

# Statistical News



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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 Wendy Kelly, Editor, *Statistical News*, Central Statistical Office, Room D.134, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG. Telephone: 0633 812915.

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FRONT COVER:

Collecting information on rental levels in Bauleri Township, Lusaka, Zambia



CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

# Statistical News

Developments in British  
Official Statistics

No. 100  
Spring 1993

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	Page
<b>Introduction</b> By Bill McLennan	100.4
<b>Official Statistics: The International Dimension seen from the CSO</b> By Alwyn Pritchard	100.5
<b>ODA Assistance to Statistical Services in Developing Countries</b> By Tony Williams	100.9
<b>A Day in the Life of an ODA Statistician in Africa</b> By Richard Butchart	100.14
<b>Sharing GSS 'Know How' with Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union</b> By Jenny Church	100.18
<b>UK - Hungary Workshop: November 1992 Looking to the Future</b> By Jenny Church	100.21
<b>Statistics and Developing Countries - Reflections Approaching Retirement</b> By Dick Allen	100.24

## Government Publications

### Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure 1991	100.27
The Digest of Agricultural Census Statistics, United Kingdom 1991	100.27

### Central Statistical Office

Business Monitor PA1002 Annual Census of Production-Summary Volume	100.27
Employment in the Public and Private Sectors	100.28
Environmental Issues and the National Accounts	100.28
Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook	100.28
Product Classifications	100.28
Research and Development	100.29
The Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee	100.29
CSO Bulletins	100.30

New Arrangements for Release of Central Statistical Office Data	100.31
---	--------

### Education

Departmental Bulletins	100.34
Statistics of Education: Further and Higher Education Students: Staff Ratios and Unit Costs 1989/90	100.35
Statistics of Education: Education Statistics for the United Kingdom - 1992	100.35

### Employment

Results from the Summer 1992 Quarterly Labour Force Survey	100.35
--	--------

### 1991 Census of Employment

Results	100.36
Access to Census Data and Enquiries	100.36
Bibliography	100.37
Changing Prejudices and Habits	100.37



## Energy

Energy Related Carbon Emissions in Possible Future Scenarios for the United Kingdom	100.37
---	--------

## Health and Safety Executive

Health and Safety at Work Statistics	100.38
--------------------------------------	--------

## Home Office

Cautions, Court Proceedings and Sentencing	100.39
Domestic Proceedings	100.39
Time Intervals for Criminal Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts	100.39

## Northern Ireland

### Department of Finance and Personnel

Northern Ireland Annual Abstract of Statistics - No. 11 1992	100.40
The Prevalence of Disability Among Children in Northern Ireland	100.40

### Department of Health and Social Services

NI Personal Social Services Statistics 1990-1991	100.40
NI Patient Transport Statistics 1991-1992	100.40
The Northern Ireland Census 1991 - Belfast Urban Area Report	100.41

### Northern Ireland Office

A Commentary on Northern Ireland Crime Statistics 1991	100.41
--	--------

## OFTEL

Telephone Service in 1992	100.41
---------------------------	--------

## Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Population Trends	100.41
Estimates of the Numbers of First, Second, Third and Higher Order Births	100.41

Analysing Fertility and Infant Mortality by Mother's Social Class as Defined by Occupation	100.42
1991 Census: Data Collection	100.42
International Migration 1991	100.42
Infant Feeding 1990	100.42
The National Prison Survey 1991	100.43
Attitudes to Charitable Giving	100.43
Carers in 1990	100.43
Marriages and Divorces in 1990	100.44
Results from the 1991 Census	100.44

## Scotland

### Scottish Office Education Department

Students Registered in Vocational Further Education in Scotland 1990-91	100.44
School Leavers' Qualifications 1990-91	100.44

### Scottish Office Environment Department

Quarterly Trends Bulletins	100.44
----------------------------	--------

### Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department

Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1991	100.45
--	--------

### General Register Officer for Scotland

Population Statistics: Scotland	100.45
1991 Census Results	100.46

## Treasury

The Statistical Supplement to the 1992 Autumn Statement	100.46
---	--------

### Other Publications

The Bank of England: Quarterly Bulletin	100.48
---	--------

### Government Statistical Service

Review of Regular Surveys	100.49
Appointments and Changes	100.49



## Introduction to Statistical News by Bill McLennan



I am very pleased to introduce this 'international' edition of Statistical News because I believe that the international dimension of the work of the GSS is very important. This edition concentrates on our dealings with countries outside the European Community as we have already carried articles on Community activities quite regularly.

As you will see from the articles, we in the GSS have a lot to offer on the international stage. Our work in developing countries has been going on for many years, as Dick Allen's article indicates. Much more recent is our involvement with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The challenges faced are very different, but the principal objective of our assistance is the same; to help other countries to produce the statistics required by their policy-makers and their public.

Working with statisticians from other countries can be a very enriching experience. It is a two-way process; they want to learn from the way we do things, and there is plenty we can learn from them. Seeing our own work from someone else's perspective can give new and valuable insights. We also work in the international arena to develop, foster and maintain statistical standards. This work is commonly done under the auspices of the United Nations.

Within the CSO I am encouraging staff to undertake overseas assignments whenever possible.

*Bill McLennan*



# Official Statistics: The International Dimension seen from the CSO

By Alwyn Pritchard  
International Section CSO

## An International Subject

The world's national statistical systems are being drawn into an ever closer relationship with each other as international co-operation in policy matters has come to occupy an increasingly important place. It is not just economic co-operation which brings the world's statisticians together; areas such as the environment, health and the position of women are of great policy interest on an international scale. Statisticians must, and do, respond to these concerns.

In the 50 years since the creation of the CSO, it has gradually become accepted, the world over, that national interests are best served by a certain amount of international co-operation. Countries no longer take a narrow view in deciding how to measure economic and social phenomena and now co-operate in defining the concepts they are trying to measure, sometimes agreeing on how the data are to be collected and certainly learning from each others' experiences. This had to happen if statistics were to become internationally comparable, a prerequisite for any international co-operation on policy matters.

## The Beginnings

In the United Kingdom, the need for active co-ordination between government departments in the area of statistics was recognised just over 50 years ago and led to the creation of the Central Statistical Office. The CSO's origins, which are well documented (1), reflected the need to assemble statistical material to support the country's war effort.

The beginnings of a truly international dimension to official statistics came shortly after the war, following the creation of the United Nations. The first Director of the CSO, Harry Campion, helped to organise the setting up of the United Nations Statistical Office in

1946 and was its first Head. That connection put the CSO among the leaders in the development of official statistics internationally as well as at home.

## More International Organisations

Since the creation of the United Nations, the growing trend towards co-operation between countries has manifested itself in the large number of other international organisations which have been set up, some of them branches of the United Nations and others based on affinity between members (eg oil producers, developed countries, countries situated in a particular region). When George Clarke wrote an article in *Statistical News* in 1988 (2), he mentioned that thirty international or inter-governmental organisations were represented at the previous years UN Statistical Commission meeting. That figure has now reached thirty seven. It is probably true to say that all such organisations have an interest in statistics relating to those areas in which they have a policy concern. Usually, they impose a requirement on their members to provide a specified range of statistics according to definitions laid down by the organisations themselves.

## What International Organisations Do

International organisations generally develop their statistical programmes in close consultation with, and with practical help from their members. Statisticians from the member countries meet at intervals to discuss programmes of work and offer to participate in development work which will be reported on in subsequent meetings. Until recently, meetings of this type have generally been infrequent partly because of the cost but also because national priorities have been regarded as of overriding importance. Both the CSO and the statistics divisions of other government departments have played an active part in these developments within those organisations of which the UK is a member. In exchange for giving up some independence in methodological work, the UK has



gained a place at the forefront of developments in official statistics.

Probably the most important area of participation is in the harmonization of methodologies. The end result of this work is an agreed definition of what is meant by particular measurable economic or social phenomena eg consumers' expenditure, the unemployment rate or the level of government debt. As far as possible, these agreed definitions are adhered to by countries when compiling statistics to be included in international publications. This ensures that the published figures describe, as far as possible, the same phenomenon in each country. Internationally developed methodologies are often used by countries in compiling statistics for their own national publications though there is usually no obligation on them to do so.

Aside from assisting in the development of international methodologies, national statisticians spend much time compiling statistical analyses along the lines required by the international organisations: these may be different from those required for national use and will be supplied for inclusion in the organisations' publications or as an input into its policy research.

## The Organisations

The most senior of the international bodies is the United Nations Statistical Commission which meets every two years at the UN Headquarters in New York. The United Kingdom has an unbroken record of being elected as one of the twenty four members of the Commission, an honour we share with only one other

country. The Commission is charged with coordinating the work of all the members of the UN system (including its regional organisations and bodies such as the International Labour Office, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund). The most important recent achievement of the Commission is probably its sponsoring of the development of the new version of the *System of National Accounts*

which was adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in February 1993 and is designed to be used by all countries - developed, developing and countries in transition to a market economy.



John Pullinger, Alwyn Pritchard and David Wroe (missing are Bill McLennan and Dick Allen, ODA, who were also UK delegates) taken at UK Statistical Commission, New York

brings together members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). These are all the countries of Western and Eastern Europe and some members of the former Soviet Union. One of the recent achievements of this forum was to draw up a set of *Fundamental Principles of Statistics*. These principles, which were unanimously approved at a meeting of the governments of ECE member countries, describe the place of official statistics in our society. Among the provisions are that statistics are to be compiled impartially using scientific methods. They should serve both governments and the public at large, and the methods by which they have been compiled should be published. Tom Griffin, formerly Head of the CSO's International Section, recently took charge of statistical work at the ECE which is based in Geneva.

There are other organisations outside the UN system itself, for example, the OECD and Eurostat. These work closely with the Statistical Commission to ensure that work progresses without duplication of effort but



they have specialised tasks of their own. There are also more specialised international organisations in whose statistical work the UK participates. Examples are the International Energy Agency and the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, but the organisation with which UK government statisticians have most contact is Eurostat, the statistical arm of the European Commission, which is based in the Jean Monnet Building in Luxembourg.

### **Eurostat: Our Most Important Partner**

Membership of the European Community greatly increased the international dimension of statisticians' work in member countries. Eurostat has an ambitious statistical programme which reflects the Community's new areas of policy interest under the provisions of the Treaty of Maastricht. Unlike many international organisations, Eurostat has a substantial statistical staff who not only carry out methodological work but also process and disseminate statistics received from member countries into Community-wide syntheses. Being a part of the European Commission, Eurostat has the authority to propose legal acts (usually directives or regulations), the provisions of which countries are obliged to respect. Statisticians from member countries are very closely involved in its work through Committees and Working Groups at all levels. The Directors-General of the national statistical institutes meet three or four times per year to discuss the contents of the Community's statistical programme while more lowly Working Groups can meet two or three times per year if a new statistical initiative is being thrashed out.

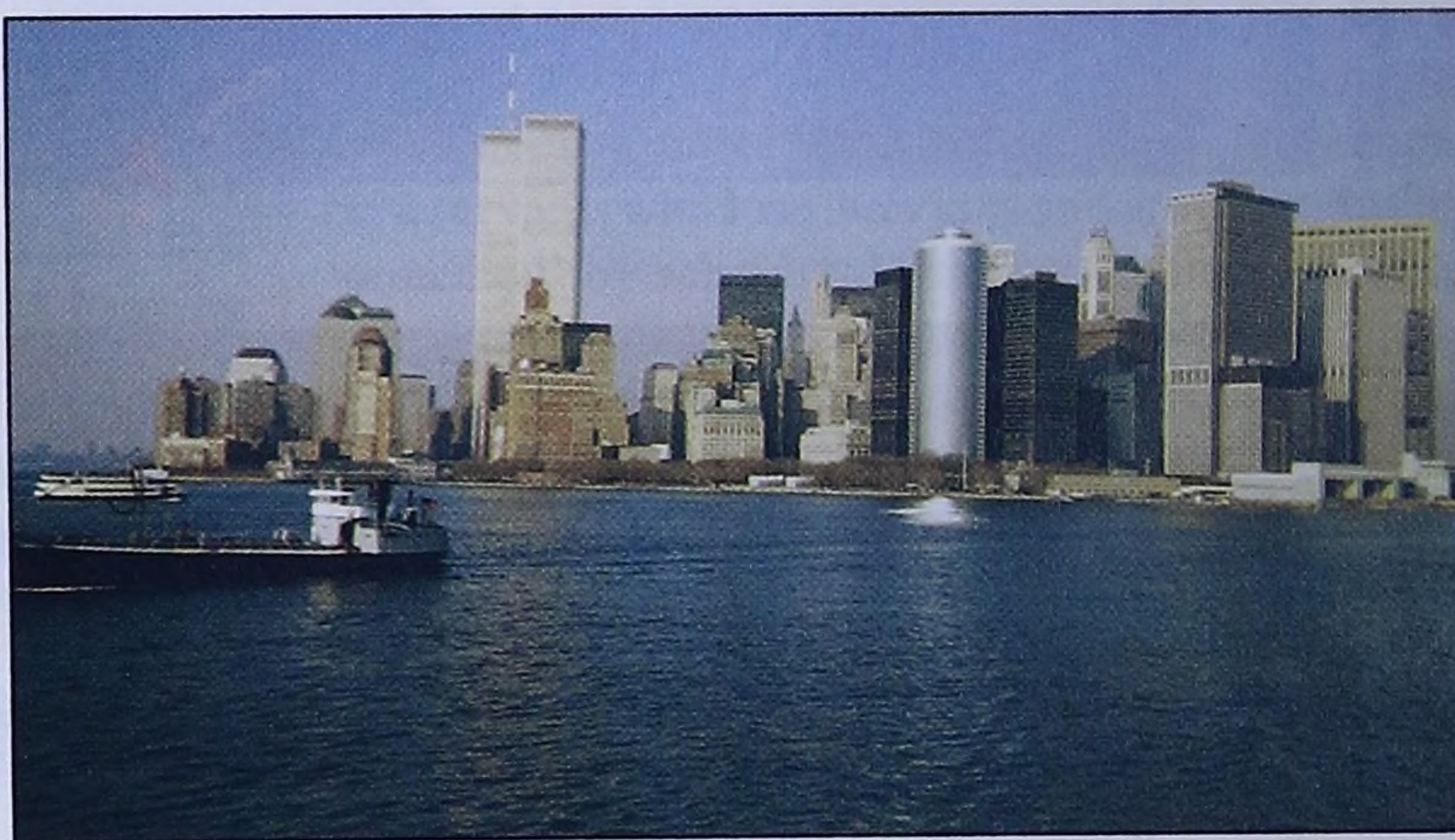
The United Kingdom has played an active role in many Eurostat ventures. For instance, the proposal to introduce harmonised business registers in each Community country, currently in the legislative pipeline, is largely based on the UK's own system. Proposals for compiling harmonised price indices, a necessary part of monitoring the proposed monetary union, will have a substantial British input. One area where we undoubtedly lag is in staffing Eurostat: we are seriously under-represented there according to a recent

article in *Statistical News* by Yves Franchet, Director General of Eurostat (3). It will be a long time before matters are put right but several CSO staff members have joined Eurostat since the publication of the article and others are packing their bags.

### **Staffing**

The CSO has had an International Section for many years but it would be incorrect to think that it alone is responsible for international matters in the same way that the balance of payments branch is responsible for balance of payments statistics. Within the CSO and, more generally, throughout the Government Statistical Service, the international aspects of subject areas are dealt with by the specialists in those areas. They have to be not only expert in their own area but also knowledgeable about what is going on in their fields internationally. They need to understand how their work is constrained not only by British law but also by the growing body of European Community law. They also have to represent the UK at meetings of international organisations and have a record of active participation.

Another international dimension of UK statistical



**New York skyline**

work is the growing tendency for staff members to participate in giving technical assistance to other countries, often in Eastern Europe or the former Soviet Union, but sometimes in the developing world. Such arrangements can be for a few hours (if the UK is hosting a study visit from another country), a few



weeks (when the work is carried out abroad as a short term mission) or one or more years (when seconded). These projects are usually sponsored by the Overseas Development Administration. Sometimes, though the international organisations request this assistance from member countries as they themselves do not possess the necessary expertise in compiling statistics at country level.

## The Future

International co-operation in the area of official

statistics will continue to increase. Just as the fall in the real cost of travel must have contributed to international statistical co-operation in the past, developments in telecommunications will be an important factor in the future. The fax machine, electronic mail, accessing of remote databases and video-conferencing will all be features of future co-operation. But most importantly, successful co-operation results from developing trust and understanding between individuals. Fortunately, these qualities are in plentiful supply in the international statistical community.



CSO has a small International Section, one of whose tasks is to co-ordinate briefing for international meetings attended by the Director. Here Ian Millard, Alwyn Pritchard and Kathy Marsh are seen putting final touches to briefing received from all parts of the GSS for the biennial United Nations Statistical Commission meeting held in New York, February 1993.

## Footnotes

1. Keeping Score, (CSO)
2. George Clarke, International Co-ordination of Official Statistics *Statistical News*, November 1988.
3. Yves Franchet, Director General of Eurostat. Article published in *Statistical News*, Summer 1992 special supplement 96A.

## Editors Note

*Alwyn Pritchard has been the Head of the CSO's International Section since October 1992. He has also worked for the Inland Revenue and the International Monetary Fund.*



*By Tony Williams  
Head of ODA Statistics Advisers Group*

## Introduction

The Overseas Development Administration (ODA) is the aid wing of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It is the government department responsible for the UK's overseas aid to developing countries and assistance to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The aim of our aid to developing countries is to promote sustainable economic and social development and good government, in order to improve the quality of life and reduce poverty, suffering and deprivation of their peoples. Statistics projects aim to help the national statistical services build the capacity to provide appropriate, timely and good quality data needed to form policies, assist decision making, and manage and monitor economic and social development.

ODA assists statistical development in over twenty countries and institutions spread across the five continents. The focus in recent years has been on Africa, where we currently assist eight countries, and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union which are covered in the article by Jenny Church. African countries' predominance among the developing countries reflects their need for technical assistance to develop statistical services and the priority both they and ODA attach to statistical development within the aid programme.

The Annex to this article shows details of our projects and long-term personnel in developing countries. GSS members are noted as such.

## Policy Framework

Many developing countries, particularly those in Africa, are pursuing economic recovery programmes

which seek to redress imbalances in their economies: including distorting subsidy and pricing policies, over-valued exchange rates, over-large civil services, inefficient parastatal bodies and other impediments to increased production and recovery.

Statistics needed include, for instance, macro-economic, financial and monetary data, and statistics on external trade flows, production, employment and consumer prices. Statistical services need to develop early estimating and forecasting procedures for day-to-day management of, for instance, exchange rates and money supply which cannot wait for data according to traditional data production timetables. However, countries are short of resources and, despite increased demands for data, are more likely to be shedding than increasing numbers of staff. They need assistance to develop cost-effective, appropriate methodologies to produce relevant, accurate and timely data.

Many of the recovery policies necessarily being pursued adversely affect some sections of the populations - for instance families of middle income civil servants who lose their jobs and groups formerly 'protected' by subsidised prices. Countries need to monitor the effects of recovery policies on vulnerable groups through household surveys which identify and monitor target groups.

Statistics are also needed to enhance the transparency of government and the political environment as a step, in many cases, towards more democratic forms of government.

## Statistics Projects

All of our projects aim to develop a sustainable capacity which will continue beyond the life of the project.

Since the late 1980s ODA has moved away from the



provision of 'stand-alone' experts and training awards towards integrated projects comprising a mix of short and long-term experts, equipment and training, including a large element of in-country training.

The Statistics Advisers Group (SAG) of ODA's Statistics Department advises on programmes of assistance to develop statistical services. Each new project starts with an appraisal through which a Statistics Adviser typically assists the national statistical office to review user needs and to produce a development strategy and work programme which identifies resource needs, including requirements for external support.

Programmes of assistance are designed to provide external support to assist development of the capabilities of the statistical system as a whole or in particular areas of work, taking account of and complementing assistance from other donors.

A member of SAG is nominated to take the lead on each project and advises on the specification and

timing of inputs in pursuit of its objectives. Responsibilities include:

- advice on recruitment and briefing of long and short-term consultants
- procurement of equipment
- provision of appropriate training placements
- monitoring progress towards and reviewing objectives, targets and work plans
- liaison with the recipient statistical service and other donors
- delegated financial responsibilities for the projects.



Members of staff of CSO Botswana attending a Report - Writing course held in Botswana by Frank Whitehead, formerly of OPCS



## Role of the GSS

ODA is heavily dependent upon other parts of the GSS to provide long-term advisers and consultants on the statistics projects. Of the 13 long-term ODA funded statisticians serving overseas, six are seconded from the GSS and three were formerly members of the GSS. This is not surprising as the expertise required is in official statistics and GSS statisticians are well qualified to provide it. Besides statistical qualifications and experience other qualities required are tact, patience and the ability to get the best out of and to pass on skills to staff from different cultural backgrounds.

The assignments of current GSS members range from work on import statistics in Swaziland, developing micro computer applications in Botswana, advising on economic statistics in Zambia and human resource statistics in Malaysia, and general statistical development in St Helena and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Involvement of GSS Statisticians extends also to short-term consultancies, normally of 2-4 weeks duration to advise on specific areas of work such as aspects of the national accounts, business registers, industrial statistics, price indices, sample surveys, population censuses and statistical computing, normally as part of a broader programme of assistance.

## Progress

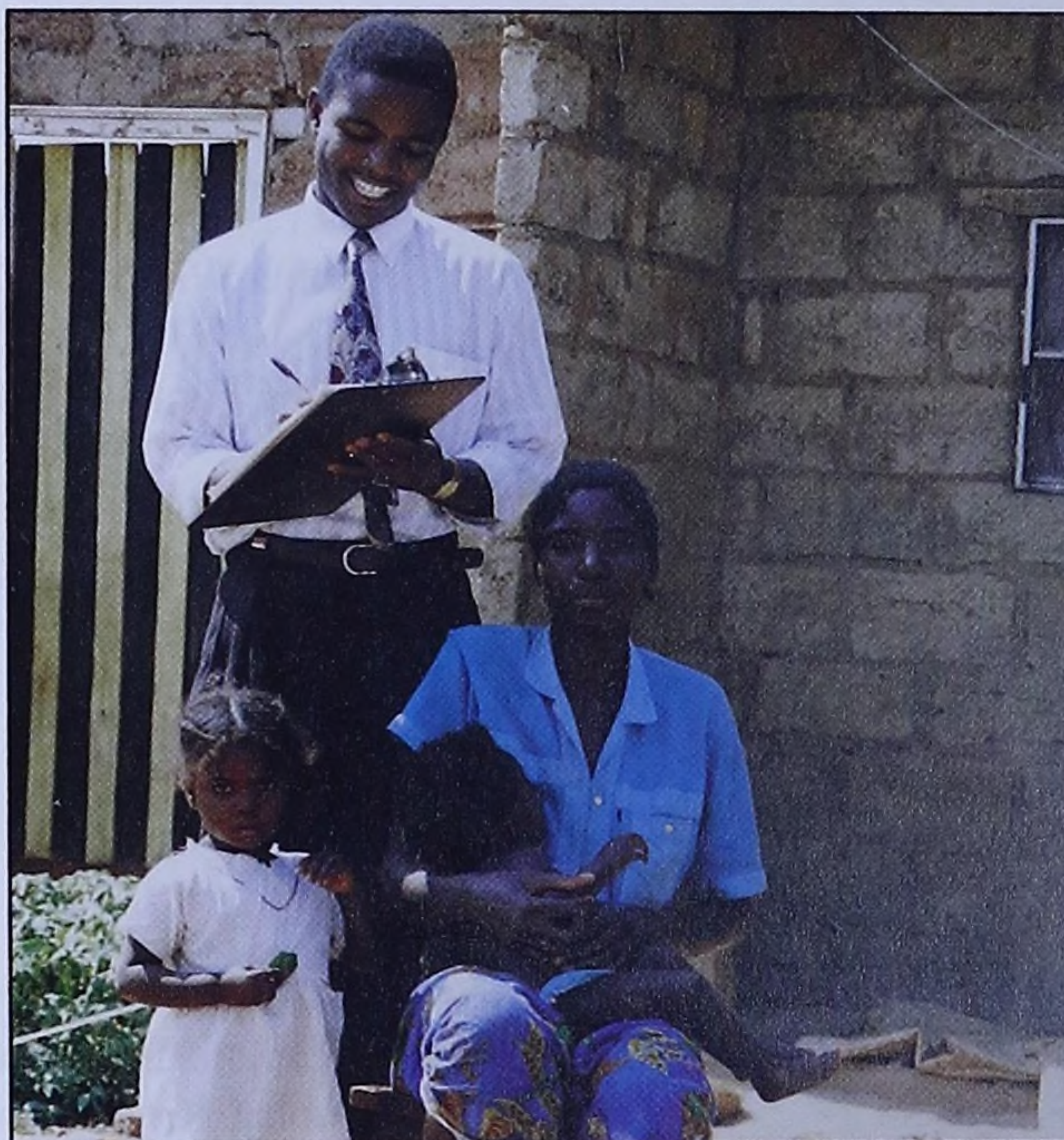
ODA and other donors have assisted the development of statistical services in many countries since the 1960s. The evolution of this assistance is covered in Dick Allen's article.

The move towards integrated projects since the mid-1980s by ODA and some other agencies has assisted the development of statistical capacities which it is hoped will prove sustainable. Already we see evidence that the projects have assisted the creation of better processing and analytical capabilities and more effective use of micro computers. The projects have encouraged sustainable training strategies and helped to ease some of the personnel, financial and physical constraints felt by national statistical services, though the onus remains on their governments to allocate an appropriate level of resources for statistics.

The results are beginning to be seen in terms of better quality, more timely and relevant data; and in terms

of better trained staff and better equipped offices which are more aware of and responsive to user needs.

The development of capabilities and institutions takes time and needs for assistance are likely to continue to be felt for some time to come by the statistical services of developing countries.



Problems inevitably continue to be faced in trying to develop sustainable systems under difficult circumstances - for instance when the salaries of local staff cannot cover basic living costs, governments cannot meet necessary costs and some of the best qualified staff leave for other better paid jobs.

Nonetheless, significant progress is being made through pragmatic approaches: for instance in Zambia, which is the subject of an article by Richard Butchart who is our team leader on that project. Richard and Mary Strobe-Charlwood, our other long-term Adviser in Zambia, have had to adapt their approach to developing capabilities within Zambia's CSO because of the small numbers of experienced staff. They are therefore working with a broad range of staff to spread widely the benefits of their inputs and reduce the risk of losing ground if senior people move on. Their 'hands-on' approach is evident from Richard's article.



**ODA FUNDED STATISTICS PROJECTS AND STATISTICIANS  
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
(March 1993)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Cost £000</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Project Personnel</b>	<b>Subject area</b>
<b>Africa</b>				
Botswana	900	1989-94	Mua Wilson (ODA Corps of Specialists) David Wall (ex GSS) Neil Fantom (GSS: ODA)	Economic Statistics Economic Statistics Macro computer applications
Swaziland	245	1992-94	Robin Youll (GSS: DTI) Allan Findlay	Import Statistics Statistical Services
Namibia	745	1993-96	Vacant 1993 Vacant 1993 Vacant 1993	Economic Statistics Training Officer Agricultural Statistics
Zambia	1672	1987-96	Richard Butchart (GSS: CSO) Mary Strode Charlwood	Economic Statistics Training, employment and household expenditure
Zimbabwe	115	1993-96	Short-term consultants only	Economic Statistics
Malawi	119	1990-93	Short-term consultants only	Social, demography
Tanzania	475	1988-93	Short-term consultants only	Census data processing and demography
Ghana	2400	1989-95	Peter Wingfield Digby (ODA COS) Vacant 1993	Household surveys Economic statistics
Nigeria	250	1993-95	Short-term consultants only	Population census processing and analysis
The Gambia			Project appraised February 1993	Economic Statistics



Country	Cost £000	Period	Project Personnel	Subject area
<b>Asia</b>				
Malaysia	360	1990-94	Richard Leete (GSS: OPCS)	Human resource statistics
Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific	50	1991-94	Short-term consultants only	Statistical training
<b>Pacific</b>				
Vanuatu	250	1989-94	Chris Daffin	Household surveys
<b>Latin America</b>				
Paraguay			Short-term consultants only	Population census Economic statistics
<b>Caribbean/Dependencies</b>				
St Helena		1993-95	Ian Mate (GSS: Scottish Office)	General statistics
Turks and Caicos Islands		1989-93	Bruce Downie (GSS: DSS)	General statistics
Belize		1990-93	Lynn MacDonald (ex GSS)	Economic statistics



# A Day in the Life of an ODA Statistician in Africa

By Richard Butchart  
CSO Chief Statistician on secondment in Zambia

## Prologue

At the time this article was written, I had been in Zambia for about 18 months, working with the Zambian CSO to help improve the timeliness and quality of their economic statistics. This wide remit was reduced over time to three areas which were considered as priorities by the Zambian Government:

- 1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- 2 Industrial Production
- 3 External Trade Statistics

The first of these raised serious problems indeed. When the new Government under President Chiluba took office after the elections in October 1991, it found an economic situation which was generally agreed to be very serious. The solution was a World Bank inspired economic recovery programme which involved a number of painful steps including the removal of subsidies on the basic staple food of Zambians, maize meal or more commonly known here as mealie meal. This quickened an already accelerating rise in prices with the result that inflation in the first quarter of 1992 reached an annual rate of 400 per cent.



CPI Workshops

In these circumstances, the CSO's calculation of the CPI was put under the microscope and found wanting in a number of areas. In particular, there was no collection of rent information at all.

Urgent measures were put in hand to remedy this defect. For public housing, it was relatively easy to collect some information quickly but the large and increasingly important private landlord sector was another matter. A pilot study was carried out in Zambia's two largest urban areas, Lusaka and Ndola and proved successful. It was decided to expand the scheme to cover the major urban areas in all Zambia's provinces and I arranged to visit each of the provincial centres to set up the field work. Livingstone, in Southern Province, was the first.



Beatrice and Hilda  
CPI Programming Team

Livingstone is the 'Tourist Capital of Zambia' because of its location, adjacent to the world famous Victoria Falls, the local name for the Falls is 'Musi-O-Tunya' or 'The Smoke that Thunders'. The tourist hotel where I stayed has taken that as its name. The local beer, in a slight variation of the spelling, has taken the smoke part of the name and is known as 'Mosi'.



## Monday - June 22nd, 1992 - Livingstone, Zambia

Five o'clock and after the long drive from Lusaka and an early night, I was wide awake. I got up at six, washed, shaved and dressed and was out for breakfast just after half past. It was freezing, June is the cold season in Zambia. Breakfast over, time to leave to meet my Zambian colleagues, Philip from the Lusaka Headquarters and Simeon and Joffrey from the Southern Province Provincial Statistical Office in Choma. They had stayed at the Government Rest House in Livingstone which offers rest only and no food. Joffrey had set off in search of food and it was half an hour before he appeared.

The Rest House staff then found us a room to discuss the day's programme and for Philip and I to pass on

some briefing about how The Monthly Rent Survey should be carried out. The main object of the trip was to go round some of the townships in Livingstone to select one suitable for the rent collection exercise. Before that however, the first priority was to provide Philip with

some breakfast before he expired of starvation. So into town to supply food and tea to Philip and either tea or coke for the rest of us. While we were partaking, the car was being washed outside, unasked. It did need it after the previous day's trip but I was not pleased for it to be done without prior discussion so I was stingy and gave only 100 Zambian Kwacha<sup>1</sup>.

Off to the first township, Dambwa Site. By this time the early morning chill had long gone and we parked in the shade of a convenient tree. The houses in this township were all spaced out in Zambian terms with

sufficient room for each family to have a private area outside. The houses were solidly built of concrete blocks on a concrete base. The first plot we approached had a live-in landlord who shared his house with tenants. We moved on and found a lady who rented a single room for 2,000 Kwacha a month with electricity. Her neighbours without electricity were paying 1,000 Kwacha. At the next plot, we found the ladies of the house and a daughter outside preparing some food. When we asked if we could speak to them about their rent, the daughter was despatched to find some stools for us to sit on as such matters were too serious to be discussed standing. They were told by Simeon that I could speak a little Nyanga, one of the local languages, and giggled in the infectious Zambian way when I managed to tell them that my morning had been fine. They told us that the house they lived in was

part occupied by the landlord but he let out two rooms to two separate families. They paid 1,000 Kwacha per month. After we had thanked them and left, we decided it was time to look at the next township.

This involved a drive to the other side of town and this second township, Malota, was rather different. Each

plot had been provided with a toilet, shower and running water by the local Council. After that, it was up to the landlord. On the first plot we looked at, we found the landlord living there in what seemed to my eyes a pile of old timber. The more permanent structures were reserved for tenants and consisted of mud bricks supported by frames of stripped wooden branches built directly onto the earth. Because as many as possible were crammed onto the plot to maximise the landlord's income, the tenants had no private area of their own other than their rooms.



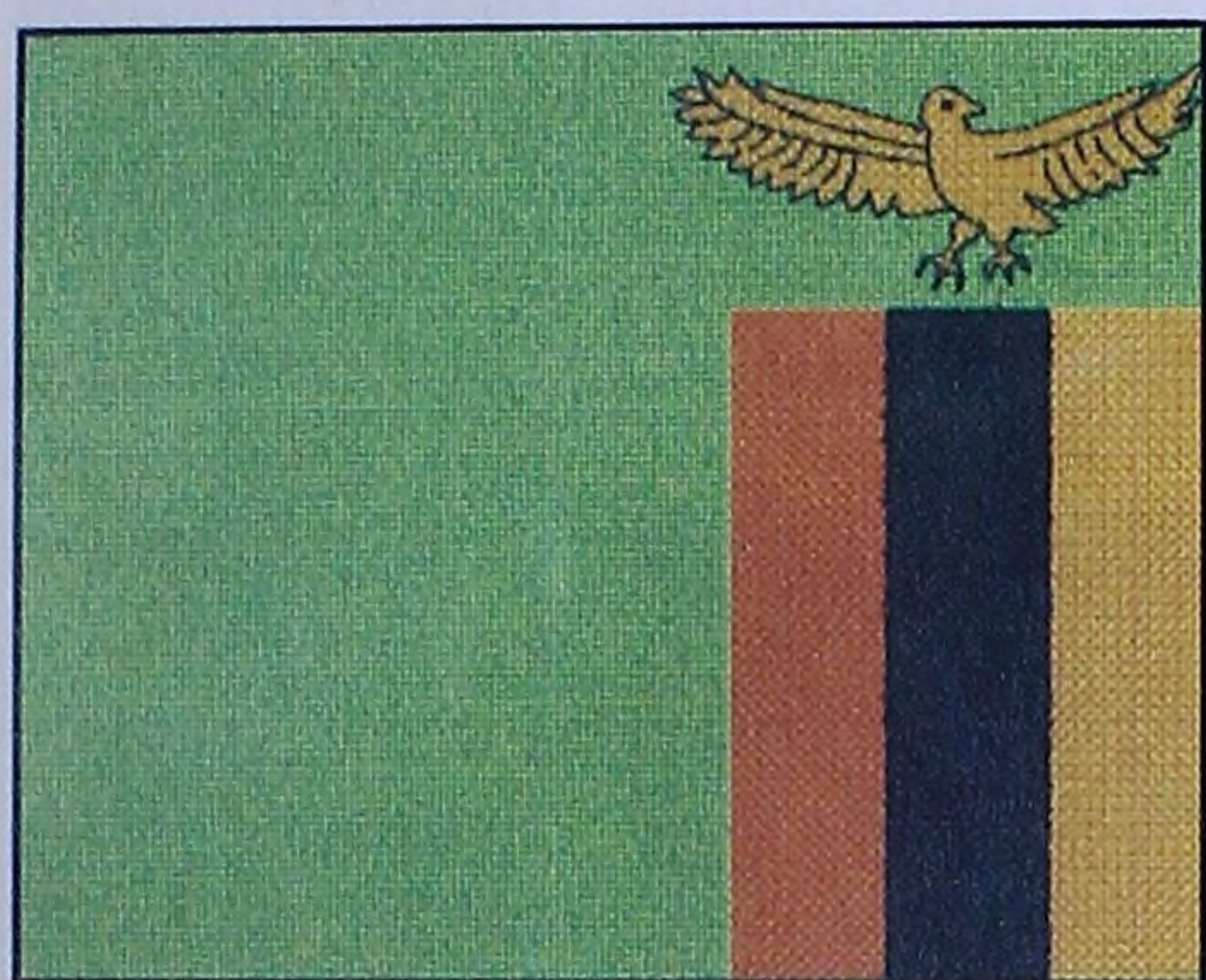
Collecting information on rents in a Township in Lusaka

<sup>1</sup> £1 = 400 Kwacha in mid-1992



The plot next door was owned by an absentee landlord and the accommodation was rather more substantial, being made of concrete blocks but without a concrete base. The six families living there occupied one or two rooms in the many structures on the site, paying 600 Kwacha per room each month.

One lady in particular interested me. She was busy washing but answered most of the questions about the plot and the tenants' circumstances, while at the same time keeping an eye on her children. In a moment of idle curiosity, I asked if I could see her room and



ZAMBIA

instantly regretted it when she was most reluctant. But Philip, who seemed to have a good line in sweet talk, was not to be put off and she was persuaded to let me see into her private sanctum. When I looked inside I found a tiny room with no windows. If I had stood in the centre, I could have touched all four walls with my arms outstretched. But everything inside was clean and the little furniture there was, well arranged and well looked after. The earth floor was hidden by a bamboo mat. But the overall impression that it gave was that of a home; small, cramped and dark but still a home for all that and one which expressed the personality of the lady who cared for it. I felt I had been given a great privilege to see into her private world and I tried to thank her and shake her hand. She would not let me do that as her hands were wet from the washing so she offered her forearm instead.

Feeling somewhat uncomfortable, I decided it was time to move on and we got back into the car to drive farther into the township. Unfortunately the lane we turned into was soon joined on both sides by streams which eventually took over the whole road. We turned into a smaller alleyway to try to get round the difficulty but found ourselves in a cul-de-sac. Turning the car round to leave, provided the highlight of the day if not the week for the local children who could

rarely have seen a car in their little street, never mind one driven by a white man. While all this was going on my three colleagues noticed a rather more substantial house which stood out from its neighbours and went on to investigate. The investigations were prolonged when an attractive Zambian lady appeared to answer their questions but eventually they returned with the news that the house was occupied by four single ladies.

The next township to visit was Maloni. No-one was quite sure where this was so we stopped outside a primary school and Simeon asked one of the teachers for help. She found a colleague who could but he said that it would be easier to provide a boy to take us there as the route would be difficult to explain. A boy was found and off we set. I ought to explain that driving around a Zambian town is not at all like driving around a British town. The roads when they are tarred are well supplied with potholes and when they are dirt provide a different challenge to the driver. Our route took us along roads of both types until we eventually arrived in what my Zambian colleagues described as a village. The houses were basically huts with bamboo walls and reed thatched roofs. Our entry made the usual sensation among the children but discussions with the residents gathered round the stand pipe water supply revealed that there was not much if any renting in that particular township. Before I left I spent 20 Kwacha buying a handful of nuts roasting in front of the local minimarket to give to the children. Back to the school to return the boy and thank the two teachers, especially the young lady, who was very attractive<sup>2</sup>. I went into her class and found she was teaching grade 1, the youngest. She was impressed to hear that my wife was also a teacher and also taught grade 1. I asked how big her class was - 39, though not all were there that day. I took in that they all had desks and most of the windows glass, both uncommon in many Zambian schools, before she made them all stand up in my honour. That was too much for me so I hurriedly shook the hand of the nearest young lady and fled.

<sup>2</sup> My advisor colleague, Mary Strode, has tried hard to re-educate me to improve my gender sensitivity without much success. No doubt, my project manager Phil Crook will be taking all this down in writing and may use it against me in evidence



Time for lunch which we took at a little hotel we passed on the way into town. The menu was beef stew and nshima<sup>3</sup>, chicken stew and nshima and the same again with rice. With the tour of the townships finished, the afternoon was to be spent following up companies in Livingstone who had not responded in the last two years to one of the CSO's industrial inquiries. All but one were located in the industrial area which we went round many times. The first was a radio and TV manufacturer who seemed to be claiming to be producing TV's by the million. In fact the accountant was quoting the Kwacha value and was most apologetic when he realised his mistake. The next two were clothing manufacturers who just needed a reminder. Philip said he was surprised that one - a shirt maker - operated from such a small factory given the quality of their product. After a pick handle manufacturer, we set off to look for a blanket maker, which proved expensive. After turning into a side street, I was asked to go back to check the name on a sign. To my surprise, a telegraph pole had sprouted

a couple I met there. According to them, Niagara was not in the same league. For the Zambians it was a special treat as the Falls can seem as far away for them as they do to people in Europe. Then upstream where a kindly Zambian signed us into the Zambezi Boat Club to admire the deceptive calm of the Zambezi, glistening in the setting sun, only a mile or two from the thunder and roar which follows. Back to Livingstone to leave the Zambians to a night on the town while I go back to Musi-O-Tunya for a bath, meal and a video. Then time to reflect on the day's happenings and compare my luxurious tourist accommodation with the little home the Zambian lady in Malota had shown me earlier in the day. Out of these musings, a resolution was born, to double my monthly donation to Oxfam.

## Epilogue

Lest anyone should think that I spend my time in Zambia visiting the main tourist attractions at Government expense, I should explain that my day in Livingstone was certainly not typical. Indeed, in 18 months, it was only the second provincial centre I had visited on business. Almost all of my time was spent in Lusaka, working on the development of the three main computer systems I was involved in, including the consumer price index. A description of one of those days would be tedious to read and even more so to write. The trip to Livingstone put some flesh on the bones of the dry statistic of what a rent of 600 Kwacha meant to those who had to pay it and those whose job it was to collect the data. It was truly an education for me and certainly a day I will not forget for a long time.

Finally, a vacancy for an adviser to the Zambian CSO on economic statistics may arise at the end of 1993. I am sure that Phil Crook, the project manager at ODA East Kilbride, would be pleased to hear from anyone with an interest.

<sup>3</sup> Nshima is the cooked form of mealie meal and it most resembles porridge but with less taste



Mary, Philip and Richard examining dent in car

in the middle of the road and left a dent in the back of the car. Disaster: what will my colleague Mary say, what will the High Commission think? The only consolation - we did find the blanket maker. And that was the end of business apart from a brief visit to the new Livingstone office of the CSO to check out the micro computer.

Next stop, the Falls. I will not attempt to describe the impact they make. This is something that has to be experienced in the raw to be fully appreciated. All I will do is pass on the comment of an Anglo-Australian



# Sharing GSS 'Know How' with Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union

*By Jenny Church  
ODA Statistics Department*

When in 1989 the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union began moves toward democracy and a free market economy, the UK Government set up the 'Know How Fund' (KHF) to provide advice and expertise to assist them during this transition period. As its name suggests, its emphasis is very much on providing 'know how' rather than equipment or infrastructure.

KHF assistance is tailored to individual country needs under a series of country programmes worked out in consultation with the governments concerned. Within the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Joint Assistance Units (JAU) have been established, whose function is to manage the KHF. The JAUs have access to a wide range of expert and professional advice to assess proposals submitted for funding. For statistics, ODA Statistics Department fulfils this advisory role, and is now providing the professional management of programmes in five countries; Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Bulgaria and Ukraine.

## Why Statistics ?

All the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have recognised the need for reform in their systems of official statistics. Some of the greatest problems faced in the transition to market economy are those of setting up data collection systems where previously information was obtained as a by-product of the central planning system. Business registers; sample surveys of establishments/enterprises; price collection by survey; dealing with non-response; establishing a suitable legislative framework for these activities: all are new and unfamiliar activities for the statistical offices. In the area of national accounts, the change has to be made from the Material Product System, with its roots in Marxist-Leninist theory, to the UN System of National Accounts as used in most

countries of the world. The politicians and policy-makers are demanding swift results from the new statistical systems in order to monitor the very rapid transformation which their economies are undergoing.

There are also demands for new types of data. In the centrally planned economies unemployment did not exist - and though underemployment undoubtedly did, it was not measured. However with the creation of a labour market, many new types of labour statistics are required. The development of private banking and other financial services is creating new statistical needs, and the privatisation process brings with it the need for business cycle indicators.

Thus statisticians in transition countries are under considerable pressure. They have to develop systems within a very short time horizon which we in the 'West' have evolved gradually over many years. They have to establish relationships of trust with the providers of information, who may now consider complete confidentiality of their activities as part of their hard-won democratic rights. They also have to build up their image as a politically independent



**Besarabian Market, Kiev, Ukraine**  
Photo: John G Egan, The Hutchinson Library

source of information to a sceptical press and public and at the same time it has been difficult for statistics offices to retain trained staff. Part of the transition process involves the development of a financial

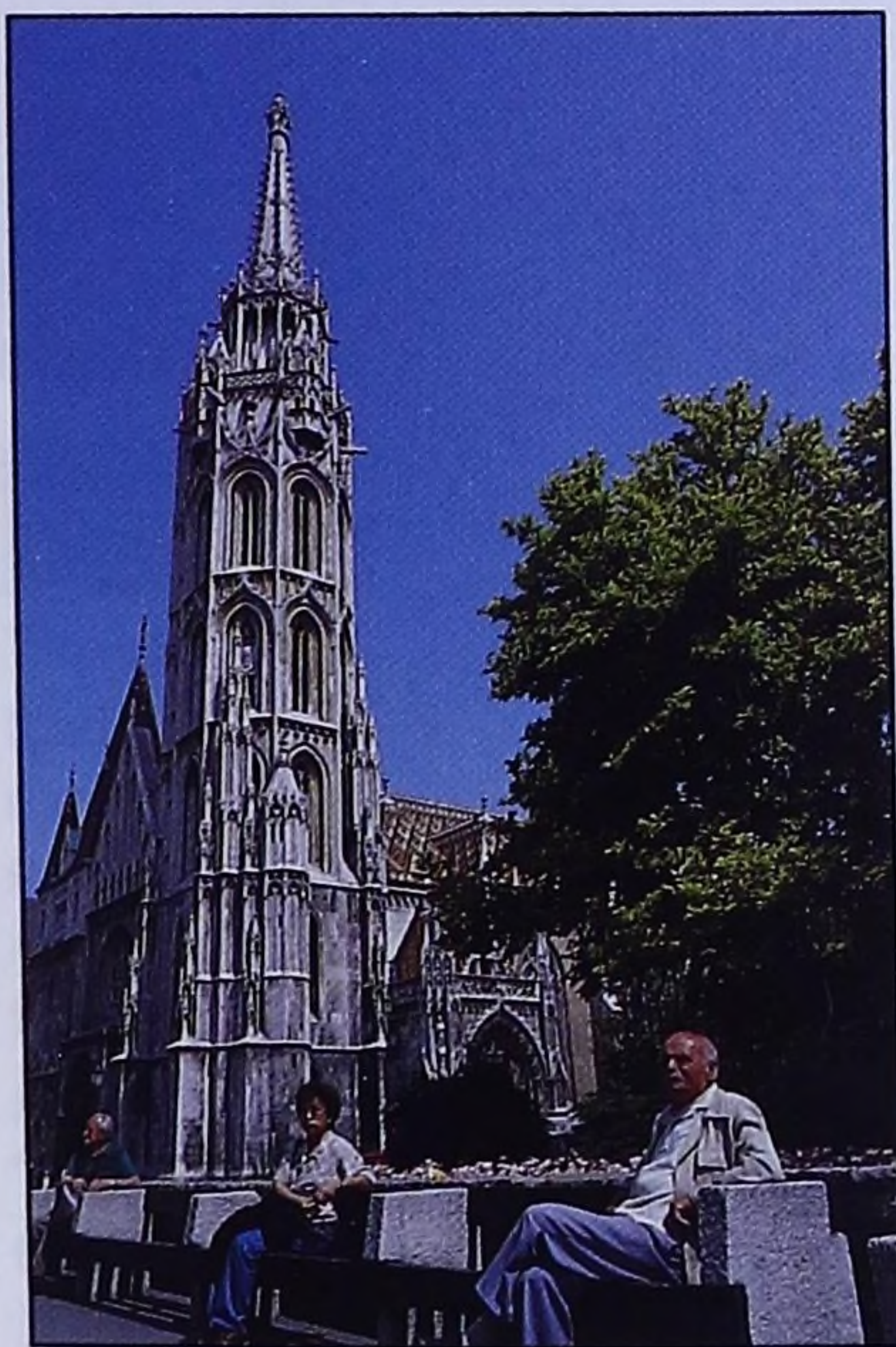


services industry, which inevitably requires staff with statistical skills and which can offer much higher salaries than the public sector. As well as a shortage of human resources, the statistics offices are also hampered by obsolete and unreliable data-processing equipment and out-of-date operating systems and statistical software.

### How is the GSS Helping ?

At the outset I should make it clear that in our experience, the statistics offices of the countries with which we have had contact are staffed by statisticians who are just as well trained and professionally qualified as statisticians in the GSS - often more so! They certainly do not need formal training in statistical theory and methods. However, what they are facing is a sudden and massive change in the environment in which they have to collect and analyse data. What they ask for, and therefore what our programmes try to provide, is the opportunity to find out how we organise data collection activities, the data-processing methods we use, and our methods of dissemination; and then for practical guidance as they implement their new systems.

Each country programme has been formulated during a project identification visit to the country concerned



**Matthias Church, Budapest**  
Photo: John G Egan,  
The Hutchinson Library

by the head of ODA Statistics Department. This results in a Project Memorandum for which funding has to be agreed by the JAU. ODA Statistics Department then provides the day-to-day professional management of the programme, working both with the relevant

members of the GSS and the transition country statistics office.

Typically a programme begins with study visits to the UK by subject specialists, to talk with their opposite



**National Theatre, Prague**  
Photo: Liba Taylor, The Hutchinson Library

numbers in the GSS and to observe UK methods in practice. Some 75 visitors have so far been hosted, sometimes coming singly, sometimes in small groups. Such visits are typically of about one week, though visits of up to six weeks have been organised. Once the Eastern European statisticians have had the opportunity to see how we do things, they can decide whether they wish to pursue things further by adopting, or adapting, UK methods. At this stage they may request advisory visits from GSS statisticians as they begin to implement new systems and need assistance in ironing out some of the initial problems. Or they may require more formal training in fieldwork methods or perhaps in the use of a particular piece of statistical software.

Progress on each project is assessed during regular project monitoring visits to the statistics offices concerned. Feedback is also obtained from the reports each visitor is required to produce on return to their country and from the reports produced by the GSS consultants on their advisory visits. The programmes are thus constantly under review to ensure that they continue to meet the country's priority needs, and that the GSS is able to provide the resources required.

The statistics department of virtually every government department has now been involved in assisting to implement these programmes. Inevitably because the transition process affects primarily economic statistics,



the CSO, MAFF and Employment Department have been most heavily involved. However, the breakdown of the planning system has implications for social statistics too. For example, because movement of people within their country and across its borders is no longer subject to extensive bureaucratic control, the source of migration statistics is lost and has to be replaced by surveys and secondary data sources. Household surveys are becoming a much more important source of data in many fields, and so OPCS in particular is also providing much valuable assistance.

The UK KHF is by no means the only source of assistance for Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The European Community has extensive programmes, known as PHARE (for Eastern Europe) and TACIS (for former Soviet Union), and in the area of statistics these are managed by EUROSTAT. The OECD is helping countries to move from the Material Product System of measuring national income to

adopt the UN System of National Accounts. The World Bank is also active, as are the various members of the UN family and the IMF. Where possible, members of the GSS have also helped in the implementation of these programmes when requested.

How successful are we in transferring our know how? Only time will tell. But the UK's efforts are highly appreciated and our pragmatic approach appeals to statisticians for whom time and resources are limited in tackling the enormous transformation task before them. Our programme with Hungary is the furthest developed, implementation having begun in April 1991. In November 1992 a UK-Hungary Workshop was held in Budapest to review progress. A report of this Workshop is given in *the next article*, to give a *flavour of the content and achievements of our programmes*.



Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, Sofia  
Photo: Melanie Friend, The Hutchinson Library



# UK - Hungary Workshop: November 1992

## Looking to the Future

*By Jenny Church,  
ODA Statistics Department*

The idea of holding a UK-Hungary Workshop was first suggested to me during discussions with the Head of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office's (HCSO) Computing Department when she visited ODA's offices in East Kilbride in February 1992 during a study visit to the UK. I have to admit to some scepticism at first; would this turn into just another talking-shop, achieving very little and taking up everyone's precious time?

However, the idea was raised again when I carried out a project monitoring visit to Budapest in April.



**Parliament, Budapest**  
**Photo: Liba Taylor, The Hutchinson Library**

The aim was to enable the Hungarians who had paid study visits to the UK to share with each other their experiences and the knowledge gained, and to discuss the direction of future developments at the HCSO and what further assistance might be requested from the UK. The HCSO suggested that some of the UK statisticians who had already been involved in the 'Know How Fund' (KHF) project should also participate to give their views on the activities and plans of the HCSO. I agreed that this seemed to be a good opportunity to take stock of the assistance that the UK had provided to date, and to see where the programme might go in the future.

The Workshop was planned to last three days. However, with over 40 study visits already completed in a wide variety of fields of statistics, a difficult choice had to be made to keep the discussions to manageable proportions. The HCSO decided on the following subjects:

- human resource development within a statistics office
- agricultural statistics
- business registers
- the use of the SAS software package

The UK participants in the Workshop were Reg Ward from the UK CSO, who co-chaired it with Janos Lendvai, Deputy Director of the HCSO; John Perry, also from the CSO; Stephen Rose from the Analytical services branch of the Department of Social Security; Cathy Wykes, in charge of statistician and specialist training at the Civil Service College; and Eric Wright and Alan Stephenson from MAFF Statistics Division. All had already been involved in hosting Hungarian study visitors; in addition Reg Ward had visited Budapest to advise the HCSO on their reorganisation plans, and Eric Wright and Alan Stephenson had spent the week prior to the Workshop in Budapest working with the Agricultural Statistics Department. I attended as the project manager in ODA looking after implementation of the programme. So as well as the serious business of the Workshop discussions, there were many acquaintances to be renewed. The British Embassy hosted an evening reception which gave an opportunity for informal discussions between UK and Hungarian participants.

In their introductory remarks, both Janos Lendvai and Reg Ward pinpointed the problem of dealing with very rapid economic change. In a very short period of time the Hungarian statisticians have to develop statistical systems which in Western Europe have



evolved over the last fifty years. On the other hand, rapid though the changes are they have not happened overnight, and often the HCSO finds itself having to run the old systems in parallel with the new, which can be very resource-intensive. Experience has taught the necessity of being realistic in setting the aims and timescales of development work, and also the necessity of adapting Western methods to suit the Hungarian situation rather than trying to copy them.

Each Workshop session was opened by presentations from the HCSO member(s) involved in the KHF programme, most of whom had also prepared background papers. These

were followed by short presentations by their UK counterparts on UK methods and reacting to some of the problems raised by the Hungarians. The session on human resource development was an exception in that Cathy Wykes from the Civil Service College gave the opening presentation. This was attended by 60 members of the HCSO - nearly twice as many as had been expected! - and the more specific subject area sessions were attended by 25-30 participants. Time was also allowed at the end of the Workshop for 'bilateral' discussions between the UK and Hungarian subject-matter specialists.

Changes have to be made not only in statistical techniques but also in the way staff are managed and trained. During the session on human resource development Cathy Wykes introduced the GSS training philosophy, with its emphasis on general management skills (of one's own time, of staff, of finance), communication skills, personal effectiveness and so on. She then led a discussion exercise called



The UK - Hungary Workshop  
Janos Lendvai and Reg Ward

'Looking to the Future', from which I have taken the title of this article because for me it sums up the Workshop. The participants were divided into small groups and were asked to decide which of a list of qualities (personal, experience, ....) they felt were essential for someone to be an effective member of senior management of the HCSO in 10-15 years time. The aim was not only to start people thinking about the topic but also to introduce them to the Civil Service College's training style. It engendered a great deal of interest and the exercise was tackled with enthusiasm despite the unfamiliarity of this approach to training.

Annamarie Hethy, Head of the Department of Education and Social Welfare, then presented a paper pointing out some of the problems the HCSO is facing in the use and development of their human resource base, and the ways they are being tackled using the experience gained through contacts with the UK. Helping the HCSO to develop the role of their training unit and to introduce a management training programme is likely to be a major part of the future KHF programme with the HCSO.

In the sessions on both business registers and agricultural statistics, it was plain that contact with the UK departments concerned (CSO and MAFF) has been very valuable in giving the HCSO ideas on which to base their future development programmes. Setting up and maintaining a business register is not usually considered one of the more glamorous areas of statistics! But the successful development of the register system underpins the whole future of economic statistics. This session produced a very lively discussion, as the merits of setting up a separate retail trade register were debated and the national accounts statisticians argued for including kind of activity unit data in the register. John Perry, who is currently involved in the re-design of the main UK business register, recommended prototyping as a very useful tool, enabling users to get involved in the initial stages of design. His discussions with Peter Pukli, Head of industrial statistics, and Joseph Santa, project leader, continued well after the session ended!

With agriculture contributing about 40 per cent of GDP in Hungary, accurate measurement of this sector is obviously important, and once again successful development of a register is a pre-requisite. The



structure of agriculture in Hungary is very different from that in the UK, with many more small units. However the papers presented by Eva Laczka and Ilona Oros of the Agricultural Statistics Department showed that they had both found much during their study visits to UK which they felt the HCSO could usefully adapt to their situation, at least in the long-term. For example, Ms Oros had been most impressed by the UK Farm Business Survey system, and felt that although collection of such detailed farm accounts would be very difficult in Hungary, a way would have to be found to do so, in order to provide the statistics needed to formulate and monitor agricultural policy. In their presentation, Eric Wright and Alan Stephenson



**The Danube, Budapest**

**Photo: Carlos Freire, The Hutchinson Library**

drew attention to the need to consult users of statistics at all stages of survey design and data dissemination. Discussions indicated that there will be a continuing need for advice from MAFF as the HCSO begin to implement their development plans.

The final session on the use of the statistical analysis software package (SAS) told an impressive success story, achieved with some pump-priming assistance from the KHF, but for which by far the greatest credit must go to the HCSO staff who have worked on its development. Eva Papp of the Computing Department described how the HCSO obtained an official version of SAS only two years ago, and realised that a substantial effort was needed to provide training to an estimated 200 potential users in the office. Financed by the KHF, a UK firm of consultants, Amadeus Software Training, ran courses to train about a dozen trainers on-site in Budapest during the summer of

1991. In support of the overall programme the KHF also assisted with the re-equipping of a computer training room with PCs, an OHP and ancillary equipment. Some specialised SAS training has also been provided in the UK for a few of the trainers, which has been combined with visits to GSS sites where SAS is in use. The HCSO trainers have developed their own courses in Hungarian and are now running an impressive training programme. As a result SAS applications are growing, and we were given a demonstration of the system developed for the collection of price data for the new Consumer Price Index. For the future, the HCSO recognise that new courses need to be developed to meet the specific needs of end-users - ie statisticians rather than programmers. Stephen Rose paid tribute to the HCSO's achievements of the past two years, and endorsed the need in future to devolve more responsibility to the end-users. He drew on his own experience in the DSS to show how this can be a positive development for statisticians and IT specialists alike.

So how to sum up these three days of discussion? A story of considerable progress in a short space of time, but with the message that to develop statistical systems during a period of such rapid change is a very substantial undertaking. The HCSO staff have benefitted from the experience of seeing how the UK - and other countries through, for example, the EC's assistance programme - organise their data collection systems. This stage of development, which one might term the research phase, is now virtually at an end. Decisions have to be made about the systems to be implemented and then implementation must begin. It seems plain that advisory assistance will continue to be sought from the UK during this next phase of development, and the GSS will continue to do all it can to help.



# Statistics and Developing Countries - Reflections Approaching Retirement

*By Dick Allen  
Chief Statistician  
Overseas Development Administration*

It is very nearly 35 years since, as a newly appointed cadet District Officer, I first collected statistics in Africa sitting under the proverbial large tree in a remote village of what was then Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia. The object of the exercise was the annual update of the village register in which was recorded the names of all adult males together with the number of their wives and children; an administrative process which provided an opportunity to collect statistics as a by-product.

In theory the village Headman was supposed to provide information about 'his' people. In practice all the men sat round as they would for a traditional village meeting. The women and children sat separately but well within earshot and more than ready to join in whether invited to do so or not. Any ideas of statistical confidentiality are a much more recent development.

The register was amended to take account of deaths, births and other movements in and out of the village since the last visit. A note was made of those away visiting or working, possibly in another country; and also of those now deemed to be adult, ie liable to pay the annual poll tax, and of those granted tax exemption on grounds of age or infirmity.

The 'constable' reported on the number of houses in the village, noting separately any with a corrugated iron roof rather than the normal grass, and also those without a latrine or with one which did not meet the standards required. Offenders in this last respect would be summonsed later in the day to the Chief's court and fined, normally 5/-, or perhaps 7/6d if revenue collections were running a little low!

Thus were obtained the statistics of population, housing and migration.

At that time, 1958, many African countries did not have a national statistical organisation and, certainly in Africa South of the Sahara, for those that did the professional staff were almost entirely British or French expatriates. Now the pattern is very different. All countries have a national statistical organisation and with only one exception as far as I am aware, their direction and management is the responsibility of national professional statisticians. In the one exception the expatriate director is from another African country. The numbers of Africans trained in statistics since 1958 must number several thousand and although many have now retired and many more, for various reasons, are no longer working in their national statistical offices most posts are filled locally. There are still a few expatriates to be found in African statistical offices and this is likely to continue for some years to come. Most have an advisory rather than an operational role and many are short-term consultants.

## What Have We Done?

Most British assistance to statistical development now is to Africa, but there are still small amounts to Asia and the islands of the Pacific and Caribbean. In the past small island programmes have been a significant part of our assistance - in the early 1980s there were more British funded statisticians, many of them GSS members on secondment, in the Pacific islands than there were in Africa. Clearly developing countries are not homogenous. Their statistical offices vary considerably in size, in organisational structure and to some extent the nature of their work, but the process of development has been very similar.

External support has come from many organisations, bilateral and multilateral, and although it is not easy to obtain information, certainly on a global basis, the cost of that assistance has been substantial. For example, total external assistance to the statistical services of Africa was around US\$20 million in 1989.



Apart from our contributions to the costs of multilateral programmes Britain is currently providing assistance through our own aid programme of about £1.5 million per year - the UK has always been among the top four or five countries in providing assistance. Many developing country statisticians have received training in the UK and have retained links with the institutions concerned. Most of the British statisticians who have worked in developing countries have also at some time been members of the GSS. Some, like myself, joined the GSS following service in developing countries. Many others have spent periods, sometimes more than one, on secondment during their GSS service. The benefits have been two-way.



**Dick Allen and the banana trees  
in his vegetable garden in 1958**

Over the years the nature of UK assistance, as with that of other agencies, has changed. Looking back over three decades one can see very significant changes in the type of assistance needed and in our ideas on how best to achieve what has been an unchanged objective, that of helping to establish viable national statistical offices.

For example, in the earlier years our programme of support for training was concentrated on undergraduate

studies, or Institute of Statistician equivalents and, although not common, there were certainly examples of scholarships for members of statistical offices to attend sixth form studies in mathematics. As national educational institutions have developed the demand has changed and now training in the UK is almost entirely postgraduate or specialised short courses.

Similarly, much of the demand for expatriate staff used to be met by young university leavers. The need was for people who would produce statistics, eg carry out surveys or produce the national accounts. As more national graduate statisticians came from local universities or from aid supported overseas training programmes, so the demand for expatriate young graduates naturally decreased. What was then required was experienced managers to develop young local staff quickly so that they could fill more senior posts; localisation as quickly as possible has been an objective of many developing countries. The requirement today is mainly for advisers and short-term consultants for the development of specific areas of work.

Apart from changes in needs we have refined our perception of how best to help. Twenty years ago we responded independently to each request for assistance, ie a request for a training award, a request for a British statistician, or a request for support for a specific census or survey. Each request was individually appraised. If the funds were available, the proposal technically sensible, and we could find someone suitable to do the work, then the assistance would be provided. Since the mid-1980s the emphasis has been on institution building to try to ensure sustainable statistical development. Too often individual pieces of technical assistance were successful during their lifetime but did not provide a basis for further local development or indeed, in many cases, were not even sustained once the assistance was withdrawn. Now we focus on country programmes made up of a package of assistance, probably over a period of years, which is designed to build up a local capability which should be sustainable once our support is withdrawn. Our objective is to show how, rather than to do.

### **Was it Worth it?**

Many ask, rightly, what there is to show for all this effort. There are now statistical offices where there



were none, but the question remains as to whether they are producing the statistical information which is required. At best the answer can be 'in part only'.

There is considerable variation from country to country; a few, and it is very few, now have very good statistical organisations which produce a wide range of quality statistics. Of course users would like more, but that must be the case in all countries, developing or otherwise. But in many countries the statistics produced by the national statistics office are as yet totally inadequate to meet user needs. Some will argue that the availability of statistics, particularly in Africa, has deteriorated in absolute terms over the past decade or so. This is no doubt true in countries which have been totally disrupted by civil war or other major disasters, but in general I would not agree. I would argue that there are now many more statistics produced by developing countries covering a wider range of subject areas and of a higher quality than in earlier years. However, the increase in the demand for statistical information has probably been greater than the increase in the supply, and to that extent only would I accept that there has been any overall deterioration.

I would also accept that the returns to the external assistance, and even more to the national resources used, may not have been as high as they might have been in terms of the data now available. The task of developing statistical services was never going to be easy and hindsight is a wonderful aid to evaluating your own or, even more, others' efforts.

It is easy to criticise donors for the quality and quantity of their assistance and for their lack of co-ordination which has led to competition for resources, duplication and inconsistent advice. It is also easy to criticise the authorities of developing countries for not giving statistics a sufficiently high priority in their own planning and allocation of national resources. These criticisms may be supported by specific examples but there are also many success stories and these are much more likely to go unheralded.

The development that has been achieved has been from a very low starting point. It has happened during a time when there has been a worldwide 'revolution' in statistical work as well as in users' needs and

expectations, particularly as a result of rapid advances in information technology. Unfortunately the expectations of both statisticians and users in developing countries have not always been matched by the local availability and performance of the technology.

Looking back over 30 years as a statistician concerned with statistical services in developing countries, there have of course been many times when I have been very pessimistic and wondered if we were really getting anywhere. There have been times when I have felt that we were going backwards, and even more when I felt we were re-opening old debates to little purpose. However the periods of optimism and encouragement as I have seen ideas and our programmes have real positive effect have far outweighed the others. As I retire I am still optimistic, although it is tempered by the knowledge that there is still a very long way to go and that available resources, both national and for external support, are too little.

If I were to highlight one hope for the future, it would be the newly formed international Committee for African Statistical Development in which the UK will play its part. It has an agenda which is based firmly on lessons learned from the past. Although that will not guarantee success it should help to focus future international assistance and exert pressure on national authorities.



# Government Publications

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

## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

### Household Food Consumption and Expenditure 1991

This *Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee* presents a graphical and statistical summary of data on household food consumption and expenditure and on the nutritional value of the diet, analysed for households in Great Britain and for groups of households classified according to various characteristics. This edition features a special analysis of patterns of consumption and expenditure between different regions.

The report is available from HMSO  
price £22.00 net  
ISBN 0 11 242934 3

### The Digest of Agricultural Census Statistics, United Kingdom 1991

This volume is the first of a new series of annual publications which replaces the agricultural census data previously published in the *Agricultural Statistics United Kingdom* series. The publication brings together the main results of the annual agricultural and horticultural censuses which are held each June in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Data for all items of significance are shown for the years 1981 to 1991 for the United Kingdom and for 1982 to 1991 for each country separately.

Whereas previously data for English counties alone were published the new volume presents both regional and county data for all of the United Kingdom for key items from the 1991 census and there are now maps illustrating a selection of these.

price £15.00 net  
ISBN 0 11 242937 8

## Central Statistical Office

### Business Monitor PA1002 Annual Census of Production - Summary Volume

PA1002, *The Summary Volume of the Annual Census of Production*, for 1990 was published on 10 December 1992.

*The Summary Volume* includes both business level tables, which summarise results previously published in the separate Industry Monitors (PA 111-500), and Enterprise analyses.

The business level tables show information for a five year span on total sales and work done, cost of purchases, net output, gross value added, employment, wages and salaries, capital expenditure, stocks and work in progress and operating ratios. This information is shown at the three digit level of the standard industrial classification revised 1980, a separate table shows a limited range of data at the four digit level of the classification. Additionally, for the current year only, tables showing regional and sizebanded information at the two digit level of the classification are also included.

The Enterprise tables include an analysis of public and private enterprises, concentration ratios for the five largest enterprises by employment size at three digit group level, analyses of the private sectors' 100 largest manufacturing enterprises defined by size of employment, net output and turnover and information about foreign owned enterprises.

*The Summary Volume* is published by HMSO  
price £32.00 net

Enquiries about *The Summary Volume* or its contents should be addressed to:



Julian Dowsell  
Central Statistical Office  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road  
NEWPORT  
Gwent NP9 1XG  
Telephone: 0633-812455

## Employment in the Public and Private Sectors

The annual article on employment in the public and private sectors was published in *Economic Trends* in January. The article gives estimates of employment on a headcount basis by sector, rather than the more familiar analysis by industry. It focuses on figures for the public sector, covering central government, local authorities and public corporations. Estimates for the private sector are derived as the difference between Employment Department's figures for total employment and those for the public sector compiled by the CSO.

## Environmental Issues and the National Accounts

How can statistics be used to analyse the interaction between economic activity and the environment? Can such statistics be used to examine whether the level of activity could be sustained? The increasing interest in environmental issues places new demands on statistics. In recent years, international organisations have been encouraging the development of methods for evaluating environmental factors in an accounting framework. An article in November's *Economic Trends* discusses how environmental accounting might develop in the future.

The article examines how environmental statistics could be brought together with national accounts data to show the effects of economic output on natural resources. Some of the recent research in this area is considered and experimental estimates of depletion of natural resources are also presented.

The article assesses the environmental data available which could be presented in the form of accounts. It also describes how the depletion and degradation of various aspects of the environment might be quantified,

particularly in monetary terms.

Finally, the article examines some of the international work currently going on and explains the difficulties of integrating economic and environmental data in the national accounts.

Enquiries should be addressed to:

Paul Cook  
Central Statistical Office  
Government Offices  
Great George Street  
LONDON SW1P 3AQ

## Reference

*Economic Trends*, No 499,  
HMSO, November 1992

Individual copies of the article are available from the editor of *Economic Trends*  
price £2.00 net

## Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook

The latest edition of the *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook* was published in December 1992. The handbook provides background notes to the tables contained in the monthly publication *Financial Statistics*. It explains their purpose, how they are compiled, shows the relationship between tables and provides further references. Together, the two publications are major reference documents for people and organisations concerned with the flow of investment funds, government income and expenditure, institutional investment, company finance and financial markets generally.

## Reference

*Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*  
1992 Edition  
HMSO, price £8.40 net  
ISBN 0 11 620519 9

## Product Classifications

The Winter 1991 issue of *Statistical News* (No 95)



contained a note on the Classification of Products by Activities (CPA) that was being developed by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). At that time it was thought the implementation date would be 1 January 1993. CPA is to be introduced by European Community Regulation and although this is now likely to be agreed in the first half of 1993 the implementation date has been put back to 1 January 1994.

The code structure of the CPA is almost complete but further work in a Eurostat working party is continuing on the introduction, the explanatory notes and the rules for using the classification. As indicated in the earlier note the intention was that the CPA structure should be the same as the European activity classification (NACE Rev 1) to the four digit level with an additional two digits to provide more detailed product codes. With two exceptions where the link is at the three digit level this connection has been achieved.

The CPA has not yet been formally published but the draft structure submitted to the European Council will appear in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. Meantime, however, it is of note that the CPA codes (extended by two digits) are being used for PRODCOM, the European list of products on which statistics are being collected. There are also plans to use the CPA as the basis for the Community Procurement Vocabulary (CPV).

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## Research and Development

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### Research and Development (R&D) Expenditure and Employment in 1990 and 1991

During 1992 the Central Statistical Office carried out a sample survey of expenditure and employment on R&D performed in business enterprises in the UK in 1991. The sample included 120 enterprises, accounting for just over 86 percent of total expenditure on R&D in 1989, for which year a large-scale (benchmark) survey was carried out. The results of the 1991 survey are published in *CSO Bulletin, Issue 7/93*. They show that total business enterprise expenditure on R&D in 1991 is estimated as £7.8bn, a decrease of 4 percent in cash terms compared with 1990 (10 percent in real terms). This total represents 1.4 percent of GDP,

compared with 1.5 percent in the previous 4 years.

An article on *Research and Development in the United Kingdom in 1990* appears in the August 1992 edition of the Central Statistical Office's *Economic Trends*. It uses the results of the 1991 survey of Government-funded R&D and the 1990 survey of R&D performed in UK business enterprises. It describes gross domestic expenditure on R&D and international comparisons.

Enquiries should be addressed to:

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

## References

*CSO Bulletin Issue 7/93 Business Enterprise - Research and Development (1991)*  
price £3.00 net

*Economic Trends*  
HMSO  
price £11.50 net

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## The Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee

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The Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee (RPIAC) has now submitted a report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the treatment of council tax and holidays in the RPI. The Committee recommends that council tax should be treated as an indirect tax on housing and included in the RPI from April to replace the community charge. Also, that discounts and subsidies associated with the new tax should reduce prices and the weight for the item in the RPI provided they are not directly related to incomes.

The Committee recommends that foreign holidays should be included in the index from 1993, using the methodology suggested by the 1990 Committee, in which holidays taken in different months of the year are treated as different items. The index would record the relative price of a "basket" of holidays taken in all



twelve months of the year. Discounts and insurance should be reflected in the index, but it would not be possible to include late-booked holidays before 1994 as the necessary data cannot be collected until then. UK holidays should also be included as soon as possible, probably from 1994.

The report was published by HMSO on 21 January 1993 as Cm 2142, price £5.40. The Committee is still continuing its review of the present treatment in the index of owner occupiers' housing costs and new cars.

The 1992-3 RPI Advisory Committee includes academic experts, including those with expertise in the construction of price indices and the specific subjects in the Committee's remit, representatives nominated by the CBI, TUC and consumers' organisations and representatives of the Bank of England, HM Treasury and the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Further information can be obtained from:

The Assistant Secretary  
The Retail Price Index Advisory Committee  
Central Statistical Office  
Millbank Tower  
Millbank  
LONDON SW1P 4QQ  
Telephone: 071-217 4223

## CSO Bulletins

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

	Issue No	Frequency
Statistical Changes in 1992 (no.7 in series)	79/92	A
Company Liquidity	84/92	Q
Methodological Issues - Financial Assets and Liabilities Survey	85/92	A
Overseas Transactions of UK Consultancy Firms	86/92	A
Cross Border Acquisitions and Mergers	88/92	Q
Institutional Investment	89/92	Q
Capital Expenditure, Stocks and Work in Progress	90/92	Q
Distributive and Service Trades	92/92	A
Overseas Travel and Tourism	1/93	M
GB Cinema Exhibitors	2/93	Q
Steel Stocks and Consumption	3/93	Q
Credit Business	4/93	M
VAT Registrations and Deregistrations in the UK	5/93	A
Machine Tools	6/93	M
Business Enterprise - Research and Development	7/93	A
Engineering Sales and Orders	8/93	M



## New Arrangements for Release of Central Statistical Office Data

Each year the Central Statistical Office publishes about 130 press releases giving details of the latest movements in the major economic indicators. This information - on series such as visible trade, industrial production, retail sales and the national accounts - is published quickly on pre-announced and regular release dates.

In order to reinforce CSO's commitment to the integrity of these series the Chancellor of Exchequer has agreed that the procedures for the publication of each press release should be improved and standardised.

### Principles for the Release of Data

Release of statistical data by the CSO will be governed by three basic principles:

- the CSO publishes data as early as possible and always on pre-announced release dates and times
- data are available to all users at the same time with limited exceptions only on a strict need-to-know basis
- the CSO is solely responsible for the contents of its press releases, subject to advance consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on changes in format.

These changes will take effect from April this year. The following table sets out new dates for CSO releases for April-June 1993. From now on all CSO release dates will be announced three months in advance.

### Monthly Press Releases

The CSO's monthly releases give early information about changes in the economy and cover retail and producer prices, trade, production, retail sales and credit. The new procedures result in a number of small improvements to the timing of the following releases:

- Index of Production is advanced by one day
- Producer Price Index is advanced by one day
- and Overseas Trade (non-EC) is advanced by one day.

Release of the *Retail Prices Index* is to be advanced by one day from June and two days thereafter. Over the next 12 months CSO will work towards bringing out the *Retail Prices Index* earlier still.

In addition to these improvements the CSO will produce a monthly summary of the latest economic statistics, explaining and describing them in an objective fashion in *Economic Trends*.

### Quarterly Press Releases

The CSO's quarterly releases focus on the national accounts and balance of payments, including gross domestic product (GDP), personal income, expenditure and savings, industrial and commercial companies and overall UK output, income and expenditure. There will be a number of significant improvements to the timing of the main quarterly releases on the national accounts and balance of payments.

The arrangements from 1 April are:

- (i) a provisional estimate of the growth of GDP from the previous quarter will be published 3 weeks after the end of the quarter. This is 4 weeks earlier than the present 7 weeks. A limited breakdown by industry will be provided
- (ii) a month later, after 7-8 weeks, expenditure, output and income breakdowns of GDP will be published, accompanied if necessary by any revisions to total GDP. At present income and expenditure estimates are published after 12 weeks. Provisional estimates of capital expenditure and stockbuilding for all industries, replacing the partial estimates provided in the



separate press releases currently published after about 7 weeks will be included in this release. For the next few quarters, however, data on overseas trade is unlikely to be available at this stage, so the expenditure breakdown of GDP will be incomplete

- (iii) full national accounts, including balance of payments, personal sector and industrial and commercial company sector accounts, will be published after 11-12 weeks. These will also be published as a new quarterly supplement to *Economic Trends* instead of the articles that now appear in successive monthly issues
- (iv) an estimate of the balance on invisibles and on the balance of payments current account will be published with the overseas trade statistics for the third month of the quarter. The date of this release will be advanced each quarter as the Intrastat system settles down. The first estimate from Intrastat for Q1 1993 is likely to be available about 11-12 weeks after the end of the quarter and will form, together with statistics on invisibles part of the release at (iii) above.

### Availability of Statistics

CSO data is made available to all users at the same time with limited exceptions on a strict need-to-know basis. The exceptions, who receive advance copies no earlier than 5.00 pm two working days before the publication date, are:

- The Prime Minister;
- The Chancellor of the Exchequer;
- The President of the Board of Trade;
- The Economic Secretary;
- The Governor of the Bank of England;
- The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury;
- The Chief Economic Adviser;
- The Deputy Secretary, Monetary Policy and Markets Management;
- The Under-Secretary, Forecasts and Analysis;
- The Press Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Not all of these individuals will receive all of the

CSO's press releases. In addition for each release one or two named individuals responsible for policy advice on the statistics concerned may be included on the appropriate list. Further, other Ministers and, on a need-to-know basis, a limited number on Ministerial, Departmental and Bank of England staff, may be briefed on a confidential basis from 10.00 am on the day of publication.

These arrangements take effect from April 1993 except in the case of the *Retail Prices Index* where the arrangements will come into effect once the improvements already referred to have been introduced.

When the Budget date is announced each year the CSO's publication timetable will be re-examined. If in the circumstances of the Budget round there is a compelling case on operational grounds for Treasury officials to have access to data earlier than 5.00 pm two days before their release this will be provided. A statement to that effect will be included in the press release when the relevant figures are published.

Users of CSO statistics will wish to note that the monthly press release on the *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* is prepared jointly by the CSO and Treasury and these arrangements do not apply.



## RELEASE OF CSO MACRO-ECONOMIC DATA:

### APRIL-JUNE 1993

#### APRIL 1993

Mon 5	Credit business	February
	Cyclical indicators	
Tue 13	Producer prices	March
Wed 14	Index of production	February
Fri 16	Retail price index	March
Tue 20	Public sector borrowing requirement	March
Fri 23	Retail sales	March
	Trade figures (non-EC)	March
Mon 26	Gross domestic product (preliminary)	Q1

#### MAY 1993

Thur 6	Cyclical indicators	
Mon 10	Credit business	March
	Producer prices	April
Tue 18	Index of production	March
Wed 19	Retail sales	April
	Public sector borrowing requirement	April
Fri 21	Retail prices index	April
Mon 24	Trade figures (non-EC)	April
Tue 25	UK output, income and expenditure	Q1

#### JUNE 1993

Mon 7	Credit business	April
	Cyclical indicators	
Mon 14	Producer prices	May
Tue 15	Index of production	April
Wed 16	Retail sales	May
	Public sector borrowing requirement	May
Thur 17	Retail prices index	May
Mon 21	Trade figures (non-EC)	May
Tue 22	Quarterly national accounts	Q1
	Balance of payments	Q1



### **Teachers in Service and Teacher Vacancies in England in January 1992 (Bulletin 20/92)**

This Bulletin presents information on all teachers and further education lecturers employed in January 1992, and in the preceding five years, by the 109 local education authorities and 143 grant-maintained schools in England. The Bulletin analyses the data on teachers in service by sector, type of contract and type of LEA; and full-time vacant teacher posts by phase, region and main teaching subject (secondary) or age range of deployment (primary). Comparisons are also made between trends in teacher numbers and pupil numbers.

### **Pupil-Teacher Ratios for Each LEA in England (Including Grant-Maintained) and Information on the Length of The Taught Week - January 1992 (Bulletin 1/93)**

This Bulletin is an annual publication. It contains, for each Local Education Authority (LEA), details of pupil and teacher numbers and pupil-teacher ratios (PTRs) and, for the first time, information on the length of the taught week (or lesson time). Analyses by school type and region are also included.

### **Education Statistics for the UK 1992 Edition (Bulletin 2/93)**

The Bulletin summarises the statistical tables published in the annual volume of the same name. Basic statistics for the whole of the United Kingdom illustrate the size and nature of its education system and facilitate international comparisons. The figures cover the academic year 1990/91 and previous years.

### **Students From Abroad in Great Britain - 1991 (Bulletin 3/93)**

This Bulletin updates Statistical Bulletin 20/91 showing the trends in the numbers of students from abroad studying in publicly funded institutions in Great Britain. The statistics show the numbers of full-time overseas students studying in universities, polytechnics and colleges by level of study, by subject and by country of domicile. Included for the first time is a table presenting the numbers of overseas students studying on HE part-time courses.

### **Survey of Security in Schools (Bulletin 4/93)**

This Bulletin presents information on the extent and cost of vandalism, malicious fire and theft in schools in England. Results are reported for the first two rounds of the survey covering the financial years 1989-90 and 1990-91. Details of incidents of crime and security measures were collected from a nationally representative sample of 800 primary schools and 500 secondary schools whilst details on expenditure were supplied by local education authorities.

### **Student: Staff Ratios and Unit Costs for Grant Aided and LEA Maintained Further Education Establishments in England - 1990/91 (Bulletin 5/93)**

This Bulletin summarises the main results of the 1990/91 Annual Monitoring Survey (AMS) and the 1990-91 Further Education Revenue Account Survey and compares them with those in previous years. The AMS collects, for the academic year, staff and student numbers and class contact hours in grant-aided and LEA maintained further education establishments in England. Data from AMS are used to derive performance indicators: student:staff ratio, average class size, average lecturer hours and average student hours. The Bulletin summarises also SSRs derived from AMS (for 1988/89 and 1989/90) and the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council (PCFC) PCFC Annual Record from Institutions of Staff and Students (PARISS) (for 1988/89, 1989/90 and 1990/91) for PCFC funded establishments of higher education. The FERAS collects, for the financial year, expenditure and income for LEA maintained further education establishments in England. Data from AMS and FERAS are used to derive unit costs ie expenditure per full-time equivalent student.

### **Survey of Information Technology in Schools (Bulletin 6/93)**

This Bulletin summarises the results of the survey carried out in March 1992 on a representative sample of 869 primary and 553 secondary schools. This follows similar surveys carried out in 1985, 1988 and 1990.



The purpose of the survey was to determine the current level of provision and use of information technology in schools and its contribution across the curriculum. The Bulletin provides information on: the number, type, location and maintenance of information technology equipment; expenditure and sources of funding; the use and contribution of information technology; the level of further advice required; support for information technology and staff training and information technology. The Bulletin also contains numerous tables including comparative summary tables and illustrative charts.

### **Statistics of Education: Further and Higher Education Students : Staff Ratios and Unit Costs 1989/90**

This annual volume of statistics contains the results of the 1989/90 Annual Monitoring Survey (AMS) and the 1989-90 Further Education Revenue Account Survey (FERAS) and compares the results with those in previous years. The AMS collects, for the academic year, student and staff numbers and class contact hours in most further and higher education establishments other than universities in England. Data from AMS are used to derive performance indicators: student:staff ratio, average class size, average lecturer hours and average student hours. The FERAS collects, for the financial year, expenditure and income for further and higher education establishments other than universities, grant-aided and Polytechnic and Colleges Funding Council establishments. Data from AMS and FERAS are used to derive unit costs ie expenditure per full-time equivalent student. The volume contains results for all establishments, for different types of establishment, levels of education and broad subject areas, as well as results for individual establishments.

### **Statistics of Education: Education Statistics for the United Kingdom - 1992**

The volume sets out in 39 tables UK - wide data for 90/91 and previous years on population, finance, teaching staff, schools, curriculum, post compulsory education, further and higher education and qualifications and destinations. The 1992 edition also contains three articles; two covering international comparison work (an update of the International

Comparison article featured in the three previous volumes and a description of an OECD project in which the UK is participating) and another on Research into Independent Further and Higher Education which is being carried out on behalf of the Department. There is also a list of the latest annual and periodic DFE statistical Bulletins.

## **Employment**

### **Results from the Summer 1992 Quarterly Labour Force Survey**

Harvinder Mankoo, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

The results from the Summer (June to August) 1992 Labour Force Survey (LFS) were released on the 17 December 1992 by the Employment Department (ED).

The LFS is the largest household survey carried out in the UK (60,000 households are interviewed every quarter), and provides important information about the labour force using internationally agreed definitions.

The findings are presented in the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* and in the *Employment Gazette*. The Bulletin compares the Summer results with Spring 1992 (the first quarterly survey), and with earlier years back to 1984 (the first year in which internationally agreed definitions of employment and unemployment were fully incorporated into the survey). All key results are published on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The following table shows the breakdown of the total population of Great Britain aged 16 and over by sex in Summer 1992.



## Great Britain, Summer 1992

Seasonally adjusted	(Thousands)		
	All persons	Men	Women
Economic activity			
Employees	21,387	11,260	10,127
Self-employed	3,136	2,351	785
Government employment & training programmes	348	230	119
Unpaid family workers	176	53	124
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>25,048</b>	<b>13,894</b>	<b>11,154</b>
ILO unemployed	2,758	1,850	909
<b>All economically active</b>	<b>27,806</b>	<b>15,743</b>	<b>12,063</b>
Economically inactive	16,263	5,522	10,741
<b>All aged 16 and over</b>	<b>44,069</b>	<b>21,265</b>	<b>22,804</b>

Copies of the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* can be obtained from ED, if you wish 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 telephone the Help-line on: 071-273 5585.

### 1991 Census of Employment

#### Results

The results of the 1991 Census of Employment are published in the April 1993 issue of *Employment*

*Gazette*. The article concentrates mainly on providing summary results for Great Britain. Some figures for the United Kingdom as a whole are also given incorporating the results of the separate Northern Ireland census.

### Access to Census Data and Enquiries

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

Census of Employment data for Great Britain for 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1989 are held also on NOMIS. In addition to employment data NOMIS provides access to the most up-to-date statistics on population, migration, jobcentre vacancies and unemployment - all down to a local (eg ward) level. The database can be accessed through links using telephone dial-up modems and microcomputers. More detailed information on NOMIS and joining arrangements can be obtained from:

NOMIS  
Statistical Services Division  
Branch B3 Employment Department  
Level 1  
Caxton House  
Tothill Street  
LONDON SW1H 9NF  
Telephone: 071-273 6105

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



Department of Employment  
 Statistical Services Division  
 Branch D4 (Information Section)  
 Room 249  
 PO Box 12  
 East Lane  
 RUNCORN WA7 2DN  
 Telephone: 0928-792690

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

Department of Economic Development  
 Statistics Branch Room 122  
 Netherleigh  
 Massey Avenue  
 BELFAST BT4 2JP

## Bibliography

Results of earlier periodic censuses of employment, held in September of each relevant year, were published in the following issues of Employment Gazette:

	Date published
Results for 1989	
United Kingdom and regions	April 1991, pp 209-226
Great Britain	May 1991, pp 308-316
Results for 1987	
United Kingdom and regions	October 1989, pp 540-558
Great Britain	November 1989, pp 624-632
Results for 1984	
Great Britain and regions	January 1987, pp 31-53
United Kingdom	September 1987, pp 444-454
Article :	August 1987, pp 407-408
1984 Census of Employment; describes changes which took place in the 1984 Census of Employment, the first of the periodic sample surveys.	
Results for 1981	
United Kingdom, Great Britain and regions	December 1983 (Supplement No 2)

## Changing Prejudices and Habits

Starting with the statement that equal opportunities is about changing people's prejudices and habits, *The Equal Opportunities Handbook* argues that at the heart of human resource management and development lies equality of opportunity.

With well over 200 pages, plus extensive annexes, *The Equal Opportunities Handbook* deals with just about every angle on its subject. Starting with Part 1, covering background, it goes through law and practice, policy, AIDS and the gay community, discrimination in the workplace and so on. Part 3 of the book deals with EO in the European Community, enabling the reader to make comparisons between member countries.

Part 4, with the positive title *The Way Forward*, states that although European countries have come a long way since women got the right to vote, there is little room for complacency.

*The Equal Opportunities Handbook* by:

Helen Collins  
 Blackwell Publishers  
 108 Cowley Road  
 OXFORD  
 OX4 1JF  
 Telephone: 0865-791100  
 price £25.00 net

*Employment Gazette*  
 January 1993  
 Harrington Kilbride PLC  
 price £4.70 net

## Energy

### Energy Related Carbon Emissions in Possible Future Scenarios for the United Kingdom

This paper, published in October 1992 as Energy Paper 59, provides details of the range of energy demands that underlie the Department of Trade and Industry's latest range of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the general methodology adopted by the Department in



producing them. The paper suggests that emissions could lie within the following ranges:

million tonnes of carbon			
1990	2000	2005	2020
160	157-179	166-201	188-285

These ranges of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are lower than those previously published in *Energy Paper 58* (An evaluation of energy related greenhouse gas emissions and measures to ameliorate them, Department of Energy, October 1989), and reflected a variety of developments in recent years, including new proposals for more efficient gas-fired electricity generation, and improvements in energy efficiency. They also reflect different assumptions about both the level and structure of economic activity and about energy prices. There have also been improvements to the form of the economic model. The details of these new developments and assumptions can be found in the paper.

*Energy Paper 59* (available from HMSO, price £9.95 net) is the latest in a series previously published by the Department of Energy. The series is primarily intended to create a wider public understanding and discussion of energy matters, though some technical papers appear in it from time to time. The papers do not necessarily represent Government or Department policy. Other papers in the series, which began in 1975, can be obtained on request from:

The Librarian  
 Department of Trade and Industry  
 1 Palace Street  
 LONDON SW1E 5HE  
 Telephone: 071-238 3042

## Health and Safety Executive

### Health and Safety at Work Statistics

*The Health and Safety Statistics Report 1990/91* (a) was published as a supplement to the September 1992 edition of the *Employment Gazette*. It contains detailed analysis of occupational injury and ill health statistics for 1990/91 and studies trends over recent years. Injury figures are analysed by kind of accident,

industry, occupation, age and sex of the injured person, and nature and site of the injury caused.

The Report also contains in depth analysis of statistics on enforcement action (prosecutions and enforcement notices) taken for breaches of health and safety legislation. They are analysed by the subject of offence and the legislation under which the action was taken, with details of their outcome, including levels of fine imposed, also provided.

The September 1992 edition of the *Employment Gazette* (b) also contained a detailed study of the information from the injury and ill health supplement to the *1990 Labour Force Survey* about the extent of workplace injury, associated absence from work, and industries and occupations of highest risk. It also compares these LFS results with the number of injuries actually reported by employers, analysed in other HSE publications.

*The Health and Safety Commission's Annual Report for 1991/92* (c) was published in December 1992 although less detailed than the *Health and Safety Statistics Report*, it provides more up to date information, provisional data for 1991/92. A broad analysis of injuries, and enforcement action taken, during the year is provided, together with a study of trends for the main employment sectors over the last decade.

*The Local Authorities Report on Health and Safety in Service Industries 1990/91* (d) contains health and safety statistics for the year for premises inspected by local authorities, such as offices, shops and catering establishments. Trends in injuries and enforcement action with these premises are examined.

The Statistical Services Unit of the HSE has also compiled and updated a number of other analyses of health and safety statistics during the year. These include key fact sheets on eye and back injuries, and those arising from machinery accidents, handling accidents, slips and trips, and falls from a height; and a study of fatal injuries in the agricultural sector over recent years.

Copies of these analyses and other health and safety statistics are available from:



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

## References

- (a) *Health and Safety Statistics Report 1990/91* published as a supplement to September 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette* (available free of charge from the above address).
- (b) *Employment Gazette* September 1992 issue  
ISBN 0 11 729408 x
- (c) *Health and Safety Commission Annual Report 1991/92*  
price £12.50 net  
ISBN 0 11 8820737 x
- (d) *Local Authorities Report on Health and Safety in Service Industry 1990/91*  
price £4.75 net  
ISBN 0 11 885741 x

## Home Office

### Cautions, Court Proceedings and Sentencing

This Bulletin gives estimated figures for cautions, court proceedings and sentencing in 1991, together with similar information for previous years.

#### Reference

*Cautions, Court Proceedings and Sentencing England and Wales, 1991*  
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 30/92,  
Available free of charge.

### Domestic Proceedings

This is the ninth in a series of Annual Bulletins giving information on the operation of the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act 1978.

Comparisons cover the years 1986-1991. The Bulletin covers domestic proceedings in magistrates' courts includes the making of, or refusal to make, orders for the payment of maintenance to a spouse and/or children, the making of ancillary orders for custody of, or access to children (up to 1990) and for family protection; the variation, revival, revocation and enforcement of these orders are also covered.

The following main points are described:

- Applications for maintenance in 1991 fell by 19 per cent, family protection by 26 per cent and attachment of earnings by 6 per cent.
- The highest numbers of applications per head of population in 1991 were found in Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Tyne & Wear and Durham.
- There were 96,800 applications for enforcement of maintenance payment in 1991, 7,200 more than 1990. 27 per cent resulted in an order to pay the arrears and 27 per cent were discontinued.

#### Reference

*Domestic Proceedings England and Wales, 1991*  
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 32/92  
Available free of charge.

### Time Intervals for Criminal Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts

This Bulletin presents the results from the second collection for 1992, which referred to all criminal cases completed in a week in June. Information is collected on cases dismissed, discharged and adjourned *sine die* and, for indictable and either way cases, summary offences (requested in the June sample only), those committed to the Crown Court as well as those in which a sentence was passed.

The following main points are described:

- The June 1992 survey showed that the average length of time from offence to completion of processing all cases in the magistrates' courts, was 148 days, only 1 day longer than in June



1991. Between 1987 and 1991, the average annual increase had been nearly four days.

- For indictable offences the time from first listing to completion remained at 63 days, which is the first time in a June survey, that no year-on-year increase has been recorded.
- The percentage of summary non-motoring cases completed at first court appearance rose from 66 per cent in June 1991 to 70 per cent. This has resulted in a 5-day reduction in the time from first listing to completion to 21 days.
- For summary motoring cases, there was a 1-day rise to 163 days in the time from offence to completion.

### Reference

*Time Intervals for Criminal Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts: June 1992*

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 33/92,  
Available free of charge.

## Northern Ireland

### Department of Finance and Personnel

#### Northern Ireland Annual Abstract of Statistics - No.11 1992

The 1992 edition of the *Northern Ireland Annual Abstract of Statistics* was published recently. Produced by the Policy Planning and Research Unit, it contains a wide range of statistics on Northern Ireland population, households, health and social services, security and justice, education, housing, the environment, transport, tourism, labour, income, production, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and finance.

price £16.50 net  
ISBN 0 955121328 8

#### The Prevalence of Disability Among Children in Northern Ireland

The Policy Planning and Research Unit conducted

the *Surveys of Disability in 1989-90* to estimate the prevalence of disability in Northern Ireland and to assess the circumstances under which disabled people live. The report above follows the first survey on *The Prevalence of Disability Among Adults in Northern Ireland* and it provides an estimate of the prevalence of disability in terms of children's age, gender and the type and severity of their disabilities. Five subsequent reports will deal with disabled people's experiences of employment and education; their use of services and transport and their financial circumstances.

price £6.00 net.

Both of the Department of Finance and Personnel publications are available from:

Room 250  
Policy Planning and Research Unit  
Department of Finance and Personnel  
Parliament Buildings  
Stormont  
BELFAST BT4 3SW  
Telephone: 0232-762522

### Department of Health and Social Services

Regional Information Branch, DHSS have recently produced two publications:

#### NI Personal Social Services Statistics 1990 - 1991

This Bulletin presents data summarised from Kerner PSS returns, covering six PSS areas: children, elderly, mental health, physical disability, waiting lists for board residential and day care facilities, and support services.

#### NI Patient Transport Statistics 1991 - 1992

This Bulletin presents a summary of Kerner patient transport data.

Both publications are available, free of charge, from:

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



## The Northern Ireland Census 1991 - Belfast Urban Area Report

The tables in this report contain detailed information to ward level for the Belfast Urban Area. The subjects covered include age distribution, sex, marital status, birthplace, religion, households, tenure, amenities, availability of cars, communal establishments, economically active population, employment status, long-term illness, term-time addresses of students and schoolchildren, and Irish language.

price £38.00 net  
ISBN 0 337 07750 9

The report is available from:

HMSO  
16 Arthur Street  
BELFAST  
BT1 4GD

### Northern Ireland Office

Statistics and Research Branch, NIO have recently produced the following publication:

### A Commentary on Northern Ireland Crime Statistics 1991

The 1991 Commentary covers aspects of crime and the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland and provides details of recorded crime, court proceedings, sentencing by the courts and the prison population.

price £8.40 net  
ISBN 0 337 03060 X

The Commentary is available from:

HMSO  
16 Arthur Street  
BELFAST  
BT1 4GD

## OFTEL

### Telephone Service in 1992

OFTEL published in December 1992 its *Annual Report on Quality of Service*. The report covers various aspects of telephone service and contains the results from a number of surveys carried out for OFTEL during the year.

The report presents statistics on the following subjects:

- General satisfaction with BT's service
- Representations and complaints to OFTEL
- Telephone selling
- Nuisance calls
- Directory Enquiries
- Telephone Directories
- Public call boxes
- Premium Rate Services
- Itemised billing
- Calling Line Identification
- Helplines
- Notification of price changes

Two other surveys, the results of which are not presented in the report, sought the views of BT's and Kingston Communications' residential subscribers on performance standards to be set under the Competition and Service (Utilities) Act.

Copies of OFTEL's Report are available from OFTEL's Press Office. Telephone: 071-822 1519

### Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

#### Population Trends

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

#### Estimates of the Numbers of First, Second, Third, and Higher Order Births

by Jacqui Cooper and Clare Jones, Population Statistics Division, OPCS



The understanding of current and future trends in fertility is helped by a consideration of the trends in parity, that is the number of previous births to a woman. However, under current legislation, the relevant information is only collected at birth registration for births inside marriage and not for the 30 per cent which now occur outside marriage. This article gives details of estimates for all births in England and Wales by true birth order, using information derived from the General Household Survey. The tendency to defer children has led to an increase in the proportion of women in their late twenties who are childless, rising first birth rates for women in their thirties, and a rise in the mean age at first birth by nearly a year between 1980 and 1990.

### **Analysing Fertility and Infant Mortality by Mother's Social Class as Defined by Occupation**

by Jacqui Cooper and Beverly Botting, OPCS

Women's social class has traditionally been defined as that of their male partner. Thus statistics on births and infant mortality have so far been presented according to the father's social class as defined by occupation. This article looks at the problems associated with analysing fertility and infant mortality by mother's social class as defined by her own occupation. A second article will present some tentative results.

### **1991 Census: Data Collection**

by Alex Clark, Census Division, OPCS

The 1991 Census was held on 21 April 1991. Census forms were delivered to each household and communal establishment in Great Britain by enumerators in the ten days before census day, left for completion by the householder, and collected as soon as possible after census day. This article describes the work which was carried out to prepare for the enumeration and recruit the temporary staff to carry it out, how it was monitored, and gives an overview of the operation. Assessments of the level of coverage and quality of data will be published separately in reports on the *Census Validation Survey*.

### **International Migration 1991**

by Margaret Rosenbaum and Dawn Hornsey,  
Population Statistics Division, OPCS

In 1991, an estimated 267 thousand people migrated to the United Kingdom from outside the British Isles, while 239 thousand left the country. Hence there was a net gain of 28 thousand migrants for the UK. This article gives details of these latest international migration statistics and relates them to previous years.

### **Infant Feeding 1990**

Results from the latest OPCS survey of infant feeding in Great Britain show that there has been little change since 1985 in either the incidence of breastfeeding or the length of time babies are breastfed.

This is the fourth in a series of surveys on infant feeding carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS for the United Kingdom health departments and published recently in an OPCS report.

The 1990 survey was commissioned by the Department of Health, the Welsh Office, the Scottish Home and Health Department, and the Northern Ireland Department of Health and Social Services. The report provides data on infant feeding trends from 1980 to 1990 for Great Britain and some key results for 1990 for Northern Ireland.

Findings include the incidence and duration of breastfeeding; influences on choice and method of feeding; influences on the duration of breastfeeding; infant formula and bottle feeding; solid food, vitamins and other drinks; and infant feeding practices in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

### **Reference**

*Infant Feeding 1990* by Amanda White, Stephanie Freeth and Maureen O'Brien

Series SS 1299

HMSO price £12.50 net

ISBN 0 11 691443 2



## The National Prison Survey 1991

Findings from a survey of prisoners in England and Wales carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS for the Home Office were published recently.

The main aims of the survey were to gather socio-economic data on the background of prisoners; information about prison regimes and life in prison as seen through the eyes of prisoners; and information on prisoners' attitudes to crime and imprisonment, the offences they had committed and the sentences they had received.

The interviewing for the survey took place in January and February 1991, in all prison establishments in England and Wales. A one in ten sample of male prisoners and one in five sample of female prisoners were selected for interview with a response rate of 90 per cent. Some 4,000 prisoners were interviewed for the survey.

Topics covered are: background characteristics of the prisoners; the prisoner regime; attitudes to the prison regime and ideas for change; relationships in prison; contact with outside, visits and letters; sentenced prisoners near release; unconvicted remand prisoners; acquaintance with violence prior to prison; and previous sentences and attitudes to crime, imprisonment and prisoners' own criminality.

### Reference

*The National Prison Survey 1991*  
by Tricia Dodd and Paul Hunter  
Series SS 1329  
HMSO price £10.80 net  
ISBN 0 11 691448 3

## Attitudes to Charitable Giving

The findings of a small qualitative study of peoples' attitudes to giving to charity and what they thought about charities were published recently by OPCS. The results come from a pre-pilot study carried out with the intention of developing questions for the 1992 General Household Survey. In the event they proved not to be suitable for inclusion in this survey, but the findings of this small qualitative study proved interesting in themselves. Hence the Voluntary

Services Unit (VSU) of the Home Office asked OPCS Social Survey Division to write up this report.

The study covers definition of a charity; how respondents defined a charity; prioritising the importance of different types of charities; the extent of giving to charity; reasons for donating to charity; patterns of giving; the use of television by charities; methods used by charities that were disliked by respondents; respondents' perception of the administration of charities; awareness of the work of charities; and the role of Government.

### Reference

*Attitudes to Charitable Giving* by Paul Hunter  
Series SS 2272  
OPCS price £3.20 net  
ISBN 0 90 495286 X

## Carers in 1990

A supplement to the *General Household Survey, Carers in 1990*, was published recently in an OPCS Monitor. The topic was included at the request of the Departments of Health and Social Security, and was previously covered in 1985.

Between 1985 and 1990 there was little change in the proportion of adults in Great Britain who were caring for someone who was sick, handicapped or elderly. The proportion in 1990 was 15 per cent, compared with 14 per cent in 1985.

Carers are defined as people looking after, or providing some regular service for, a sick, handicapped or elderly person living in their own or in another household. Respondents identified as carers were asked how many people they looked after, and some details were obtained about each dependant and the care provided. The kind of help that carers gave their dependants covered a wide spectrum from, for example, collecting library books, or shopping once a week, to almost continuous care.

### Reference

*General Household Survey: Carers in 1990*  
OPCS Monitor SS 92/2  
price £1.50 net  
ISSN 0262-8392



## Marriages and Divorces in 1990

There were 331 thousand marriages in England and Wales in 1990, 4.5 per cent fewer than in 1989. This was the largest annual decrease since 1981. The number of divorces in 1990 was 153 thousand, 2 per cent higher than in 1989. The divorce rate (number of people divorcing per 1000 married population) also increased, from 12.7 in 1989 to 13.0.

This and other information on marriage and divorce in England and Wales was published recently by OPCS in *Marriage and Divorce Statistics 1990*.

*Marriage and Divorce Statistics 1990 England and Wales*

Series FM2 no. 18

HMSO price £10.80 net

ISBN 0 11 691450 5

## Results from the 1991 Census

### Update

Publication of Part 1 of the *1991 Census County Reports for England and Wales* is now complete, and publication of Part 2 is now under way.

Part 1 include statistics on demographic and economic characteristics; housing; households and household composition; and household spaces and dwellings. Part 2 contain statistics derived from a 10 per cent sample, covering such topics as employment by industry, travel to work, social class as defined by occupation, and socio-economic group.

These reports may all be obtained from HMSO. For up-to-date information on the counties for which Part 2 are available contact either OPCS Information Branch on 071-396 2208 or 2243, or HMSO Enquiries on 071-873 0011.

## Scotland

### Scottish Office Education Department

## 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. Previously announced for December 1992 this Bulletin was published in March 1993.

### 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. Previously announced as being available in December 1992 this Bulletin has been held back in order to publish the 1991-92 qualifications, and will be available from April 1993.

### Scottish Office Environment Department

The following statistical Bulletins are available:

### Quarterly Trends Bulletins

#### *HSG/1992/8 Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 30 June 1992* *Published December 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, housing for the elderly and disabled, public sector stock and vacant stock.

#### *HSG/1993/1 Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 30 September 1992.* *Published March 1993.*

This Bulletin presents the standard quarterly analyses and annual information on rent registration.

### Future issues

The Bulletin on housing trends for the quarter ended 31 December 1992 is scheduled for publication in June 1993. Annual tables will present statistics on estimated age distribution of stock of dwellings, Housing Revenue Account - Local Authorities Expenditure and Income: Near-actual figures, Housing capital payments and allocations, Housing support grant.



## Topic Bulletin

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

**Published November 1992.**

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 and a further statistical Bulletin is planned, giving information by local authority district.

### **HSG/1992/7 Dwellings Below the Tolerable Standard (BTS) in Scotland: Estimates by Local Authorities for March 1991 and 1992 and details of action on such dwellings.**

**Published December 1992.**

This Bulletin gives estimates from local authorities of the number of dwellings in Scotland which failed to meet the Tolerable Standard for housing on 31 March 1991 and 1992 and of the number of BTS dwellings which lacked certain of the standard amenities. It also gives information on local authority action in dealing with such dwellings over the period 1979 to 1992.

### **HSG/1993/2 Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1980/81 to 1991/92: District Analysis.**

**Date of publication to be announced.**

This Bulletin presents statistics, by each district, on how authorities assessed and dealt with applicant households under the homeless persons legislation in Scotland. Figures for 1991/92 are provisional and in order to facilitate comparisons between districts, most tables will be presented in the form of percentages.

**Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department**

### **Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1991**

The 1991 edition 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 fisherman, 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.

#### Reference

*Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables 1991*  
price £1.50 net  
ISBN 0 7480 0623 0

Available 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)

**General Register Office for Scotland**

## Population Statistics: Scotland

### Provisional Mid-1991 Population Estimates

The Registrar General's provisional mid-1991 estimates of the population of Scotland were published in October 1992. These estimates are based on counts of residents from the 1991 Census. However, they incorporate adjustments to allow for differences in timing and in definition of residence (e.g. for students), and for estimated undercounting of residents in the Census. A leaflet which outlines the methods used to prepare the estimates, and summarises the results, is available free of charge from the address over page. Further analyses by sex, single year of age, and area are available for a small charge.



General Register Office for Scotland  
Population Statistics Branch  
Ladywell House  
Ladywell Road  
EDINBURGH  
EH12 7TF  
Telephone: 031-314 4301  
Fax: 031-314 4344

A final set of mid-1991 population estimates have been published in the Spring of 1993. These draw on more detailed Census data and will form the basis of population estimates for subsequent years.

## 1991 Census Results

### Reports for Scottish Regions and Islands Areas Part 1

Part 1 of the *Reports for Borders and Fife Regions* were published on 18 December 1992. Reports for the remaining regions and islands areas were published over the period to early March.

Part 1 of the report contains 70 tables of results from the processing of all forms, covering demographic and economic characteristics, housing, households and household composition, household spaces and dwellings.

Publication of Part 2 of the reports, which will contain 29 tables based on the results from a one in ten sample are planned to be completed by June.

Volumes dealing with particular topics from the 1991 Census started to appear from February, with Sex, Age and Marital Status. The final report, *Qualified Manpower*, is expected to be published in April/May 1994.

### Vital Statistics: Scotland

The Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 49 to 52 was published at the end of January.

The tables for the fourth quarter have been available since the beginning of March and the provisional annual tables since mid-March.

Two further papers are available entitled:

- *Number of Infant Deaths in Scotland, with Special Reference to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.*
- *Smoking as a Cause of Death on Death Certificates.*

## Treasury

### The Statistical Supplement to the 1992 Autumn Statement

*The Statistical Supplement to the 1992 Autumn Statement* provides a summary of the Government's spending plans for the period 1993-94 to 1995-96. The Supplement, which was published on 29 January 1993 provides further detail of the overall expenditure plans announced in the *Chancellor's 1992 Autumn Statement*.

The first section of the Supplement gives an explanation of the measurement of public expenditure and related concepts and an overall summary of expenditure. Section 2 presents a number of summary analyses covering historical trends in public expenditure and general government expenditure by function and by economic category. Section 3 provides a range of analyses of the control total by spending sector and department. Section 4 provides similar analyses to those in Section 3 but for central government expenditure (including the financing requirements of public corporations other than nationalised industries) only; the section also gives details on central government spending on asset creation and on science and technology, sales and purchases of land and existing buildings, and departmental figures for running costs and manpower. Section 5 summarises the government's plans for support for spending carried out by local authorities and provides information on past and current local authority expenditure. The external financing and capital requirements of the nationalised industries are set out in Section 6. Section 7 provides details of changes from previously published plans. Section 8 provides a number of additional analyses, covering asset creation by the public sector as a whole, privatisation proceeds, sales and purchases of land



and existing buildings and public sector manpower. The Supplement also contains a number of appendices; these present analyses of expenditure by territory and region, an explanation of the relationship between the public expenditure control total and general government expenditure, details of the conventions and economic assumptions which underlie the Supplement and estimates of costs of tax allowances and reliefs.

More detailed information on each department's spending plans is set out in a series of individual departmental reports (Cm 2201-2218) published in February. In addition to details of spending plans, these reports provide data on output measures, performance and value for money. The Supplement contains an index to these departmental reports.

## References

*Statistical Supplement to the 1992 Autumn Statement*  
Cm 2219 HMSO, February 1993, price £19.50 net.  
ISBN 0 10 122192 4.



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

#### The Foreign Exchange Market in London

In April, twenty-six central banks, including the Bank of England, conducted surveys of turnover in their local foreign exchange markets. This article sets out the results of the survey of the London market and compares them with those of the previous two surveys (in 1986 and 1989) and with those of the surveys of other major financial centres. Overall, the results showed that London has extended its lead in the last three years as the world's largest centre for foreign exchange trading.

#### Countering Money Laundering

Money laundering has grown in recent years and is perceived to be a potential threat to the integrity of the world's banking system. This article explains what money laundering is; why it needs to be countered; and describes the various steps that have been taken in the United Kingdom and internationally to tackle the problem.

#### The External Balance Sheet of the United Kingdom: Recent Developments

This article, in an annual series, examines changes to the net external asset position of the United Kingdom during 1991 (using figures published in the 1992 *CSO Pink Book*). It focuses on the impact of valuation changes to existing assets and to investment flows recorded in the capital account of the balance of payments. It also suggests that the composition of the external balance sheet is an important influence on the extent to which the yield on external stocks is measured by flows of interest, profit and dividends.

### The Net Debt of the Public Sector: End-March 1992

This annual article describes changes in the net debt of the public sector 1991/92. It notes that the net debt of the public sector and market holdings of the national debt both rose by around £14 billion and £16 billion respectively.

In relation to GDP, these measures increased by between one and two percentage points.

#### Other Items

The November issue also reprints speeches by the Governor on: the case for price stability; developments in wholesale payments systems; and the future of economic policy after the ERM and of supervision after the Bingham inquiry.

#### Statistical Abstract

The Bank published its new annual *Statistical Abstract* simultaneously with the November issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin*. The *Abstract* is in two parts. Most of the series in the first part are annual; many go back to 1970 or 1971. The main purpose is to enable users of the statistics to make broad comparisons over a long period. The second part is the 1992 edition of a statistical publication introduced in 1989, providing detailed monthly and quarterly statistics of monetary aggregates and related items, back in many cases to 1963. The two parts of the 1992 *Abstract* are available separately at £15 each (free of charge to *Bulletin* subscribers on request) and may be obtained by writing to the address below.

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



# 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

#### Review of Wages and Salary Survey

Mr S Clarke  
Statistical Services Division A1  
Employment Department  
Earnings Statistics  
Caxton House  
Tothill Street  
LONDON  
SW1H 9NF

#### Continuing Survey of Road Goods Transport Review

Mr R Orotayo  
Department of Transport  
Room B644  
Romney House  
43 Marsham Street  
LONDON  
SW1P 3PY

## Appointments and Changes

### Staff Changes

#### Promotion/Transfer

CGE Bryant, Grade 6 CSO to OFSTED on 12 October 1992

JJ Pullinger Grade 5 OME to CSO (Policy Secretariat) on 7 December 1992

#### Promotion

S Brown Grade 6 DSS on 16 November 1992

#### Transfer

Dr M E McDowall OME to DSS (ASD4) on 14 December 1992

## Obituary

### Miss J H Thompson CBE

Miss Jean Thompson died after a sudden, short, illness on 28 December. Miss Thompson came to the GRO in 1967 as the Chief Statistician (Population) and retired from OPCS in 1986. During this time she made many important contributions as a two-way channel of communication about population matters between OPCS and the outside world.

These contributions included a deep involvement in the late 1960s controversy over immigration and its consequences; membership of the Population Panel and discussions about population policy; commissioning the Family Formation Study; managing the Longitudinal Study; and overseeing the preparation of two Demographic Reviews.

Miss Thompson also represented the United Kingdom at many international meetings concerned with population issues. In particular she was a member of the UN Population Commission for 20 years and played a pivotal role in the UK's involvement in two World Population Conferences.



## Articles in recent issues of Statistical News

- No 91 Winter 1990**  
Scottish Office Statistical Publications  
The Scottish Statistical Liaison Committee  
Assessing the Provision of Places for the Training of Teachers for Scottish Schools  
Digital Boundaries for the 1991 Census of Population in Scotland  
Scottish Revaluation Survey  
Margaret Horn  
Margaret Horn  
R A DeMellow  
Frank Thomas  
Peter Scrimgeour
- No 92 Spring 1991**  
The First Revision of the European Classification of Economic Activities: NACE REV 1  
Statistical and Research Services in the Northern Ireland Civil Service  
Developments in Statistical Computing in the Home Office  
Ken Mears  
Edgar Jardine  
Rodney Taylor
- No 93 Summer 1991**  
Regional Drug Misuse Databases  
Labour Market Statistics for the 1990's - The 1990 Statistics User's Conference  
The CSO Celebrates its 50th Birthday  
Marie Richards  
Paul Allin  
Reg Ward
- No 94 Autumn 1991**  
Improvements to Economic Statistics: A Progress Report  
General Medical Practitioners' Workload Survey 1989 - 90  
The National Food Survey 1940 - 1990  
David Daniel  
Michael Barker  
Carolyn Hamilton  
and Sheila Dixon
- No 95 Winter 1991**  
Central Statistical Office launched as Executive Agency  
A Classification of Local Housing Authorities Expenditure Characteristics and Imputation  
The Enhancement of the Labour Force Survey in Great Britain  
Richard Laux  
Elaine Chamberlain,  
Tony Manners and  
Michael Bradly  
Tony Manners  
Computer Assisted Interviewing for the Labour Force Survey  
Desk-Top Publishing: Production of Statistical Publications in the Department of the Environment  
John Garnsworthy  
and Stephen Peters
- No 96 Spring 1992**  
A New Head for the GSS  
Official Statistics in the UK: Is there cause for concern?  
Defence Statistics Organisation - Risk Management within the MoD  
The Home Office Offenders' Index  
Sir Jack Hibbert  
Sean Whellams  
Sylvia Keith
- No96A Summer 1992 Supplement Issue**  
GSSConference: European Developments and the GSS
- No 97 Summer 1992**  
The Computerisation of School Census, Assessment and Examination Information in Wales  
John Kinder  
and Reg Kilpatrick  
Christine Jeannette  
Irene Rauta  
ASSIST  
OPCS Omnibus Survey - The first twelve months
- No 98 Autumn 1992**  
Challenges in Energy Statistics  
Firm Agreements for Supplying Data to the National Accounts  
Statistical Liaison with Local Government: Recent Developments  
Recent Developments in Balance of Payments Statistics  
Jill Marson and Matt Semple  
Stephen Penneck  
Richard Laux  
Bruce Buckingham
- No 99 Winter 1992**  
Official Pay and Earnings in Great Britain  
Family Resources Survey  
Mike Janes and Alan Spence  
Sharon Blackburn and  
Sue Lincoln

Copies of the above and earlier articles may be obtained from: Central Statistical Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG, Library Room 1.001. The cost is £5.00 a copy, inclusive of postage and handling, for the articles listed, and for articles from earlier issues. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc., should be made payable to 'The Central Statistical Office'.



## **RETAIL PRICES INDEX**

New for 1993

*Business Monitor MM23*

The RPI series are being published in the CSO's Business Monitor series, and include full detail with articles, graphs and charts.

The publication is known as:

## **RETAIL PRICES INDEX**

*(Business Monitor MM23)*

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please contact:*

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PO Box 276,  
London SW8 5DT  
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Fax: 071 873 8200



*Statistical News* - a quarterly publication from CSO.

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

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



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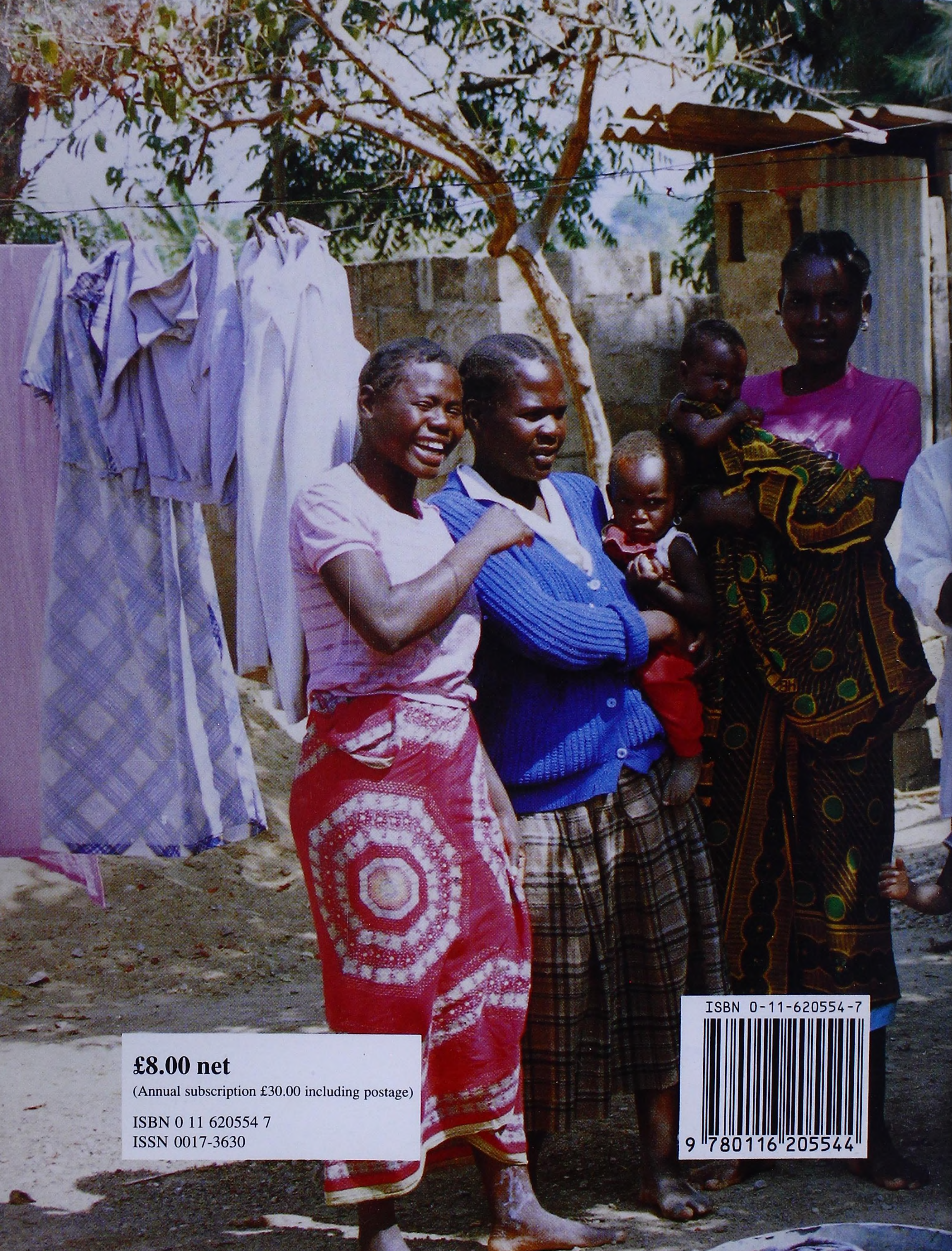
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