinking water and on marine dumping, results of recent research into air pollution and figures on noise pollution. The publication is divided into four sections: the first includes information on population, land-use, nature conservation and waste while the second looks at water supply and quality. Section 3 contains information on meteorology and air quality and the final section deals exclusively with radioactivity measurements in Wales.

Reference

The Environmental Digest for Wales No 6, 1991
Price £6.00 net
ISBN 0 7504 0196 6.

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

Major international banks' performance: 1980-91

This article describes the trends in and the performance of major international banks throughout the decade. The main features of the 1980s were (i) the rapid growth in banks' assets as financial markets liberalised and competition for international banking business grew, (ii) a weakening of the profitability of most banks in recent years, as asset quality problems and competition intensified and (iii) worsening asset quality, initially associated with the LDC debt crisis, and latterly with corporate and property-related lending in industrialised countries. Banks have responded to these developments in various ways including: capital raising, better loan pricing, international retrenchment, cost reductions and a shift towards non-interest business and niche strategies.

Company profitability and finance

This article, in an annual series, reviews the performance of UK industrial and commercial companies in 1991, and compares how the sector has adjusted during the recent recession with its performance during the previous recession.

The demand for MO revisited

The velocity of circulation of MO has been on an upward trend since the 1950s. Empirical studies have explained this trend in terms of financial innovation by the banking system. But changes in the composition of consumer expenditure and employment, related to rising incomes, have also contributed to this upward trend in velocity. Over the economic cycle spending on essentials, grows more steadily than spending on luxuries. Because essentials are more likely purchased

with cash, the growth of MO fluctuates less than that of income.

Banking Statistics Review

Banking statistics are reviewed periodically to ensure the users' current needs are being met and that the burden on the banks is not unnecessarily onerous. This article describes the changes in banking statistics that have been agreed with the banks, largely through the British Bankers' Association, as a result of the latest review.

Other Items

The August issue contains a note on negative equity in the housing market and one on harmonised monetary aggregates. It also reprints a speech by the Deputy Governor on financial regulation, and a further speech by Mervyn King on some of the economic issues facing Europe in the 1990s.

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

Conferences and Training

University of Warwick

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Further details from:

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University of Warwick
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COVENTRY CV4 7AL
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Fax: 0203-524211

Government Statistical Service

Review of Regular Surveys

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

Surveys to Businesses

New Earnings Survey

Mr D Lenaerts
Statistical Services Division A2
Employment Department
Floor C, Grosvenor House
PO Box 12
East Lane
RUNCORN
WA7 2DN

Review of Labour Costs Survey

Mr S Clarke
Employment Department
SSDA1/Room 115
Caxton House
Tothill Street
LONDON
SW1H 9NF

Pigs Slaughtered Carcasses used Bacon and Ham Produced

Return of Stock Slaughtered by Type of Animal

Throughput and Stocks of Dead Poultry

Agricultural Rent Enquiry

Census of Vegetables and Flowers - October

Annual EEC Survey of Wine Stocks

Glasshouse Survey - December

Mrs H D B Walsh
MAFF
Stats (C&P) A
Government Buildings
Epsom Road
GUILDFORD
GU1 2LD

Surveys to Local Authorities

Review of the Annual Monitoring Survey and the Further Education Revenue Account Survey

Mr H M Dale
Department for Education
Room 2.28
Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
LONDON
SW1P 3BT

Appointments and Changes

Staff Changes

promotion

Dr G J Parker, IR on promotion to Grade 5 on 21 September 1992

transfer

Mr D Wallage, Grade 5, from MOD to MAF on 10 September 1992

retirement

Mr J B Dearman, Grade 5, IR on 23 September 1992

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

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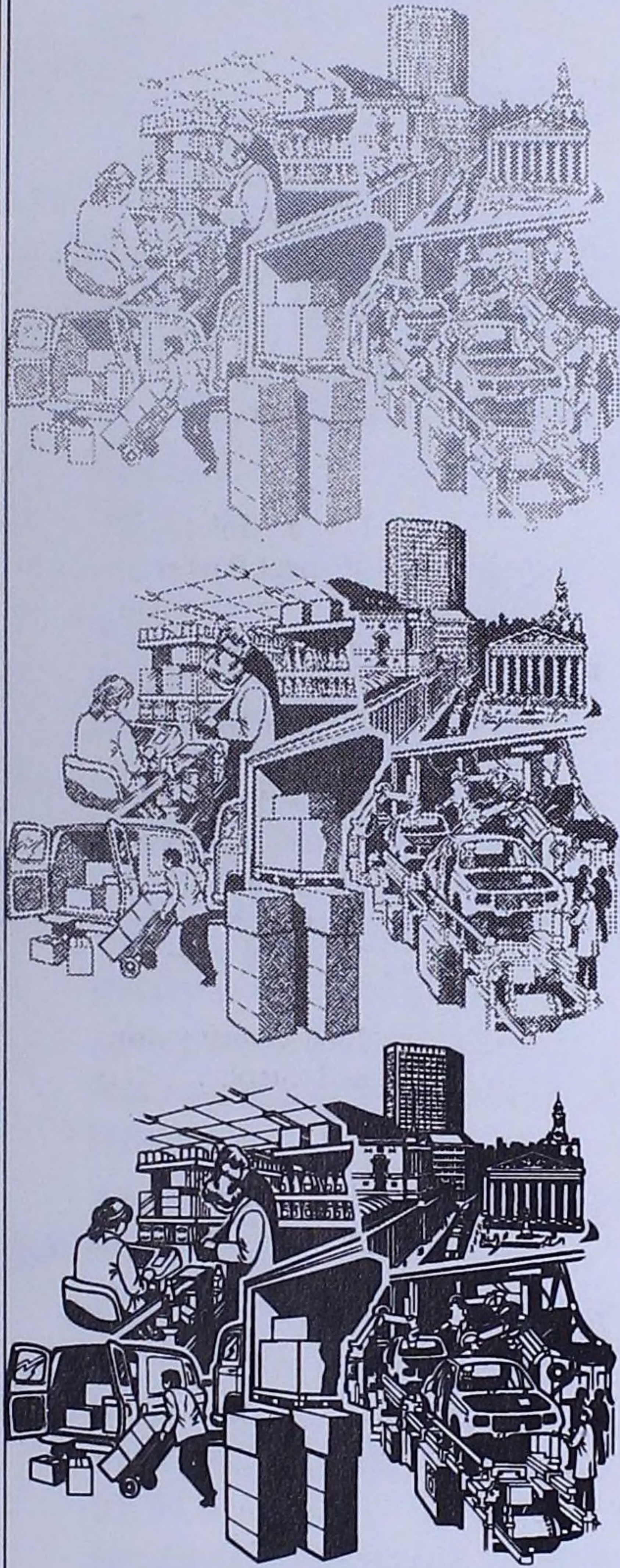
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