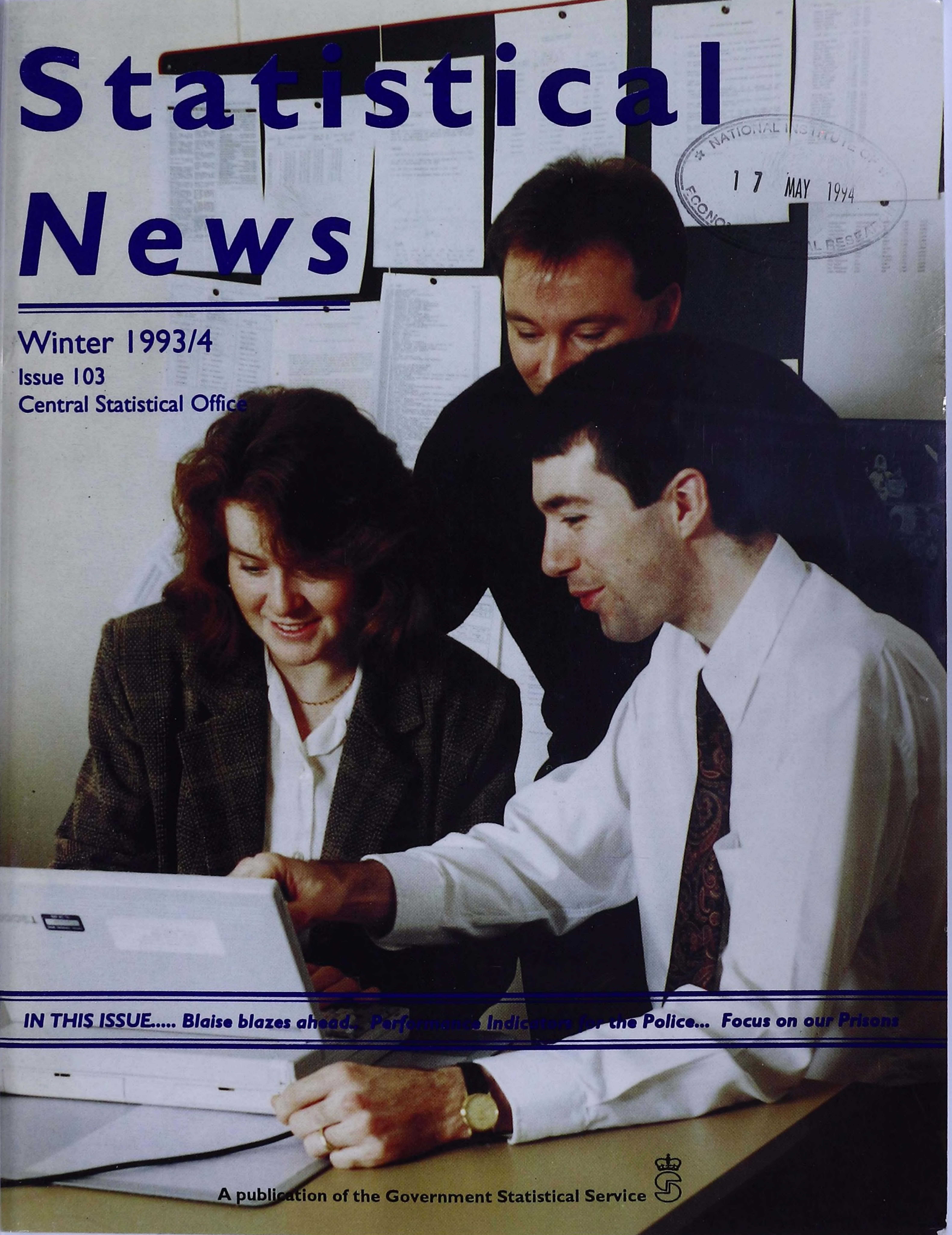


# Statistical News

Winter 1993/4

Issue 103

Central Statistical Office



**IN THIS ISSUE.... Blaise blazes ahead... Performance Indicators for the Police... Focus on our Prisons**

A publication of the Government Statistical Service



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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 Natalie Williams, 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:  
Statisticians from CSO Newport



# Statistical News

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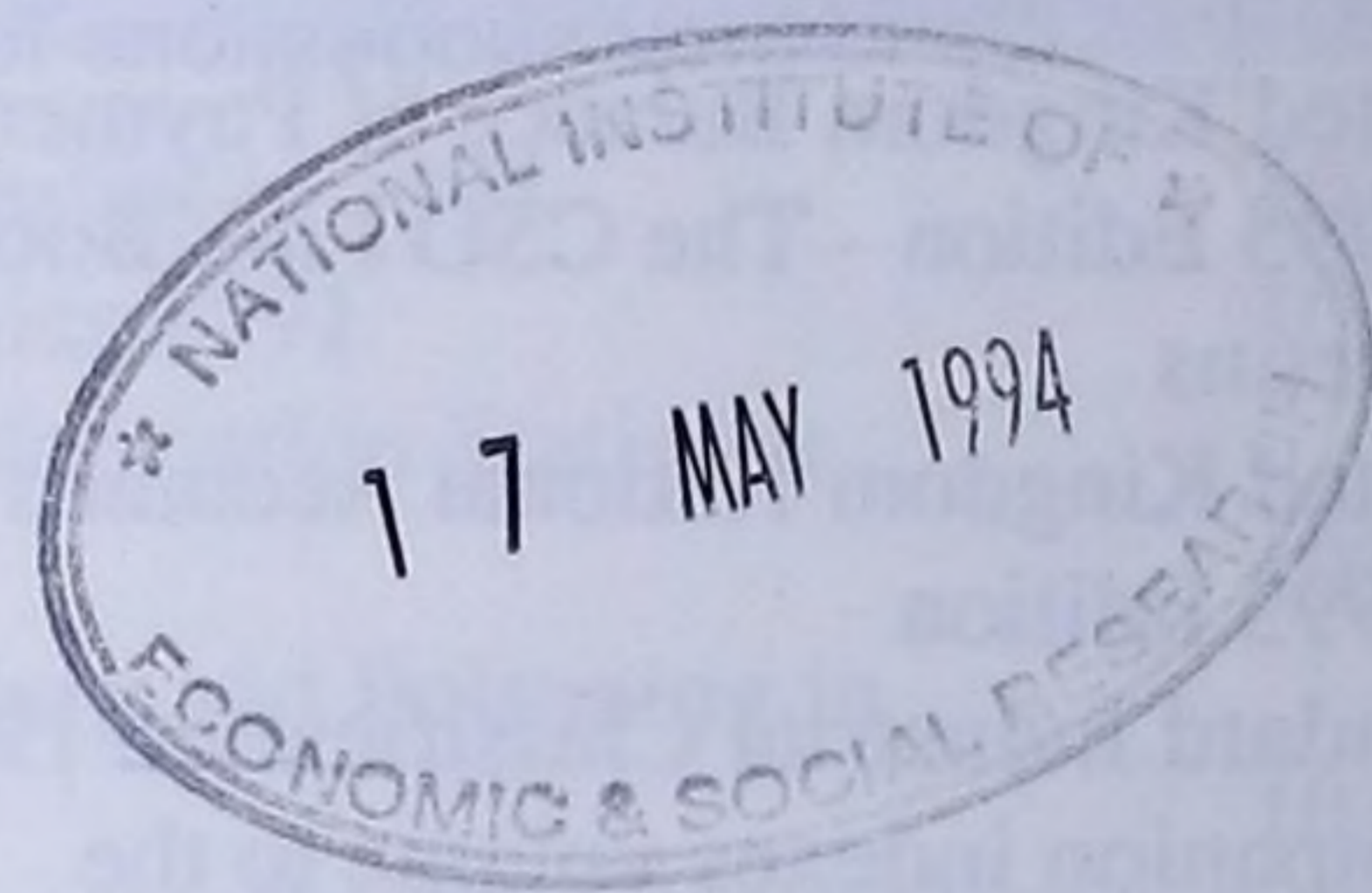
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**Developments in British  
Official Statistics**

**No. 103  
Winter 1993/4**

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**London: HMSO**

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## From the new Editor



Taking over the editorship of 'Statistical News' it occurs to me that perhaps its Time for a Change?

*The paragraph on the inside cover of Statistical News regularly states :*

"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".

It seems to me that we have not received any comments for some time. In fact the last time any significant feedback was received from readers was four years ago, when a questionnaire was included in one issue. I have booked this space to make the request for views a little more prominent. "Statistical News" has been with us for a quarter of a century and it is the GSS's only regular communication with users of official statistics. Of course, there are many specialised statistical

publications, but SN is the one publication that can keep users up-to-date with developments across the whole spectrum of GSS activities.

### But does it?

Some of our subscribers suggested that it might fall short on this function.

Apparently, there are some things SN might do better. *Several suggestions follow:*

- more information on developments in statistics policy
- letters page, giving readers a regular opportunity to question what's going on in official statistics. We might also use this page to reproduce some of the more interesting departmental or press correspondence on official statistics
- more information on statistical developments in each department - what's coming up? Not just lists of publications
- international news: what's going on in Europe, and how will it affect the UK?
- signposts: what statistical events are coming up. What articles on official statistics have been published elsewhere. Who to contact for more information in each government department

There may be items we could discontinue. *For example:*

- routine listings of publications.  
Readers interested in this often have other sources. Possibly direct from other Government departments, also perhaps from the "Brief Guide to Sources" (free from the CSO Library)

What do you our readers think? How could SN be made more informative? You are welcome to comment on the points others have made above. *There are other questions to be considered, such as:*

- what parts of SN are most useful? and what are least useful?
- ideally, what information would you like to have on the world of official statistics each quarter?
- what topics would you like to see covered in future main articles?

You don't need to write a long letter. If you agree with what others have said above, just drop me one line to say so. If you disagree, you don't even need to be polite, though I would prefer it if you were!. Scribble your thoughts and fax them to me if you wish. Or phone.

Your reward for taking the trouble? A better-focused "Statistical News!"

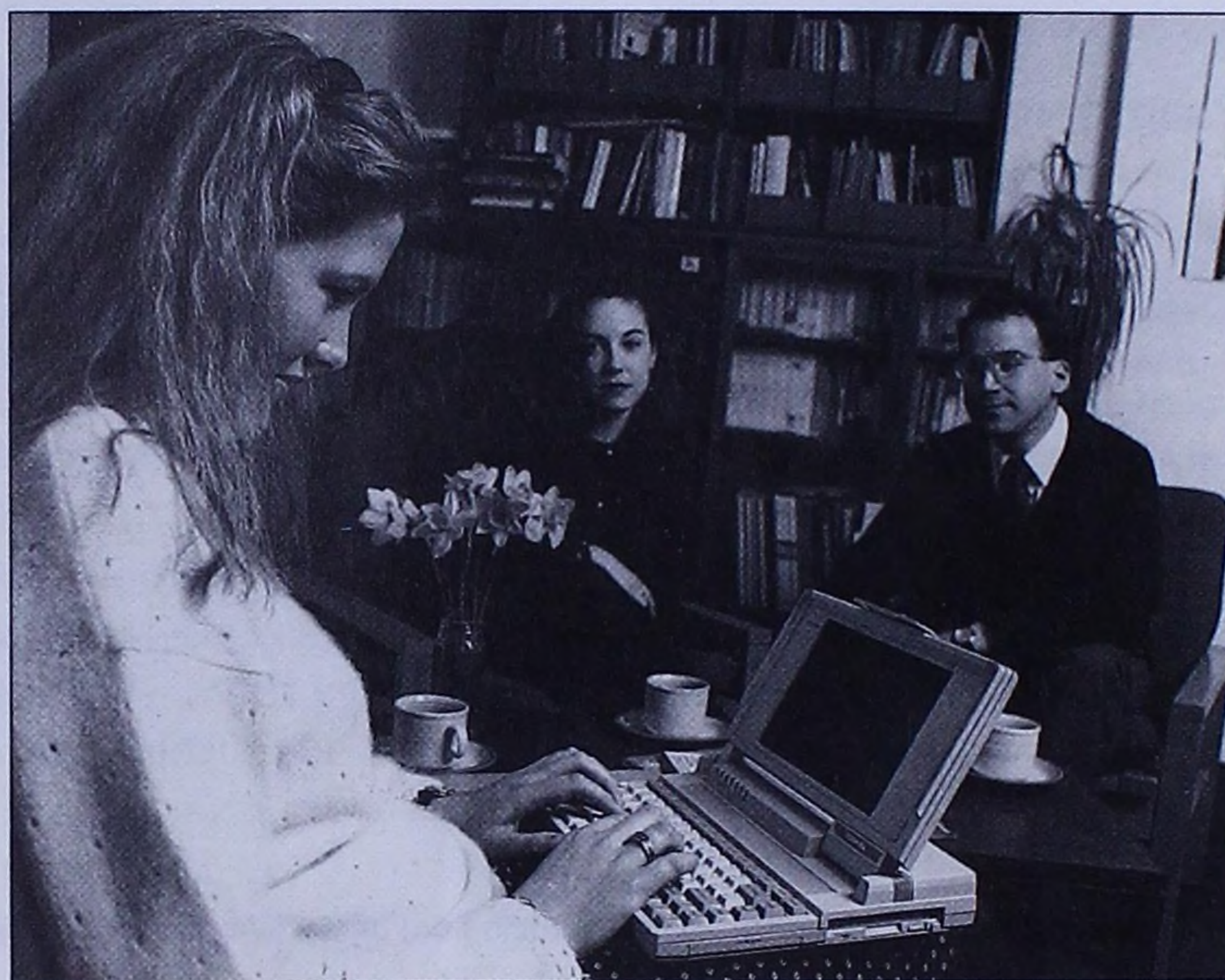
**If anyone wants to start the letters page rolling - on any topic at all - please lead on and write to me. Name and address is on the inside front cover.**

## OPCS Sponsors International Conference for Users of BLAISE, the Computer Aided Interviewing Package

by **Tony Manners**  
**Social Survey Division, OPCS**

In October, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), Social Survey Division (SSD) hosted a 3-day international conference for users of Blaise, the computer assisted interviewing (CAI) package developed by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics. Outside NCBS, OPCS is the largest user of Blaise. It used Blaise to pioneer CAI for face-to-face (CAPI) interviewing in British households, starting three years ago with the Employment Department's Quarterly Labour Force Survey; it also uses Blaise for telephone interviewing (CATI).

Since its development in the second half of the 1980s, Blaise has been adopted by virtually all European government statistical agencies, as well as by others around the world. It has increasing numbers of users in the universities and market research. The International Blaise Users' Conference (IBUC/93) in London was attended by 80 delegates from 22 countries including, besides those in Europe: Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States. The purpose of the conference was to bring users together for an intensive period of discussion with each other and with the software developers; to report the results of explorations in this new technological area; to generalise useful experience; and to highlight priorities for development. A major new version, Blaise III, was demonstrated by NCBS.



Bill McLennan, Director of the Central Statistical Office and Head of the Government Statistical Service, UK, opened the conference by stressing the importance of international cooperation in the development of statistical methods and the better use of technology. He noted the leading role of government agencies in CAPI survey methodology and use. Particular tribute was due to NCBS for developing Blaise and for its interest in the experiences and wishes of its international users. CAI has now been used on major surveys for some years, and it is vital to think through

the organisational implications of re-engineering the data collection processes. It was impressive to see that Blaise is easily used in a variety of organisations.

The keynote speaker for the conference was Wouter Keller, Director of Statistical Methods and Development at NCBS, who was the original architect of Blaise. He reminded the conference that

one of the driving ideas of Blaise was to transfer control of the computing process in data collection, analysis and dissemination from computing specialists to statisticians and others who were conducting substantive research. The aim was to improve efficiency by enabling researchers to work more directly with their large-scale, complex data through intuitive interfaces of the kind they were familiar with in word processing and spreadsheets. He described how the current challenge was to extend the scope of this idea to cover and make use of the significant development of practical client-server systems. Blaise itself, which



had hitherto been principally a data entry and interviewing tool, had become in Blaise III a 'control panel' for defining and manipulating data through all the stages from design of the data collection to analysis.

The contributed papers for the conference covered a range of topic areas: agencies' experiences in converting to CAI with Blaise; technical innovations in survey practice which CAI made possible; using Blaise for very complex surveys; Blaise tools for output and dissemination of data; the need for CAI standards; and organisational issues in agencies where CAI was becoming the predominant mode of data collection and processing. The papers tended to follow the same pattern. They described the significant progress made with Blaise compared with traditional methods; some limitations imposed by current versions (2.4 and 2.5) of the package; ways that these had been overcome by integrating Blaise modules with other software such as MSDOS database packages and Pascal, in which Blaise is written; and suggestions for improvements. Many of the authors had already discussed their wishes with NCBS and contributed indirectly to the specification of Blaise III.

### Conversion of Existing Surveys

A common issue for statistical agencies is how to convert existing continuous surveys from paper and pencil interviewing (PAPI) to CAI. Papers from the French Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE) and the United States National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) described their experiences with their initial projects using Blaise. These provided some intriguing similarities with and differences from the early UK experience at OPCS and the Central Survey Unit, Northern Ireland. The projects described were the French Labour Force Survey and the US quarterly Agricultural Survey. In both cases, the need to adapt to an existing regional office organisation and interface with a final stage of central mainframe processing were important considerations, although both envisaged phasing-out the mainframe stage as soon as the reliability of the CAI system was established.

Both agencies had adopted a strategy of phasing in the conversion of each survey to CAI, using it in part of the sample, rather than converting a whole survey at one time. OPCS has always converted whole surveys,

and the CSU in Northern Ireland converted most of its existing surveys at the same time. The paper from INSEE noted that in France where one-ninth of the sample had been carried out in CAI in the first year, and one-half of the remainder in the second year, the need to maintain two parallel systems "turned out to be a severe constraint".

Statistics New Zealand has taken a different approach from INSEE and NASS. It has recently undertaken wholesale reorganisation, and adopted Blaise as a component of its overall strategy for Generalised Automated Survey Processing. By March 1993, nearly 10 percent of all questionnaires at the agency were processed in Blaise, and a range of major surveys under development with Blaise were described in the paper, including the Migration Survey, the Household Expenditure and Income Survey, and the Quarterly Business Survey.

### Technical Advances

A paper from NCBS described how interviewing time could be shortened and data quality improved in the Netherlands Family Expenditure Survey, which has a panel design, by checking for changes in the situation recorded at the previous interview rather than asking questions afresh at each wave. Blaise facilitated this process with tools which made it easy to provide the information on screen in a suitable form. A different use of prior information, from population registers, was explained in a paper from Statistics Finland. Call scheduling in the CATI unit could be based on respondents' characteristics.

John Polak from the Transport Studies Unit, University of Oxford, described the advantages brought to conjoint measurement (stated preference) research by the ability to display options on laptop computers. Blaise had provided a more cost effective solution than questionnaire development in either a conventional programming language (too expensive) or a specialist conjoint analysis package (too inflexible).

Hans Stol of NCBS set out his view of a design for automated transmission of business statistics from firms' administrative systems to NCBS through 'EDI-Blaise'. A start had been made with a computer assisted self interviewing system which is used to transfer the foreign trade data of some 14,000 Dutch firms to NCBS each month.

SIA Ltd demonstrated the use of Blaise tools to provide a system suitable for market research applications.

Two papers, from NCBS and Statistics New Zealand, examined the improved facilities for computer assisted coding in Blaise 2.5. A new searching algorithm, using dictionary matching based on 'trigrams' (all 3 character combinations) in the text to be coded, complements the existing alphabetic and hierarchical methods.

### Complex Surveys

Blaise is being stretched to its limits in versions 2.4 and 2.5 by some very complex surveys. OPCS described how it had overcome the problems presented by detailed financial surveys, even when the editing requirements were as stringent as for the UK Family Expenditure Survey. Jim O'Reilly of Battelle, USA described a health survey with a 3 hour interview, and the consequent need to link 11 Blaise questionnaires to form a single interview instrument. Both organisations had used database packages to provide interviewer interfaces to multiple Blaise questionnaires.

### Standards

Papers from NASS and OPCS looked at different aspects of the need for standard procedures within agencies if they were to make efficient use of CAI as its use spread. The main problem facing NASS was to produce 45 regional versions of the same questionnaire, and they had developed highly automated procedures for doing this and for accepting many different kinds and combinations of inputs. OPCS discussed, in particular, standards for questionnaire writing in Blaise and screen designs which would help its interviewers across the range of its CAI surveys.

### Outputs

NCBS described the latest version of Statview, a Blaise-related system for electronic dissemination of statistical data. Very large amounts of aggregate data can be stored on floppy disk and accessed in the form required through a simple table specifying interface with drop down menus. James Gray of OPCS explored the potential conflict between data structure requirements of interviewing and analysis, and the

drawbacks of traditional solutions to this problem. He made some suggestions for the use of Blaise tools, including Statview, for the later stages of processing and output to customers.

### Organisational Issues

The last two papers of the conference discussed the impact of CAI in organisations where many, if not all, surveys would use Blaise rather than paper questionnaires. One of the main issues for the Central Survey Unit in Northern Ireland was the need for a new kind of IT support, which would focus less on carrying out computing for statisticians and more on providing them with means to do it themselves. At OPCS, the rapid spread of CAI across surveys has led to organisational changes to recognise its implications. For example, much of the traditional edit is now carried out in the interview, so skills in interviewing, coding and editing need to be combined. It is logical and cost-effective to combine the previously distinct field and coding sections. In general, it is essential to have a vision of how the organisation should change over the next few years to maximise the opportunities for better, cheaper and faster data collection offered by CAI.

### Blaise III

Blaise III is an almost completely rewritten version of the package, as indicated in its new designation with Roman numerals. It focuses on ensuring that data anywhere in the survey system from questionnaire design to analysis are accompanied by adequate descriptions ('meta-data') which will allow them to be used flexibly. This idea is integrated survey processing: "a concept that attempts to avoid the problems generated by repeated specification of data and meta-data. The idea is to offer you a system that asks for just one specification of the meta-data. As soon as you have specified the meta-data, the integrated system manages and controls the collection of data, and the subsequent steps in the survey process"(Blaise III, An Overview. Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, 1993). Specification of the meta-data is achieved essentially by writing Blaise statements of a similar type to earlier versions. A Blaise questionnaire description can be used in all further stages of processing.

For many users the key difference is the facility to deal with hierarchical data without any constraints except the limits of the computers used. This would remove the chief problems mentioned by users at the conference. There are numerous other improvements, such as (to take two examples that users had requested) increased speed and the ability to switch languages to suit respondents. NCBS distributed test versions of the package to the conference delegates, inviting comments. The aim is for the production version to be available in April 1994.

### International Blaise User Group

It was agreed that Social Survey Division, OPCS would continue to take the lead in co-ordinating the group and its activities such as the newsletter, for the next year. Statistics Finland announced its sponsorship of the next users' conference, in Helsinki in spring 1995.

The conference papers are published in:

*Essays on Blaise, 1993. OPCS, 1993.*

# Projections of the Prison Population of England and Wales

by Jackie Orme  
Home Office

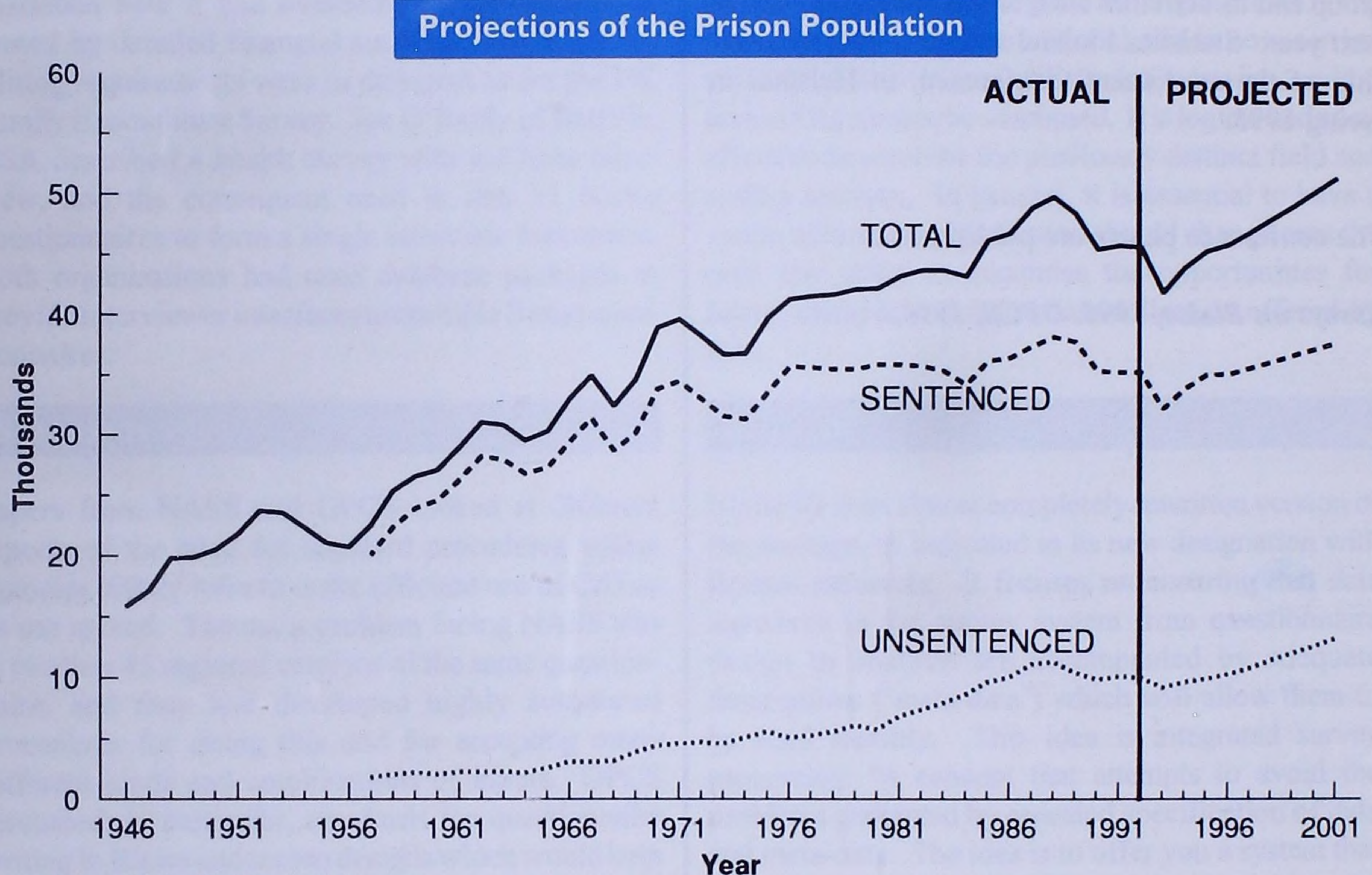
## Introduction

The projection of the prison population is an annual exercise, the results of which are required for the long-term management of the prison estate and for informing decisions on the prison building programme.

The chart below shows that the underlying trend in

early 1980s has been that policy changes will intervene to offset the outcome; in the case of this recent projection, there has already been a new act affecting sentencing (Criminal Justice Act (CJA) 1993), which was not in prospect at the time the exercise was carried out.

The bulk of the prison population (approximately sixty five per cent) is made up of sentenced adult males. Within this group the number of longer sentenced prisoners tends to rise gently in the direc-



(1) As published in March 1993

the prison population has been upwards since 1946; in 1992 the prison population was 45,800, almost treble the 1946 prison population of 15,800.

Projections are carried out on the basis of the continuation of current policies throughout the projection period. In this projection exercise projections were made to 2001 by using data from 1975 to 1991. The prison population was projected to rise to 51,600 by 2001, from 45,800 in 1992. Experience since the

tion of its long term trend whereas the number of short sentenced prisoners fluctuates quite markedly. The remand population also tends to fluctuate widely about its long term trend. In 1992 it made up just over one fifth of the prison population.

The prison population is almost entirely male; less than five per cent are females. Juveniles and young offenders make up approximately one sixth of the prison population, a figure that has been declining

since the mid-eighties, when almost a third of those in prison were aged under twenty one. This is a good example of the effect that changes in policy can produce - in this case changes in sentencing practice introduced in 1988, encouragement to police forces to make more use of cautioning and increased use of community-based penalties all contributed to the change.

In the past the population was projected from long term trends of receptions into prison from magistrates' courts and the Crown Court. This method took no account of the type of offence or of changes in the sentence length distribution of prisoners received and was severely tested by the surges in the prison population in 1984-1985 and 1987-1988.

A new methodology was therefore adopted last year for the sentenced male population which involves projecting current trends of receptions into prison for various age and offence groups. Projected sentencing practice is incorporated, as are projected changes in the general population. The results may need adjustment for effects of recent legislation not yet reflected in the past data, but no adjustment is made for legislation that has not yet been passed by Parliament.

## Methodology

The methodology is discussed in five parts:

- A** Projections of receptions of sentenced males;
- B** Projection of sentence length distributions for sentenced males;
- C** Population projections for sentenced males;
- D** Other sections of the prison population;
- E** Adjustments made to account for policy measures.

## **A** Projections of receptions of sentenced males

Data are available on the annual number of sentenced prisoners received into prison from 1975 to 1991. The data are broken down by type of offence (violent, property, drugs and other) and by age (18-39 year olds individually, 40-44, 45-50, 50-59 and 60+) and receptions of each age within each offence group are projected separately. For violent and property offenders the number receiving non-custodial penalties (probation orders and community service orders) is included with the number receiving custodial penalties and the combined series is projected. This series fluctuates less than the custodial receptions series and is therefore statistically better to model. Its use also means it is possible to include projected changes in the balance between custodial and non-custodial penalties in the model.

To take account of demographic effects receptions per million of the general population are modelled, which are then converted back to receptions using projected general population figures. The models fitted are:

### **Violent offences**

linear regression of custodial and non-custodial receptions per million on time;

### **Property offences**

as for violent but deviations from trend of consumption per-head are also included as a variable explaining past movement. For the projections, consumption is projected to grow along its long-term trend increase;

### **Drug offences**

custodial receptions per million are projected. No trend is apparent in this very erratic series and so the projection is the average level of the last five years;

## Other offences

linear regression of custodial receptions per million on time. The series is adjusted for past and anticipated effects of policy measures to increase the use of non-custodial penalties;

The projected receptions for each age are amalgamated into four age groups for each offence type: 18-20 year olds ("young offenders"), 21-24 year olds, 25-29 year olds and 30+ year olds.

### **B** Projection of sentence length distributions for sentenced males

The sentence length distribution of offenders received into prison is known for each age group and offence type for the years 1975-1991. The sentencing patterns used throughout the projection period are usually the most recent year's distributions; as these may not be representative, an average of the last two or three years may be used.

For violent and property offenders projections are made of the proportion sentenced to non-custodial penalties, using either the most recent year's proportion or an average of the last two or three years. These are then applied to the projected receptions series to obtain projections of custodial receptions only.

Projections of 21-24, 25-29 and 30+ year olds are added together to give projections of receptions of adult males in each sentence length band. Projections for each offence type are also added together to give receptions for all offences. These projections are

used in the next stage of the projections exercise.

### **C** Population projections for sentenced males

Projections of receptions in each sentence length band are combined with projections of average time served in custody to produce projections of the prison population. Average time served in custody is considered for each sentence length band for male adults and male young offenders; it generally shows little variation once previous policy changes



on parole have been taken into account, so the projected figure is taken to be the average of the past few years. The basic formula used to calculate population is given below; some adjustments are made for longer sentences.

$$\text{population} = \frac{\text{receptions} \times \text{average time served}}{365}$$

Young offenders being reclassified as adults will be removed from the young offender population and cause an increase in the adult population; this is taken account of in the projections.

## **D** Other sections of the prison population

Other sections of the prison population are projected separately, using one of two methods as follows.

The first method used is to calculate populations from the receptions x time served formula given above. This is used to produce projections of the population of female untried and convicted prisoners, female adults sentenced to up to 18 months, female young offenders, male adult and young offender fine defaulters, male 14-16 year olds sentenced to 4 months, >4 months 6 months and >6 months 12 months and male adult and young offender untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners. The series of receptions of male adult and young offender untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners are adjusted for past and anticipated effects of the increased use of non-custodial remand, and to include receptions of remand prisoners into police cells.

For the remaining small sectors, direct projections of the population are made using past population figures. This method is used for male and female non-criminal offenders, female adults sentenced to >18 months 3 years and >3 years < life, male and female adult and young offender lifers, female adult and young offender fine defaulters, Section 53 prisoners and seventeen year olds. Section 53 prisoners are juveniles sentenced to over 12 months. This year seventeen year olds have been considered separately; since the implementation in October 1992 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991, they have been tried in juvenile courts (now known as "youth courts") instead of magistrates' courts or the Crown Court and the range of sentences applicable to them has changed.

## **E** Adjustments made to account for policy measures

The initial population projections are adjusted to take account of the effects on the population of recent legislative measures

and programs for which funding has been agreed, which are expected to alter past trends. Examples are the Criminal Justice Act 1991, bail information schemes, supervision projects and the transfer of mentally disordered offenders from prison to NHS and community care. Reductions or increases in the population are estimated in consultation with criminal policy and Probation Service departments. These departments also give advice on which sections of the population the policy measures will apply to and how long it will take before the full effects are seen.

The CJA 1991 has now been amended by CJA 1993 and these changes will be taken into account in next year's projections.

## **Future customer requirements**

The Woolf report recommended that prisoners should be accommodated as close to their home and community as possible, to aid in the stable running of a prison and to improve the prospects of a prisoner reintegrating successfully into society following release. In order to do this the planning unit needs to know projections of the "demand" for prison places by area. There is very little data on which to base this, but some preliminary work has been carried out taking account of the relative demographic changes in the general population in each area.

It would be helpful for the Prison Service to have a quantification of the uncertainty surrounding the projections. Work is currently in progress on applying confidence intervals to our population projections.

The results of the projections exercise are published in "Projections of long term trends in the prisons population to 2001", a Home Office Statistical Bulletin issue number 6/93, available from:

Research and Statistics Department,  
Home Office,  
Lunar House,  
40, Wellesley Road,  
Croydon, CR0 9YD.  
Tel: 081 760 2850.

# Performance Indicators for the Police Service

by Lawrence Davidoff, Her Majesty's  
Inspectorate of Constabulary

## Background

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) has existed since 1856. It consists of 7 Inspectors of Constabulary (including two non-police HMI's) located in five Regional Offices, where support is provided by 3-4 seconded police officers and 3-4 civilians. They are overseen by Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary, based at the Home Office in London, who is supported by about 15 police officers and 15 civil servants, including an Inspectorate Support Services (to develop the inspection process), a Financial Adviser and a statistician.

The present duties of HMIC are defined by the Police Act 1964 (as amended by the current Police Bill). The formal statutory duty is to inspect and report to the Home Secretary on the efficiency of all police forces. The inspection process involves:

- Selection of core issues
- Desk analysis of data on forces
- Pre-inspection by staff officers
- Formal inspection by regional Inspector
- Certificate of efficiency for grant purposes; *and*
- Publication of report

Inspections can cover many core issues or concentrate on a few. Primary inspections are made every three years and performance review in other years. In addition, inspections can be thematic and cover single subjects such as Regional Crime Squads. Since 1989, Inspection Reports have been available to the public.

## Monitoring Quality of Service

In October 1990, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) published a Strategic Policy Docu-

ment entitled *Setting the Standards for Policing: Meeting Community Expectation*. This had monitoring of performance and service delivery as a key theme.

HMIC recognised the need to measure what was being planned and done by forces to implement the policy, and to record and assess the outcome where this was possible. A schedule of 17 areas of activity was compiled and monitored.

### Quality of Service 17 Points

- A declaration of the Chief Constable's commitment.
- Appointment of a designated chief officer to implement the project.
- A review of force goals for informative and directive discussion within the force.
- Use of consultation process to ensure that the quality of service dimension comes through in force and local objectives.
- Review of the means of formulating objectives.
- Restatement of force commitment to equal opportunities within the force and extended to its customers.
- Review of appraisal systems to emphasise skills in relation to the public and personal standards of behaviour.
- Review of training to accommodate skills in dealing with the public.
- Establishing minimum standards and providing prompt response to public enquiries.
- Review of force infrastructure - buildings, uniforms, public access areas - to ensure that the impression is consistent with the stated aims of the force.



- Review of publications to ensure the impact of the commitment to quality service comes through.
- Assessing the quality of briefings.
- Monitoring public attitudes, especially of those who have been users of the service.
- Assessment of force work in researching performance indicators to identify progress - particularly on issues of local concern.
- Survey of serving officers to ensure that no confusion about the aims and commitment of the force, and that no counterculture takes root.
- Action to bring staff associations into partnership.
- How a system of rewards and sanctions can support the force goals.

Most forces have now adopted all or most of these quality of service measures.

By September 1991 HMIC had developed a framework of performance indicators specifically related to

promptly and effectively) and satisfaction (extent to which the service results in satisfied customers or a reassured public).

The combination of uses and services gave 20 quality of service categories. To measure performance, 45 indicators were allocated amongst the 20 categories. For example, an indicator of the number of complaints cases from victims per thousand victims informed areas 1-4; the number of detected offences of burglary (dwelling) per officer informed area 3; the percentage of arrested persons charged informed area 6; the average pick up time for 999 calls informed area 11.

Getting data for the indicators was a problem. About half the forces were able to supply data for about a third of the 45 indicators for 1991. Considerable variation was observed and there were some misunderstandings of the required basis of several indicators. Moreover, it should be noted that performance indicators raise more questions than they provide answers.

Home Office Circular 17/1993 announced a 'single package of police performance indicators' designed to meet the different heads of the Audit Commission, the Home Office, HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and the Association of Chief Police Officers. HMIC

<b>SERVICE USER</b>	<b>Manner</b>	<b>Integrity</b>	<b>Competence</b>	<b>Satisfaction / Reassurance</b>
<b>Victims</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Suspects</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Callers</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Participative users</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Other users</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>

quality of service. This identified five categories of customer - victims, suspects, callers (in person or by telephone), participative users (the positive voluntary users of the service) and other users (the general public). For each category of customer, police performance was assessed under four headings - the manner of service provision (sensitivity and courtesy), the integrity of the service (fairness and non-discrimination), competence (delivery of service

issued a detailed glossary of definitions in support of the circular. Under the Local Government Act 1992 (which embodied the Citizens' Charter), the Audit Commission is required to determine a set of indicators for local authority services, including the police. Every authority in England and Wales will have to compile these indicators for the fiscal year 1993/94 and publish details locally, after they have been audited, by the end of 1994. The Audit Commission



A.U.D.I.T  
COMMISSION



Police Federation  
OF ENGLAND AND WALES



AMA  
Association of  
Metropolitan  
Authorities

### CALL MANAGEMENT

1. Number of incidents per 100 police officers. (HMIC)
2. a. The number of 999 calls received.  
b. The local target for answering 999 calls.  
c. The percentage of 999 calls answered within that target. (AC)
3. a. The local definition of 'incidents requiring immediate response'.  
b. The number of such incidents.  
c. The local target time(s) for responding to such incidents.  
d. The percentage of responses to such incidents within the target time(s). (AC)
4. Percentage of public satisfaction with police performance standards in relation to police action in response to 999 calls. (ACPO)
5. Percentage of satisfaction of persons with service standard received at police station enquiry counters. (ACPO)

### CRIME MANAGEMENT

6. a. Number of PACE stop/searches of white persons per 1000 white population.  
b. Number of PACE stop/searches of ethnic minority persons per 1000 ethnic minority population. (HMIC)
7. a. Percentage of files sent to CPS which fail to reach the requisite standard at first submission.  
b. Percentage of files proceeded with by CPS.  
c. Percentage of files sent to CPS which comply with time limits. (HMIC)
8. a. Number of persons arrested/reported for notifiable offences per 100 police officers.  
b. Percentage of persons arrested/reported for notifiable offences prosecuted.  
c. Percentage of persons arrested/reported for notifiable offences cautioned.  
d. Percentage of persons arrested/reported for notifiable offences dealt with by other means.  
e. Percentage of persons arrested/reported for notifiable offences subject of no further action. (HMIC)
9. Percentage of reported racial incidents where further investigative action is taken. (HMIC)
10. a. The number of recorded crimes:  
i. Total crimes per 1000 population.  
ii. Violent crimes per 1000 population.  
iii. Burglaries of dwellings per 1000 dwellings.  
b. The percentage of crimes detected by primary and by other means (reported separately):  
i. All crimes.  
ii. Violent crimes.  
iii. Burglaries of dwellings.  
c. The number of crimes detected by primary means, per officer. (AC)
11. a. Percentage of victims satisfied with police service standard at the time of initial response to report of violent crime.  
b. Percentage of victims satisfied with police service standard at the time of initial response to report of burglary dwelling. (ACPO)

### TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

12. a. Number of traffic offences per 100 Police Officers/Traffic Wardens.  
b. Percentage of traffic offences dealt with by extended fixed penalty. (HMIC)
13. a. The number of screening breath tests administered.  
b. The percentage of such positive, or were refused by a driver. (AC)
14. a. The number of road traffic accidents involving death or personal injury.  
b. The percentage of such accidents in which at least one driver tested positive for alcohol. (AC)
15. Percentage of satisfaction expressed by victims of road accidents with police service standard at the scene. (ACPO)

### PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT/PUBLIC REASSURANCE

16. Number of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes per 1000 households. (HMIC)
17. Percentage of satisfaction of public with perceived levels of foot and mobile patrols. (ACPO)

### COMMUNITY POLICING MANAGEMENT

18. Number of letters of appreciation and external commendations per 100 police officers. (HMIC)
19. Percentage of police officer strength which is female. (HMIC)
20. Number of ethnic minority police officers per 1000 ethnic minority population. (HMIC)
21. a. The number of complaint cases recorded by the police force.  
b. The number of complaints recorded from or on behalf of members of the public.  
c. The number of such complaints substantiated.  
d. The number of such complaints resolved informally. (AC)

### RESOURCES/COSTS

22. a. Number of working days lost through sickness per police officer.  
b. Number of working days lost through sickness per civilian employee. (HMIC)
23. The number of police officers available for ordinary duty per 1000 population. (AC)
24. The net expenditure on police per head of population, itemised as follows:  
a. Pay and allowances of constables.  
b. Pay and allowances of ranks above constable.  
c. Pay of civilian staff.  
d. Police pensions and super-annuation contributions.  
e. Other costs.  
f. Less Government grant.  
g. Net cost to the authority. (AC)

## POLICE SERVICE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Police Service indicators are shown here under the five Key Operational Areas, with an additional heading of Resources/Costs, and together form a basis from which judgements can be made about the quality of police performance. Although drawn from the three sources indicated below, the indicators have been developed as a composite package to include qualitative and quantitative measurement and no single indicator or group of indicators should be viewed in isolation.

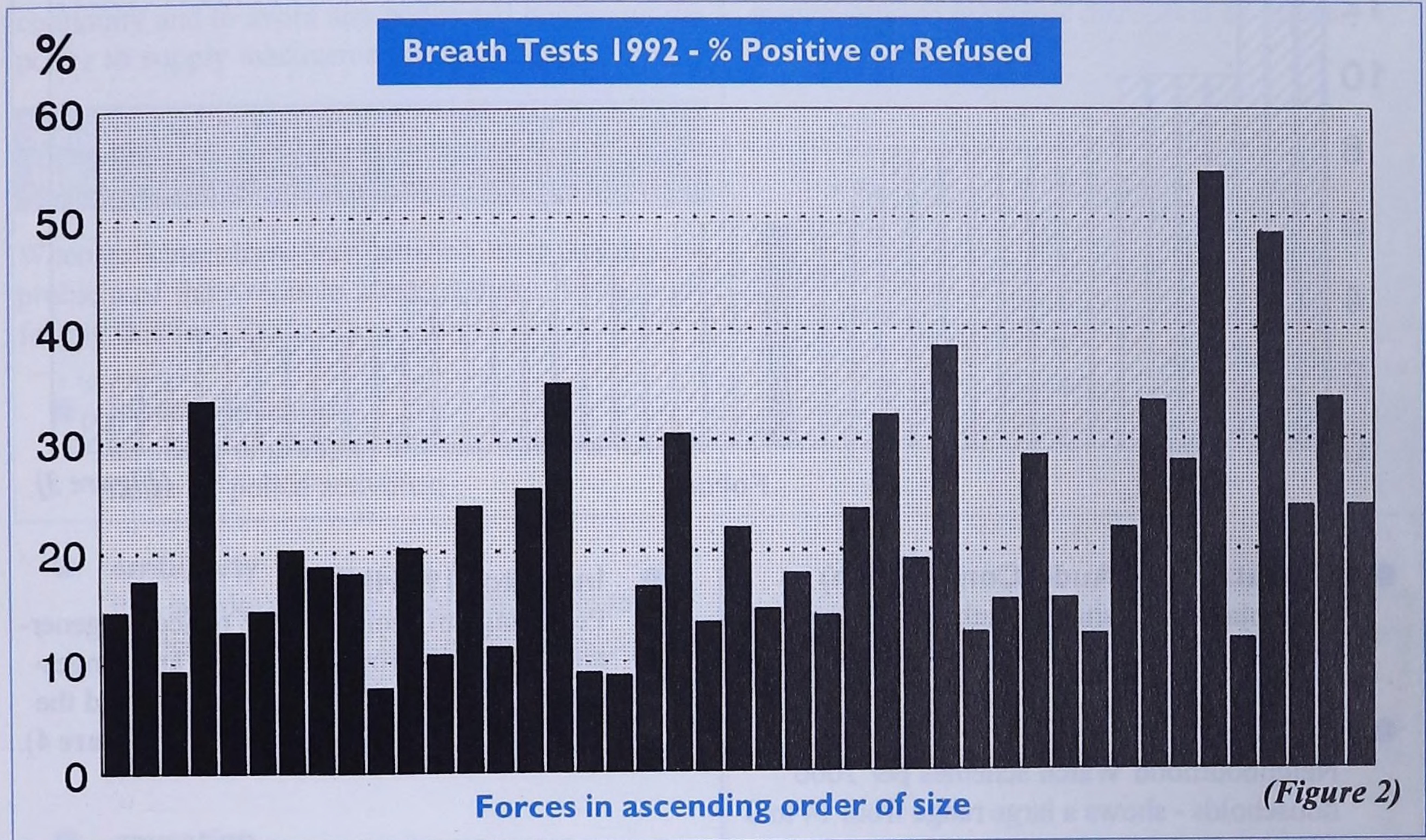
1. Audit Commission: Required by the Local Government Act 1992 and forces must publish results within nine months of the end of each financial year.
  2. HMIC: Required by HMIC and may be published by forces.
  3. ACPO: Advised by Quality of Service Committee and may be published by forces.
- All indicators are reported on form HMIC 7.

(Figure 1)

will collate their indicators for all forces and will publish in Spring 1995, in whatever form they choose, possibly including league tables.

The 45 performance indicators of police service delivery previously circulated will now be overtaken

- Traffic management
- Public order management / Police visibility on patrol
- Community policing management



by a much shorter list. This will complement indicators produced by the Audit Commission and provide contextual information about other aspects of police performance required by HMIC and the Home Office to ensure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police service.

In addition, forces are being encouraged by the Association of Chief Police Officers to monitor customer satisfaction through surveys to ascertain whether the needs and expectations of the public are being met. The aim is to ensure that police performance is seen also in terms of a qualitative dimension.

Together, the HMIC/HO, Audit Commission and ACPO framework of performance indicators comprises 24 main categories and 59 component indicators (Figure 1). These are arranged in six groups

- Call management
- Crime management

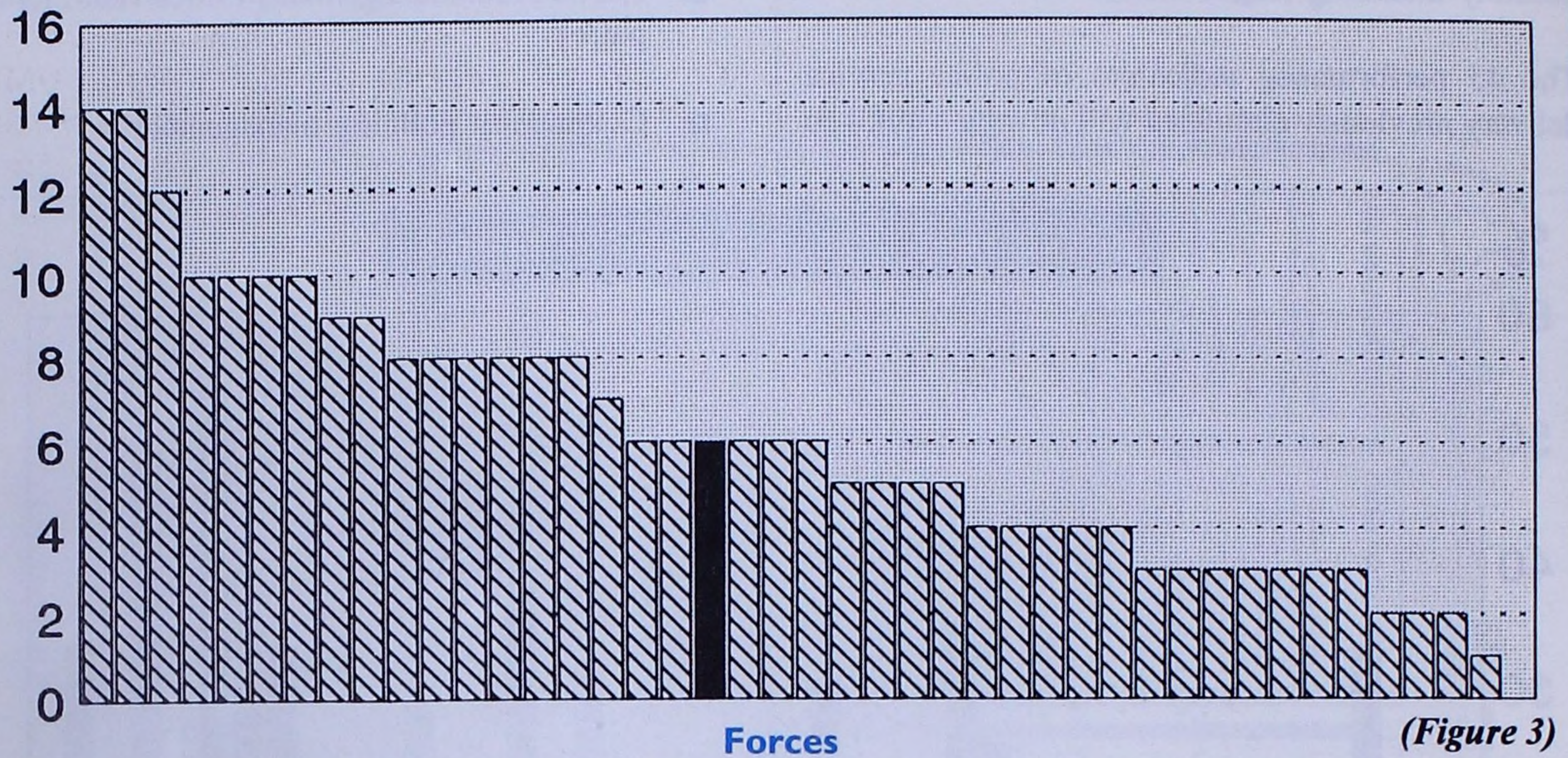
- Resources / Costs

Most of the data needed for these indicators are already supplied by forces to the centre. HMIC will be responsible for the collection and collation of data. Those data items not already available will be collated as part of HMIC's Annual Statistical Returns.

All Audit Commission indicators must be published locally by the end of 1994, eg in local newspapers; if a force does not present data for an indicator it must publish an explanation. Chief Constables may also publish the indicators in their annual reports. It is recommended to forces that they also publish the HMIC/HO and ACPO indicators as contextual information.

HMIC will assist forces by collating all the indicators and disseminating the results to forces, the Audit Commission and ACPO. Certain of the indicators can be evaluated now on the most recently available data.

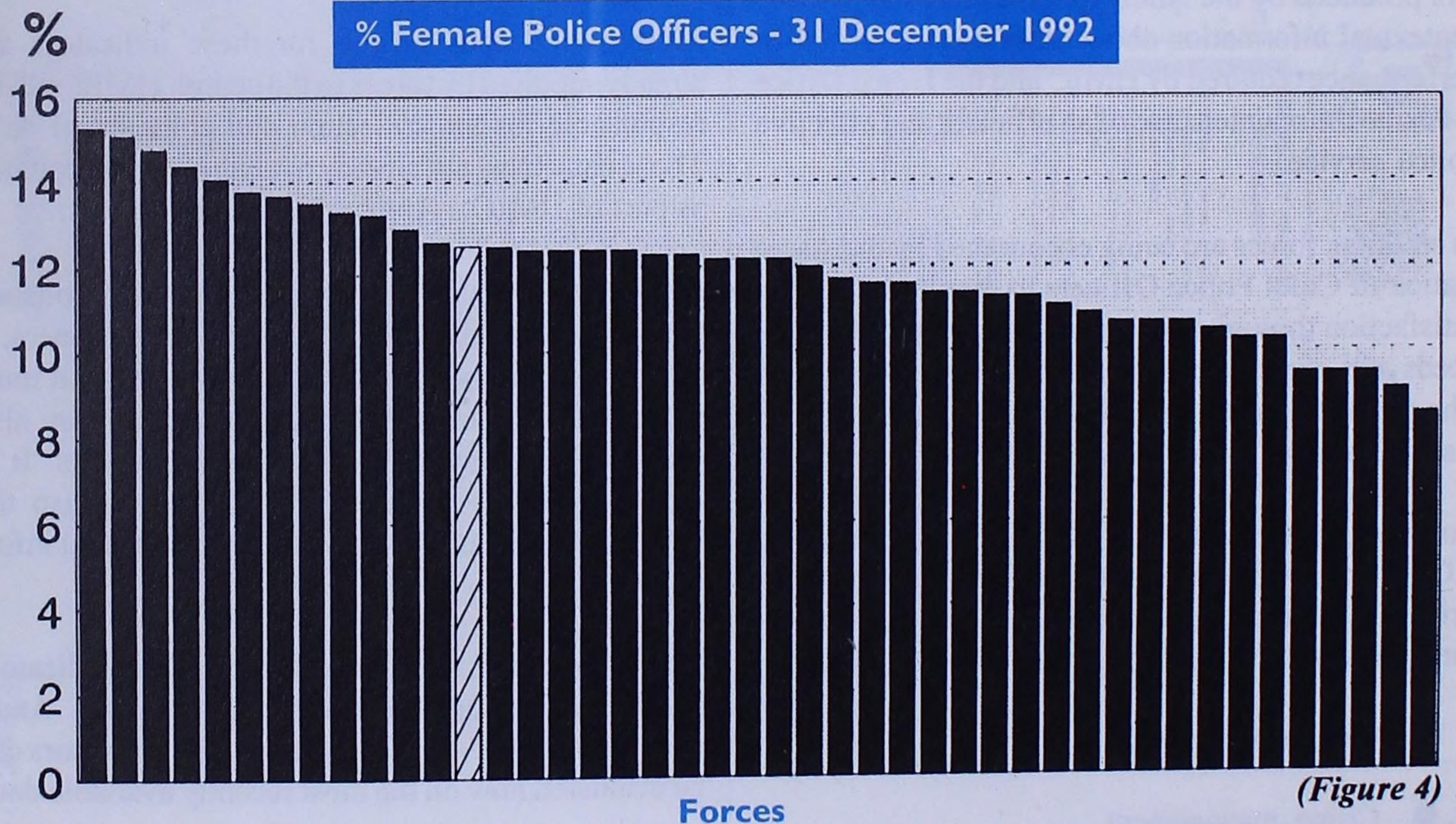
### Neighbourhood Watch Schemes per 1000 Households 31 December 1992



- **Indicator 13a (Audit Commission)**  
Percentage of positive breath tests - shows little correlation with force size (Figure 2);
- **Indicator 16 (HMIC)**  
Neighbourhood Watch schemes per 1000 households - shows a large range from 14 to 0 (Figure 3);

- **Indicator 19 (HMIC)**  
Percentage of female police officers - generally high in metropolitan forces and ranges from 8.5 percent to 15.3 percent around the England and Wales average of 12.5 (Figure 4).

### % Female Police Officers - 31 December 1992



Given the problems forces have had in implementing the PI's in HOC 17/1993 and the potential unreliable comparisons amongst forces, the Home Office/HMIC will regard 1993/94 as a trial year and are not planning national publication of these data. Some changes may be made to the set of indicators in the future but such modifications are likely to be few, both to preserve continuity and to avoid any additional burden on the police to supply management information.

## Problems of Interpreting Performance Indicators

When indicators have been selected, there remains the problem of their reliable interpretation. Factors affecting this include:

- **incompleteness**  
no single or group of indicators reflect the full range of police activities;
- **ambiguity**  
it is seldom possible to isolate the impact of particular aspects of police work: a high arrest rate could result from successful detection, the failure of prevention or both; or from a real increase in crime;
- **causation**  
the link between police work and results is not always clear since public order and crime rates are affected by a wide range of social and other factors;
- **distortion**  
performance measures can lead to distortions (skewing) in the pattern of policing; there are clear rules for recording crimes but efforts might be directed to certain minor offences which are more easily detected;
- **standards**  
measures imply the existence of standards; trends and comparisons between similar forces may help but absolute standards of effectiveness require a political judgement on what is an appropriate level of policing.

These issues will be partly addressed by auditing the information supplied by forces. The intention is that auditing of the Audit Commission performance indicators should be carried out by district auditors as part of the normal local authority audit process. HMIC plans to conduct separate audits of HMIC/HO and ACPO indicators at convenient times (eg during inspections) to minimise disruption to forces.

# Tackling a Quality Project

by Paul Vickers and Justin Vetta

*"In this article we aim to share the experience we have gained from undertaking a quality project in Personnel Management and Statistics division in HM Treasury."*

During our time in the Government Statistical Service (GSS) we have participated in numerous discussions concerning quality, recently in relation to market testing. It is our view that sharing practical experience would maintain the momentum generated from these discussions.

## Background

Quality is essentially about the degree of excellence. In order to achieve excellence, suppliers need to meet customer requirements and then to exceed them. Establishing their needs requires consultation and also using ingenuity and foresight to establish future demands, particularly those that the customers themselves have not identified. To improve quality one needs to be able to measure it. Measurements differ between the sectors of the economy; in the public sector the concern is usually with the provision of a service whereas in manufacturing with a product at production cost. Improvements are being made all the time. Toyota have said that they make 1000 improvements every day and many British organisations are now committed to BS5750. Anyone who has worked in the catering or retail industry is fully aware that 'the customer is always right'. It is the ethos of choice that makes quality relevant.

It is arguable that historically the public sector has been sheltered from market pressures. Recent developments, such as Next Steps and market testing, have brought some elements of the public sector closer to the private sector. It is becoming more common to see government departments and private companies competing for contracts. Many areas of the GSS are now being market tested and experience so far has suggested that divisions where the priority role is data collection are considered most suitable.

The GSS is basically an information provider. Its role must be to supply information that is easy to understand, timely, relevant and accurate. Customers can easily check whether the information meets the first three criteria, but establishing the level of accuracy is not so straightforward. Indeed, improvements or even deterioration in the level of accuracy frequently goes unnoticed. This is because customers are not always kept informed about accuracy, which on its own can be difficult to establish. Some members of the GSS are concerned that market testing could lead to a service which cuts costs at the expense of quality. The assessments of all bids should have safeguards to ensure a reasonable standard.

Over the last few years the GSS has improved the presentation of its output using Statistical Bulletins. Bulletins are becoming more timely with the pre-announcement of release dates and the recent moving forward of release times to 9.30 am. This has been welcomed by many customers, including the City. The majority of improvements need to be made at the working level, which in the case of the GSS is within individual divisions.

This article discusses how Personnel Management and Statistics division conducted a quality review. The division is responsible for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on civil service staff.

## The Review

The quality review was initiated because of concern over the way figures were being presented and the subsequent and often significant revisions that were being made. In addition, there had been numerous suggestions from staff within the division that the standard of presentation was not up to the best now available and that the current software was out of date and impaired progress.

From the outset the division felt that the project should be carried out by someone who could be impartial, did not have extensive experience of the work of PMS but had been involved with data collection and dissemi-

nation elsewhere in the civil service. It was important that this person could be objective and question long held beliefs. The project was undertaken by a relative newcomer to the division, who had experience with statistical publications.

In summary the project was split into five broad stages:

- Identifying all quality issues
- Evaluating and analysing problems
- Conducting brainstorming sessions to generate ideas to resolve problems and formulate solutions
- Agree a conclusion
- Develop a strategic plan

The primary objective was to produce a report on the current position so that recommendations for a way forward could be made.

Before the quality issues could be studied it was important to clearly define the purpose of the division and how each branch fitted into this. A series of interviews examining the work of the division and identifying quality concerns were conducted with the major customers, head of the division and the branch heads. These discussions proved very useful in covering a range of issues and confirming the belief that change was needed. It demonstrated that many of the issues had been around for some time. These had not been tackled, partly because of other pressures and solutions to some problems were being tackled by the three branches at different rates. Where the branches worked closely problems were resolved quite efficiently e.g. on the introduction of an upgraded database retrieval tabulation system. On the other hand progress on items such as the quality of presentation was slower as the rates of progress in the branches were different this meant that a common or 'house' style was not being adopted.

The issues raised in the interviews needed further discussion and evaluation. Staff who had first hand experience of the problems were brought into the discussions. The discussions resulted in a detailed description of the work and quality issues faced by

each of the three branches and highlighted the customers main concerns.

Some issues were clear cut and decisions were taken whilst the review was in progress. A decision taken at an early stage of the review was to switch to windows based software to enable the division to improve the presentation of its reports and briefings, which had been identified as falling behind standards set elsewhere. This meant that the division also needed to embark on a process to upgrade its 286PCs to 486PCs. This sent the message to the division that change was on its way. It encouraged staff, who were given hard evidence that their suggestions were being taken seriously, and that future ideas would be listened to.

The main issue was that the information the division collected from departments via a comprehensive electronic return and several manual returns covering aggregates, did not always match (often for quite understandable reasons). The intention had been for some time to drop the manual returns and rely solely on the electronic return. However, progress had been slow despite the incentive of substantial saving in workload for both the division and departments. For the goal to be achieved progress had to be made by both departments (who the data belonged to and who were ultimately responsible for its accuracy) and the division. The way forward on the division's side in addition to ensuring that it stated its requirements clearly, produced adequate guidelines for departments and carried out appropriate validation checks was to clarify with departments the reasons why the goal had not been achieved and how these could be resolved. If there were no fundamental problems it would then be possible to obtain a commitment from departments to make the switch together with a commitment from the division to provide the assistance that departments required.

During the primary stage many solutions had been put forward. These all had to be considered, even those that were thought to be impractical, so that people felt that their ideas were being considered constructively and were not discouraged from putting forward further ideas. This ensured that commitment from the division remained high.

Rather than conduct a further round of interviews, two group sessions were held, one with the head of

division and the branch heads and the other with the remaining staff. These sessions were split to ensure that staff would not be intimidated by the presence of their line managers. The purpose of the sessions was two-fold: to provide a summary of the project so far, and to identify and work through suggestions for improvement. It was crucial that the ideas for improvement came from within the division. It was fortunate that the discussions were allowed to flow so that disputes could be ironed out and a course of action agreed upon. Further ways to improve the service arose from these discussions. These included a request for improved communications between the top of the office and the division and between the division and its customers.

Once the two meetings were completed an 'action document' which highlighted the problems was produced together with recommendations to take these forward.

One of the main difficulties was prioritising the recommendations. The main point of conflict was between meeting the increasing demands of customers whilst leaving time to carry out internal development work. The debate concluded with customers' priorities being accepted but agreement that development work was in the long term interest of customers. A specific amount of resources was set aside for development work and routine work for customers would not be allowed to impinge on this - apart from urgent work.

The discussions resulted in a strategic plan with target dates. To emphasise the division's commitment to quality a statement (see inset) was issued by the head of division which outlined the main functions of the division together with a description of how these goals would be achieved.

Senior staff in the division discussed the report and accepted the recommendations. Technological improvements and changing customer requirements means that quality has to be continually reviewed. It was agreed that two reports on quality should be produced each year - a full report at the end of the year and an interim one in May/June to give an update on where the division stood.

## Conclusion

This article has described how the quality review was undertaken. Several factors seem to have contributed to its smooth running.

The division had recognised the problems with the data it was collecting and the need for improvement in the presentation of results. Commitment from management and staff is essential to the success of any initiative and conducting a quality review is no exception. Action at an early stage in the review helped to convince staff that the review would produce results, and consequently strengthened their commitment.

It is certainly too early to say whether the project has been an unqualified success. However, positive points have been achieved. All staff are more aware about how they and others fitted into the operation of the division. They are actively encouraged to put forward ideas to improve quality in the areas they work. Customers find that outputs are more relevant to their needs. Long term projects are underway to improve the presentation as well as the accuracy of the data the division provides. To date the reaction to re-styled briefing for senior management has been very favourable.

## PMS (Personnel Statistics) QUALITY STATEMENT

PMS (PS) division collects, analyses and disseminates information covering various aspects of civil service staffing. The information is used by policy divisions in the Treasury and OPSS and by senior management to support their operational functions and to satisfy the need for public accountability. Departments play an important role and are required, and have agreed, to supply reliable and timely information. To enable us to carry out our business in a professional way and to provide our customers with a high standard of service, all aspects of our work has to be of a high quality.



We achieve a high quality professional service by:

- acknowledging that the data belongs to departments and that they are ultimately responsible for its accuracy. We facilitate departments' supply of accurate data by;
  - clearly stating our requirements and producing comprehensive guidelines for departments
  - carrying out appropriate validation checks on data
- undertaking work to agreed standards and in accordance with documented procedures
- setting dates for the release of regular data and briefings
- allocating our resources in an efficient way by prioritising customer requirements and allowing time for development work
- providing information that meets our customers requirements
- giving customers relevant information on the reliability of the data we provide

We accept that the commitment of staff is essential to our success and that everyone in the division has a responsibility to provide suggestions to improve the quality of the work for the benefit of our customers.

## 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

#### Basic Horticultural Statistics for the United Kingdom 1983-1992

The 1993 issue of the annual booklet entitled as above was published in July 1993. This publication provides area, yield, grass production, output marketed, farm-gate price and total value for the years 1983 to 1992 for the main fruit, vegetable, ornamental (flowers, bulbs and hardy nursery stock) and potatoes. Overseas trade data on quantity and value of imports and exports are also given.

Available from:

Mr A Kanani  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Room 404B  
Ergon House  
17 Smith Square  
LONDON  
SW1P 3JR  
Telephone: 071-238 6417  
Fax: 071-238 6384

#### Special Studies in Agricultural Economics

Special Studies in Agricultural Economics are commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from the Agricultural Economics Departments of seven Universities and a college of Agriculture and Horticulture. The following report has been published recently.

#### Report No 20. Pig Production 1991-92

This is the first report on the new National Pig Survey. Replacing the separate regional surveys conducted for many years by the Universities of Cambridge and

Exeter, this new style survey will in future examine the economics of pig production on an occasional basis, rather than regularly every year as in the past.

This publication brings together Cambridge and Exeter figures for the first time in a single report, showing results for the year ended 30 September 1992. Askham Bryan College of Agriculture and Horticulture and the University of Reading also collected data in their respective areas during the second six months of the year and these are included in this report as an appendix. Next year, data for the full twelve months to 30 September 1993 from all four centres will be processed and published in a uniform manner in the one report.

*A complete list of reports published in the series is available from:*

GRS Norris  
Economics (Farm Business) Division  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Whitehall Place (West Block)  
LONDON  
SW1A 2HH  
Telephone: 071-270 8616

#### Reference

**Report No. 20: Pig Production 1991-92**  
Price: £7.00 Net.

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

Overseas Finance

**United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1993 Edition - The CSO Pink Book**

The 1993 edition of the CSO Pink Book, containing detailed balance of payments figures for the last eleven years and summary figures from 1971, was published on 9 September. The main summary statistics were published in a first release notice on 5 August and the data released on the CSO Databank.

The Pink Book presents more detailed information than is published quarterly. It also gives estimates of United Kingdom transactions with the countries and institutions of the European Community.

Estimates for years prior to 1991 have been reassessed since the 1992 Pink Book and now incorporate improved sources and methods. Later information for 1991 and 1992 has been used, especially where firm annual information has replaced less complete quarterly information.

The figures reflect a number of new data sources and methods, including:

**Visible Trade**

- Larger adjustments (1992), for under-recording of exports from new data compiled by HM Customs and Excise; and imports adjusted to better reflect the cost of freighting goods from their country of consignment

**Services**

- **Sea transport:**  
Earnings of UK shipowners (1983-1990) now reflect the Chamber of Shipping's quadrennial census and improved methodology
- **Civil aviation:**  
Improved estimates (1988-1991) of overseas airlines disbursement in the UK by Department of Transport
- **Financial and allied institutions:**  
Revised estimates of coverage of earnings of

Baltic Exchange members (1990-1992) and later annual (1992) information for insurance companies and banks

- **Other services:**  
Reassessment of the coverage of estimates for consultants (1991-1992) and on royalties and miscellaneous services (1983-1992) from extended inquiries and later annual information

**Direct Investment**

- Revised estimates for 1990 (published in CSO Bulletin 28/93) and later information.

**Portfolio and Other Investment**

- **Insurance companies and pension funds (1987-1992):**  
Later annual information and methodological improvements
- **Other financial institutions (banks, unit and investment trusts and Lloyds):**  
Later and improved income information (mainly for 1992)
- Reassessment of overseas investment in UK company bonds and euro-medium term notes (1987-1992)

The data in the Pink Book, and where available those for earlier years, are obtainable in computer-readable form as a CSO Databank Dataset. To help use this Dataset the appropriate CSO Databank identifiers are included in the Pink Book tables.

**Reference**

**United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1993 Edition**

HMSO, price £13.25 net  
ISBN 0 11 620597 0  
The Blue Book

**Bulletins**

From January 1994, CSO Bulletins will be discontinued and future titles published as First Releases.

## **United Kingdom National Accounts 1993 Edition**

The 1993 edition of the CSO National Accounts Blue Book was published on 16 September. The Blue Book contains statistics of national income, expenditure and output for the years 1971 to 1992 along with, for the same years, summary analyses of transactions by sector. In addition, for the years 1982 to 1992, it provides analyses by commodity and function of consumption expenditures, industrial analyses of income, investment and output, detailed sector accounts showing current, capital and financial transactions and balance sheets. It is the essential data source for everyone concerned with macro economic policies and studies.

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

This year's edition incorporates constant price estimates and index numbers both rebased on 1990 and revised industrial analyses reflecting the main changes in the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC(92)).

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

### **Reference**

#### **United Kingdom National Accounts, 1993 Edition**

HMSO, price £15.50 net

ISBN 0 11 620598-9

#### **Standard Industrial Classification 1992**

A companion indexes volume to the new United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, SIC(92) was published in July 1993, the main SIC(92) was issued in November 1992. SIC(92) replaces the SIC that was last revised and issued in 1980, SIC(80).

In the indexes volume a numerical index lists each heading of the SIC followed by a list of characteristic

activities included within each heading, while a second index shows these activities listed alphabetically. The indexes attempt to cover all activities referred to in previous indexes as well as new ones from SIC(92). Wherever possible, therefore, both the SIC(92) and SIC(80) codes are shown.

From the indexes it can be seen that some codes are directly comparable between SIC(80) and SIC(92) and can be shown as a one to one match. In other cases though codes have been split or amalgamated so that the links can only be shown as a number of partial correlations. This information has been summarised and published as Business Monitor PO 1009

However, what needs to be stressed is that it is not possible to automatically re-code from one classification to the other where activities previously covered by one code are now covered by more than one new code. The Business Monitor also shows the links of SIC(92) to the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 3).

Also now available from the CSO are computer disc versions of the SIC(92) and its indexes.

#### **Companion indexes volume to the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities - SIC(92)**

HMSO, price £17.50 net

ISBN 0 11 620551 2

#### **SIC(92)**

HMSO, price 18.00 net

ISBN 0 11 620550 4

#### **Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 3)**

Price £95.00 plus VAT,

*Enquiries should be made to:*

David Sharp  
Central Statistical Office  
Telephone 071-217-4750

#### **Business Monitor PO 1009**

HMSO, price £26.50 net

ISBN 0 11 536 311 4

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## The 1993 Share Register Survey

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Surveys of the pattern of shareholding in UK companies have been carried out at intervals since the late 1950's. The 1993 Share Register Survey is the fourth in a new series following a recommendation in the 1989 Pickford Report on economic statistics.

The 1993 survey is being carried out by Gavin Anderson and Company.

An article describing the survey together with the summary results will be published in Economic Trends No. 480 (October 1993) The 1993 Share Register Survey and an HMSO booklet was published in late October/early November.

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## Research and Development

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### Annual Review of Government-funded R&D

The latest Annual Review was published in August 1993. It includes CSO's estimate for UK gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) in 1991 and the final results of the 1993 survey of government R&D, for which provisional figures were issued in March.

GERD for 1991 was estimated at £11.9 billion, compared with £12.0 billion in 1990. Net government expenditure on R&D was £5.0 billion in 1991-92, compared with a (revised) figure of £4.8 billion in 1990-91.

The Annual Review also includes sections on Science and Technology, International Comparisons, Supplementary Indicators of Innovative Activity and other funders of R&D.

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## Economic Trends Article on R&D

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An article on Research and Development in the United Kingdom in 1991 was published in the August 1993 issue of Economic Trends. It updates the August 1992 article, using the results of the CSO's latest surveys of government R&D and business enterprise R&D.

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## Economic Trends Article on Innovation Indicators

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An article on Statistical Indicators of Innovation was published in the September 1993 issue of Economic Trends. It provides an introduction to some of the statistical indicators of innovation. These include the measurement of human resources in science and technology, R&D expenditure, patent statistics, bibliometrics, the technological balance of payments and innovation surveys. The use of the indicators is illustrated by summary tables and charts. A reference list is attached for further information on the use and limitations of the indicators.

*Enquiries should be addressed to:*

Central Statistical Office, PSFA Branch  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road  
Newport  
GWENT NP9 1XG  
Telephone: 0633 812585

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## References

**Cabinet Office Annual Review of Government-funded R&D 1993**

HMSO, price £28.50 net

**CSO Economic Trends No. 478 August 1993  
Research and development in the United Kingdom in 1991**

HMSO, price £12.75 net

**CSO Economic Trends No. 479 September 1993  
Statistical Indicator of Innovation**

HMSO price £12.75 net

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## Business Registers for Statistical Purposes - European Regulation

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The establishment of the single market increases the need to improve comparability of statistics about business activity within the European Community.

The harmonisation of business registers, which form the basis of the statistical collection system, is seen as an essential step. Harmonised registers are also seen as one way of lightening the form-filling burden on businesses by their use of administrative or legal files to maintain information about businesses. The harmonisation process can be achieved only through Community legislation.

On 22 July 1993 the Council of the European Communities passed Council Regulation 2186/93 on Community co-ordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes. An EC regulation has the force of law in each member state. The regulation will make it obligatory for member states to maintain a business register for statistical purposes according to the definitions in the regulation. It permits national statistical offices to obtain information about businesses from administrative or legal sources but only within the terms of existing laws within member states.

The regulation requires registers to be compiled from 1 January 1996 for all enterprises carrying on economic activities and from 1 January 1997 for all legal units that form the basis of these enterprises and for all local units operated by them. The enterprise and the local unit are defined in the regulation on statistical units that was passed in March 1993 (see Statistical News 101.26). Within the UK, the classification system used is the 1992 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92). The registers exclude households and the coverage of agriculture, mining and quarrying and public administration is optional.

Compulsory information for each type of unit comprises an identity number and the following information for specific business units:

#### Legal Units

- name and address
- requirement to publish annual accounts
- date of registration
- date of deregistration

- legal form, identifying public undertakings separately
- reference to other files including the register of intra-community traders [INTRASTAT]

#### Local Unit

- name and address
- activity code [4-digit SIC92]
- size of labour force
- date of commencement of activities
- date of cessation of activities
- geographical location code
- reference to other files and to the enterprise
- indicator of ancillary activity

#### Enterprise

- reference of the associated legal units
- main and secondary activity codes [4-digit SIC92]
- size of labour force
- date of commencement of activities
- date of cessation of activities
- turnover [optional for small enterprises]

All information on the registers will be updated at least every four years, with key data being updated at least annually. Copies of the register as at the end of March each year will be held for 10 years so that statistical analyses can be produced.

Within the UK the requirements are to be met by the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) being developed by the Employment Department and the Central Statistical Office. This register will use

information held on VAT traders and Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) employers as the administrative inputs. Development of the IDBR is scheduled for completion by March 1995. It will hold all of the compulsory information. In addition, it will provide information on enterprises under common ownership (enterprise groups), which is optional under the Regulation.

### **Business Monitor PA 1003 Size Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses 1993**

The latest Business Monitor in the PA 1003 series has been published for 1993. Based on the Business register maintained by the Central Statistical Office, the publication provides counts of businesses as at mid 1993.

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

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

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

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

Three tables (1, 2 and 7a) were previewed in Business Bulletin 49/93 on 11 August 1993.

*Further details can be obtained from:*

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

### **Reference**

**Size Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses  
Business Monitor PA 1003**  
HMSO, price net  
IRBN

### **Education**

#### **Statistics of Further Education College Students in England 1970/71 to 1991/92**

This Bulletin shows how further education enrolments have developed over the last twenty-two years, and describes the proportion of the post compulsory school age population served by further education, the characteristics of further education students and their educational activities in 1991/92.

#### **1992 - GCSE and A/AS Exam Results**

This Bulletin presents further analyses from the database used for the publication of comparative tables of school performance for all local education authority areas in England in November 1992. Data is also included for those independent schools which chose not to have their results included in the comparative tables, and also for Further Education Colleges.

#### **Participation in Education by 16-18 Year Olds in England 1979/80 to 1992/93**

This Bulletin updates Statistical Bulletin 14/92 and provides statistics on 16, 17 and 18 year olds in full-time education in England in the academic years from 1979/80 to 1992/93. With only a few exceptions, it covers all students in schools and institutions of further and higher education in England.

## **Student Numbers in Higher Education - Great Britain 1981/82 to 1991/92**

This Bulletin updates Statistical Bulletin 8/92 presenting the latest statistics on, and trends in, the numbers of students at publicly funded higher education institutions in Great Britain. The Bulletin covers all students on higher education courses in universities (including Open University), polytechnics and colleges (funded by the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council, Local Education Authorities and Department for Education).

## **Statistics of Schools in England January 1992**

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

International Statistical Comparisons of the Participation in Education and Training of 16 to 18 Year Olds.

This Statistical Bulletin (updating Bulletin 1/90) outlines comparisons of participation in education and training of young people aged 16 to 18 in 8 European Community countries (including the United Kingdom), plus Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden and the United States. The figures cover the academic year 1989/90 and previous years.

## **Statistics of Education: Schools 1992**

This volume contains information on schools in England in 1992. There are tables showing detailed information on pupils and teachers in primary, middle and secondary schools in each Local Education Authority. Separate tables contain national information on maintained and non-maintained nursery and special schools and independent schools. Information is also included on schools by size, type and denomination; class sizes in maintained schools; school meal arrangements; and non-teaching staff.

## **Statistics of Education: Further and Higher Education in Polytechnics and Colleges 1991/92**

This volume contains information about student enrolments on courses in Polytechnics and Colleges in England. Most of this information was derived from the Further Education Statistical Record for the academic year 1991/92; FESR was an annual survey of student enrolments on courses in Polytechnics and

Colleges Funding Council establishments. This information is presented in the form of tables containing cross classifications of student enrolments broken down by type of establishment and course and student characteristics eg level of education, age and sex, derived from FESR. Other tables contain participation rates, time series from 1980/81 to 1991/92, and information about student enrolments on short courses, derived from the Short Course Record survey, and Initial Teacher Training courses.

## **Employment**

### **Results from the Winter 1992/3 Quarterly Labour Force Survey**

The results of the Winter 1992/3 (December 1992 to February 1993) Labour Force Survey (LFS) were released on the 17th of June 1993 by the Employment Department (ED).

The LFS is the largest household survey carried out in Great Britain, covering some 60,000 households each quarter, providing key information about the labour force using internationally agreed definitions.

The findings are presented in the Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin; latest issue No. 4 compares the Winter 1992/3 results with Autumn 1992 and with the earlier annual surveys 1984-1991. The main series are published on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The table overleaf shows the distribution of the total population of Great Britain aged 16 and over by sex and economic activity in Winter 1992/3.



**GREAT BRITAIN, WINTER 1992/3**

*(Seasonally adjusted)*

*(Thousands)*

<b>Economic activity</b>	<b>All persons</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
● <b>Employees</b>	<b>21,183</b>	<b>11,055</b>	<b>10,128</b>
● <b>Self-employed</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>752</b>
● <b>Government Employment &amp; Training programmes</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>113</b>
● <b>Unpaid family workers</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>108</b>
● <b>All in employment</b>	<b>24,694</b>	<b>13,593</b>	<b>11,101</b>
● <b>ILO unemployed</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>949</b>
● <b>All economically active</b>	<b>27,625</b>	<b>15,575</b>	<b>12,050</b>
● <b>Economically inactive</b>	<b>16,461</b>	<b>5,705</b>	<b>10,755</b>
● <b>All aged 16 and over</b>	<b>44,086</b>	<b>21,281</b>	<b>22,805</b>

ED has also published an LFS Historical Supplement which gives all the main LFS estimates back to 1984 and in some cases 1979. Copies of this and the Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin can be obtained on subscription 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

**LFS Helpline**

With the introduction of the quarterly LFS, a telephone helpline was set up to give advice on sources of labour market information and provide some LFS data on request. The Employment Gazette contains a monthly feature which describes some of the most frequent topics raised, the source of the enquiries and provides the information sought. A list of the topics covered is given in the July 1993 issue of the Employment Gazette.

*For further information about the Labour Force Survey, please telephone the*

LFS Helpline on: 071-273 5585.

### Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1993

The 1993 edition of the annual Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics, prepared by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, was published on 29 July. The main body of the Digest contains 69 tables and extensive commentary and charts which together provide a comprehensive review of energy production and use in the United Kingdom over the past five years.

As with previous editions, the first section in the main Digest covers general energy statistics, and includes tables showing inland consumption of fuels on a primary energy input basis, energy consumption by final users, an analysis of consumption by main industrial groups and the estimated value of purchases of fuels. The other sections deal separately with individual fuels, energy prices and values and foreign trade in fuels.

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

- **Annex A** shows some of the more important series in the main body, but covering the period from 1960 onwards. It provides 19 tables and a number of charts on trends in energy production and consumption, fuels prices and trade over the last 32 years.
- **Annex B** summarises the results of a study to estimate the contribution that renewable energy sources made to the United Kingdom's energy requirements in the years 1988 to 1992. A summary of the main points was included on the back page of the July issue of Energy Trends.
- **Annex C** new for 1993, summarises the results of a survey to assess the contribution of combined heat and power (CHP) to the United Kingdom's energy needs. An article in the June issue of Energy Trends summarised the main points.

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

A new development with the 1992 edition of the Digest was the introduction of a disk version, containing tables and text but not charts, for use in most spreadsheets and statistical forecasting software. This has been repeated for the 1993 Digest, and details of the format available and the cost can be obtained from:

David Corse  
Economics & Statistics Division It Services  
Department of Trade & Industry  
Room 4.3.1  
1 Palace Street  
LONDON  
SW1E 5HE  
Telephone: 071-238 3567

*The disk is not available from HMSO.*

## Environment

### The UK Environment

Following the publication of The UK Environment in October 1992, the Department of the Environment held a one-day seminar on 2 July 1993 to obtain reaction to the report from a wide range of contributors and users and to explore ways of improving future editions. At this seminar, the Department announced that it would be establishing a User Group for environmental statistics, which will consist of representatives from local authorities, other government departments and non-governmental organisations, together with members of the academic and research communities. This should enable the Department to improve the quality of information contained in future editions of The UK Environment and other statistical publications.

## Housing

### Housing in England: Housing Trailers to the 1988 and 1991 Labour Force Surveys

Housing in England presents results from the supplementary questionnaires on housing topics added to the Labour Force Survey in 1988 and 1991. The value of LFS Housing Trailers lies in their large sample size, about 37,000 households, which allows more detailed analysis than other sources. The LFS covers the whole of the United Kingdom but the Housing Trailers sponsored by the Department of the Environment cover only England. There were similar Housing Trailers in 1981 and 1984.

The report is intended mainly as a reference document, with most of the results presented in tables.

#### Topics include:

- Tenure and the characteristics of households and their homes
- The housing of ethnic minorities
- Regional differences
- Changes in the source of mortgages
- Purchase by local authority tenants as sitting tenants
- Numbers who believe they are on a waiting list for a council house, their characteristics and time on the list
- Mobility, tenure change and the tenure of new households

and for 1988 there is information from the rating lists on floor area and rateable value for the properties in the sample.

#### Three chapters explore their topics in greater depth:

- The changing circumstances of council tenants
- Sales by local authorities to sitting tenants: the dwellings sold, the circumstances of buyers and sources of finance

- Age at which children leave their parents' home

## Reference

### Housing in England:

Housing Trailers to the 1988 and 1991 Labour Force Surveys

HMSO, price £14.00 net

## Health

### Residential Accommodation for Elderly and for Younger Physically Disabled People: All residents in Local Authority, Voluntary and Private Homes. Year ending 31 March 1992. England (Department of Health 1993)

This booklet presents information on the numbers of residential homes for elderly and physically disabled younger persons, along with the numbers of places and persons within them. Information on the age groups and stay lengths of the occupants is given. The data are presented at the level of the local authority. Requests for this publication should be sent to:

Department of Health  
Statistics Division 3B  
Area 453C Skipton House  
80 London Road  
Elephant and Castle  
LONDON  
SE1 6LW

### Residential Accommodation for Elderly and for Younger Physically Disabled People: All Residents in Local Authority, Voluntary and Private Homes. Year ending 31 March 1987 to Year ending 31 March 1992. England. (Department of Health 1993)

This booklet presents historical information on the numbers of residential homes for elderly and physically disabled younger persons, along with the numbers of places and persons within them. Data are given for the years between 1987 and 1992 inclusive. Information on the age groups of the occupants is given. The data are presented at the level of the local authority.

Requests for this publication should be sent to:

Department of Health  
Statistics Division 3B  
Area 453C Skipton House  
80 London Road  
Elephant and Castle  
LONDON  
SE1 6LW

## Home Office

### Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 1992

The regular annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on asylum applications and decisions, was published on 15 July 1993. It provides detailed information for 1991 and earlier years, and summary provisional information for 1992 and the first three months of 1993.

Asylum applications to the United Kingdom (excluding dependants) fell back noticeably in 1992, to 24,600, following measures to deter multiple and other fraudulent applications, but the total remained over five times that in 1988. The largest applicant nationalities in 1992 were the former Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Pakistan, Ghana and Somalia.

The number of decisions made increased substantially to 34,900 in 1992 from 6,100 in 1991. Of the total decisions in 1992, 1,100 were to recognise as a refugee, 15,300 were not so recognised but granted exceptional leave and 18,500 were refused. The proportion recognised as a refugee has fallen considerably in recent years.

As well as analyses of applications and decisions the Bulletin includes further information on the demographic characteristics of applicants, on dependants, on persons detained for more than a month and (for the first time) information on removals of applicants and on unaccompanied child applicants.

#### Reference

**Asylum Statistics United Kingdom 1992**  
Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 19/93

### Control of Immigration: Statistics - Third and Fourth Quarters and Year 1992

The regular six monthly Home Office Statistical Bulletin on the control of immigration was published on 6 May 1993. This contains summary information on acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom; on entry clearance applications made in the Indian sub-continent; and on enforcement action.

52,600 persons were accepted for settlement in the 12 months ending June 1992. This was some 1,300 fewer than in 1991 though 6,600 more than the low in 1987. The somewhat lower number of acceptances in 1992 mainly reflected a temporary slowdown in the rate of processing applications because of the need to give more careful consideration to certain spouse cases. 6,100 persons left the United Kingdom in 1992 as a result of enforcement action, 500 more than in 1991 and more than double the 2,700 in 1987.

#### Reference

**Control of Immigration: Statistics - Third and Fourth Quarters and Year 1992**  
Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 14/93

### Persons Granted British Citizenship, 1992

The annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin on citizenship statistics was published on 24 June 1993. It contains information on grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom analysed by basis (residence, marriage, etc) and type (discretionary, entitlement), and by previous nationality, for 1992 and earlier years. 42,200 persons were granted British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 1992, and citizens of New Commonwealth countries accounted for over 50 per cent of this total.

#### Reference

**Persons Granted British Citizenship, United Kingdom, 1992**  
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 16/93

## Offences of Drunkenness England and Wales, 1991

This Bulletin gives 1991 figures for persons found guilty or cautioned for offences of drunkenness, together with similar information for previous years. Offences of drunkenness comprise simple drunkenness and drunkenness with aggravation.

*The following main points are described:*

- 75,400 persons were found guilty of or cautioned for offences of drunkenness, 11,000 (13 per cent) less than in 1990
- The Metropolitan Police District had the highest rate of offending for drunkenness at 613 per 100,000 population
- The peak ages of known offending for drunkenness offences were 19 and 20 years for females and males respectively
- The percentage of offenders cautioned for offences of drunkenness has increased rapidly from under 2 per cent in 1981 to 61 per cent in 1991

### Reference

**Offences of Drunkenness England and Wales, 1991**  
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 20/93, *available free of charge*

## Time Intervals for Indictable Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts: February 1993

This Bulletin presents the results from the first collection for 1993, which covered indictable (including either-way) cases completed in a sample week in February. The completed proceedings on which information is provided include cases committed to the Crown Court, those dismissed, discharged and cases adjourned sine die as well as those in which a sentence was passed.

*The following main points are described:*

- In February 1993, the average time taken to process indictable cases through the magis-

trates' courts was 122 days, 7 days less than in February 1992

- The reduction in the time taken to process cases was due to a shortening of intervals between offence to charge or summons, 37 days (down 3 from February 1992) and first listing to completion, 60 days (down 7)

### Reference

**Time Intervals for Indictable Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts: February 1993**  
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 22/93, *available free of charge*

## Northern Ireland

### Department of Environment

## Quarterly Northern Ireland Housing Construction Bulletin

Central Statistics and Research Branch have recently produced the above Bulletin which is available, *free of charge, from:*

Central Statistics and Research Branch  
Department of Environment (NI)  
Room 318, Parliament Buildings  
Stormont  
BELFAST  
BT4 3SS

### Department of Finance and Personnel

## 1992 Labour Force Survey Religion Report

This publication reports on the relative employment experiences of Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland using information from the 1992 Labour Force Survey. Topics covered in the report include labour force participation rates and reasons for non-participation, employment and unemployment rates, qualifications, training, methods of job search used by the unemployed and the length of time the unemployed had been seeking work.

*The publication is available, free of charge, from:*

Employment Equality Branch  
Room 260, Parliament Buildings  
Stormont  
BELFAST  
BT4 3SW

### Department of Health and Social Services

*Regional Information Branch, DHSS have recently produced three publications:*

- **NI Personal Social Services Statistics 1988-1990**  
This publication presents a summary of data from Korner Personal Social Services returns.
- **NI Mental Illness Statistics 1990-91**  
This publication presents a summary of data on mental health admissions and discharges.
- **NI Psychiatric Census Data 1991**  
This publication presents a summary of data on long stay and detained patients collected in the psychiatric census at 31 March 1991.

*All three publications are available, free of charge, from:*

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

### Northern Ireland Social Security Statistics 1992

Social Security Statistics Branch have recently produced this publication which presents a summary of the major social security benefit statistics relating principally to the years 1986 to 1990.

*This publication is available, price £19.80 net, ISBN 0 337 07769 X from:*

HMSO  
16 Arthur Street  
BELFAST  
BT1 4GD

### Registrar General Northern Ireland

### Workplace and Transport to Work Report

The above report from the 1991 Northern Ireland Census of Population was published recently. It gives details on the employed population of Northern Ireland in relation to area of workplace/residence. Workplace movement by socio-economic group, occupation, industry and means of transport to work are detailed to local government district level.

*The report is available, price £8.00 net, ISBN 0337 077533 3 from:*

HMSO  
16 Arthur Street  
BELFAST  
BT1 4GD

### Northern Ireland Court Service

### Northern Ireland Judicial Statistics 1992

Northern Ireland Judicial Statistics is a compendium of statistics describing the operations of the court system in Northern Ireland. It covers the Court of Appeal, the Divisions of the High Court, the Crown Court, County Court, Magistrates' Courts, together with various other courts and tribunals and the Enforcement of Judgements Office.

*This publication is available, price £5.00 net, ISBN 0 9521715 0 3, from:*

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

## Royal Ulster Constabulary

### The Royal Ulster Constabulary - Road Traffic Accident Statistics, Annual Report 1992

Central Statistics Unit, RUC have recently produced this report, which is available, free of charge, from:

Central Statistics Unit  
RUC Headquarters  
Lisnasharragh  
Montgomery Road  
BELFAST  
BT6 9LD

## Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

### Childhood Mortality in 1991

Statistics on childhood mortality in England and Wales in 1991 were published recently by OPCS.

The report includes, for the first time, results from a new method of classifying neonatal deaths, developed by OPCS with a group of leading experts in the field. It is based on the stage of development of the foetus when the causes of death first acted.

In the period 1986-1991, 79 per cent of neonatal deaths (deaths of babies aged under 28 days) were due to conditions which probably originated in the pregnancy, while 12 per cent occurred during or shortly after labour, and the remaining 10 per cent to conditions which occurred after delivery (percentages are rounded).

Between 1990 and 1991, the infant mortality rate (deaths of babies under 1 year of age) fell for both sexes, from 8.9 per thousand live births to 8.3 for boys, and from 6.8 to 6.4 for girls.

#### Reference

Mortality Statistics: Childhood 1991  
Series DH6 No. 5  
HMSO, price £11.90 net  
ISBN 0 11 691537 4

## Abortion Statistics 1991

Statistics derived from the analysis of notifications of legally induced abortions within England and Wales during 1991 were published recently in an OPCS report.

In 1991, 179,522 legal abortions were performed in England and Wales, compared with 186,912 in 1990, a decrease of 4 per cent. This was the first decrease in the annual number of abortions since 1983.

The volume presents a wide range of statistical analyses of abortions notifications, covering factors such as demographic, statutory grounds, procedure, complications, deaths, area of residence, and medical condition.

#### Reference

Abortion Statistics 1991  
Series AB no. 18  
HMSO, price £9.75 net  
ISBN 0 11 691546 3

## Congenital Malformation Statistics for 1991

Statistics derived from an analysis of notifications of babies born with congenital malformations in England and Wales in 1991 were published recently by OPCS.

There were 7,127 notifications of congenital malformations in 1991, compared with 8,202 in 1990, a decrease of 13 per cent. The rate of notifications decreased from 116 to 102 per 10,000 live and still births.

From 1990 certain minor malformations were no longer notified to OPCS and as a result notifications fell by 34 per cent between 1989 and 1990 (from 12,462 in 1989). The decrease in notifications between 1990 and 1991 probably reflects the continued notification of malformations in 1990 which should have been excluded.

Only malformations detected at, or within ten days of birth are currently included in the OPCS monitoring system. The primary purpose of the system is to detect

changes in the frequency of reporting any particular malformation or group of malformations rather than trying to estimate the prevalence at birth.

### Reference

#### **Congenital Malformation Statistics: Notifications 1991**

Series MB3 No. 7

HMSO, price £8.30 net

ISBN 0 11 691545 5

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#### **Deaths from Injury and Poisoning in 1991**

Information on deaths from injury and poisoning in England and Wales in 1991 has been published in an OPCS report.

There were 17,286 such deaths registered, a decrease of 4 per cent since 1990 and 1 per cent since 1989, continuing a long-term downward trend. Since 1971 the number of such deaths has fallen by 24 per cent.

The volume includes such information as month of occurrence and sex, place of death, external cause, nature of injury, and whether injuries were accidentally or purposely inflicted or undetermined.

### Reference

#### **1991 Mortality Statistics: Injury and Poisoning England and Wales**

HMSO, price £8.50 net

ISBN 0 11 691544 2

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#### **Electoral Registration in 1991**

The main findings from the report of a survey on the coverage and quality of the 1991 electoral registers in Great Britain were published recently. The survey was carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS for the Home Office and the Scottish Office Home and Health Department.

The survey was carried out shortly after the 1991 Census of Population, as part of the Census Validation Survey (CVS). A random sample of about 6,000 households that had returned a census form was selected, together with an additional sample of about 2,600 households in England and Wales which the

census did not contact but were interviewed by the CVS.

The survey found that 7.1 per cent of eligible voters recorded by the 1991 Census at private households in Great Britain were not included on the electoral register. This compares with 6.5 per cent in 1981.

The corresponding non-registration rates for England and Wales in 1991 and 1981 were 7.2 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively, and for Scotland 6.6 per cent and 5.3 per cent.

### Reference

#### **Electoral Registration in 1991**

SS 1301

HMSO, price £6.85 net

ISBN 0 11 691543 9

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#### **First National Health Survey Published**

The findings of the first in a new series of national health surveys of the adult population of England were published recently.

The survey was carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for the Department of Health. Some 3,300 adults were interviewed between September and December 1991.

The 1991 survey provides the baseline data for a nationally representative sample from which to monitor trends in the nation's health. The overall aim of this first survey is to obtain important information on aspects of health relevant to cardiovascular disease (CVD) and nutrition.

The 360 page report includes an overview of the survey methods used to obtain the data, and examines the main risk factors for cardiovascular disease. These include anthropometric measurements of obesity, blood pressure, cholesterol, smoking, alcohol consumption, and physical activity. It also reports on the prevalence of symptoms relevant to CVD and the related conditions, before drawing together and reporting on the various combinations of CVD risk factors. More general aspects of health and nutritional status are also covered.



## Reference

### **Health Survey for England 1991**

**Series HS No. 1**

HMSO, price £27.50 net

ISBN 0 11 691532 3

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## **Review of Statistical Information on Population and Housing**

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The findings of a major review carried out by the UK Census Offices of future needs for country-wide local statistical information on population and housing and the means of meeting those needs were published recently.

The aim of the review was to assess how far the traditional form of Census of Population would meet statistical users' future needs and to see whether the information could be collected as well or better by any other means.

The review was originally planned to be carried out in two main stages: the first to identify users' needs and a short list of possible options for meeting them; and the second to evaluate and test these options. However, in the light of users' responses in the consultation phase and the need to limit public expenditure, the review was terminated in its first stage.

*The key conclusions of the review were as follows:*

- Users from all sectors see a continuing need for country-wide local statistics on population and housing to help with resource allocation and the planning and running of services
- Users are generally satisfied with the form of Census as the primary means of providing the statistics, though they would like to have better information for the years between 10-year censuses
- There are no alternative sources which could be readily developed to provide the kind of detailed statistics currently available from the census

As a result of the review, the Census Offices have decided to concentrate through the 1990s on developing the conventional form of census rather than

developing possible alternative methods. They are planning on the assumption that the next census in Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be held in 2001. They aim to develop methods of collecting, processing, and disseminating data which will give the best possible value for money and service to users. Among the improvements to be sought will be the improved use of data sources such as sample surveys, to provide fuller information for users during the years between censuses.

## Reference

### **Report on Review of Statistical Information on Population and Housing (1996-2016)**

Occasional Paper 40

OPCS, price £4.00 net

ISBN 0 904952 95 9

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## **1991 Census Publications**

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### **Report for Great Britain Part 1**

Detailed results from the 1991 Census for Great Britain are published in the first of a two part report.

Part 1 of the Report for Great Britain contains 66 tables of statistics based on the answers given by householders and people in communal establishments in the 1991 Census. Each of the tables contains statistics for Great Britain, its constituent countries, and for standard regions and metropolitan countries in England.

Statistics are grouped into four main subject areas covering demographic and economic characteristics; housing; households and household composition; and household spaces and dwellings.

### **Report For Great Britain Part 2**

This volume contains 29 tables of statistics based on a 10 per cent sample of people counted in the 1991 Census. It includes people in both households and communal establishments. The topics covered include occupation, industry, hours worked, workplace, journey to work, higher qualifications, and family composition.

## Reference

**1991 Census Report for Great Britain Part 1**  
CEN 91 RGB  
HMSO price £85.00 net  
ISBN 0 11 691536 6

**1991 Census Report for Great Britain Part 2**  
CEN 91 RGB  
HMSO, price £40.00 net  
ISBN 0 11 691526 9

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## **1991 Census Health Area Monitors**

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A series of OPCS 1991 Census Monitors containing summary statistics on population and housing for the Health Authority areas of England and Wales, and Scotland has recently been completed by Office of Population Censuses and Survey and General Register Office (Scotland).

Each Monitor - one for each Health Authority region - contains a summary of the key Census findings for that region and its constituent District Health Authority areas. There is a separate Monitor covering Great Britain and the constituent Regional Health Authority areas of England. They precede a full health areas report covering a wider range of census topics for regional health authorities in England, which will be published later this year.

*Monitors for England and Wales may be obtained, price £2.00 from:*

OPCS Publications,  
Room 501,  
St Catherine's House  
10 Kingsway  
LONDON  
WC2B 6JP  
Telephone: 071-396 2208 or 2045

*and those for Scotland from:*

Census Customer Services  
GRO(S)  
Ladywell House  
Ladywell Road  
EDINBURGH  
EH12 7TF  
Telephone: 031-314 4254

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## **Limiting Long-Term Illness in Great Britain**

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A census report containing detailed statistics on the population of Great Britain with limiting long-term illness has been published recently. The report was preceded by summary statistics in an OPCS Census Monitor.

The volume contains seven tables of statistics analysing the resident population with limiting long-term illness by age, sex, and marital status, and by type of establishment for people resident (non-staff) in communal establishments. Statistics are also shown by ethnic group, by economic activity, and by housing and household characteristics.

All the tables give figures for Great Britain and for its constituent countries. Statistics by sex, age and marital status are additionally given for regions of England, metropolitan counties, Inner London, Outer London, regional remainders, Wales and Scotland.

## Reference

**OPCS 1991 Census Topic Monitor: Limiting Long-Term Illness**  
CEN 91 TM LLI  
OPCS, price £2.00 net

**1991 Census Limiting Long-Term Illness, Great Britain**  
CEN 91 LLI  
HMSO, price £16.90 net  
ISBN 0 11 691515 3

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## Persons Aged 60 and Over in Great Britain

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Detailed statistics on the population of Great Britain aged 60 and over are published in a Census report, and summary statistics in a 1991 Census Monitor.

The report contains six tables of statistics analysing the resident population aged 60 and over by age, sex, and marital status, by long-term illness, by whether present or absent in the household, by the number of earners in the household, by long-term illness separately in communal establishments and households, and by housing characteristics.

All the tables give figures for Great Britain and for its constituent countries. Statistics on all tables except for housing are also given for regions of England, metropolitan counties, Inner and Outer London, and regional remainders.

### Reference

#### OPCS 1991 Census Topic Monitor: Persons Aged 60 and Over

CEN 91 TM PEN

OPCS, price £2.00 net

#### 1991 Census Persons Aged 60 and Over Great Britain

CEN 91 PEN

HMSO, price £16.90 net

ISBN 0 11 691511 0

### Reference

#### 1991 Census: Usual Residence, Great Britain

CEN 91 UR

HMSO, price £22.80 net

ISBN 0 11 691510 2

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### Full Results for Greater London

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Detailed 1991 Census results for Greater London complete the series of 1991 Census Country Reports Part 1.

Part 1 of the Greater London Report contains 66 tables of statistics grouped into four main subject areas. These are demographic and economic characteristics; housing; households and household composition; and household spaces and dwellings.

County Report Part 2 for Greater London is planned for Autumn 1993, and will contain statistics covering such topics as employment by industry, travel to work, social class as defined by occupation, and socio-economic group.

Parts 1 and 2 of the County Reports for Inner London and Outer London, covering the same subject areas for both Inner London and Outer London and their constituent local authority areas are already available.

### Reference

#### 1991 Census County Report: Greater London Part 1

CEN 91 CR17

HMSO, price £27.00 net

ISBN 0 11 691535 8

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### Population Trends

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

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## 1991 Census: Usual Residence, Great Britain

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Statistics on the resident, student, and visitor population of Great Britain are published in a 1991 Census report.

The volume contains six tables of statistics. They cover the resident population of Great Britain and its constituent countries; students and schoolchildren by their area of usual residence and term-time address; visitors to England; visitors to Wales; and visitors to Scotland; and population counts on various definitions.

The tables give national figures, together with statistics for regions of England, counties of England and Wales, Scottish regions, and all local authority districts.

## **Ethnic Group: First Results from the 1991 Census**

by Andy Teague of Census Division, OPCS.

An ethnic group question was included in the Census for the first time in 1991. This article gives an overview of the reasons for including the question and presents brief analyses of the first results. A comparison is also made between the census and the Labour Force Survey, the only previous reliable source of information on ethnic group.

## **Using the Labour Force Survey to Estimate Britain's Ethnic Minority Populations**

by Charlie Owen of the Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is used by OPCS to estimate the size of Britain's ethnic minority populations when census data are not available. The most recent LFS estimate gave a proportion of the population lower than that found in the 1991 Census. This article looks at the basis of the LFS estimates and examines some potential sources of bias in them.

The conclusion is that the LFS underestimates Britain's ethnic minority population mainly because of higher levels of non-participation, through refusal or non-contact, and, to a lesser extent, greater likelihood not to answer the question on ethnic group.

## **First Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage: Birth Cohort Analyses**

by John Haskey of Population Statistics Division, OPCS

This article uses birth cohort analyses to show the large variations in the patterns of first marriages, divorces, and remarriages, since the early part of this century. Thus, of those born in 1905, 31 per cent of men and 44 per cent of women had married by age 25, but the corresponding proportions for the first cohort to be born after the Second World War, in 1945, were 63 and 82 per cent respectively, approximately double those for the 1905 birth cohort.

## **Lone Parents and Married Parents with Dependent Children in Great Britain: A Comparison of their Occupation and Social Class Profiles**

by John Haskey of Population Statistics Division, OPCS

This article examines the kinds of work which lone parents with dependent children do, and also the status of their jobs. It analyses the occupations and social classes (based on occupation) of both lone mothers and lone fathers and compares them; with those of their counterparts in married couple families with dependent children.

The results from this study need to be seen against the background that, working lone parents are in the minority, with only four in every ten lone mothers and six in every ten lone fathers in employment.

## **1991-Based National Population Projections for the United Kingdom and Constituent Countries**

by Chris Shaw of Government Actuary's Department

The 1991-based national population projections, carried out by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrars General, show the population of the United Kingdom rising from 57.6 million in mid-1991 to over 62 million in around forty years' time before starting to decline. The annual rate of increase is projected to be 0.4 per cent in the early years of the projection, and then to fall steadily. There will be a gradual shift to an older age distribution with, in particular, the number of persons aged 75 and over projected to double by the middle of the next century. Compared with the previous (1989-based) projections, important changes have been made to the underlying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality, and migration, and these combine to produce some significant changes in the results of the projections.

## Scotland

### Scottish Office Education Department

#### Pre-Service School Teacher Training

This Bulletin provides information about students on pre-service teacher training courses at colleges of education in Scotland  
(September 1993)

#### School Meals Milk and Transport

This Bulletin gives data obtained from education authority schools by the census of school meals and milk and data from the survey of school transport.  
(October 1993).

#### Scottish Higher Education Statistics

This Bulletin draws together information from various sources in order to present a statistical description of the main aspects of higher education in Scotland.  
(October 1993)

### Scottish Office Environment Department

#### Quarterly Trends Bulletins

##### HSG/1993/6 Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 31 March 1993

Published August 1993

This Bulletin presents the standard quarterly analyses of housing stock by tenure, new housebuilding, council house sales and the improvement of existing dwellings.

##### HSG/1993/Housing Trends in Scotland - Quarter ended 30 June 1993

Published November 1993

This Bulletin presents the standard quarterly analyses and annual information on public authorities stock and vacant stock and housing for the elderly and disabled.

#### Future Issues

The Bulletin on housing trends for the quarter ended 30 September 1993 is scheduled for publication in

February 1994. Annual tables will present statistics on rent registration.

#### Topic Bulletin

##### HSG/1993/4 The 1991 Post Census Survey of Vacant Property (PCVS)

Published July 1993

This Bulletin presents the findings of the 1991 Post Census Vacant Survey (PCVS). The PCVS is the most comprehensive source of data on vacant properties available and includes details of dwelling type, tenure, and reason for vacancy.

### General Register Office for Scotland

#### Census Results

Part 2 of the Reports for the Regions and Islands Areas of Scotland were published between 16 April - 30 April and are now available from HMSO.

Parts 1 and 2 of the Scotland National Summary were published on 17 June and 31 August respectively. They also are available from HMSO. The tables contained in the National Report are of the same format as used for the Regional Reports.

Topic Reports published since the last Statistical News are Limiting Long-Term illness, Persons Aged 60 and Over, and Usual Residence.

GRO(S) will be producing separate Topic Monitors for Housing and availability of Cars, Gaelic Language, Economic Activity, Workplace and Transport to Work and New Towns. They are expected to be available late Autumn 1993 and will cost £2.00 each.  
*An order form can be requested from:*

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

## Vital Statistics: Scotland

The Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 33 to 36 was published on the 17 September and included the tables for the second quarter. Also included was an article entitled Publication Review - 1992 World Health Statistics Annual which gives an outline of the content.

## Scottish Transport Statistics 1991/92

The 1991/92 edition of Scottish Transport Statistics was published by The Scottish Office in July 1993.

The publication provides comprehensive statistics on transport in Scotland including; passenger and freight transport by road, rail, sea and air, vehicle licensing; road maintenance and construction and expenditure on transport in Scotland.

Improvements to the latest edition include a new summary table on transport in Scotland and revisions to the Road Traffic and Air Transport sections, and a new table showing the origin and destination of domestic air traffic to and from Scotland.

Public Spending on Scotland's motorways and trunk roads in 1992/93 was estimated at £231 million, an increase of 14 per cent on the previous year.

Vehicles Licensed: the total number of vehicles licensed in Scotland rose between 1990 and 1991 by 2.3 per cent to 1.8 million, in contrast to the fall of 0.7 per cent for GB as a whole.

Bus and Coach vehicle kilometres in Scotland increased by 5 per cent in 1991/92 on the previous year and Scotland's local (stage services) bus kilometres per head of population in 1991/92 were 58 per cent above GB.

Road Freight in 1991 saw 68 per cent of goods leaving Scotland by road to other GB regions destined for the 3 northerly regions of England (North, Yorkshire & Humberside and North West) while goods lifted in these regions accounted for 73 per cent of goods entering Scotland by road from the rest of GB.

Toll Bridges: nearly 49,000 vehicles per day crossed the Forth Road Bridge in 1992, an increase of 5 per cent on 1991. Over the 10 year period 1982-92 the

average number of vehicles crossing the bridge each day has increased by 56 per cent.

Air Transport: in 1991 55 per cent (1,188 thousand) of passengers on domestic flights to or from Glasgow Airport were on journeys to or from Heathrow. At Edinburgh Airport 65 per cent (1,229 thousand) of domestic passengers travelled to or from Heathrow.

## Reference

**Scottish Transport Statistics 1991/92,**  
*can be obtained from:*

The Scottish Office Library  
price, £8.00 net  
ISBN 0 7480 0722 9

## Department of Social Security

The Department of Social Security produces regular Statistical Bulletins on most benefits, including unemployment benefit, retirement pensions, child benefit, sickness, invalidity and disability benefits and income support. There are also analyses of National Insurance Contributors and members of Personal Pension schemes. Extracts and summaries for these series are published in:

### **Social Security Statistics**

DSS Annual,  
price, £19.80 net

*Other statistical publications by the Department of Social Security are:*

### **Abstract of Statistics for Indexing of Retail Prices, Earnings, Social Security Benefits and Contributions**

**DSS Annual**  
price, £15.65 net

### **Income Support Quarterly Statistical Enquiry**

**DSS Quarterly,**  
price £5.00 net

### **Income Support Annual Statistical Enquiry**

**DSS Annual,**  
price £25.00 net

### **Tax Benefit Model Tables**

**DSS Annual,**  
price £4.25 net

### **Households Below Average Income Statistics**

**DSS Annual,**  
price £9.95 net

### **Statistics on Take-Up of Income-Related Benefits**

**DSS Annual,**  
price £4.00 net

*Further information can be obtained from:*

Mr I Paton  
Department of Social Security  
Room B2711  
Longbenton  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE  
NE98 1YX  
Telephone: 091-2257373  
(GTN 522 ext 57373)

## **Transport**

### **Port Statistics 1992**

The latest edition of the annual series Port Statistics was published by the Department of Transport in October as a Statistics Bulletin.

Port Statistics 1992 provides details of the total of foreign and domestic tonnage through the principal ports of the United Kingdom by mode of appearance, that is disaggregated into bulk, container, roll-on/roll-off, semi-bulk and conventional traffic. Some commodity detail is given for bulk traffic. Other statistics include container and roll-on traffic by numbers of units as well as by tonnage, international passenger and passenger vehicle movements, port manpower, port finance, international trade by value and volume (from the Overseas Trade Statistics database), and ship arrivals.

*Port Statistics 1992 is available from:*

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

*Price £15.00 net including postage*

### **The 1991 Survey of Origins, Destinations and Transport of UK International Trade**

This survey was described in the article by Mike Collop and Jeremy Grove in Statistical News 101 (Summer 1993, pp 4-8). Results are published in the Department of Transport Statistics Bulletin SB(93(32, origins, Destinations and Transport of UK International Trade 1991, ISBN 1-85112-202-8, May 1993 available, price £50.00 including postage and packing, from:

Port Statistics Branch (STB1)  
Department of Transport  
Room A706  
Romney House  
43 Marsham Street  
LONDON SW1P 3PY  
Telephone 071-276 8525

The Bulletin contains 139 pages, including tables, commentary, maps and charts. It gives estimates of UK international trade flows (apart from bulk fuels), by regions of origin and destination, UK and foreign port areas of loading and unloading, modes of appearance of cargo, broad groups of commodities, and modes of inland transport. Descriptions of the sample design and methodology are also included, with copies of the questionnaires.

Under an agreement between Eurotunnel, the Department of Transport and HMSO, Eurotunnel have been given rights as marketing agent, to market the ODIT data outside Government. They have appointed MDS-Transmodal as their agents to handle data sales. *Enquiries should be addressed to:*

MDS-Transmodal  
5-6 Hunters Walk  
Canal Street  
CHESTER CH1 4EB  
Telephone 0244-348301

Enquiries from Government Departments should be addressed to Department of Transport at the address above.

## Research, Development and Innovation Statistics

### European Union Council Decision

On 24 January 1994 the Council of the European Union adopted a Decision establishing a multiannual programme for the development of Community statistics on **research, development and innovation**.

*The objectives of the programme are to:*

- define concepts and methods
- identify user needs
- establish a Community statistical information system
- promote and support harmonisation
- facilitate dissemination

A budget of 2.9 million ECU has been allocated for work on this programme to the end of the financial perspective (end-1977).

As part of the programme, readers views are sought on the need for internationally comparable statistics on research development and innovation.

*Please write to:*

Jeff Golland,  
Room D.257,  
Central Statistical Office,  
Government Buildings,  
Cardiff Road,  
Newport,  
Gwent,  
NP9 1XG,  
or phone 0633 813063.



# Government Statistical Service

## Review of Regular Surveys

No Surveys were assessed as have received a completed quinquennial review during this period.

## Appointments and Changes

### Promotion/transfer

Peter Helm, D H (Leeds) to MAFF  
(Census and Prices) 27 September 1993

### Temporary Promotion

John Parrett, DTI 16 August 1993

## Training

### Interactive 1991 Census Tutorials

Five PC-based interactive training materials have been produced by the GeoData Institute for all users of the 1991 Census, each covering a major aspect of the 1991 Census of population:

- Introduction to the Census of population
- The 1991 Census
- The geography of the Census
- Comparing the Censuses and analyzing change
- Access to the 1991 Census and census data applications

The materials have been produced as part of the ESRC/UFCISC 1991 Census of Population Initiative. Each tutorial takes the user through a Census topic with explanatory text, diagrams and tables illustrating a particular aspect of the Census. The tutorials allow the user to learn about the Census at their own pace, and may be used for individual study or as part of a Census training programme. The user moves around the tutorials by using a mouse or cursor key to select topics, display explanations or view examples. Each

tutorial contains full on-screen, help, topic index and reference list, and comes with instructions and topic notes.

These tutorials have been designed to run on any IBM PC or compatible computer with 80286, 80386 or 80486 processor, with a hard disk drive, a 3.5" 1.44 M diskette drive and either an EGA or VGA standard colour graphic system. The tutorials may be controlled by a mouse, but this is not essential. At least 6Mb of free space is needed on the hard disk to run the tutorial.

Price per tutorial (Inclusive of Postage and packaging) £12; Academic and Public Sector £30. Special rates for network use and bulk discounts can be given on request.

*To order send a cheque made payable to:*

The University of Southampton GeoData  
Institute,  
University of Southampton,  
Highfield,  
SOUTHAMPTON  
SO9 5NH

*Further details can be obtained from:*

Julian Ball  
Telephone: Southampton 0703-583565

## Late News .....

### Improving the Estimates of the UK Capital Stock

The CSO recently commissioned the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) to investigate ways of improving the estimates the CSO makes of the UK capital stock and capital consumption. A report of NIESR's findings is published in the February 1994 edition of the National Institute Economic Review. The CSO is currently considering the recommendations included in the report.

## Articles in recent issues of Statistical News

### 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

Sir Jack Hibbert

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 / 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  
  
ASSIST  
OPCS Omnibus Survey - The first twelve months

John Kinder  
and Reg Kilpatrick  
Christine Jeannette  
Irene Rauta

### 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

### No 100 Spring 1993 - International Edition

Introduction  
Official Statistics: The International Dimension seen from the CSO  
ODA Assistance to Statistical Services in Developing Countries  
A Day in the Life of an ODA Statistician in Africa  
Sharing GSS 'Know How' with Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union  
UK - Hungary Workshop: November 1992 Looking to the Future  
Statistics and Developing Countries - Reflections Approaching Retirement

Bill McLennan  
Alwyn Pritchard  
Tony Williams  
Richard Butchart  
Jenny Church  
Jenny Church  
Dick Allen

### No 101 Summer 1993

The 1991 Survey of Origins, Destinations and Transport of UK International Trade  
  
CSO's First Release makes it's Debut  
The 1992 Statistics Users' Conference. The CSO-Economic and Business Statistics into the 1990's  
  
Measuring Traffic Speeds in London  
Households Below Average Income

Mike Collop  
Jeremy Grove  
Ian Scott

Paul Cook / Martin Duckworth  
Mike Prestwood / Debra Richards  
Neil Benn  
Nick Adkin / Martin Uglow

### No 102 Autumn 1993

A Survey of the Welsh Language: The 1992 Welsh Social Survey  
Minimising the Form-Filling Burden-CSO's 'Quinquennial Reviews' carried out in 1992-93  
The Legal Framework of European Community Statistics  
A Good Press For European Statistics  
How Not to Collect Fire Statistics from Fire Brigades

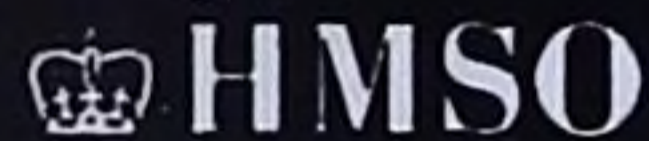
Howell Jones  
David Blunt  
Yves Franchet  
John Wright  
Gillian AM Goddard

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'.

*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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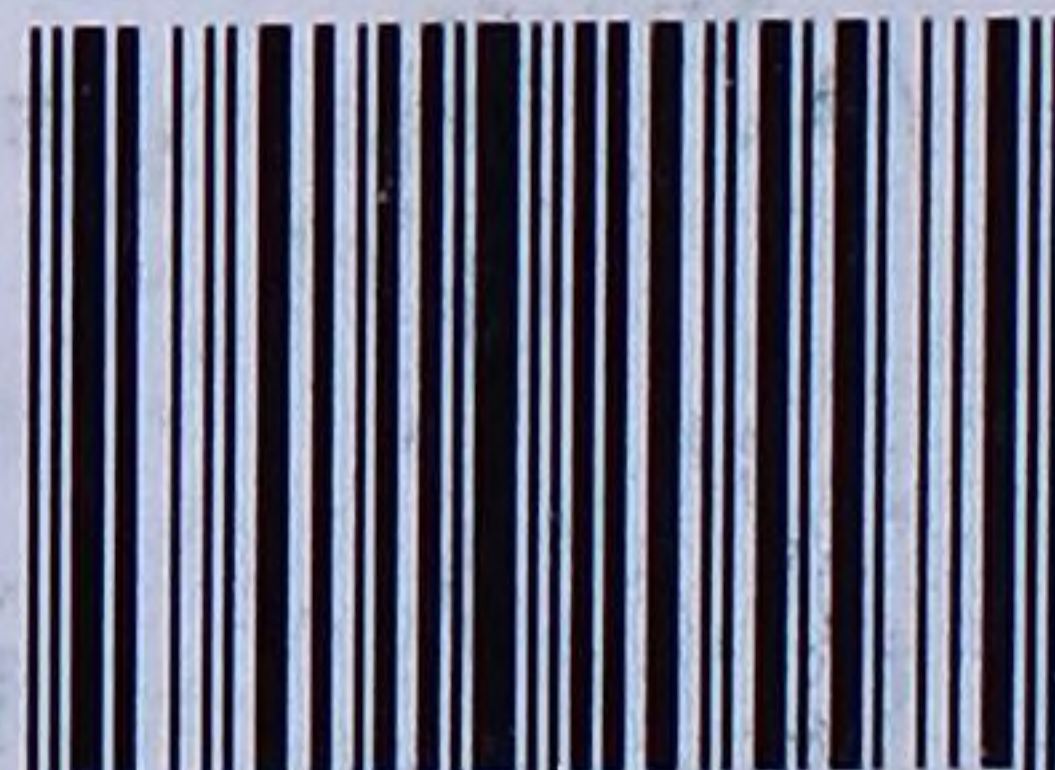
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