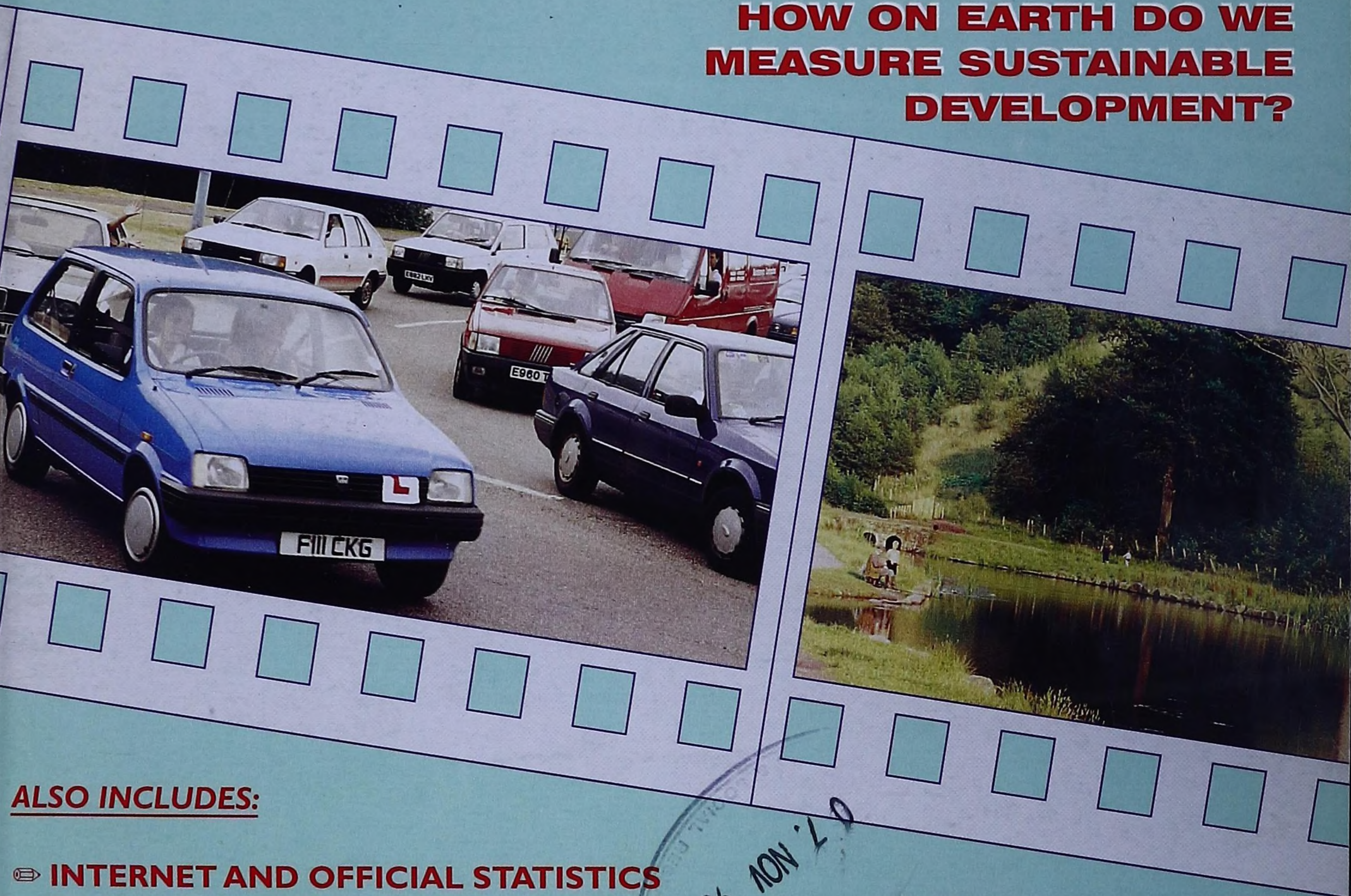


Statistical News

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

ISSUE 112
SUMMER 1996

**HOW ON EARTH DO WE
MEASURE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT?**



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KEY POPULATION STATISTICS**

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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.

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Bob Dodds,
Statistical News Editor
Office for National Statistics, Room D.140
Government Buildings, Cardiff Road
Newport, South Wales NP9 1XG.
☎ 01633 813369 or Fax: 01633 812762

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To provide Parliament, government and the wider community with the statistical information, analysis and advice needed to improve decision making, stimulate research and inform debate

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HOW ON EARTH DO WE MEASURE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?



*Chris Morrey and Hilary Hillier
Department of Environment*

INTRODUCTION

How can we tell if our development is becoming more sustainable? What key indicators can we use to monitor our progress and check whether key policies are achieving their objectives? That was the challenge DOE statisticians were set recently when we were asked to develop a set of *indicators of sustainable development*.

In 1994 the Government published its *Strategy for Sustainable Development*¹, following the commitment made at the Earth Summit in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. In the Strategy, the Government promised to monitor its progress through a set of key indicators, to be produced within two years.

WHAT ARE INDICATORS?

In general terms, there are three basic functions of indicators:

- ◆ simplification
- ◆ quantification *and*
- ◆ communication.

Indicators are summary statistics which illustrate changes over time and highlight the key messages. When we monitor economic performance, we use a limited number of key indicators including:

- ◆ the rate of growth of GDP
- ◆ the level of inflation
- ◆ the balance of payments
- ◆ the level of employment
- ◆ interest rates *and*
- ◆ public sector borrowing & debt

If most of these are moving in the right direction we can be confident that the economy is performing well.

Moreover, the indicators are understood and used by a wide audience:

- ◆ government & policy makers
- ◆ financial experts
- ◆ businessmen
- ◆ the general public

Movements in these indicators may influence the way people behave - for example, in deciding whether to make a major purchase like a new house, or to risk moving jobs. Equally importantly, people use them to judge the performance of government in running the economy.

There is no similar set of widely accepted key indicators to measure the state of the environment or whether development is sustainable. The volume of primary environmental data collected each year is

enormous - for example, we have automatic continuous monitoring of various air pollutants at numerous sites in the UK. We summarise and aggregate such data and publish results in our annual *Digest of Environmental Statistics*. But it is difficult even from these summaries to obtain an overview of how the environment as a whole is changing over time. What we need are more highly aggregated key series to convey the main messages to policy-makers and the public.

Statisticians in DOE were given the challenging task of developing a set of indicators, in conjunction with colleagues in other departments across Whitehall. The conclusions of the Indicators Working Group were published in March 1996 in a major report, *Indicators of Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom*.²

The report is one of the first of its kind in the world. While other countries and the OECD have published sets of environmental indicators, the UK is one of the first to produce a set of indicators which explicitly try to link economic and environmental factors.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

To start with, defining what we mean by sustainable development, and what we have to do to achieve it, is no easy task. A considerable amount of work is going on, nationally and internationally, to understand what makes development sustainable. The most commonly used definition was developed by the World Commission on Environment and Development (often referred to as the Brundtland Commission) in 1987:-

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

In the UK's own strategy, the Government said that this means reconciling two basic aspirations of society:

- ◆ to achieve economic development to secure rising standards of living both now and for future generations
- ◆ to protect and enhance the environment now and for the future.

In order to develop the indicators, we expanded these rather broad statements into four overriding aims:

- ◆ a healthy economy should be maintained to promote quality of life, while at the same time protecting human health and the environment
- ◆ non-renewable resources should be used optimally (*inevitably they will run out so they should be used as efficiently as possible*)
- ◆ renewable resources should be used sustainably (*that is, over the long term they should not be used faster than they can be regenerated*)
- ◆ damage to the carrying capacity of the environment and risk to human health and biodiversity should be minimised.

Some people maintain that "sustainability" is a state which we can achieve. Others believe that sustainable development is a path or a process, and that we will never be able to achieve a sustainable state, because it will always be changing. We took the latter view. In most areas we do not know what level of activity is truly sustainable in the long term. We hope however that it will be possible to say whether we are moving in a more sustainable direction. In developing the indicators, we therefore concentrated on showing trends rather than on



absolute levels, though where targets or guidelines exist, we relate the trends to those targets.

THE INDICATORS FRAMEWORK

There is no shortage of ideas for selecting indicators - we came up with well over 300 initially! To weed these down to a more manageable number, we had to develop a systematic approach. We went through the UK's strategy, and identified within each of the aims above the key issues and objectives.

There were 21 "families" of issues relating to:

- ◆ the economy
- ◆ transport use
- ◆ leisure and tourism
- ◆ overseas trade
- ◆ energy
- ◆ land use
- ◆ water resources
- ◆ forestry
- ◆ fish resources
- ◆ climate change
- ◆ ozone layer depletion
- ◆ acid deposition
- ◆ air
- ◆ freshwater quality
- ◆ marine
- ◆ wildlife and habitats
- ◆ landcover and landscape

- ◆ soil
- ◆ minerals extraction
- ◆ waste and
- ◆ radioactivity

For each family of issues, we identified the objectives we would have to deliver in order to make our development sustainable. Relevant indicators to monitor the achievement of these objectives could then be selected. We used a version of the "pressure, state, response" model developed by the OECD for considering environmental indicators, adapted however to reflect the fact that we are trying to address sustainable development, rather than just environmental, issues.

THE INDICATOR MODEL

Sectors of the economy generate wealth and welfare for all of us but economic activity can create *pressures* on the environment through consumption of natural resources and output of pollutants and waste. The quality of the environment in turn affects our welfare. Government, enterprises, individuals or international bodies (the actors), *respond* to changes in the *state* of the economy and of the environment, through behavioural or policy changes which either directly affect the environment or alter the pressures on it from

economic development. The model is illustrated above in **Figure 1**.

We therefore considered indicators relating to the “state” of the environment (for example, concentrations of pollutants or numbers of wildlife species, stocks of natural resources like fish or forests), and to the “state” of economic development (for example, levels of unemployment and the rate of inflation).

Where possible we showed trends going back to around 1970, to emphasise the long-term nature of sustainable development and to help to iron out distortions caused by short term fluctuations.

Figure 2 is an example of an environmental “state” indicator showing trends in fish stocks since 1970.

We then considered the main activities or “pressures” which were causing the state to change, through the impacts of human activities - for example, emissions of pollutants to the atmosphere or consumption of fossil fuels. Where possible, we tried to relate these pressures to the benefit or welfare generated by the activity. It is to a large extent through such pressure indicators that we are trying to tease out the relationship between the environment and development which lies at the heart of sustainable development.

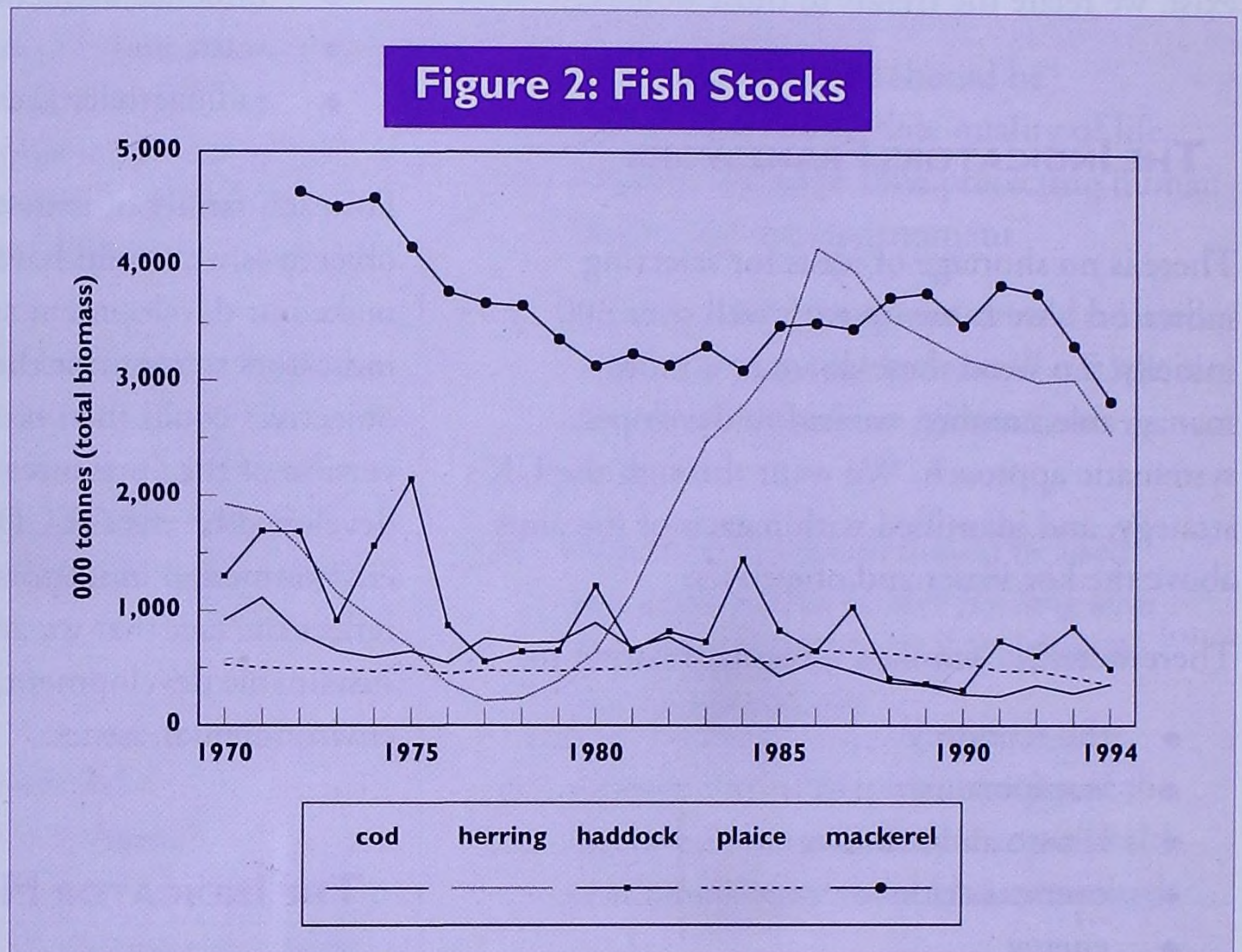
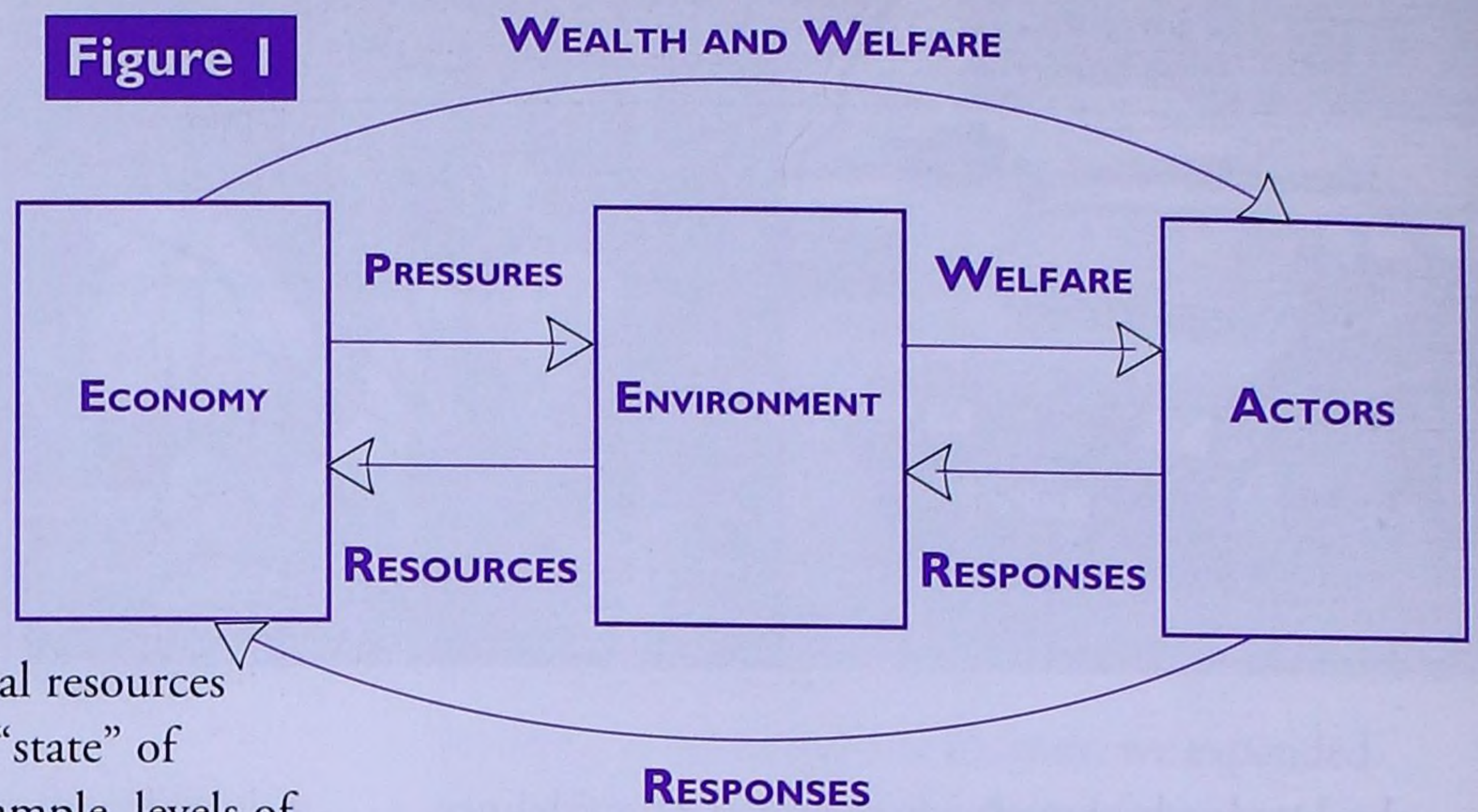
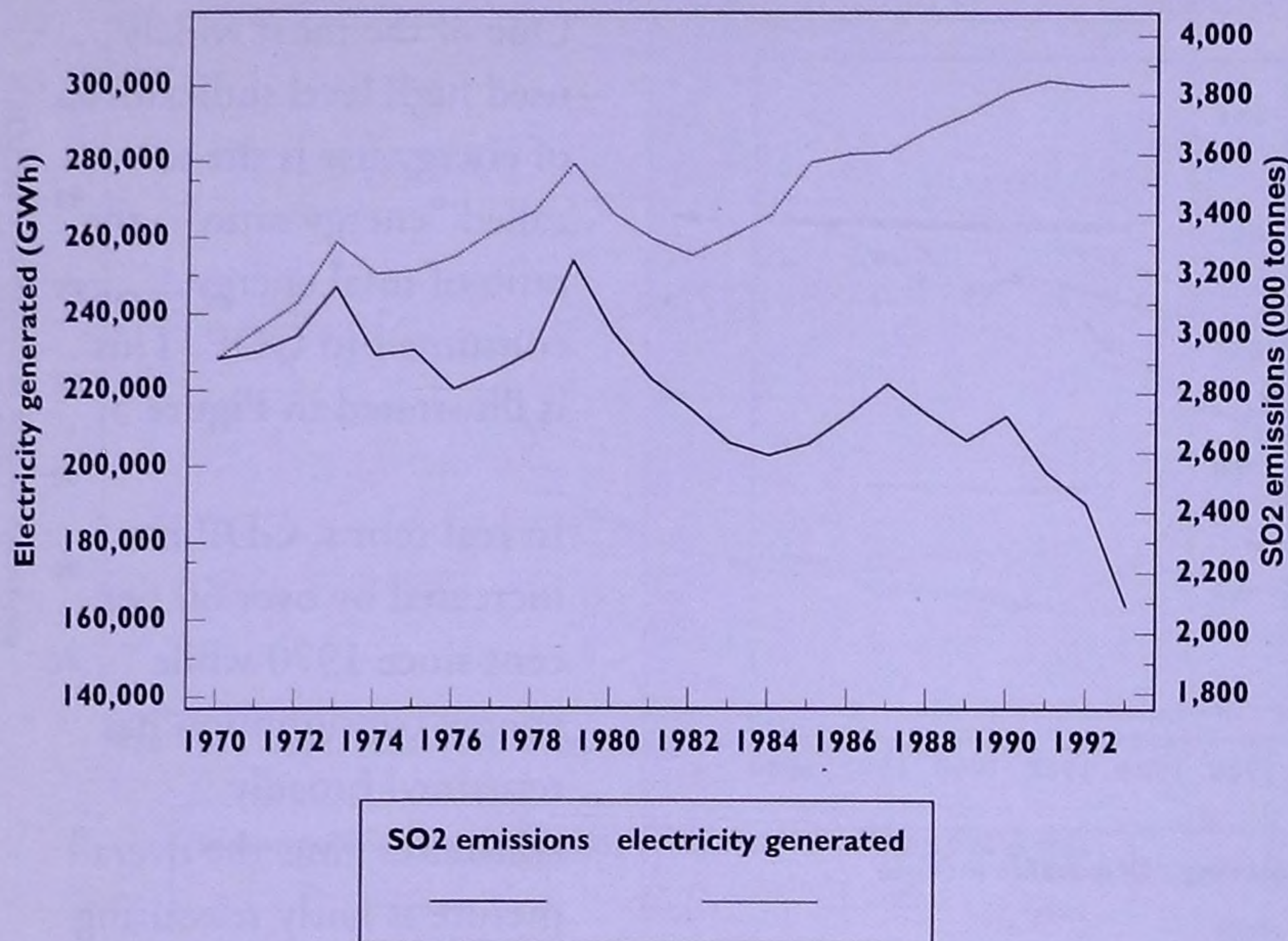


Figure 3 shows the trends since 1970 in electricity generation (the economic benefit) against emissions of sulphur dioxide from power generation (the environmental cost). Electricity generated has continued to rise to meet demand whereas sulphur dioxide emissions have declined rapidly since 1970. Taken together, the message is that the UK has become substantially more “sulphur efficient” in its power generating activities - the ratio of emissions to electricity generated is now nearly half that in 1970.

Figure 3: Power Station Emissions



However, this indicator gives only part of the story. The real benefit which we receive from electricity generation is not the electricity itself, but the capacity which energy gives us to heat and light our homes and to power equipment which enhances our quality of life. Ideally, we would also seek to maximise that benefit while minimising energy input and pollutant output. There are, of course, other indicators in the set which show energy consumption, but perhaps a future development would be to attempt to wrap this all up in a single indicator. We would need to develop better proxies for welfare than energy consumption.

As well as considering how the state of the environment and the pressures upon it are changing, we also considered indicators of society's "responses" - measures of individual or collective actions to protect the environment - for example, recycling or reuse of materials. We found response indicators the most difficult to quantify - often they relate to the regulatory or administrative process. There may be several responses to a particular issue and it is difficult to come up with a single sensible response indicator.

In many cases we took the view that the effects of these diverse responses should materialise as an improvement in an associated pressure or state indicator, as with the example in Figure 3.

Some of the more interesting issues in relation to responses are expenditure on pollution abatement and price. The need to protect the environment can cause additional costs to industry, thus dampening down

economic activity. This question - how much can we afford to spend on protecting the environment - is at the heart of the sustainable development debate and suggests we need to develop a better "cost-benefit" analysis. Statistically, however, expenditure on environmental protection is very hard to define and quantify - how much of the expenditure on constructing a new power station or chemical plant, for example, is linked to the protecting the environment? DOE has recently published the results of a survey³ designed to test the practicality of quantifying this.

Another very interesting issue is that of price. One way of conserving stocks of limited resources, such as energy, is to increase the price. But increasing prices raises industry's costs and the cost to the consumer, arguably reducing individual welfare - certainly, as we saw during the debate on increasing VAT on domestic fuel, it is highly unpopular. Yet fuel prices are no higher now in real terms than they were twenty years ago, while over the same period, real disposable income has risen on average by around 60 per cent.

Figure 4: Transport Costs

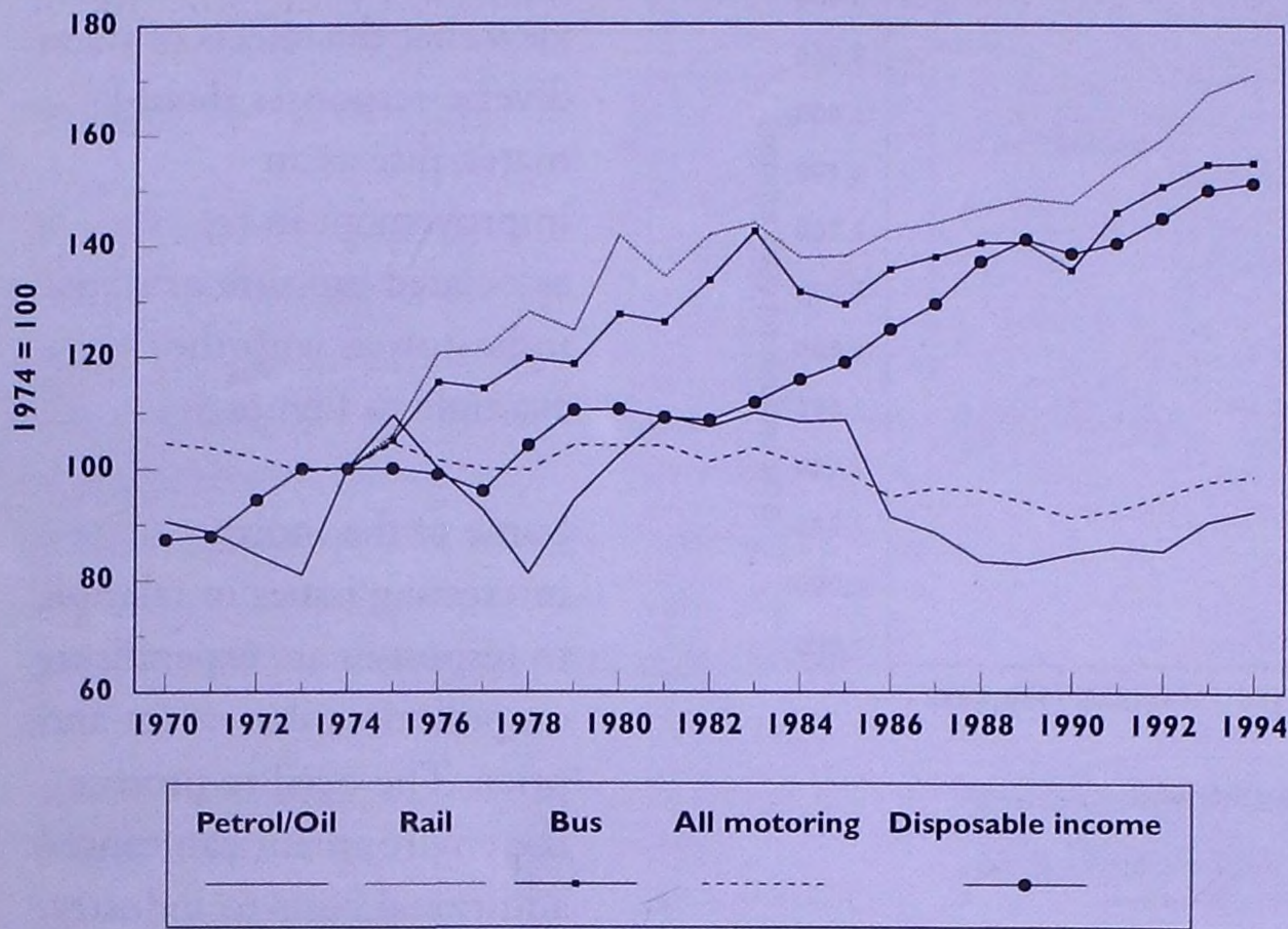


Figure 4 illustrates the changes in the real cost of transport since 1970. Such indicators can help to inform debate about key issues concerning public transport fares and the costs of motoring.

Too Many Indicators?

Despite our rational approach, this is a very complex and wide ranging subject and not surprisingly, we came up with quite a large number of indicators - about 120 overall - even after some fairly ruthless pruning of our original ideas. Yet if we are to reduce the overall number of indicators, that argues for some fairly high level aggregation, in which important underlying trends may be masked. An obvious example is with energy consumption.

One of the most widely used high level indicators of energy use is the so-called "energy ratio" - the ratio of total energy consumed to GDP. This is illustrated in Figure 5.

In real terms, GDP has increased by over 60 per cent since 1970 while energy consumption has remained broadly constant. Thus the overall picture is fairly reassuring - the UK economy has become far more energy efficient over the last 25 years.

However, when we start to break this down by broad sector, we see some very different trends emerging. The main energy savings, shown in Figure 6, have been in manufacturing industry, particularly during the 1970s and early 1980s.

Figure 5: The Energy Ratio

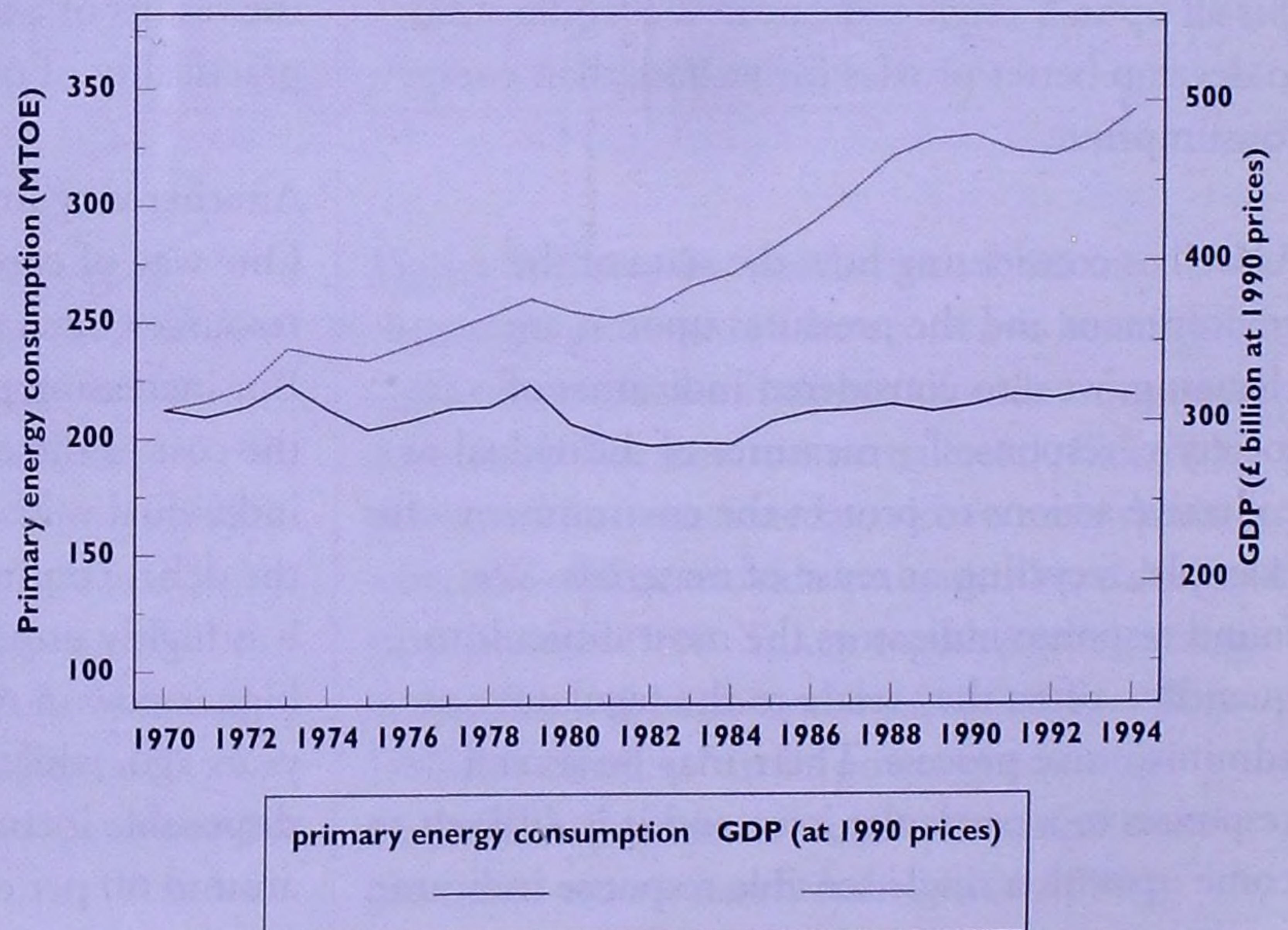
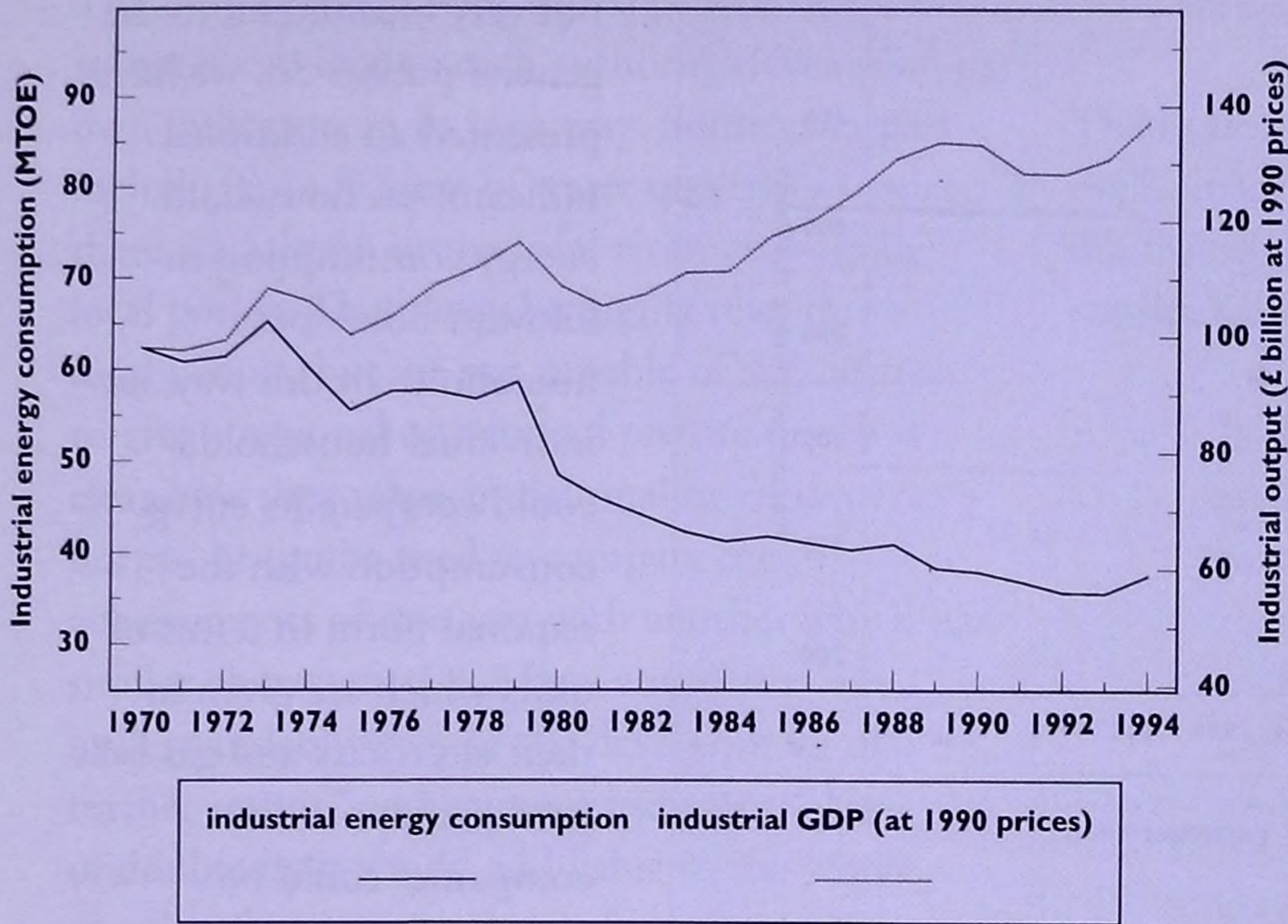


Figure 6: Industrial Energy

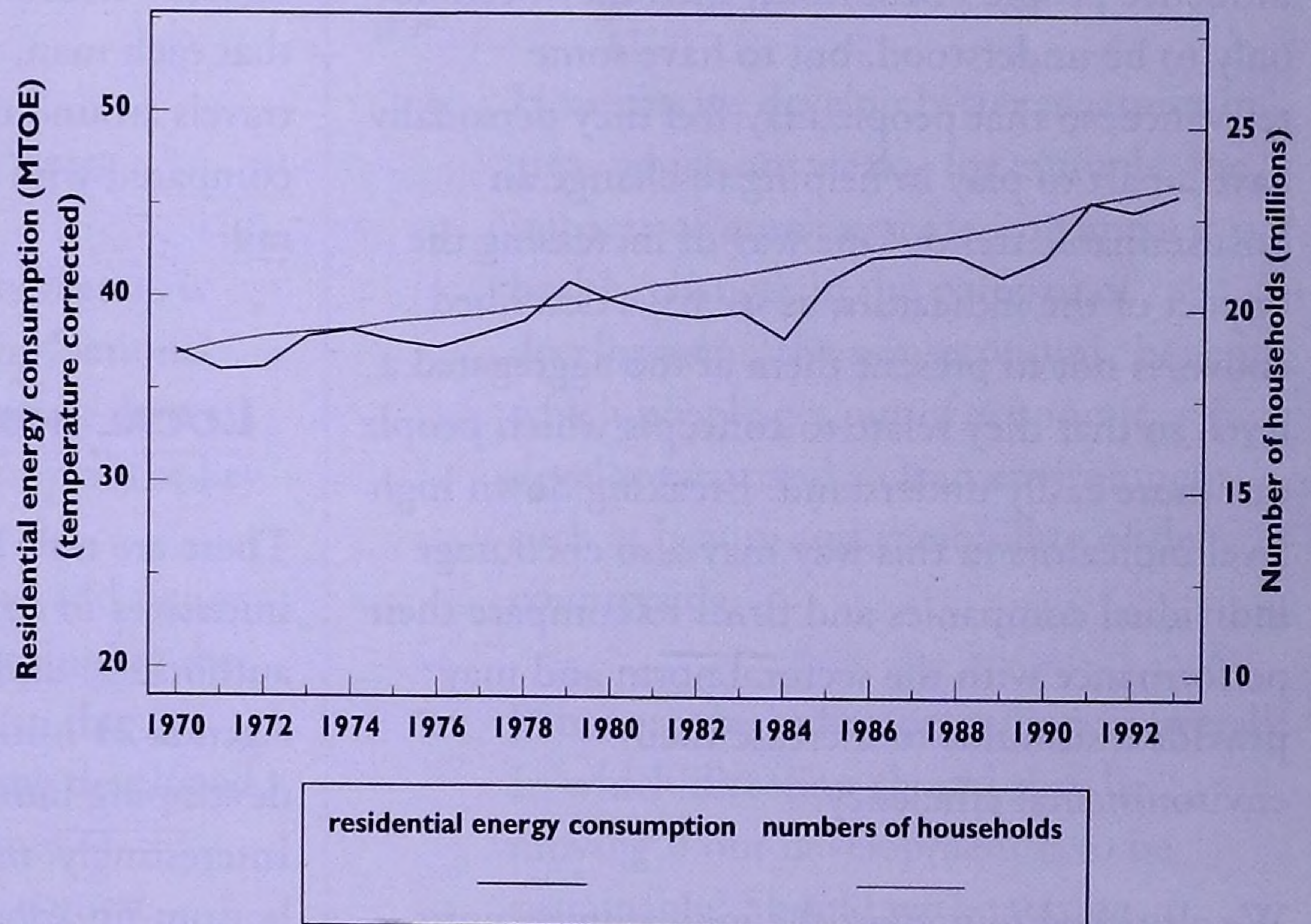


Some of this change is explained by structural changes in the economy from heavy to light industry but most is due to real efficiency gains from improved process design.

In the domestic sector, which accounts for about one-quarter of total UK energy consumption, energy efficiency improvements arising from better building design and home insulation have been countered by increasing use of central heating systems and luxury electrical goods such as dishwashers and hi-fi systems. Figure 7 shows that energy consumption per household has not changed over the last twenty years, and the number of households is continuing to increase, because of social factors leading to a reducing average number of people per household.

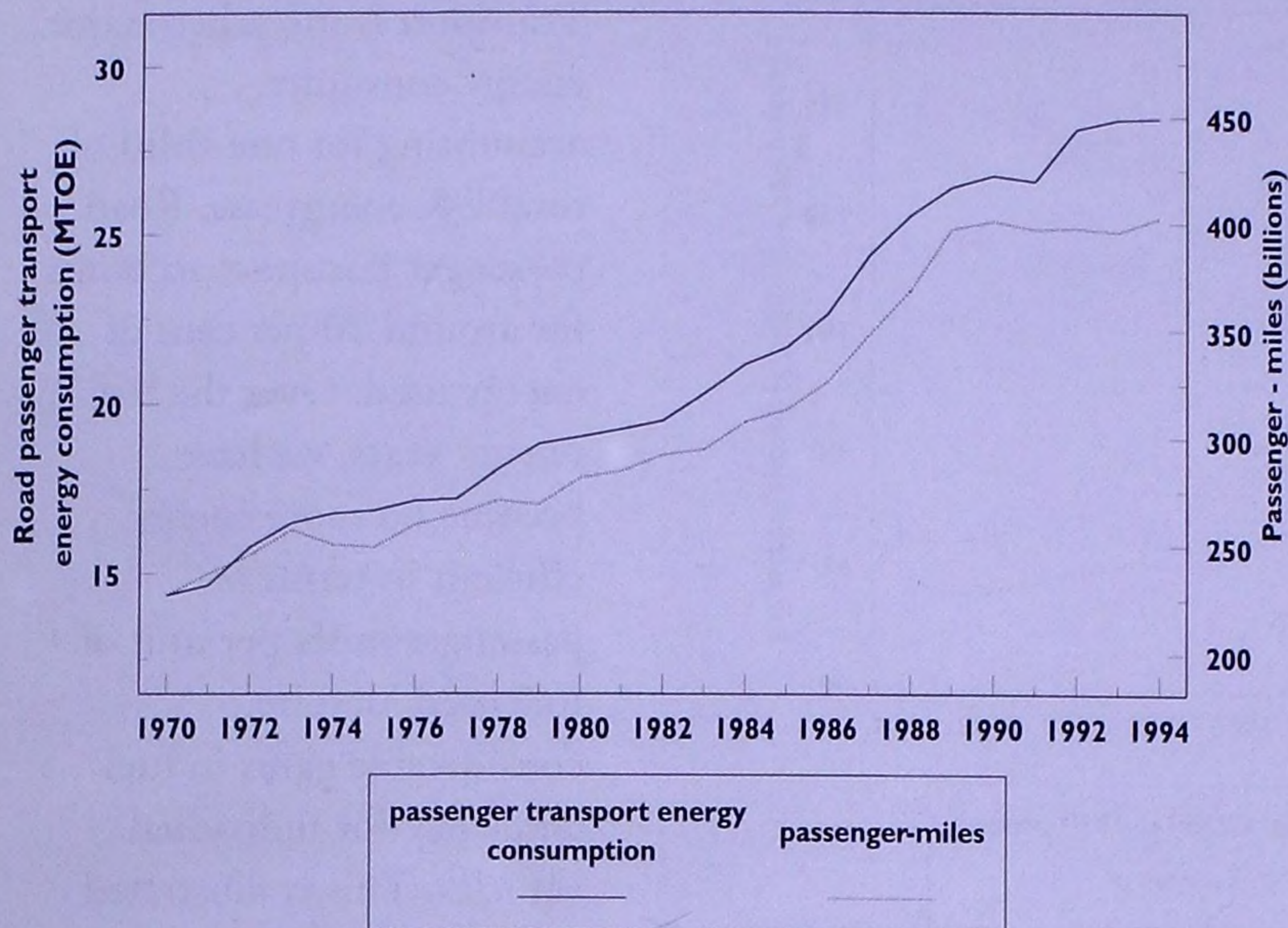
Transport is the other major energy consumer, accounting for one-third of total UK energy use. Road passenger transport accounts for around 20 per cent of energy used. Over the last twenty years, we have become no more energy efficient in terms of passenger miles per unit of fuel used, despite considerable gains in fuel efficiency for individual vehicles. This is illustrated in Figure 8. The increase in car ownership coupled with a fall in the average numbers of passengers per trip, the increasing dominance of private rather

Figure 7: Energy in the Home



than public transport and congestion have all played a part in this.

Figure 8: Passenger Transport Energy



not very meaningful to the general public. So, we have presented an additional indicator on household energy consumption in kilowatt hours per household. In this way, an individual householder could compare its energy consumption with the national norm in terms of units which are given in their electricity and gas bills (and perhaps utility companies could be required to present information to the

RESONANCE OF INDICATORS

One of the questions people have asked is, who are the indicators for? If they are to be used by a wide audience, and perhaps even help to influence people's behaviour, then they need not only to be understood, but to have some relevance, so that people may feel they personally have a part to play in helping to change an unsustainable trend. One way of increasing the impact of the indicators, as we have described above, is not to present them at too aggregated a level, so that they relate to concepts which people can more easily understand. Breaking down high level indicators in this way may also encourage individual companies and firms to compare their performance with the sectoral norm and may provide a stimulus to increase their environmental efficiency.

We also tried to present the indicators in units which would be most familiar to people. For example, in order to aggregate energy consumption from different fuels DTI normally express them in terms of million tonnes of oil equivalent (MTOE). However, these units are

customer which allows them to do so!) Similarly, we presented passenger travel in terms of the average number of miles per person per year instead of the normally published national totals given as billions of vehicle kilometres. This gave figures - widely quoted by the Press at the time, that each man, woman and child in the UK travels around 6,500 miles by car each year, compared with 600 by bus or coach and 400 by rail.

LOCAL INDICATORS

There are now also a large number of local initiatives to develop indicators. Local authorities, under the auspices of the Local Agenda 21 initiative from the Rio conference, are developing indicators for their own local areas. Interestingly, many are developing a much more bottom-up approach - asking the local community which issues and indicators are most important and relevant to them. They hope that this will encourage local communities to "own" and hence be prepared to act on the indicators they have selected themselves.

The only problem with this approach, of course, is that it can lead to each authority developing its own indicators in its own way. Some examples include (as indicators of water quality) whether there are salmon in the local river, or frogs in local ponds. These may be highly relevant to local people, but are not capable of aggregation to give a regional or national picture, nor is it clear how they relate to national or regional norms, or can be used to compare the achievements of one area with another which has similar characteristics. Many authorities are understandably wary of the development of further sets of "performance indicators" but undoubtedly it would add value to the whole exercise if authorities themselves were able to learn from one another by comparing their performance in this way. We hope, therefore, that from the national set will emerge a "core" of widely used indicators which will be evaluated at the local level by all or most authorities, though supplemented by any chosen to reflect particular local circumstances.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING

Closely linked with the work on indicators is some parallel work in the Office for National Statistics on environmental accounting. Just as the national accounts underpin many of the key economic indicators, we hope that the environmental accounts will help to add rigour to the indicators exercise, by underpinning the selection of key issues to highlight in the indicator set. The accounts are being developed initially in physical terms (ie volumes of pollutants produced and stocks of natural resources consumed) rather than in monetary values. Generation of an adjusted or "green" GDP - that is, GDP adjusted for depletion of the stock of natural resources and change in environmental quality is still a long way off.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

The indicators we published in March are a preliminary set, designed to provoke debate and discussion. In particular, we hope people will consider the following questions:

- ◆ Is the overall scope of the indicators package right - are there areas we have missed? Already there are strong signs that many people feel wider social issues such as housing, education, and crime are also relevant to sustainable development;
- ◆ Is the number of indicators too large? How might we reduce it? Aggregating the indicators together in some way may mask important underlying trends and dilute the key messages. Selecting some core indicators risks distorting priorities as people may concentrate only on areas for which there are indicators;
- ◆ How can we develop better measures in areas which are weak - for example, the impacts of overseas trade, the impacts on health, changes in the patterns of development, the non-economic benefits which people get out of economic development and a clean environment, such as beauty and tranquillity of the countryside;
- ◆ What are the indicators telling us overall? In which direction should they be moving if our development is to be sustainable? Should we be setting ourselves more targets?

To help take this work forward, we will be holding a workshop in the autumn, bringing in experts from local authorities, non-governmental

organisations and academia. We will set up expert groups to consider particular subsets of the indicators in more detail. We will want to consider projecting forward the indicator trends. We plan to publish a revised and updated set of indicators in 1998.

REFERENCE

- ¹ Sustainable Development: The UK Strategy - HMSO, 1994. ISBN 0-10-124262-X
- ² Indicators of Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom - HMSO, 1996. ISBN 0-11-753174-X
- ³ Environmental Protection Expenditure by Industry. A Survey of environmental protection expenditure by extraction, manufacturing, energy and water supply industries in the UK - HMSO, 1996. ISBN 0-11-753300-9

NEW SIC(92) PUBLICATIONS

The SIC is the 'Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities' and is the main economic activity classification system in use in the UK. Currently, there are two SIC(92) publications, one giving the structure and the other an Index. During the summer of 1997 updated versions of both publications will be released. About 120 new Subclasses will be added and some existing Subclasses renumbered. The updated Index will be clearer, easier to use and will significantly improve on the current publication by expanding the number of activities covered.

A completely new publication, a SIC(92) Methodological Guide, will be released towards the end of 1996 to reflect European Union developments. The Guide will help SIC(92) users to code businesses according to new classification rules. The UK will adopt the new methodology from 1 January 1997 onwards.

More information can be obtained by contacting the:

ONS Classifications Unit Help Desk

Room 1.062

Office for National Statistics

Government Buildings

Cardiff Road, Newport

South Wales NP9 1XG

☎ 01633 812999

(GTN: 1211 2999)

Fax: 01633 812555

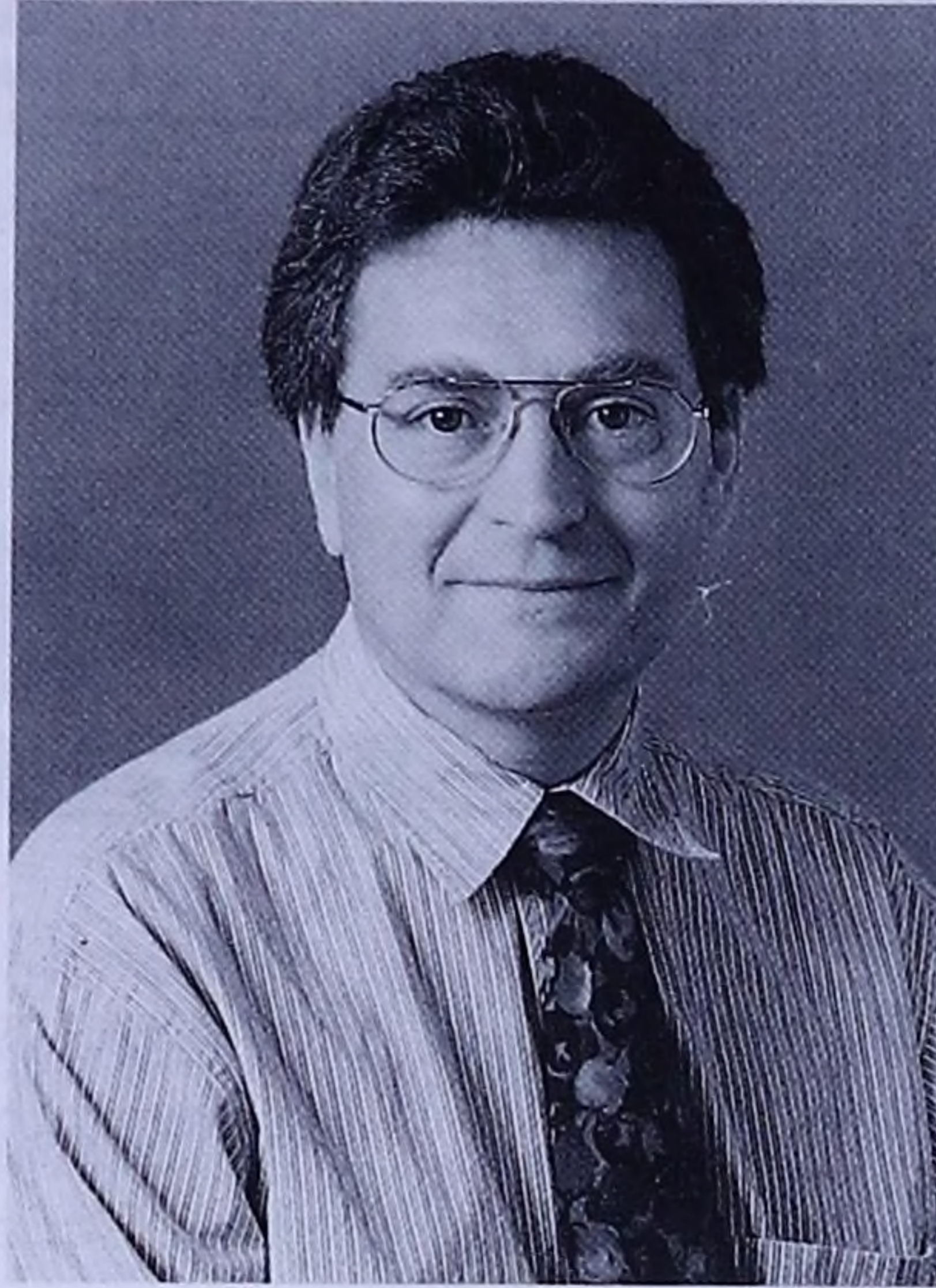
TRAVERSING THE SUPERHIGHWAY WHILE AVOIDING THE HARD SHOULDER

In a very short time, the Internet has expanded from being used primarily in universities and the public sector into a vast global network attracting both individuals and businesses. Commercial use has come late to the Internet, but it is increasing rapidly. Interested parties see it as both a means of communicating and increasingly a method of transacting business directly, buying, selling and sometimes even delivering the product.

One of ONS' stated aims¹ is to:

"...make statistics about the economy and society readily available in line with the principles set out in the Citizen's Charter and the White Paper on Open Government"

and one way in which ONS can ensure that its statistics are readily available is to make use of all accessible methods of communication. For ONS, like others with a message to impart, the Internet offers a medium for exploitation that can overcome and satisfy many needs and problems. Adopted and used properly it can enhance dissemination and give a means of wider communications and method for conducting business. The scope is limited only by our imagination and our ability to exploit, but equally it is likely to prove a disappointment if our expectations are unrealistic or we fail to grasp



By Philip Powell

its potential and costs. Used properly, it is a channel to offer an enhanced range of products and services, significantly speedier delivery, much wider dissemination, a major media for conducting business and a marketing/advertising/promotional tool.

ISSUES

No system is perfect and the Internet carries its own baggage of issues. In 'The Road Ahead'², Bill Gates writes that:

"Participants...have been known to lapse into antisocial and even illegal behaviour. Articles, books and software, all someone's copyrighted intellectual property, are distributed freely. Get-rich-quick scams pop up here and there. Pornography flourishes within reach of children... a frontier mentality has prevailed"

In the absence of other qualification, a person who suggested the unrestricted adoption of channels with such a reputation would have their sanity questioned.

SECURITY

The Internet is inherently insecure. It is an open-access media and hackers thrive on it. Once a computer has been linked to a communications channel it is potentially accessible to outsiders who, having the skill or programs to break any codes, can act as though they were sitting at the attached keyboard. No barrier, short

of severing the physical link, is impregnable.

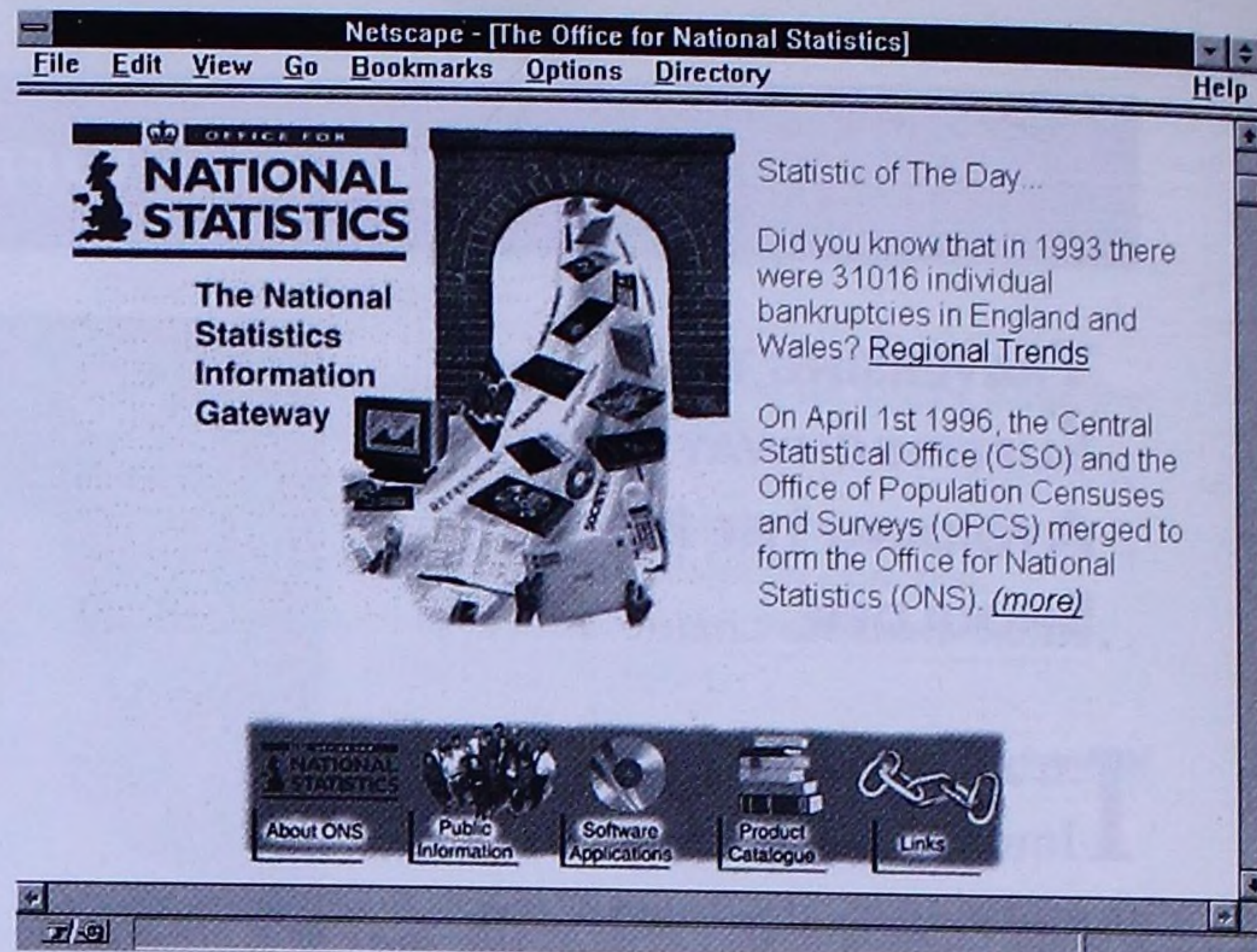
For much of ONS data, this is really irrelevant. There is really little advantage, for example, in getting a 'free' look at last month's Economic Trends data. The real value of published or publishable data is when it can be traded, and there are few unexploited commercial opportunities that an 'illegal' seller could benefit from, even if they could go undetected.

Clearly ONS has greater concerns, in particular, safeguarding working files, confidential material and work-in-progress statistics. Unauthorised access to tomorrow's first release could be catastrophic. Equally, it cannot risk such prying into personnel records, financial systems and so on. A further risk is the 'malicious tamperer' who for fun or more sinister purposes corrupts, alters or 'infects' databases and programmes.

What is important is to be aware that we are now operating within these risk areas. ONS is conscious of these issues and has built appropriate systems to protect vital interests. Constant vigilance and 'disaster plans' must also be there.

CONTROL

As Gates points out, the Internet is totally unregulated and capable of being badly abused. He favours self-regulation over external censorship, and possibly some form of classification such as film ratings. This won't help ONS a lot, because its issues of 'control' relate to data ownership, copyright, avoiding 'politicising' the message and similar. These issues are unavoidable once a visible public position is adopted and our outputs are freely accessed. The only protection is care and management on a constant basis to identify and react to unwelcome or unauthorised intrusion.



ONS can and is doing this, but it must be recognised that there is a cost incurred.

COPYRIGHT

While the Internet is a route to breaches of crown copyright, the problem is probably no worse than for paper publications. ONS is duty bound to administer and police crown copyright, and has the structures to deal with this, but there will be more opportunities because of the internet and the policing mechanism will need to be developed accordingly. Possibly more resources will be required for this.

Generally most breaches are modest and probably by accident or misunderstanding rather than deliberate. Official statistics, even the tradable variety, are rarely the stuff that will attract master criminals. ONS' approach is to ensure that the appropriate messages about copyright and details of gaining permission are prominently displayed at suitable positions throughout our published material. Increasingly it aims to place the key 'crown copyright ©' messages on most pages, or screens or at least chapters. In fact the Net will probably enable better policing and administration of this as enquiries and permissions will be dealt with on and via the web.

REVENUES

ONS can, does and will even more in the future use the Internet for financial and commercial transactions. Equally it could place all its data on the web and simply allow users to help themselves at no charge, more or less the official position in the USA. The reasons for rejecting this position are:

- ◆ Current pricing policy¹ states that
“Groups of similar services or products such as publications are expected to cover their costs within a defined period.”
- ◆ The real beneficiaries would be commercial or wealthy parties; wider dissemination is likely to be damaged by this action as the less well-off, schools, etc would find their traditional means of access eroded;
- ◆ This could run against government policy and possibly even EC regulation regarding subsidies to business, as much of our data is commercially valuable;
- ◆ Partners in the commercial sector such as Reuters have stated categorically that they would stop buying and reduce many of their services if this was to take place; they would find the value of onward transmission would be reduced as their recipients would be quite capable of accessing data via the Net themselves. This would clearly reduce their dissemination;
- ◆ All our evidence and experience is that the price elasticity of our product is very low. Since ONS raised prices to align charging with costs in 1995 it has sold considerably more. Most users need the

data and regard even current prices as marginal. People intuitively value a good according to the price charged, the assumption in the past has been that ONS data aren't worth much because they are so cheap. It could be therefore that lower prices actually damage dissemination by reducing the perceived value.

It is interesting that the arrival of the Internet has sparked the revival of the debate about whether official statistics should be a free good. Such a debate should, however, be conducted as a broad discussion and at a strategic, policy level, not in the context of the Internet alone. The policy must be clear and unambiguous. We cannot operate in an environment of only charging for certain channels and services.

RELEVANCE AND CONVENIENCE

There appears to be an assumption that the Internet removes the need for other media. Many communications professionals take a different view, regarding it as expanding options and not replacing them. Good examples might be that when television came it did not wipe out radio, but that the telex, which was a vital communications link until recently, has largely been replaced by the fax. Perhaps there are lessons here. The fax does everything the telex did and more, but television cannot fully replace the radio because radio has many applications where vision is not required or is even a disadvantage (eg while driving). Similarly we could argue that the Internet does not fully replace current alternatives such as books and disks.

Users are vociferous in requiring many different and ever changing delivery media. A good example comes from one ONS customer, a city



analyst, who describes how he uses First Release data on a typical release day. At the stroke of 9.30 am he expects one of the media, Reuters or a rival, to feed him the headline data and a short commentary. This is instantly analysed as he has to advise his dealers within minutes. Shortly afterwards he seeks the first part of the release from Statfax for further analysis and advice. At around 10.00 am he wants the full release for a more detailed understanding, deeper thought and possibly to answer specific queries or questions. This is also regarded as file material and kept for later analysis or reference.

He is quite clear that the electronic options are of great use and add to the portfolio of delivery mechanisms including traditional paper. He is also quite clear that these are of great value to him and he expects to pay considerably more for them. Indeed, he goes as far as to offer to pay more for more personalised and direct service. Such dialogues open our eyes to the needs of users. They are individuals with many different and varied needs. As many who want instant electronic access also want various paper and other forms. While libraries are embracing CD-ROM storage and retrieval and are keen on the concept of on-line and Internet, they also expect the paper and book systems to remain their

leading media (independent market research - 1994-95)³

Paper publishing is highly convenient. It is portable, instantly accessible and can be opened and manipulated physically. Even a modest size spreadsheet takes some effort to follow on the average screen. Conversely, the electronic versions can be down-loaded, modelled and manipulated whereas the paper is fixed and time-consuming to use.

Another consideration is the degree of processing users require of the raw data. Experience and feedback tells us that all but a few specialist users require their information to be suitably processed or at least filtered. It is no coincidence that the USA official information system of straight 'dumping' has spawned a large industry of value-added middlemen such as Dun and Bradstreet who do the processing and publishing that ONS undertakes and charge the user accordingly. Most users want data in order to make a decision or understand a situation; it is not the data themselves that counts but what they tell us. In undertaking its current wide range of dissemination and publishing activities ONS are presenting their statistics in a form that facilitates this. The concept of just piling raw or unmapped data on to a public access media and leaving it to the individual is the antithesis of this. Users need 'route maps', help and advice. One of the reasons books remain robust in the market place is that these are normally constructed to offer such assistance.

We should remember that there is a vast difference in the data itself and the users' interest in it. It is clear that economic statistics are not interesting to the wider market, but of great value to those that do use them. On the other hand, social statistics have a much wider audience but possibly a more limited utility and hence lower value. For these reasons, the GSS

expressed the policy aim of releasing statistics in forms convenient to users⁴. The Internet is one such form, and so we are starting to adopt it and will continue to expand our services through this. However as long as users tell us they require other forms of delivery we will continue to provide them.

COSTS

Contrary to a widespread view, using the Internet is far from free, or even cheap.

- ◆ For a user, access is gained by acquiring or borrowing something in the order of £1,500 worth of IT and telecom hardware equipment. They then have to subscribe to a Net server (annual charges around £100) and each time they access the Net they incur telephone charges and in many cases extra server charges. Even a modest user is probably incurring £25 per month variable charges for use.
- ◆ Libraries are already having to reduce other services to pay for such facilities. It is even worse for schools. In a recent interview⁵, a headmaster pointed out that lease cost alone for providing one PC for every 10 pupils was £20,000 a year. He went on to say that even limited access to the Internet was proving a financial headache.
- ◆ Equally, ONS's costs are high and rising. We currently maintain our embryonic service on a shoestring. People are servicing the system whilst doing other jobs and there has been heavy investment in hardware, cabling and related infrastructure. Nevertheless in 1996 ONS will spend about £75k on its service.

- ◆ To run a proactive, dynamic and useful service, we should have full-time staff manning and operating the system and invest considerably in design and production for 'broadcasting'. We estimate a minimum of £200,000 cost per annum plus capital.

SUMMARY

The Internet offers us a powerful communications tool that adds usefully to and extends those already available. It is not yet capable of replacing others but enables us to improve dissemination, communicate, conduct business and market ONS and its services.

It is by no means a free service, either to users or ourselves. Neither is it a reason to abandon or rewrite our current policies and strategy. It must however play a key part in the development of our strategies. While embracing the opportunities offered, we have to be mindful of the pitfalls and ensure our policies and stewardship account for these.

REFERENCES

- ¹ ONS Pricing and Dissemination Policy. Available from ONS Press Office, ☎ 0171 270 6519/6512.
- ² Gates, Bill: 'The Road Ahead: Living and Prospering in the Information Age'. Penguin, ISBN 0 14 024351 8.
- ³ Independent market research - The Marketing Decision 1994-95.
- ⁴ Official Statistics Code of Practice, E7 p14. Copies of the code are available free from the ONS Library, ☎ 01633 812973
- ⁵ The 'Today' programme, BBC Radio 4. Broadcast on 2 May 1996.

THE NEW WELSH UNITARY AUTHORITIES: KEY POPULATION STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

The new local authority structure in Wales of 22 new counties and county boroughs (referred here collectively as Unitary Authorities), came into effect on 1 April 1996 under the terms of the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994, replacing the former structure of 8 counties and 37 districts. None are composed of whole former counties, though one



By Ian White - Census, Population and Health Group
Office for National Statistics

Unitary Authority - Powys - does contain that former county (plus three communities formerly in Glyndwr). Ten are made up of one or more whole former districts, but the remaining twelve contain one or more parts of former districts. The relationship of the new authorities to the old districts is shown in Table A. A broad

comparison between the two geographies can be seen from Map 1.

TABLE A - RELATIONSHIP OF UAs TO FORMER COUNTY DISTRICTS

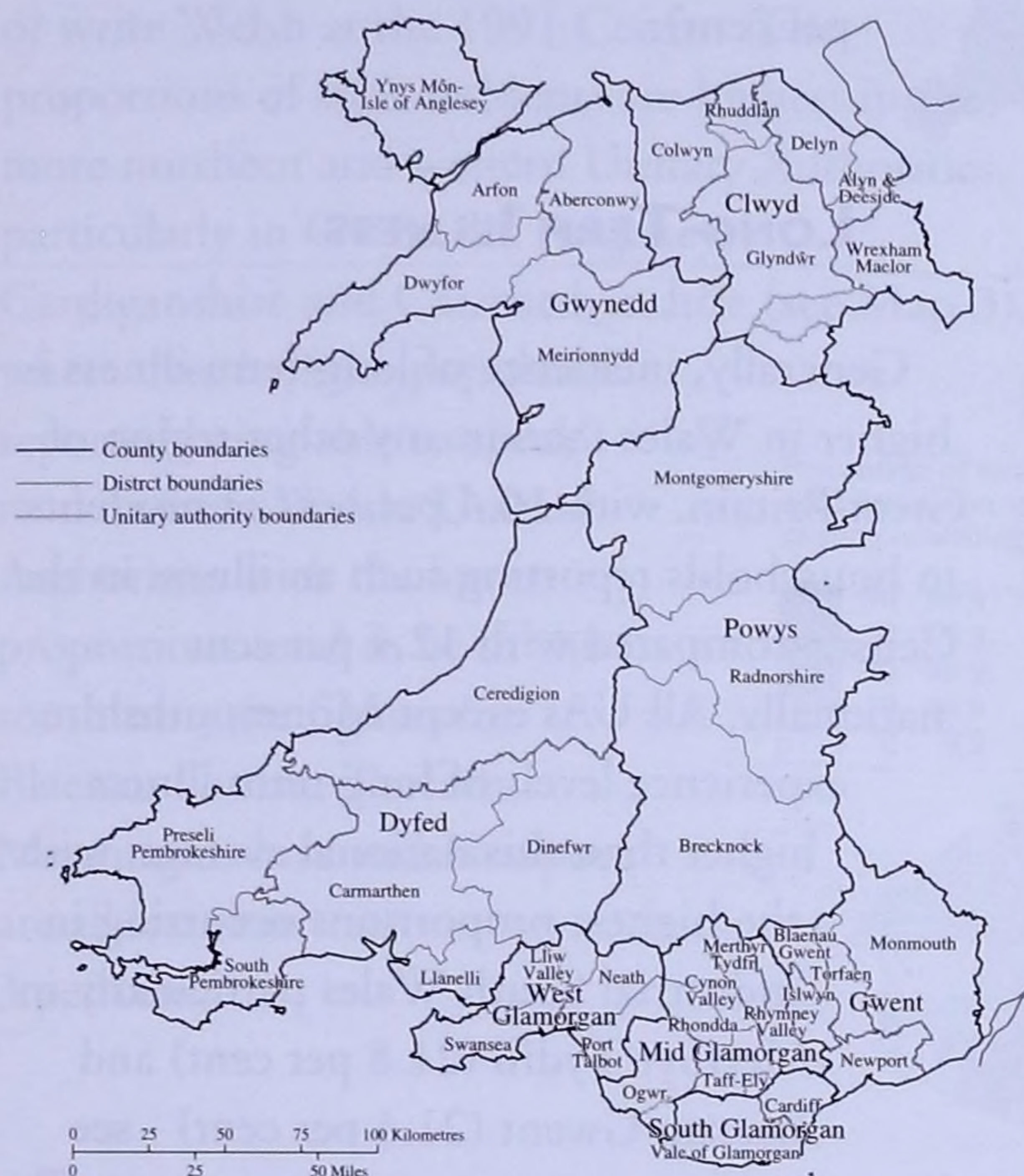
UNITARY AUTHORITY	COUNTY DISTRICT	UNITARY AUTHORITY	COUNTY DISTRICT
<i>Unitary authorities coterminous with county districts</i>			
ISLE OF ANGLESEY	Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	BLAENAU GWENT	Blaenau Gwent (part)
CAERPHILLY	Islwyn / Rhymney Valley	BRIDGEND	Ogwr (part)
CARDIGANSHIRE*	Ceredigion	CARDIFF	Cardiff / Taff-Ely (part)
CARMARTHENSHIRE	Carmarthen / Dinefwr / Llanelli	DENBIGHSHIRE	Rhuddlan/ Colwyn (part) / Glyndŵr (part)
FLINTSHIRE	Alyn and Deeside / Delyn	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Monmouth / Blaenau Gwent (part)
GWYNEDD	Arfon / Dwyfor / Meirionnydd	NEATH PORT TALBOT	Neath / Port Talbot / Lliw Valley (part)
MERTHYR TYDFIL	Merthyr Tydfil	POWYS	Brecknock / Montgomeryshire / Radnorshire / Glyndŵr (part)
NEWPORT	Newport	RHONDDA, CYNON, TAFF	Cynon Valley / Rhondda / Taff-Ely (part)
PEMBROKESHIRE	Preseli Pembrokeshire / South Pembrokeshire	SWANSEA	Swansea / Lliw Valley (part)
TORFAEN	Torfaen	THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN	Vale of Glamorgan / Ogwr (part)
<i>Unitary authorities not coterminous with county districts</i>			
ABERCONWY & COLWYN†	Aberconwy / Colwyn (part)	WREXHAM	Wrexham Maelor / Glyndŵr (part)

* Cardiganshire changed its name to Ceredigion with effect from 2 April 1996

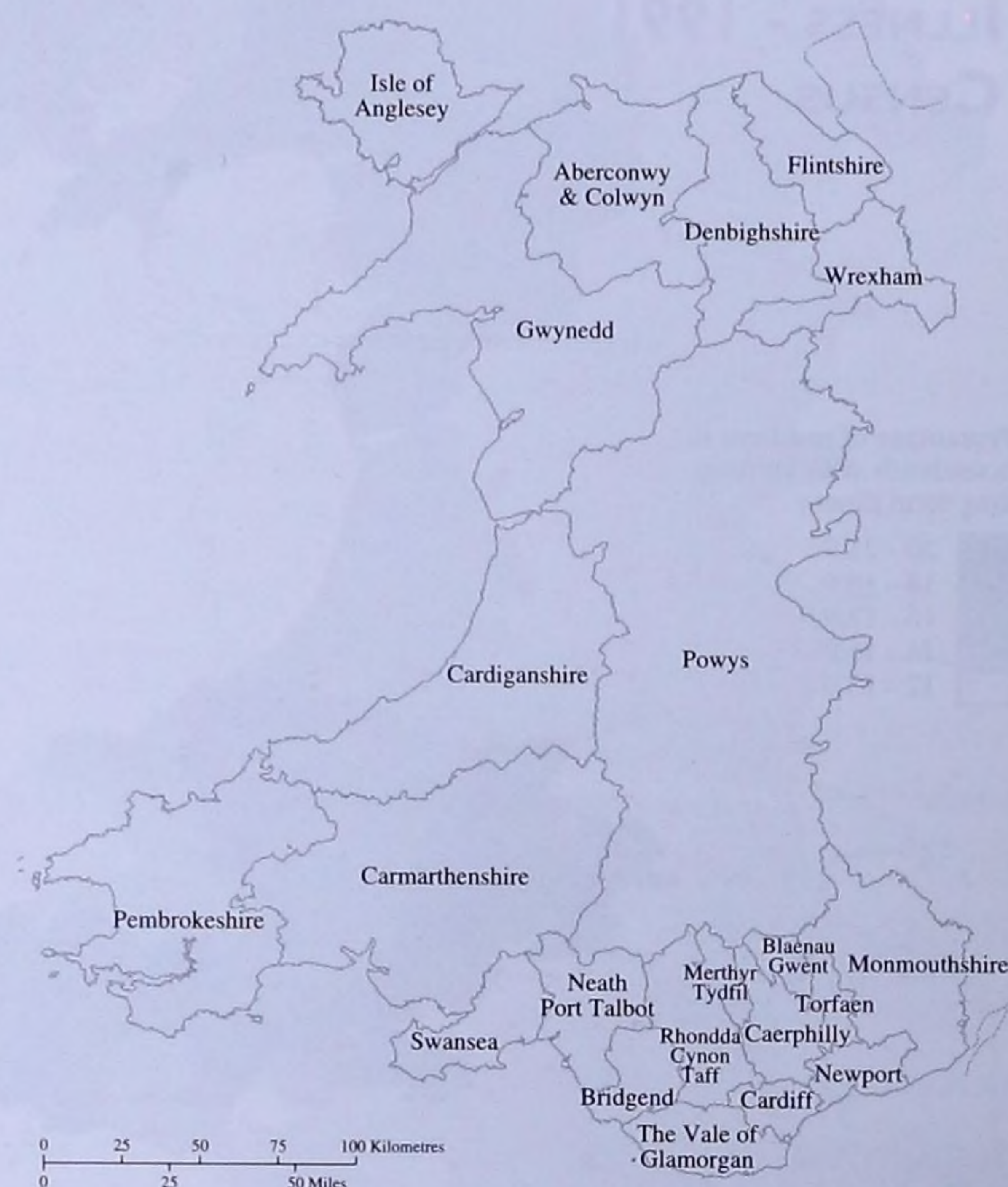
† Aberconwy and Colwyn changed its name to Conwy with effect from 2 April 1996

MAP I - OLD COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS AND NEW UNITARY AUTHORITIES

(a) Old counties and districts and new unitary authority boundaries



(b) New unitary authorities



In a recent report prepared jointly by ONS and the Welsh Office¹, a range of around 200 key population statistics are presented for each new area providing a compact reference volume aimed at both the occasional user of demographic statistics and the more seasoned researcher.

Some 140 of the key statistics are derived from the 1991 Census, covering the full range of topics: age structure, population in households and communal establishments, long-term illness, Welsh language, migrants, birthplace, ethnic group, economic activity, type and tenure of accommodation, household size (persons and number of rooms) and amenities, central heating, household and family composition, social class, travel to work, occupation, industry, and higher qualifications. The other key counts presented are population estimates by sex and age, and a selection of vital event statistics derived from

birth and death registrations, for the period 1991-1994.

This article highlights some of the main results.

POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY

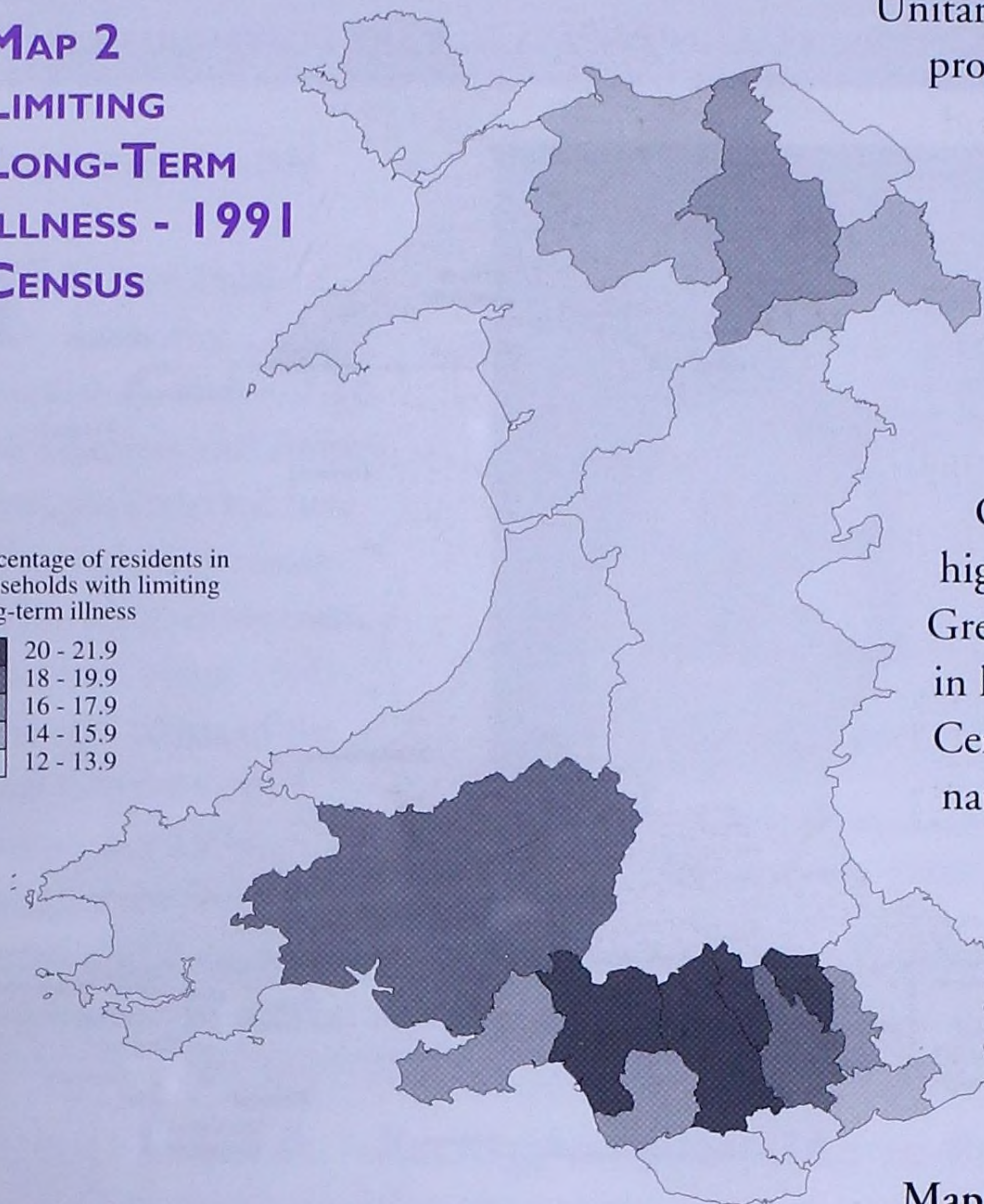
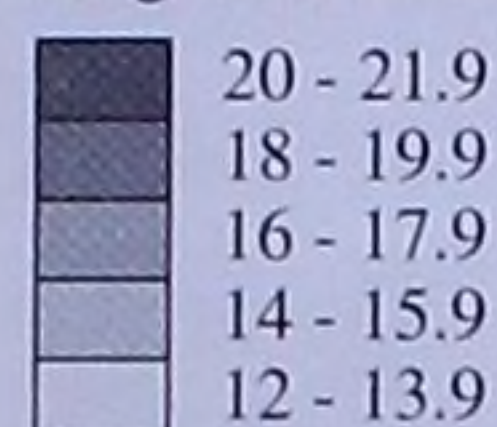
The 22 new Unitary Authorities (UAs) range in size from Cardiff with a mid-1994 population of 306.5 thousand to Merthyr Tydfil with just 59.4 thousand, and with ten UAs having populations in the range 100-150 thousand.

Powys, at 520 thousand hectares is the largest geographically - making up a quarter of the total area of Wales while comprising only 4 per cent of its population - and Blaenau Gwent the smallest (11 thousand hectares).

¹ Office for National Statistics/Welsh Office. Key Population Statistics 1991-1994: Welsh Unitary Authorities. HMSO 1996. ISBN 0 11 691659 1.

MAP 2 LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS - 1991 CENSUS

Percentage of residents in households with limiting long-term illness



Unitary Authority also has a particularly high proportion of its population aged 75 and over (11.7 per cent), more than half as much again as the average for Wales (7.3 per cent).

LONG-TERM ILLNESS

Generally, incidence of long-term illness is higher in Wales than in any other region of Great Britain, with 16.4 per cent of residents in households reporting such an illness in the Census compared with 12.4 per cent nationally. All UAs except Monmouthshire experience levels of long-term illness higher than this national average, with the highest proportions occurring in industrial South Wales particularly in Merthyr Tydfil (21.8 per cent) and Blaenau Gwent (21.4 per cent) - see

Map 2.

Cardiff is the most densely populated authority with more than 22 people per hectare compared with a figure of 0.23 for Powys, the most sparsely populated, and of 1.4 for Wales as a whole.

AGE STRUCTURE

The 1991 Census showed that 20.4 per cent of the population of Wales were children (aged under 16) and that a further 20.1 per cent were people of pensionable age. Merthyr Tydfil has the highest proportion of children (22.0 per cent) and Caerphilly the lowest proportion of pensioners (17.0 per cent), whereas Aberconwy & Colwyn has both the highest proportion of pensioners (27.6 per cent) and the lowest proportion of children (17.5 per cent). This

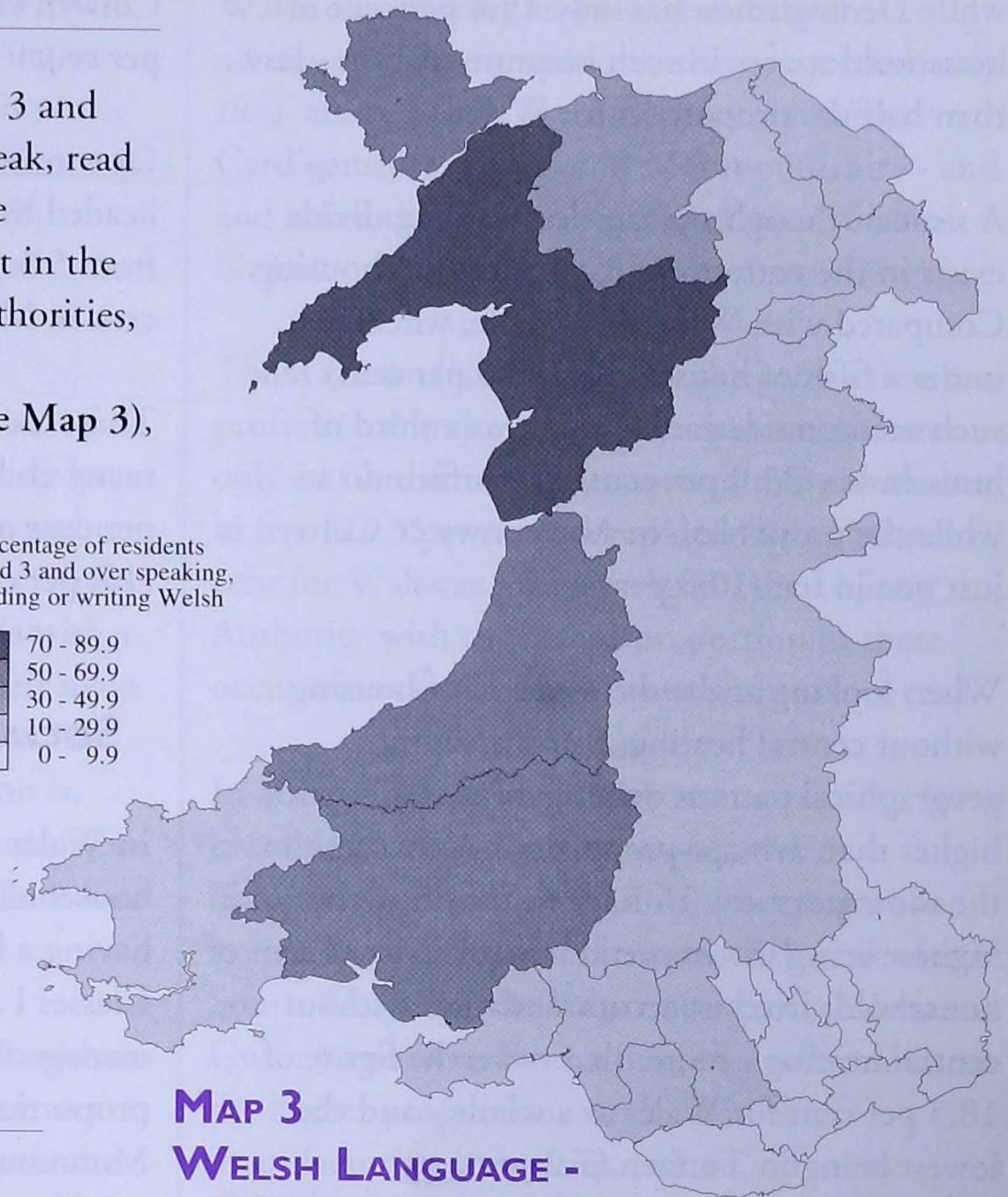
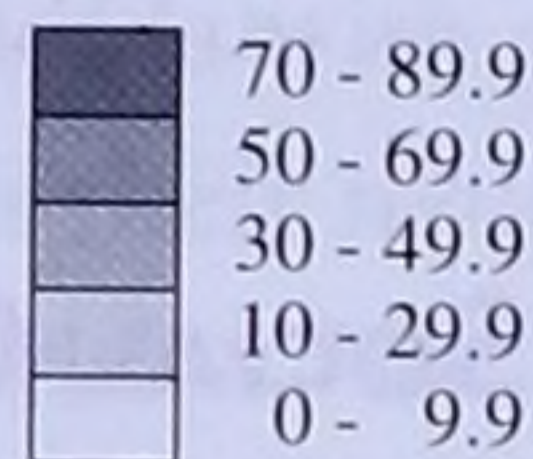
ETHNIC GROUP

The low proportions of residents recorded in the Census as being in ethnic groups other than White throughout Wales generally are fairly typical of the levels experienced in areas in Great Britain outside the main centres of population in England. Overall, the proportion in Wales is just 1.5 per cent of the resident population in households. Flintshire (with just one half of one per cent) has the lowest proportion among Unitary Authorities, and only in Cardiff is the proportion (6.0 per cent) higher than the figure for Great Britain as a whole (5.5 per cent).

WELSH LANGUAGE

A fifth (20.1 per cent) of residents aged 3 and over in Wales reported being able to speak, read or write Welsh at the 1991 Census. The proportions of such residents are highest in the more northern and western Unitary Authorities, particularly in Gwynedd, Anglesey, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire (see Map 3), where over half the population reported being able to speak, read or write Welsh. Unitary Authorities with the lowest proportions tend to be in the south east; the figures for Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Monmouthshire and Newport are all less than 3 per cent.

Percentage of residents aged 3 and over speaking, reading or writing Welsh



MAP 3
WELSH LANGUAGE -
1991 CENSUS

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

At the time of the 1991 Census, male unemployment was highest in Merthyr Tydfil (18.1 per cent of economically active men) and lowest in Powys (7.3 per cent). Similar geographic patterns of unemployment are exhibited among women. Self-employment among both men and women is highest in Cardiganshire, where over a third (34.8 per cent) of economically active men and 16.4 per cent of economically active women are self-employed, compared with respective figures of 16.5 per cent and 6.9 per cent for Wales as a whole.

Among young people aged 16-24, just over a quarter are students (25.4 per cent of males and 27.0 per cent of females). Proportions are highest for both sexes (34.8 per cent and 41.0 per cent respectively) in Cardiganshire, the Unitary Authority which contains Aberystwyth University.

HOUSING

Almost a quarter (24 per cent) of all household spaces recorded in the 1991 Census in Wales occur in detached housing, and a further third are in terraced housing, but there is a north/south divide in the general pattern of type of accommodation among Unitary Authorities. Thus, while Cardiganshire has more than double the overall proportion of detached accommodation in Wales (48.1 per cent), Gwent has only a quarter of this amount (6.1 per cent). In contrast, Gwent has easily the greatest proportion of terraced housing (62.1 per cent) - almost double the figure for Wales as a whole -

while Denbighshire has only 15.4 per cent of household spaces in such accommodation - less than half the proportion for Wales.

A similar, though perhaps less striking divide exists in the patterns of local authority housing. Compared with Wales as a whole, where just under a fifth of households (19.0 per cent) rent such accommodation, as many as a third of households (33.0 per cent) in Torfaen do so, while the proportion in Aberconwy & Colwyn is just one in ten (10.8 per cent).

When looking at the distribution of housing without central heating, a north/south geographical pattern once again emerges, with higher than average proportions occurring the more northern Unitary Authorities, the highest being in Gwynedd where 38.1 per cent of households lived in accommodation without central heating - more than twice the figure of 18.5 per cent for Wales as a whole - and the lowest being in Torfaen (7.2 per cent).

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

Just over a quarter of households in Wales (26.2 per cent) comprise one or more pensioners only, but many as over a third (34.2 per cent) are such households in Aberconwy & Colwyn.

Merthyr Tydfil has the highest proportion of households with one non-dependent person living with one or more dependants (19.2 per cent compared with 13.9 per cent for Wales as a whole). It is also the UA with the highest proportion of households with young (aged 0-4) dependent children (15.4 per cent, compared with 13.0 per cent for Wales), while the areas with the lowest proportions were Aberconwy &

Colwyn (10.5 per cent), and Cardiganshire (10.7 per cent).

One in twelve (8.3 per cent) families in Wales is headed by a lone parent. This proportion ranges from 5.5 per cent in Monmouthshire to 11.9 per cent in Merthyr Tydfil.

There are, proportionately, almost three times as many childless cohabiting couples in Cardiff (5.1 per cent of all families) as there are in Anglesey (1.8 per cent).

SOCIAL CLASS (BASED ON OCCUPATION)

In Wales as a whole, some 18.8 per cent of households were recorded in the 1991 Census as having a head economically active and in Social Classes I and II (that is, in professional, managerial and technical occupations). This proportion ranges from 30.7 per cent in Monmouthshire to 9.5 per cent in the neighbouring area of Blaenau Gwent. The overall proportion of Welsh households with a head economically active and in Social Classes IV and V (that is, in partly skilled and unskilled occupations) is 11.2 per cent, ranging from 8.4 per cent in the Vale of Glamorgan to 14.1 per cent in Blaenau Gwent.

TRAVEL TO WORK

Over two thirds (67.1 per cent) of persons in employment in Wales were recorded in the Census as using a car as the main means of transport to work, compared with 60.8 per cent in Great Britain as a whole. This proportion was highest in Bridgend (73.7 per cent) and Flintshire (73.5 per cent) and lowest in Powys

(58.4 per cent), where 16.1 per cent were working at home. The proportion working at home was highest in Cardiganshire, with nearly three times the Welsh average (18.9 per cent compared with 6.4 per cent). Less than 3 per cent worked at home in many of the South Welsh Unitary Authorities.

Not surprisingly, given this general pattern of travel to work by car, there are significantly lower proportions of public transport users throughout Wales than there are in Great Britain as a whole. For people in employment in households with a car, one in ten use public transport as their main means of getting to work compared with 17.6 per cent in Great Britain. This proportion is, nevertheless, lowest in the mid-Welsh authorities of Powys and Cardiganshire which also have low proportions of cars users.

For people in employment in households with no car, proportions using public transport are not surprisingly higher, but in Wales as a whole the figure is still less than a third (32.6 per cent) compared with almost a half (48.5 per cent) in Great Britain. Again, Powys has easily the lowest proportion (just 8.3 per cent) illustrating the particularly distinctive pattern of travel to work in this part of Wales.

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

The proportion of employees and self-employed residents in the major standard occupational groupings show significant differences from the overall pattern for Wales in only a small number of Unitary Authorities. Thus, while 15.2 per cent of employees and self-employed residents in

Wales overall work in management and administration occupations, this proportion only rises above one in five in three authorities - Cardiganshire, Powys and Monmouthshire - and is less than one in ten in just one - Blaenau Gwent.

There is even less variation in the proportion in professional and technical occupations, where only in Cardiff is this proportion more than one in five (21.9 per cent) compared with 15.9 per cent for Wales as a whole. Again, the Unitary Authority with the lowest proportion in these occupations is Blaenau Gwent with 11 per cent.

In occupations related more to engineering, for example plant and machine operative occupations, there are significantly greater than average proportions in the industrial areas of South Wales (particularly, once again, Blaenau Gwent) and Wrexham; this is also reflected in the higher proportions working in the manufacturing industries, where, in many South Welsh authorities, over a quarter of workers are employed compared with 17.1 per cent for Wales as a whole.

HIGHER QUALIFICATIONS

The 1991 Census showed that Monmouthshire had, proportionately, more than three times as many residents aged 18 and over with higher qualifications (18.5 per cent) than Blaenau Gwent (5.7 per cent), compared with an overall proportion of 12.0 per cent for Wales.

FERTILITY

Fertility in Wales generally, over the period 1991-1994, as measured by the standardised fertility ratio (that is, a measure of the number of live births which actually occur in an area during the year as a percentage of the number which would have been expected if the female population had experienced national age-specific fertility rates for that year) was in the order of 3 per cent higher than in England and Wales as a whole (that is, the SFR averaged 103). Levels were consistently high over this period in Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen (both with SFRs ranging between 108 and 115 over the four year period 1991-94), and in Newport and Merthyr Tydfil (both with SFRs ranging between 110 and 112), but with no area experiencing more than 'replacement' level fertility, that is where the total period fertility rate (TPFR) exceeds 2.1 - the level at which, in the long term, the numbers of births and deaths will balance). The lowest levels of fertility over this same period were consistently recorded in Cardiganshire (with SFRs ranging between 81 and 89).

The proportion of births outside marriage in Wales rose from 32.3 per cent in 1991 to 36.0 per cent in 1994. The highest levels in each year were consistently recorded in Merthyr Tydfil (41.0 per cent in 1991 rising to 47.4 per cent in 1994), and the lowest levels just as consistently in Monmouthshire (22.6 per cent rising 27.8 per cent).

The proportion of live births with recorded birthweight of under 2,500 grammes over the period 1991-94 ranged from levels of almost one in 10 in Blaenau Gwent (9.1 per cent) in 1992 to less than half this proportion (4.1 per cent) in the Isle of Anglesey in 1993, compared with an average figure of 6.6 per cent for Wales for the same period.

MORTALITY

Mortality in Wales generally, over the period 1991-94, as measured by the standardised mortality ratio (that is the number of actual deaths in each area in a given year expressed as a percentage of the number that would have been expected if the local population had experienced the national sex/age specific mortality rates during that year) was also in the order of 3 per cent higher than in England and Wales as a whole (that is, the SMR averaged 103).

Levels of mortality in Wales tend to be highest in the industrial areas of South Wales, where SMRs ranged between 110 and 128 in Merthyr Tydfil, between 110 and 120 in Rhondda, Cynon, Taff, and between 109 and 118 in Blaenau Gwent, and lowest in the northern, more rural, authorities such as Aberconwy & Colwyn and Denbighshire, and in Monmouthshire.

The level of infant mortality in Wales averaged around 6.0 per 1,000 live births over the period 1991-94, compared with 6.6 in England, but the numbers of such deaths at the UA authority area level during this period are generally too small to show a clear regional pattern.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the statistics summarised in this article can be obtained from:

Census Customer Services
Office for National Statistics
Segensworth Road
Titchfield
Hampshire PO15 5RR
☎ 01329 813800
Fax: 01329 813532

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS



HMSO
ISBN 0 11 620773-6
Price £35.95

Regional Trends 31, the 1996 edition, was published on Thursday 27 June 1996 by the Office for National Statistics.

Regional Trends provides a unique description of the regions of the United Kingdom, through clear, quick-to-use tables, maps and charts. It covers a wide range of demographic, social, industrial and economic statistics, taking a look at most aspects of life. It is a comprehensive and topical reference source for policy makers and planners in both the public and private sectors, marketing professionals, researchers, students, journalists - in fact - anyone with general regional interests.

This year *Regional Trends* has been expanded to include some key statistics for the new Unitary Authorities of Wales and Scotland. The European Communities comparison has been extended to cover the new Member States of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

The Office for National Statistics will be producing a *Regional Trends 31 CD-ROM* later in the year.

Enquiries about the contents of Regional Trends 31 can be made to:

Office for National Statistics,
Regional Reporting Branch,
☎ 0171 217 4238/4372 (GTN 217).

30 YEARS OF REGIONAL TRENDS ON CD-ROM



ISBN 0 11 525031 X priced £99 + VAT

The Regional Trends CD-ROM provides a complete archive of the first 30 years of publication of *Regional Trends*. Combining the original text and graphical material with the ease of access and storage capacity of CD-ROM, this package provides a powerful and convenient method of comparing statistics for the regions over the entire 30 year period and for more recent years, county and local authority districts.

All text and graphics contained on the CD may be printed or saved as files on your PC for further use, within the terms of the copyright licence. A "quick chart" function on the CD allows you to obtain a preview of the data in any table.

Complete instructions and advice on getting the best from the CD are given in an accompanying booklet.

Copies of the CD-ROM are available from:

ONS Sales office
☎ 0171 270 6081 (GTN 270)

SIC(92) PUBLICATIONS

The SIC is the 'Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities' and is the main economic activity classification system in use in the UK. It was developed in response to European Union legislation obliging member states to introduce such a system by 1 January 1993. Currently, there are two SIC(92) publications, one giving the structure and the other an Index.

During the sum of 1997 updated versions of both publications will be released. The changes are minor and this is not a general revision of SIC(92).

The structure at the 4-digit Class level and above will not change. At the 5-digit Subclass level:

- ◆ about 120 new Subclasses will be added
- ◆ balancing Subclasses ('other', not elsewhere classified' and the like) will be renumbered to end in '9'. For example

- ◆ '61.20/2 Other inland water transport' will become '61.20/9 Other inland water transport'

The new Subclasses were actually created during 1995 and 1996 as dummy Subclasses as they were at that time unofficial and not widely available. They will become official with the release of the 1997 publications. The numbering of dummy Subclasses will change when they become official if directly or indirectly affected by the general renumbering of balancing Subclasses.

The updated Index publication will be clearer, easier to use and will significantly improve on the current publication by expanding the number of activities covered.

A new publication, a SIC(92) Methodological Guide, will be released towards the end of 1996 to reflect European Union developments. The Guide will help SIC(92) users to classify businesses according to new rules. The UK will adopt the new methodology from 1 January 1997 onwards.

More information can be obtained by contacting the:

ONS Classifications Unit Help Desk
Room 1.062
ONS
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales NP9 1XG
☎ 01633 812999
(GTN 1211 2999)
Fax: 01633 812555

BREAST SCREENING PROGRAMME - ENGLAND: 1994-95

"This is the first bulletin to be published on breast cancer screening and summarises information from the computerised call and recall system for breast cancer screening in England in 1994-95. Some information about earlier years is also included.

The information is obtained from two Department of Health returns, the KC62 which collects information about the call and recall system from 83 screening centres, and the KC63 which collects information about the population coverage from 111 District Health Authorities.

The Key facts are that at 31 March 1995:

- ◆ 64% of women aged 50-64 resident in England had been screened at least once in the previous 3 years.
- ◆ In 86 of the 111 Districts the coverage was 60% or higher; in only 12 Districts was the coverage less than 50%

In 1994-95:

- ◆ 77% of women aged 50-64 invited for screening were screened.
- ◆ 1.0 million women of all ages were screened within the programme
- ◆ 5,387 cases of cancer were diagnosed among women screened

Enquiries about the data in the bulletin should be addressed to :

Lesz Lancucki
Department of Health
☎ 0171 972 5533

Copies of the bulletin, "Breast Screening Programme, England 1994-95" are available price £2.00 from:

The Department of Health
PO Box 410, Wetherby,
LS23 7LN,
Fax: 01937 845381.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DETERMINED TO IMPROVE

On Saturday February 17th, a team of five Assistant Statisticians from DTI (Mike Huggins, Paul Bailey, Rachael Marsh, Mehdi Hussain and myself) set off for UEA in Norwich to compete in the final of the Prospects Cup Business Game.

Our journey to the final started in September in Round 1 - the Norwich Union round. Armed with a little experience, stunning intuition and sharp business acumen (helped by a long term investment plan!) we went on to win our group.

We became more confident in Round 2 (the Nestle round), and led from the front to win our group and take a place in the semi-finals.

The first two rounds had been played over a six week period, with one decision a week, and we

were given details of other companies' positions every two weeks. This was in stark contrast to the semi-final which was played on a Saturday with decisions having to be made every 40 minutes. We were given details of other companies positions at the half way mark and the end.

We were in the lead at the half way point, but a couple of cunning decisions by one of the other teams made us doubt our position at the end. The pressure was on and Mike could not get his pulse below 100. We were faxed a chart of the teams' progress up to the penultimate period and found that we had had the lead from the half way mark. When the fax went again we were ecstatic to find that we had won and we were on our way to the final.

So there we were at the UEA, sitting in a little room making business decisions. We were competing against four other teams, three comprising of lawyers and one from Phillip Research, whom we had beaten in the semi-final.

At the half way point we were lying third, but in a strong position. All teams had to close their factories in the afternoon, and good judgement about how to play this could make all the difference. At the end of the penultimate period we had made a profit of £11.1 million. We made our final decisions and waited.

The results were called out in reverse order and the lawyers had taken the last three places. Then "With a profit of £10.8 million..." and we all thought we had won, "...DTI". We were numb. We had made a loss in the last round. What had happened? We could not believe it. We stepped forward to collect our prizes, disappointment written all over our faces. All we wanted was to see the results sheet to understand what had gone wrong. We had come second out of an original line up of 155 teams, but somehow that was no consolation.

We had been robbed of all our orders in the last round. The game had been one of high prices. Phillips had reduced their prices by more than £20 per unit in the final round. Two other teams had reduced theirs by about £10. Our prices were just too high to compete.

We had all learned two important lessons: never underestimate the opposition; and don't count your chickens before they are hatched. The business game was also a good lesson in working together as a team, and compromising to reach a consensus.

We are now competing in a new game, and our new team name is "Determined To Improve!"

PROFIT FROM FACTS

DTI will be publishing the revised "Profit from Facts" booklet on 1 October 1996. The booklet is aimed mainly at small and medium-sized firms, to help them use official statistics for the benefit of their business. It will include:

- ◆ suggestions on how significant business decisions can be assisted by using official statistics, for example
- ◆ product development marketing location & distribution financial management
- ◆ case studies will illustrate how actual firms have used official statistics
- ◆ descriptions of key statistical sources
- ◆ contact points for advice and circulation

This publication was last produced in 1979 and was designed to help businesses use statistics to improve their business performance. Since then there have been considerable changes in the range of business statistics available and the ways

businesses access information. A GSS(D) working party was set up to update the publication. DTI offered to take the lead as the aims of Profit from Facts fits in the Department's objectives of helping businesses.

For further information, please contact:

Sandra Tudor ☎ 0171 215 3279

VAT REGISTRATIONS AND DEREGISTRATIONS COUNTY AND DISTRICT ANALYSES, 1980-1991

The revised series for 1980-1991 is now available. The publication covers VAT stocks from end 1979 to end 1991, with annual registrations and deregistrations by industry.

SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISE (SME) STATISTICS FOR THE UK, 1994

The new estimates will be published 18 July 1996. This is the second in a new series, starting with the 1993 estimates published last year. The bulletin includes a breakdown by size class for all UK businesses.

Provisional estimates for 1994, published in Small Firms in Britain Report 1996, show there were an estimated 3.7 million enterprises in the UK.

VAT REGISTRATIONS AND DEREGISTRATIONS FOR 1995

The new 1995 estimates at UK level will be released on 29 August. This is the start of a new enterprise based VAT series, replacing the old VAT unit series. VAT Registrations and Deregistrations County and District Analyses for 1994-1995 will be published at the end of 1996. The new series, in addition to the change from

VAT units to enterprise units, will also give an industry breakdown based on SIC92.

All SMEP4 publications and copies of press notices are available from:

The Unit ☎ 0114 259 7538

for details and order forms.

INNOVATION IN SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES, 1995 SURVEY

The results from this survey will be published in an article in Economic Trends in the autumn. The survey was undertaken by the DTI, in conjunction with the ONS, to investigate the innovative activities of Small and Medium sized Enterprises.

For further information contact:

Rachael Marsh ☎ 0171 215 1926.

HOME OFFICE

PERSONS GRANTED BRITISH CITIZENSHIP UNITED KINGDOM, 1995

The regular yearly Home Office Bulletin on persons granted British citizenship was published on 24 April 1995. This bulletin contains summary information on grants of British citizenship by basis (residence, marriage etc), type (discretionary, entitlement), broad groupings of previous nationality and type of citizenship.

A selection of the main points of the bulletin are:

- ◆ 41,000 persons were granted British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 1995, slightly fewer than in 1994.

- ◆ 45 per cent were granted on the basis of residence, 30 per cent because of marriage, and 20 per cent were minor children .
- ◆ Citizens of New Commonwealth countries accounted for under 55 per cent of the total, as in 1994, compared with 65 per cent in 1990.
- ◆ The largest nationalities continued to be India (10 per cent), Pakistan (9 per cent) and Bangladesh (6 per cent) .

REFERENCE

Persons Granted British Citizenship United Kingdom, 1995

Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 6/96

CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION: STATISTICS UNITED KINGDOM, SECOND HALF AND YEAR 1995

The regular half yearly Home Office Bulletin on the control of immigration was published on 16 May 1995. This bulletin contains summary information on acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom; entry clearance applications in the Indian sub-continent; admissions to the UK and extensions of stay in selected categories; and enforcement action.

A selection of the main points of the bulletin are:

- ◆ Acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom in 1995 totalled 55,500, slightly more than in 1994.
- ◆ 15,500 applications for entry clearance for settlement were received in the Indian sub-continent, around the same number as in 1994. Applications granted fell slightly to 10,200.

- ◆ 44,000 applications for asylum, excluding dependants, were received, 11,100 more than in 1994. Of the 27,000 total decisions made, 5 per cent were to recognise the applicant as a refugee and grant asylum
- ◆ Enforcement action was initiated against 15,800 persons, 20% more than in 1994, and 4,900 persons left the United Kingdom as a result of such action

REFERENCE

“Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom, Second Half and Year 1995”

Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 8/96

PRISON POPULATION IN 1995

The annual statistical bulletin providing summary information on the prison population in England and Wales was published on 3 July. The bulletin includes monthly data for 1995 by type of prisoner together with a breakdown of ethnic origin and sentenced offence groups for 30 June. The population figures include prisoners who were held in police cells during the first half of the year. Information on those received into custody (as untried and as sentenced) is provided. Annual data for 1990 to 1995 is also given.

The average population in custody in 1995 was 51,000, 2,200 higher than in 1994 and the highest level ever. The higher prison population in 1995 was a continuation of the rise which started in 1993, and followed a steep fall during 1992. The rise reflected the increased use of custodial sentences by the courts.

More detailed information on the prison population together with statistics on receptions and discharges will be published in August in the

annual command paper "Prison Statistics England and Wales 1995".

Further information may be obtained from:

Billy Burns ☎ 0171-217 5073

Julian Prime ☎ 0171-217 5055.

REFERENCE

"The Prison Population in 1995",
Home Office Statistical Bulletin 14/96,

available free by telephoning:

☎ 0181-760 8340.

STATISTICS OF OFFENCES AGAINST PRISON DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENTS, ENGLAND AND WALES 1995

This annual publication presents information about offences against prison discipline and punishment of offenders.

The adjudication process in Prison Service establishments allows governors to deal with disciplinary matters. Discipline procedures are provided for by the Prison Rules 1964 and the Young Offender Institution Rules 1988, both amended. The rules set out all disciplinary offences and punishments and empower governors and controllers to investigate all charges. Normally a charge will be drawn up by the prison officer or prison custody officer against whom the offence was committed or who witnessed or dealt with the incident during which the alleged offence took place. Alleged disciplinary offences that are also criminal offences and that are too serious for the governor to deal with can be referred to the police for investigation and governors are encouraged to make such referrals.

The key points in 1995 are:

OFFENCES

- ◆ Some 105,300 offences against prison discipline were punished in 1995, four per cent less than in 1994.
- ◆ With the population size taken into account there were 207 offences per 100 of average population in 1995, eight per cent less than in 1994.
- ◆ The most common offences were disobedience/disrespect and unauthorised transactions (which includes possession and/or unauthorised use of controlled drugs). Combined these accounted for 70 per cent of all offences in 1995.
- ◆ Offences involving violence accounted for about 12 per cent of offences, a similar proportion to the previous five years.
- ◆ Those charged or convicted of offences of robbery or burglary committed a disproportionate number of offences against prison discipline.
- ◆ In 1995, black males were reported and proven guilty at adjudication for significantly more offences per 100 population than whites and other ethnic groups. However, of the female ethnic groups, whites were punished for the most offences per 100 population.

PUNISHMENTS

- ◆◆ The most common punishments in male establishments were additional days and stoppage or reduction of earnings with additional days and forfeiture of privileges the most common punishments in female establishments.
- ◆ The average duration of an unsuspended punishment of additional days in 1995 was 9 days for all offences, but this was as high as 26 days for escape and abscond offences.
- ◆ About 17 per cent of all punishments were suspended subject to avoiding a further offence during a given period. It is estimated that one in ten suspended punishments are activated.
- ◆ There was a 20 per cent increase in the average duration of cellular confinement punishments from 3.7 days in 1994 to 4.4 days in 1995.

REFERENCE

Statistics of offences against prison discipline and punishments, England and Wales 1995 (Cm 3316)

HMSO Price £7.55. Published June 1996

VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME RECORDED BY THE POLICE, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1990-1994

This publication reports results of two surveys to collect data on victims of violent crimes recorded by police forces in England and Wales over the period 1990 to 1994. The police were asked to provide information on characteristics of the offence such as the age of victim, relationship of victim to suspect, and the location of the offence.

The results are based on data provided by up to 28 police forces.

The offences covered are violence against the person, rape, indecent assault and buggery, and robbery and theft from the person. In general, these offences account for about six per cent of total crime recorded by the police.

The main findings were as follows:

- ◆ men are at greater risk of robbery/theft from the person and violence against the person (VAP) than women; however many more of the VAP offences against women (just under half) took place at the home of the victim or suspect. This will reflect the greater 'domestic' nature of violence against women.
- ◆ the elderly are at relatively low risk of all types of violence. For offences of robbery and theft from the person, elderly women were more at risk than elderly men (the only age category where this applied). Nonetheless, elderly women are still at lower risk than women aged 16-39.
- ◆ victims of rape and indecent assaults (including buggery) were more likely to be assaulted by people they know and in their own homes than by strangers outdoors.

REFERENCE

Victims of violent crime recorded by the police. England and Wales, 1990-1994

Home Office Statistical Findings 1/96

available from the:

Home Office
Research and Statistics Directorate
Information and Publications Group
Apollo House
36 Wellesley Road
Croydon
Surrey, CR9 3RR
☎ 0181 760 8340

contact for enquiries:

Lorraine Watson ☎ 0171-273 2245

INLAND REVENUE

ASSISTANCE TO THE AUSTRALIAN TAX OFFICE ON MICROSIMULATION MODELLING OF COMPANY TAX

Richard Eason, one of the Assistant Directors of the Statistics and Economics Office (S&EO), has just returned from working in the Revenue Analysis Branch of the Australian Tax Office (ATO) in Canberra for a month. His visit was to help establish better tax forecasting methods for the ATO.

Australian officials saw the Revenue's methods and forecasting models at first hand during a study tour of Canada and Europe last year. Subsequently they invited S&EO to help develop a microsimulation model for forecasting company income tax in Australia. Their tax system for companies is less complex than in the UK, but Richard's visit showed that microsimulation would help improve tax forecasts by allowing for more detailed economic assumptions and the wide variation in companies' tax positions.

The ATO is now taking forward Richard's detailed proposals.

For further information contact:

Richard Eason ☎ 0171-438 6109
(GTN 3541 6109)

LORD CHANCELLOR'S DEPARTMENT

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION IN THE COURT SERVICE A GUIDE TO THE KEY PRINCIPLES

In April, the Court Service launched a booklet of guiding principles for managing information in the agency. It draws on the Information Strategy published by the Lord Chancellor's Department in 1994 and the Review of Management Information conducted by the Court Service during 1995. Although the booklet is designed essentially for internal use, a number of the principles could be applied to all organisations.

The booklet provides the Court Service with a working document on handling and managing information. It defines the roles of the information sponsors, data managers, and data providers as well as including the key principles for collecting and handling information.

Over 1,500 copies of the booklet have been distributed throughout the Court Service and the publication of the booklet was launched with a presentation to senior managers (the majority of data sponsors) and an article in the in-house journal. There has been some encouraging feedback from the courts, who can use the booklets to ensure that sponsors have followed the correct procedure in drawing up an Information Requirement.

If you would like a copy of the booklet or have any queries please contact:

Mark Camley of IMAGE
Room 7.22, Southside,
150 Victoria Street,
London SW1P 6QT
☎ 0171 210 1773.

NORTHERN IRELAND

UN ECE HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY WORKSHOP IN SLOVENIA



A one week workshop on Household Budget Surveys was organised in Slovenia (20-26 June) by NI-CO (Northern Ireland Public Sector Enterprises) for the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Europe. Participants from each of fourteen Central and Eastern European countries took part to share experiences on developing budget survey methodologies that take into account harmonisation issues and also reflect the complexities of household economies in the transition to a market economy. Dr. James Gillan, a member of NISRA staff who is seconded to NI-CO for the purposes of providing social research and statistics consultancy services overseas, was the main organiser. Principal speakers included Mr. Bob Redpath (formerly head of FES), Professor Vijay Verma (ESRC), Dr. Kevin Sweeney (NISRA) and Mr. Wolfgang Knuppel (Eurostat).

OTHER NI-CO STATISTICAL AND RESEARCH PROJECTS OVERSEAS

Other NISRA overseas projects either recently completed or just started and being conducted through NI-CO include:

- ◆ An ODA sponsored Bulgarian and Macedonian Labour Force Survey visit to NISRA which included a one day visit to Labour Market Statistics Group - Branch C in Caxton House and very valued contributions from Mr. Robin Ellison, Mr Richard Laux and Ms. Francis Sly with an overview of the ONS from Mr. Alwyn Pritchard.
- ◆ Development of a Household Budget Survey for Armenia.
- ◆ Living Standards Measurement Survey, Tbilisi Georgia.

For any enquiries on overseas projects please contact:

Dr. James Gillan
NI-CO Statistical Services (NISRA)
☎ 01232 526079
Room B8, The Arches Centre
☎ 01232 526948
11-13 Bloomfield Ave
Belfast BT5 5HD
email: james.gillan@nics.gov.uk

NISRA MONITORS SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR PEACE & RECONCILIATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE BORDER COUNTIES OF IRELAND

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency has been asked to co-ordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the Special Support Programme for Peace and

Reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Northern Ireland. This Programme, which has been set up as a community initiative under the structural funds, was agreed following the cessation of violence in Northern Ireland in the Autumn of 1994. Its strategic aim is:

“To reinforce progress towards a peaceful and stable society and to promote reconciliation by increasing economic development and employment, promoting urban and rural regeneration, developing cross border co-operation and extending a social inclusion.”

The total value is 400(million ecu), 320 of which is allocated to Northern Ireland. This is a distinctive Programme both in terms of the involvement of two member states of the European Union and in terms of the involvement of a variety of funding bodies. The latter have been drawn from the voluntary and business sectors, trade unions and local government. This presents particular difficulties for monitoring the uptake, distribution and impact of the funds.

NISRA has developed a minimum dataset that will be common to all funding organisations and will monitor the relevant characteristics of projects funded under the Programme. As well as the co-ordination of the many organisations involved, the development of a common monitoring system has required uniformed definitions of concepts such as social inclusion, and the agreement on methods of designating areas in terms of their experience of political violence and multiple deprivation. As well as developing a common approach to monitoring, NISRA has taken the lead in developing measures of ‘social distance’ between the two communities based on survey work. Monitoring data and survey results will both inform the mid-

term evaluation of the Programme due to be completed by September 1997.

For any information on the techniques and methods used for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating this programme contact:

Gerry Mulligan
Northern Ireland Statistics and
Research Agency
☎ 01232 526906, Fax 01232526948

THE SCOTTISH OFFICE

The Further Education Statistics branch of the Scottish Office Education and Industry Department published a bulletin on Community Education in June 1996. The data, obtained from Scottish local authorities, provided, for the first time information on numbers of community education groups and participants and the staff and budgets of statutory community education providers. The data submitted for financial year 1994-95 suggested a national figure of approximately 630,000 participants in community education, with over 14,000 staff (including temporary posts), and total expenditure of over £100m.

Contact:

Shelia Ward GTN 7188 0325

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND

Population Estimates

The Registrar General's mid-1995 estimates of the population of Scotland were released in April 1996. A booklet¹ summarising these estimates

¹Mid-1995 Population Estimates, Scotland. HMSO, 1995. Price £4.35

HOUSEHOLDS BELOW AVERAGE INCOME METHODOLOGICAL REVIEW: REPORT OF A WORKING GROUP

Households Below Average Income (HBAI) is the official statistical series which reports on changing patterns of personal disposable income in the UK, focusing in particular on the lower part of the income distribution. In the context of HBAI's expected switch from the Family Expenditure Survey to the DSS's new Family Resources Survey, the Analytical Services Division of the DSS judged it appropriate to review HBAI methodology. A working group considered a range of issues with a view to identifying methodological changes which would improve HBAI's performance in delivering a reliable picture of the composition of low income groups, and how their income changes over time. Topics covered included: incorporation of longitudinal data; measurement of household income; measurement of the income of groups and the whole population; identification of those with the lowest consumption capability; and the transition to the Family Resources Survey and the implementation of methodological changes.

Copies of the Working Group's report, including recommendations for HBAI methodology, are available from:

Roger Morgan,
ASD 6D, 10th Floor,
The Department of Social Security,
The Adelphi,
1-11 John Adam Street,
London, WC2N 6HT.

was published by HMSO on 28 June 1996. This booklet also contains a summary of mid-year population estimates for the new local council areas resulting from the Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994.

More detailed analyses of these population estimates by sex, single year of age and area, are available from: (address below)

Population Statistics Branch (PSB)
☎ 0131-3144301

ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report of the Registrar General for Scotland, 1995 was published by GRO(S) on 17 July 1996, price £15.00. The Report presents statistical information arising from the registration of 'vital events' - births, deaths and marriages, together with divorces and adoptions - and related statistical information on the population of Scotland.

To obtain copies of this publication, or for more detailed analyses of vital event information, please contact:

PSB Publication Unit
General Register Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh EH 12 7TF
☎ 0131-314 4243
Fax: 0131-314 4344

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

BANK OF ENGLAND MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

The Bank of England is to launch a new monthly statistical publication in early 1997. This will provide a comprehensive source for the detailed information which is currently published in the Bank's statistical releases; the tables published in the Quarterly Bulletin annex; plus some new tables and charts presenting data not previously released.

The new publication, for which there will be a charge, will replace the Bank's Quarterly Bulletin annex. The Bank will continue to make available its statistical releases free of charge although in general these may appear slimmer than at present, focusing on the key summary items in the most recent data.

Preparations for the new publication are still at an early stage and more information will be released nearer to the planned launch.

In the meantime, inquiries about publication can be sent to:

Daxa Khilosia,
Monetary and Financial Statistics Division,
Bank of England,
Threadneedle Street,
London, EC2R 8AH.

THE EUROPEAN MONETARY INSTITUTE

The European Monetary Institute issued a booklet to the public on 10 July explaining the statistical needs foreseen for the conduct of the single monetary policy and foreign exchange operations in Stage Three of Monetary Union. Most of the booklet is devoted to money and banking, other financial, and balance of payments statistics, where central banks are responsible or actively involved in Member States and where the EMI has main or shared responsibility at European level. In the UK, unlike in most other European Union Member States, the responsibility for the balance of payments does not rest with the national central bank, as it lies with the ONS.

A degree of harmonisation is required to generate meaningful data across the single currency area; and long lead times imply that the required work needs to begin soon. Because the UK has the option not to participate in the single currency, it is accepted that the UK will only collect data on the fully agreed, harmonised basis for the money and banking statistics if the UK decides to join. The Bank of England's intention is to agree a stand-by reporting framework with the British Bankers' Association this year for possible introduction from January 1999.

In the field of the balance of payments, where the responsibility rests with the ONS, the focus of UK attention is on the EMI proposal for Member States to submit details of key items on a monthly basis. The UK does not at present compile a monthly balance of payments and questions the need for policy and operational purposes in the single currency area in Stage Three. The UK will review its situation in 1998 and meanwhile endeavour to make best estimates from its present reporting system.

The booklet has been distributed in the UK by the Bank of England to all UK banks and to other interested parties, including the ONS.

BANK OF ENGLAND: INFLATION REPORT

The May Inflation Report provided a detailed analysis of recent monetary, price and demand developments in the UK economy, and offered the Bank of England's current assessment of the prospects for inflation over the following two years. It included analysis of recent money and credit growth and of the latest news on output, the labour market and earnings.

BANK OF ENGLAND: QUARTERLY BULLETIN

In addition to regular articles providing commentaries on the operation of UK monetary policy, developments in the world economy and in financial markets, the May issue of the Bank's Quarterly Bulletin contained the following items:

Understanding broad money (by Ryland Thomas of the Bank's Monetary Assessment and Strategy Division). Broad money is at the heart of the monetary transmission mechanism and consequently plays an important role in the assessment of inflationary pressures. This article examines the factors behind stronger broad money and credit growth in 1995, using recent econometric research undertaken at the Bank.

How do UK companies set prices? (by Simon Hall, Mark Walsh and Tony Yates of the Bank's Structural Economic Analysis Division). In the autumn of 1995, the Bank conducted a survey of price-setting behaviour in 654 UK companies that maintain regular contact with the Bank's Agents. The survey was inspired by the work of Alan Blinder in the United States. The survey has made available much new information. For example, companies do not regard the direct costs of changing prices as being particularly important, although prices are typically changed infrequently, on average only twice a year. Preserving customer relationships is very important for firms in making decisions about prices. And there are many differences among firms about which factors influence price changes. These results throw light on how monetary policy - which is focused on the control of inflation - affects the economy. The article describes the survey results and how they compare with other information about UK price setting.

The valuation of sub-underwriting agreements for UK rights issues (by Francis Breedon and Ian Twinn of the Bank's Markets and Trading

Systems Division). Most equity issues in the United Kingdom are underwritten - that is, a group of financial institutions guarantees to buy any unsold shares at a pre-arranged price. The pricing of this guarantee affects the cost and efficiency of industry's capital raising. Earlier studies in a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, have suggested that underwriting fees are much higher than can be accounted for by fully competitive pricing. This article explores some modifications to those previous calculations and concludes that, while a rather larger part of the fee may be accounted for, there remains a margin still to be explained.

Bank of England Agent's summary of business conditions. The bank is publishing the first quarterly summary of the reports on current business conditions that it receives from its Agents in the regions. The first edition of the summary is enclosed with this copy of the Bulletin.

G7 yield curves (by Neil Cooper and Jim Steeley of the Bank's Monetary Instruments and Markets Division). In November 1994, the Bank of England adopted a new method for estimating yield curves from the gilt-edged market. The curves are used for measuring expectations of future interest rates and inflation. Recently the Bank used the same method to estimate the yield curves of the other G7 countries' government debt. This article describes these yield curves and explains how the estimation method was adapted to each particular market.

Seasonal adjustment of UK monetary aggregates (by Marco Bianchi of the Bank's Monetary Instruments and Markets Division). This note describes a study recently published by the Bank on ways to adjust monetary aggregates for seasonal variation.

DOCTORS' AND DENTISTS' REMUNERATION

The Twenty-Fifth Report by the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration (Chairman, C B Gough) was published in February 1996. The Report recommends on remuneration for the year beginning 1 April 1996 for doctors and dentists in the National Health Service.

Details of the recommendations for 1996-97 are in Appendix A of the Report. The Review Body recommended increases in salary levels of 3.8 per cent for career grade hospital doctors and dentists. Doctors and dentists in training were recommended a higher award; 5.8 per cent for registrars and senior registrars, and 6.8 per cent for house officers and senior house officers which compensated for the reduction in their additional duty hour rates. The Review Body recommended an increase of 3.8 per cent in General Medical Practitioners' intended average net remuneration, and 4.3 per cent on the fees of General Dental Practitioners.

REFERENCES

Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Twenty-Fifth Report 1996
Cm 3090 /HMSO February 1995.
Price £11.70 net

ARMED FORCES PAY

The Twenty-Fifth Report by the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay (Chairman, Gordon Hourston) was published in February 1996. It shows recommended pay rates, together with recommended accommodation and food charges for Service ranks up to and including Brigadier (and equivalent), to apply from 1 April 1996.

Details of military salary (using Army ranks) and accommodation and food charges are in Chapter 4 with pay scales for certain special groups in Appendix 5. Additional pay and allowances are covered in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6.

A supplement to the main report, covering the pay of Service Medical and Dental officers was published in May 1996.

REFERENCE

Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Twenty-Fifth Report, 1996

Cm 3091/HMSO February 1996.

Price £8.00 net

Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Supplement to the Twenty-Fifth Report, 1996

Cm 3258/HMSO May 1996. Price £4.80 net

SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

The Fifth Report by the School Teachers' Review Body (Chairman, John Gardiner) was published in February 1996. Recommended levels of remuneration for the year from 1 April 1996 for teachers in maintained schools in England and Wales are set out in Appendix E (together with equivalent levels for 1 April 1995).

Appendix F contains a range of statistics about teachers, including key results from a sample survey, carried out by the Review Body, in just over 1,800 schools on the distribution of teachers on their pay spines, and the use made of the pay flexibilities and discretions in the pay structure.

REFERENCE

School Teachers' Review Body, Fifth Report, 1996

Cm 3095/HMSO February 1996

Price £13.00 net

PAY OF PROFESSION ALLIED TO MEDICINE

The Thirteenth Report on Professions Allied to Medicine by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Bryan Rigby) was published in February 1996. Recommended 1 April 1996 national pay levels for chiropodists/podiatrists, dieticians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, physiotherapists, radiographers, and related grades in the National Health Service (NHS) are shown in Appendix A (together with equivalent levels for 1 April 1995), but the Report also recommends local negotiations. Appendix B shows the number of staff by grade and profession and details of the paybill are shown in Appendix C.

Appendix D contains results from a manpower survey of the professions and related grades employed in the NHS, carried out by the NHS Executive. Details are given of vacancies, leavers and joiners in Great Britain in the professions covered by the Review Body, together with a comparison with the results of the previous year's survey. The response rate varied by profession

but in no case did less than 95 per cent of relevant units provide usable data. The sources of joiners and the destination/reason for leaving of leavers are analysed by profession; and details of vacancies are given by profession, and by grade, region/country and London weighting zone both in total and within each of the five largest professions.

Appendix E contains a summary of the results of the monitoring of local pay offers undertaken by the Review Body. It shows the geographical location of average offers, the number and nature of any conditions attached and comparisons of first and later offers. Appendix F contains a brief summary of the findings of the case study visits undertaken in parallel with the survey of pay offers.

REFERENCE

Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Thirteenth Report on Professions Allied to Medicine, 1996

Cm 3093 /HMSO February 1996.

Price £9.00 net

PAY OF NURSING STAFF, MIDWIVES AND HEALTH VISITORS

The Thirteenth Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Bryan Rigby) was published in February 1996. Recommended 1 April 1996 national pay levels for the National Health Service (NHS) are shown in Appendix A (together with equivalent levels for 1 April 1995) but the Report also recommends local negotiations. Appendix B shows the number of staff by grade and profession and details of the paybill are shown in Appendix C.

Appendix D contains results of a survey of vacancies at 31 March 1995 among nursing staff employed in Trusts and directly managed units (DMUs) in the NHS in Great Britain. 66 per cent of the 291 'first-, second-, and third-wave' Trusts and 74 per cent of the 355 DMUs provided usable information. Results are given by grade and by area of work, in total and within country, region and London weighting zone. A matched sample comparison with the results of the previous year's survey is also included.

Appendix E contains a summary of the results of the Review Body's monitoring of local pay offers to nursing staff in the Autumn of 1995. It shows the geographical location of average offers, the number and nature of any conditions attached and comparisons of first and later offers.

Appendix F contains a brief summary of the findings of the case study visits undertaken in parallel with the survey of pay offers.

REFERENCE

Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Thirteenth Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors, 1996

Cm 3092/HMSO February 1996.

Price £9.75 net

SENIOR SALARIES REVIEW BODY

Civil Service

The backdrop for SSRB's report this year was the Government's policy of creating "a somewhat smaller but better paid Senior Civil Service". SSRB recommended the boundaries of the 10 pay bands - 9 for staff below permanent secretary and 1 for permanent secretaries - which the Government had designed for the restructured senior cadre. The bands stretch from £38,000 for staff in the lowest band to £154,000 at the top of the permanent secretary pay band.

To help departments avoid areas of potential difficulty in applying the new arrangements the Review Body also made recommendations designed to support fairness, effectiveness and cohesion. The Government accepted all of these recommendations. SSRB will be monitoring how departments fare over the coming months.

The Senior Salaries Review Body published a report on MP's pay in July 1996.

REFERENCE

Review of Parliamentary Pay and Allowances

Cm 3330 - 1 / HMSO July 1996 - Price £7.20

Cm 3330 - 2 / HMSO July 1996 - Price £15.70

ARMED FORCES

SSRB makes recommendations on senior military officers at two star rank and above. This year the Review Body did not feel able to address structural issues - such as London pay and performance pay - for the senior military as final decisions have yet to be taken on the "Independent Review of Armed Forces' Manpower, Career and Remuneration Structure" (the Bett report). SSRB therefore confined its recommendations to an uprating of salary levels of between 3.9% and 5.6%.

THE JUDICIARY

The Review Body is now part way through the fundamental review of the judicial salary structure which it announced in its 1995 report. Because of the review, it took limited evidence on the judiciary this year and confined its recommendations to salary uprating. An across the board increase of 3.9% for judicial post holders in our remit was proposed. Judges will also receive an additional increase of between 0.63% and 2.48% flowing from the staged

implementation of salary increases recommended by the review body in 1994.

GOVERNMENT REACTION

The Government's approach to SSRB remit groups was similar to that for other Review Bodies. Pay awards for the judiciary and senior military will be staged, with 1% held back to December. For the Senior Civil Service departments will hold back 1% of individual pay awards.

KEY TASKS FOR 1996

In 1996 the Review Body will turn its attention to monitoring the new pay arrangements for the Senior Civil Service. It will complete its fundamental review of the judicial salary structure and, for the armed forces, will tackle the issues which will be thrown up by the Government's decisions on the Bett report. It will also participate in the development of a new job evaluation system for the armed forces in conjunction with AFPRB and the MOD leading through to a job evaluation of senior posts.

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS CORRESPONDENTS FOR STATISTICAL NEWS

Bob Dodds - Editor, Room D.140, **Office for National Statistics**,
Cardiff Road, Newport, South Wales NP9 1XG ☎ 01633 813369

Frances Pottier - Feature Correspondent, Room 65F/2, **Office for
National Statistics**, Government Offices, Great George Street,
London SW1P 3AQ ☎ 0171 270 6253

Richard Perrera

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Room 140
Foss House
King's Pool
1-2 Peasholme Green
YORK YO1 2PX

Sunita Gould

Customs & Excise

Portcullis House
27 Victoria Avenue
Southend-on-Sea
ESSEX SS2 6AL

Jeremy Schuman

Ministry of Defence

Room 101
Northumberland House
Northumberland Avenue
LONDON WC2N 5BP

Russ Bentley

Department for Education and Employment

Room 2.37
Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
LONDON WC2N 5BP

Lucy Farrington

Department of Environment

Room N5/17a
2 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3EB

Graham Jackson

General Register Office for Scotland

Room 1G7
Ladywell House, Ladywell Road
EDINBURGH EH12 7TF

Michael Barker

Department of Health

Skipton House
80 London Road
Elephant and Castle
LONDON SE1 6LW

Jackie Orme

Home Office

Room 815
50 Queen Anne's Gate
LONDON SW1H 9AT

David Bailey

Inland Revenue

Room 7/2
North West wing
Bush House
Aldwych
LONDON WC2B 6RD

Alf Munster

Lord Chancellor's Department

6th Floor
Trevelyan House
Great Peter Street
LONDON SW1P 2BY

Trevor Campbell

Northern Ireland Departments

Room B1
2nd Floor
The Arches Centre
11-13 Bloomfield Avenue
Belfast
NORTHERN IRELAND BT5 5HD

Penny Pease

Office of Manpower Economics

Room 302
22 Kingsway
LONDON WC2B 6GG

Alison Wright

Office for National Statistics

Room 66A/3
Government Offices
Great George Street
LONDON SW1P 3AQ

Edmund Rich

Overseas Development Administration

Room 553
94 Victoria Street
LONDON SW1E 5JL

Anne Sorbie

Scottish Office

Room G/50
New St. Andrew's House
St James' Centre
EDINBURGH EH1 3SZ

Deborah Horn

Department of Social Security (London)

10th Floor
The Adelphi
1-11 John Adam Street
LONDON WC2N 6HT

Katharine Robbins

Department of Social Security (Newcastle)

Room B2607
PO Box 2GB
NEWCASTLE NE99 2GB

Lesley Petrie

Department of Trade and Industry

Room G20
10 Victoria Street
LONDON SW1H 0NN

Iain Bell

Department of Transport

Room A7/04
43 Marsham Street
LONDON SW1P 3E8

Nadim Ahmed

Her Majesty's Treasury

Room 88/4
HMT
Parliament Street
LONDON SW1P 3AG

Rachel Gaskin

Welsh Office

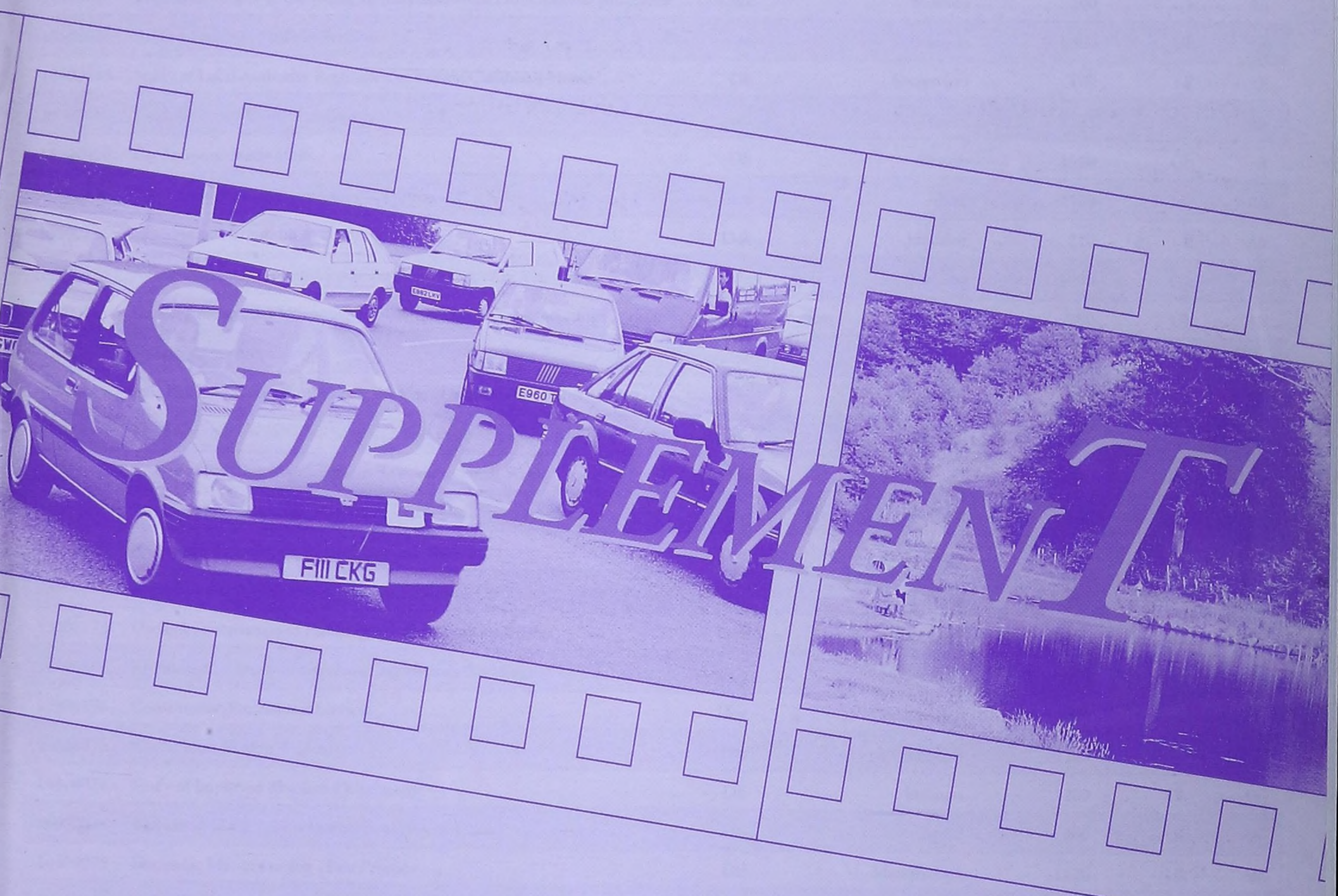
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Statistical

News

ISSUE: 112
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OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS



**New Surveys &
Departmental
Listings**

NEW SURVEYS NOTIFIED TO SURVEY CONTROL UNIT - JANUARY 1996 TO MARCH 1996

For further information about the survey listed, the appropriate contact may be obtained from Robert Palmer ☎ 0171-217-4340, Survey Control Unit, Office for National Statistics, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU.

New Surveys Assessed

SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass Dept	Activity of respondents	Number of respondents	Location	Freq
11200011	Vat: Cash Accounting Scheme:survey of Business	C&e		Export	900	Uk	Ah
11200012	Preference Means of Obtaining Information From Hm Customs and Excise	C&e		Business	200	S	Ah
12500016	Annual Overseas Trade in Services	Cso		Business	6300	Uk	A
13400043	Study of Local Authority Regulation of Private Children's Home	Dh		Socservices	109	E	Ah
13400045	Cross Infection Control in General Dental Practice	Dh		Health	1125	E	Ah
13400050	Gp Accounts Study 1996	Dh		Doctor	1500	Gb	A
13900136	Fuel Consumption in Corporate Car Fleets	Doe		Fuel	2500	Uk	Ah
13900146	Housing and Community Care	Doe		Housing	210	E	Ah
13900158	Awareness Use and Promotion of Integrated Pest/crop Management	Doe		Farming	4000	Gb	Ah
13900161	Impact Assessment of Planning Application Data + Telemarketing	Doe	Eeo	Professional	280	Uk	Ah
13900163	Thatched Property Survey	Doe		Business	880	Uk	Ah
13900164	Best Practice Guide on Managing the Use of Vehicles on Rights of Way	Doe		Highways	115	Ew	Ah
13900165	The Development of Windows:design and Performance in the UK	Doe		Research	100	Uk	Ah
13900166	Review of Building Regulations in Relation to Small Works	Doe		Business	1550	Ew	Ah
13900167	To Assess the Requirements of Smes for Guidance on Energy Efficiency	Doe	Eeo	Fuel	1400	Gb	Ah
13900170	An Energy Consumption Guide for Craft Bakeries	Doe		Businessserv	1500	Uk	Y3
13900171	Market Research on Urban Regeneration Follow Up	Doe		Housing	315	E	Ah
13900173	Use and Effectiveness of Planning and Development Briefs	Doe		Businessserv	150	Ew	Ah
13900174	Reconciliation Study of Legislation on Historic Buildings	Doe		Businessserv	989	Uk	Ah
13900196	Construction Professional Services	Doe		Construction	10000	E	Ah
14200072	CA/IR Joint Mailing Evaluation	Dss	Ir	Businessserv	1500	Wm	Ah
14400026	Study of Improved Absolute Colorimetry	Dti		Business	1200	Uk	Ah
14400074	Evaluation of the Export Promoters:survey of Firms	Dti		Export	400	Uk	Ah
14400075	Electronic Manufacturing - Best Practice	Dti		Manufacture	1520	Uk	Ah
14400076	Value for Money Survey of Export Intelligence Customers	Dti		Export	300	Uk	Ah
14400077	Evaluation of the Link Optoelectronics Programme	Dti		Business	40	Gb	Ah
14400078	Organisations'activities Relevant to the Biological Weapons Convention	Dti		Business	1000	E	Ah
14500151	International Road Haulage Survey	Dot		Transport	6000	Gb	Ah
14500152	Condition Assessment of Footways	Dot	Ha	Pedestrian	540	Uk	Ah
16800029	Occupational Significance of Borna Disease Virus	Hse		Farming	655	Gb	Ah
16800030	Dairy and Beef Farming Technical Development Survey	Hse		Farming	600	Gb	Ah
16800031	Feasibility of Industry Reporting of Exposure Data on Chemical Agents	Hse		Health	410	Gb	Ah

SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass Dept	Activity of respondents	Number of respondents	Location	Freq
16800032	Information on the Use, supply, exposure and Control of Acetaldehyde	Hse		Health	64	Gb	Ah
16800033	Baseline of Current Health and Safety Diving Regulations	Hse		Professional	160	Gb	Ah
16800034	Evaluation of Common/other Provisions of the Six-pack Regulations	Hse		Business	6150	Gb	Ah
16800035	Survey of Biocidal Products	Hse		Chemicals	60	Uk	Ah
16800036	Effective Communications of Health & Safety to Construction Industry	Hse		Construction	700	Gb	Ah
16800037	Review of New Health and Safety Enforcement Procedures	Hse		Health	1200	Gb	Ah
17100042	Oil Taxation Office Survey of Companies' views on Service Standards	Ir		Customer	240	Uk	Y3
17100043	Inland Revenue Press Office Customer Survey	Ir		Journalist	200	Uk	Y2
17100045	Electronic Lodgement Service Survey	Ir		Businessserv	500	Uk	Ah
17300001	Customer Survey: the Accommodation Review	Lcd		Customer	400	Ew	Ah
17900060	Effects of Agricultural Management on Populations of Farmland Birds	Maff		Farming	100	Ew	Ah
17900061	Assessment of Automatic Milking on Uk Dairy Farms	Maff		Farming	80	Uk	Ah
17900062	Survey of Livestock Movements	Maff		Farming	1200	Ew	Ah
17900065	Feeding Practices Prior to the Slaughter of Pigs	Maff		Farming	200	Gb	Ah
17900066	Implications - Extensive Land Management - Sheep Production in Britain	Maff	Farming	8500	Gb	Ah	
17900067	Grain Stocks in the United Kingdom	Maff		Grainstorage	41	Uk	Q
17900068	Mushroom Census: Spring 1996	Maff	Farming	320	Gb	A	
17900069	An Investigation of the Incidence, treatment Strategies of Mastitis	Maff		Farming	50	Gb	Ah
17900070	Evaluation of Maff's International Relations/export Promotion Policies	Maff		Business	230	Uk	Ah
23200003	Private and Public Waste Generators in the Scottish Islands	So		Businessserv	400	S	Ah
23200005	Waste Management Annual Report Questionnaire	So		Businessserv	56	S	Ah
23500014	Evaluation of Resource Pack	Soeid	Soeid	Education	1430	S	Ah
23600011	Tenancy Rights and Repossession Rates in Practice	Soen		Landlord	300	S	Ah
23600012	Review of Planning Enforcement in Scotland	Soen		Planning	85	S	Ah
23600013	Review of Procurement and Practice Guide	Soen		Housing	130	S	Ah
23700020	Domiciliary Care Research	Sohh		Service	132	S	Ah
23700021	Study of the Introduction of Solicitor Advocates	Sohh		Legal	160	S	Ah
23800032	Database of Business Travellers	Soeid	Se	Businessserv	8000	S	Ah
23800033	Appraisal of Economic Impact of Partenariat Delegations	Soeid		Businessserv	120	S	Ah
23800034	The Fife Export Survey 1996	Soeid		Export	1500	S	Ah
24900025	1996 Welsh Employer Survey	Wo		Employer	2000	W	Y2
24900026	Business Connect Evaluation	Wo	Coi	Business	700	W	Ah
25900005	Arts Centres in England	Dnh		Education	97	E	Ah
25900007	Register of Recreational Land: user Needs Assessment Study	Dnh		Amenities	418	E	Ah
26000020	Effectiveness of Self Employment Option in Training for Work	Dfee		Employer	160	E	Ah
26000021	Tvei Information Base-evaluation of Cd Rom 1995	Dfee		Teacher	2000	Uk	A
26000024	The Impact of "New" organisation on the Delivery of the Careers Service	Dfee		Businessserv	174	E	Ah
26000025	Effective Teaching and Learning in Work-related Context	Dfee		Teacher	60	E	Ah

SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass Dept	Activity of respondents	Number of respondents	Location	Freq
26000026	Survey of Shopfitting Companies Training Needs	Dfee		Business	570	Uk	Ah
26000027	A National Survey on the Learning Process in Nvq/svq Delivery	Dfee		Education	948	Uk	Ah
26000028	Evaluation of Dfee Publications - Equal Opportunities - Equality Pays	Dfee		Employer	859	Gb	Ah
26000029	Graduate Recruitment in the Sport and Recreation Industry	Dfee		Businessserv	1000	Uk	Ah

Household and Individual Surveys

13400044	Young Carers	Dh		Youth	24	Gb	Ah
13400051	Nursing Strategy Research	Dh	Coi	Nurse	150	E	Ah
13400052	Sexwise Service Evaluation (P.107)	Dh	Coi	Service	123	E	Ah
13800021	Ordinary Account Customer Survey	Dns		Customer	2000	Uk	Ah
13800022	Savings Certificate Pre-maturity Notification	Dns		Finance	4000	Uk	Ah
13900162	Thatched Property Survey	Doe		Adult	10000	Uk	Ah
13900168	Introductory Tenancies Monitoring Project	Doe		Tenant	102	Nw	Ah
13900172	New Earswick Energy Advice Demonstration Project	Doe	Bre	Tenant	300	Yh	Ah
13900194	Review of the Building Regulations in Relation to Small Works	Doe		Ownerocc	1500	Ew	Ah
13900195	Eco Labelling Evaluation	Doe	Coi	Adult	2000	Gb	Ah
14200064	Pensions Radio Campaign Research	Dss	Coi	Adult	600	E	Ah
14200065	Pensions Direct Mail Campaign	Dss	Coi	Adult	400	E	Ah
14200066	Wwb Spring'96 Campaign-creative Development	Dss	Coi	Adult	38	E	Ah
14200067	1995/6 War Widows,their Satisfaction with the Service Provided by Wpa	Dss		Claimant	34000	Uk	Ah
14200068	Research Amongst Absent Parents	Dss		Parent	100	Gb	Ah
14200069	Jsa Claim Form Check	Dss	Coi	Unemployed	20	Gb	Ah
14200070	Csa Coporate Image Research	Dss		Customer	50	E	Ah
14200071	Pensions Publicity	Dss		Adult	3000	Gb	Ah
14200073	Housing Benefit Evaluation	Dss	Coi	Claimant	6000	Gb	Ah
14500150	In Depth Study of Young and Novice Drivers	Dot		Driver	2750	Em	Ah
14500153	"Kill Your Speed": Tracking Feb'96	Dot	Coi	Driver	2000	Uk	Ah
14500154	Child Road Safety Tracking Feb 96	Dot	Coi	Child	800	Gb	Ah
14500156	Children's Behaviour on the Road:danger-parental Behaviour	Dot		Pedestrian	40	Wm	Ah
14500157	Enforcement of On-street Parking Regulations by Winchester Council	Dot	Trl	Carowner	1200	Se	Ah
14500158	Survey of Newly Qualified Car Drivers and Motorcyclists	Dot	Trl	Carowner	5000	Gb	Ah
14500159	Behaviour At Modified Sites	Dot	Trl	Driver	500	Gb	Ah
16600010	Collection of Data on Community Involvement in Drugs Prevention	Home	Adult		660	E	Ah
17900063	Consumer Research on Quantitative Ingredient Declarations(quid)	Maff		Consumer	128	Uk	Ah
17900064	National Diet and Nutrition Survey:young People(4-18).Feasibility	Maff	Dh	Youth	120	Gb	Ah
17900072	Habits Surveys= Terrestrial Foods & Sources	Maff		Adult	0	Ew	Ah
23200006	New Tenants of Scottish Local Authorities	So	Tenant	7250	S		Ah
23600014	Fedics Variable Message Sign (Vms) Survey	Soen	Driver	300	S		Ah

SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass Dept	Activity of respondents	Number of respondents	Location	Freq
23700019	The 1996 Scottish Crime Survey	Sohh		Adult	5000	S	Ah
26000022	Career Development Loans Awareness Research & Responders Research	Dfee	Coi	Adult	4400	Gb	Ah
26000031	Youth Cohort Study : Cohort 8, Sweep 1	Dfee		Education	24500	Ew	Ah
26000032	Youth Cohort Study: Cohort 7 18119 Sweep	Dfee		Youth	13200	Ew	Ah

ABBREVIATION

ASS	- Associate Government Department
BUS	- Business
CA	- Contributions Agency
COI	- Central Office of Information
EEO	- Energy Efficiency Office
FC	- Forestry Commission
HA	- Highways Agency
HLD	- Household
IND	- Individual
JSA	- Joint Staffing Agency
LA	- Local Authority
OFT	- Office of Fair Trading
OTH	- Other
SME	- Small and Medium Enterprises
TRL	- Transport and Road Research Laboratory
TSY	- Treasury
VAT	- Value Added Tax
WPA	- War Pensions Agency
WWB	- Working with Benefits

FR - FREQUENCY

A	- Annual
Ah	- Ad Hoc
N/k	- Not Known
Q	- Quarterly
Y2	- Every 2 Years
Y3	- Every 3 Years

LOC-LOCATION

E	- England
ES	- England and Scotland
EW	- England and Wales
GB	- Great Britain
NW	- North West
N/K	- Not Known
S	- Scotland
SE	- South East
UK	- United Kingdom
WM	- West Midlands
W	- Wales

SIZE ANALYSIS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSES 1996

This annual publication is the Size Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses, PA1003 in the business monitor series, compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). This publication contains detailed information on enterprises in the UK including size, classification and location.

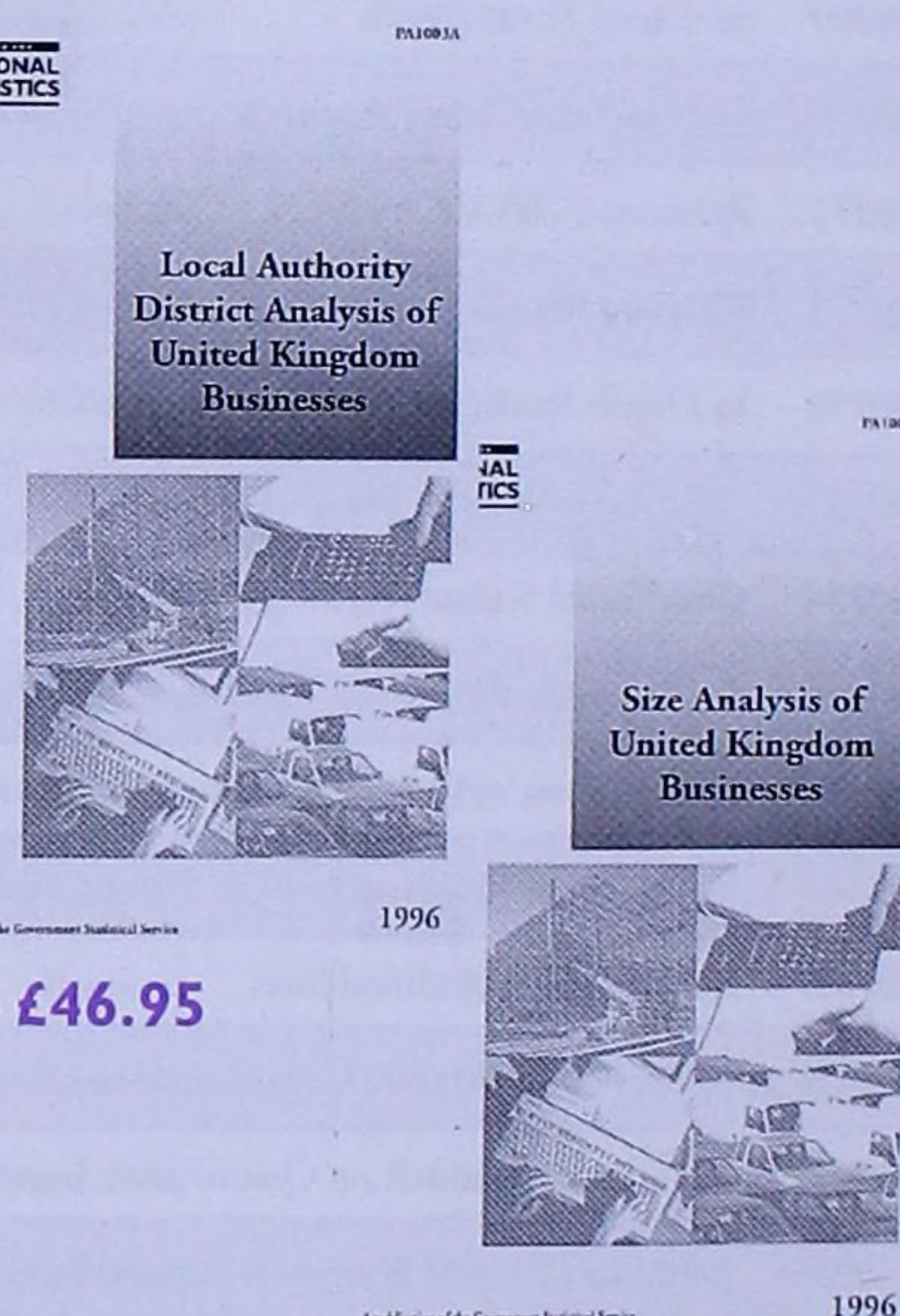
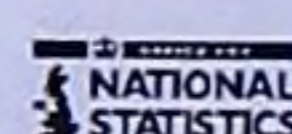
Used widely throughout business, government and research organisations, the publication provides invaluable information on structures of businesses. A companion publication, Local Authority District Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses (PA1003A), is also published.

For enquiries please contact:

Analysis and Publications ☎ 01633 813269

For orders please contact:

HMSO ☎ 0171 873 9090



Price £46.95

Price £29.95

FULL LIST OF DH STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Statistical Bulletins (Price £2.00) - all annual and relating to England only unless otherwise stated (*)

Compiler Copies held by (**)

FHS RELATED

1. Statistics for general medical practitioners in England.	STATS(GMS)	H
2. Statistics of prescriptions dispensed in Family Health Service Authorities.	SD1E	H
3. General Pharmaceutical Services.	SD1C	H
4. Community pharmacies England and Wales (six monthly).	SD1C	H
5. Ophthalmic Services.	SD1D	H
6. Cervical Cancer Screening	SD2B	

HCHS RELATED

7. NHS Hospital Activity Statistics.	FPA-PA	N
8. Elective admissions and patients waiting (six-monthly).	FPA-PA	
9. HCHS medical staff.	STATS (W)A	H
10. HCHS non-medical staff.	STATS (W)B	H
11. Waiting times for first outpatient appointments in England (quarterly)	FPA-PA	
12. Patient Transport Services, England.	SD2B	H
13. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, England.	SD2B	H

PSS: COMMUNITY CARE STATISTICS

14. Personal Social Services: Day and Domiciliary Services for Adults	SD3B	H
15. Residential Accommodation statistics: Personal Social Services: Residential care homes and supported residents England	SD3B	H
16. Detailed statistics on local authority personal social services for adults	SD3B	H
17. Children looked after by Local authorities	SD3A	H

OTHER

18. In-patients formally detained in hospital under the mental health act 1983 and other legislation	SD2C	N
19. Drug Misuse Statistics. (six monthly)	SD2J	H
20. Bulletin on smoking. (Occasional)	SD2D	H

Other publications (England only and annual except where otherwise stated)

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES: ADULT SERVICES

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
| 21. Residential accommodation for elderly and for younger physically disabled People - all residents in LA voluntary and private homes-LA supported residents (<i>last year ending September 1994</i>). | SD3B | H |
| 22. Residents in LA voluntary and private registered homes-LA Supported residents (<i>last year ending September 1994</i>). | SD3B | H |
| 23. Residential accommodation: Detailed statistics on residential care homes and Local authority supports residents | | |
| 24. Community care: Detailed statistics on Local Authority personal services for adults. | SD3B | |

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES: CHILDRENS SERVICES¹

- | | |
|---|------|
| 25. Childrens day care facilities. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3A |
| 26. Children in Care ² /Children looked after by local authorities. | SD3A |
| 27. Children and Young People on Child Protection Registers. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3A |
| 28. Private fostering and place of safety orders ³ | SD3A |
| 29. Supervision Orders. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3A |
| 30. Children accommodated in secure units. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3A |
| 31. Children's homes | SD3A |

(*) *The separate Bulletins List gives the publications dates in the last year or so*

(**) *Compiler Branch unless otherwise shown*

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES: STAFFING

- | | |
|---|------|
| 32. Staff of Local Authority Social Services Departments. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3C |
| 33. Personal Social Services: A Historical Profile of Reported Current and Capital Expenditure 1983-84 to 1993-94 England | SD3C |

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES: KEY INDICATORS

- | | |
|---|------|
| 34. Key indicators of Local Authority Social Services (includes printed publication, disk version, and graphical presentation package as disk only with printed user guide). <i>Twice yearly free</i> | SD3K |
|---|------|

GENERAL

35. Health Service indicators (a variety of computerised systems are used to disseminate these; there is no printed publication). *Price on application* FPA-PA

HOSPITAL ACTIVITY AND FACILITIES

36. Summary of bed availability. *Annual £6.00 ISBN 1 85839485 6* FPA-PA N
37. Written complaints by or on behalf of patients. (Internal reference version.) FPA-PA N
38. Out patients and ward attenders. *Annual £8.00 ISBN 1 85839486 4* FPA-PA N
39. Ordinary admissions and day case admissions
Annual £6.50 ISBN 1 85839484 8 FPA-PA N
40. Private hospitals, homes and clinic- England Regional Health Authority and Regional Office Areas registered under section 23 of the Registered Homes Act 1984. Vol 1 *Annual £7.00 ISBN 1 85839495 3* SD3B N
41. Private hospitals, homes and clinic - District Health Authority summaries registered under section 23 of the Registered Homes Act 1984 Vol 2
Annual £11.00 ISBN 1 85839496 1
42. Section 17(3) of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970 (Internal reference version). SD3B N
43. Diagnostic departments *Annual £6.00 ISBN 1 85839343 4* FPA-PA N
44. Wheelchairs and Artificial limbs *Annual £3.00 ISBN 1 85839345 0* FPA-PA N

NHS STAFFING

45. NHS workforce in England STATS(W)B H
Annual £5.00 ISBN 1 85839363 9

COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

46. Immunisation programmes. *Annual free* SD2B
47. Maternity services-midwife clinics and domiciliary visits. *Annual free* SD2B
48. Health visitor activity. *Annual free* SD2B
49. District nurses activity. *Annual free* SD2B
50. Community psychiatric nurses activity. *Annual free* SD2B
51. Community mental handicap nurses activity. *Annual free* SD2B
52. Community specialist care nurses activity. *Annual free* SD2B
53. Breast cancer screening. *Annual free* SD2B

54. Chiropody services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
55. Clinical psychology services <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
56. Dietetic services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
57. Occupational therapy services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
58. Physiotherapy services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
59. Speech and language therapy services <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
60. Family planning clinic services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	

OTHER

61. Registered blind and partially sighted people (triennial).	SD3B	
62. Registers of physically disabled persons (general classes) (triennial).	SD3B	
63. People registered as the deaf or hard of hearing (triennial).	SD3B	
Guardianship under the Mental Health Act (1983) <i>Annual free</i>		
64. Survey of age, sex and length of stay characteristics of residents of homes for elderly and younger people who are physically handicapped 1988 only		
65. NHS Day care facilities. <i>Annual price £2.00 ISBN 1 85839348 5</i>	SD2C	N
66. In-patients formally detailed in hospitals under the Mental Health Act 1983 and other legislation regional figures.	SD2C	N
Annual price £2.00 ISBN 1 85839437 6		
67. Data from the Addicts Index.	SD2J	H
68. NHS Spectacle Voucher Scheme - results of 1995 survey	SD1D	
69. Electro convulsive therapy (ECT) ³	SD2C	
70. Hospital Episode statistics:		
Vol 1: Finished Consultant episodes by diagnosis, operation and specialty		
Vol 2: Finished Consultant episodes by time of elective admissions, injuries/poisoning by external sources		
71. Mental Health In England		
Annual price £2.00 ISBN 1 85839429 5	SD2C	N
72. Hospital Waiting List statistics: England		
Six monthly Price £12.80 ISBN 1 85839448 1	FPA-PA	
73. Quarterly Review		
Quarterly free	FPA-PA	HLL
74. Waiting times for first outpatient appointments in England: Detailed statistics	FPA-PA	
Price £12.80 ISBN 1 85839547 X		

HEALTH OF THE NATION RELATED PUBLICATIONS

75. Health of the Nation: A Strategy for Health in England The White Paper *Free* HP1
76. Specification of National Indicators *Free* HP1 CHMU

HEALTH OF THE NATION KEY AREA HANDBOOKS

77. Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke *Free* HP1
78. Cancers *Free* HP1
79. Mental Illness MHCC3 HMSO
 Price £15.00 ISBN 0 11 321829 X
80. HIV/AIDS and Sexual Health *Free* HP1
81. Accidents *Free* HP1
82. One Year On... A report on progress of the Health of the Nation *Free* HP1
83. Fit for the Future - The second report on progress on the
 Health of the Nation. *Free* HP1

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMON DATA SET INCORPORATING INDICATORS FROM THE 'HEALTH OF THE NATION'

85. Public Health Common Data Set, data definitions and user guide for computer files available for the years 1990 to 1994 (from 1992 onwards they incorporated indicators from the 'Health of the Nation'). These are normally issued annually covering England and Wales, England, RHAs, DHAs and FHSAs. Not available outside the NHS. SD2F
86. Public Health Common Data Set, National volumes available for the years 1990 to 1993 (from 1992 onwards they incorporated indicators from the 'Health of the Nation'). These are normally issued annually covering England and Wales, England, RHAs, DHAs and FHAs. Not available outside the NHS. SD2F
87. Public Health Common Data Set, Regional volumes available for the years 1990 to 1995 (from 1992 onwards they incorporated indicators from the 'Health of the Nation'). These were issued annually but their publication was discontinued after the 1993 edition. They cover England and Wales, England, RHAs, DHAs and FHSAs. SD2

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OVERVIEWS

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 88. Asthma | <i>Price £11.00 ISBN 0 11 321897 4</i> | |
| 89. Coronary Heart Disease | <i>Price £11.00 ISBN 0 11 321667 X</i> | HP1 CHMU HMSO |
| 90. Stroke. | <i>Price £11.00 ISBN 0 11 321668 8</i> | HP1 CHMU HMSO |
| 91. Health of Elderly People. | <i>Price £10.30 ISBN 0 11 321485 5</i> | HP1 CHMU HMSO |
| 92. Elderly People Companion Papers. | <i>Price £6.00 ISBN 0 11 321486 3</i> | HP1 CHMU HMSO |

FORMAL PUBLICATIONS

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------|
| 93. Health and Personal Social Services statistics (annual). | <i>Price £11.95.</i> | SD3C HMSO |
|--|----------------------|-----------|

OTHER REPORTS (STATUTORY PUBLICATIONS)

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| 94. Annual report under Section 83(6) of the Children Act 1989 (formerly section 79(3) of the Child Care Act 1980) on children in care in England & Wales. (For periods following the implementation of the Children Act 1989, this publication will cover a wider range of children's services.) ⁴ | <i>Annual Price £6.80 ISBN 0 10 128782 8</i> | SD3A HMSO |
| 95. Annual statement under Section 18(3) of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970, on handicapped persons in residential care in England and Wales. | | SD3B/CS HMSO |

OTHER STATUTORY PUBLICATIONS NOT PRODUCED BY SD BUT WHICH HAVE A STATISTICAL INPUT PROVIDED BY SD

- | | | |
|---|--|------------|
| 96. Annual statement under section 17(2) of the Chronically Sick and Disabled persons Act 1970: Separation of younger patients from older patients in hospitals. (December). <i>ISBN 0 10 206395 8</i> | | SD2A HMSO |
| 97. Report under section 11 of the Disabled Persons (Services, Consultation and Representation) Act 1986 on the development of services for people with learning disabilities (mental handicap) or mental illness in England. | | SD2C HMSO |
| 98. The NHS Performance Guide <i>Annual Free</i> | | FPA-PA HLL |

¹The forms which underlie items 24-29 have been revised to accord with the Children Act 1989 (implemented October 1991).

²Last publication for 1991; successor publication will relate to periods following the implementation of the Children Act.

³This publication has been discontinued following the 1991 publication.

⁴This publication has been discontinued following the 1994 publication.

H = Department of Health,
PO box 410,
Wetherby. LS23 7LN
☎ 01937 - 840250
Fax: 01937 - 845381

N = Norcross.
Department of Health,
Statistics Division,
Room 7116,
Norcross,
Blackpool. FY5 3TA
☎ 01253 333075

At the time of going to press, it was proposed that publications held at Norcross will be transferred to Wetherby from a date to be announced, probably late 1995/early 1996. Any applications received at Norcross will be forwarded to the new facility from the date of transfer of responsibility.

HLL = Health Literature Line
☎ 0800 555 777

Contacts and phone numbers regarding the above publications:

Department of Health
Skipton House,
80 London Road,
London SE1 6LW
☎ 0171 97 - followed by ext number

HOSPITAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES (BRANCH SD2)

(To order, or obtain information on publications, ☎ 01253 333075)

Mental illness/handicap	ext 25546
Community and environmental health services	ext 25536
Demographic statistics	ext 25562
Drug misuse	ext 25547
Legal status	ext 25546
Smoking	ext 25551

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES (BRANCH SD3)

Childrens services	ext 25689
Adults services	ext 25585
Staffing	ext 25595
Financial (Revenue outturn expenditure) data	ext 25595
Key Indicators	ext 25599
Quarry House, Quarry Hill, Leeds LS2 7UE	☎ 01132 5 - followed by ext number

WORKFORCE (BRANCH STATS(W))

NHS medical staff	ext 45892
NHS non-medical staff	ext 45895
General Medical Services	ext 45909
Waiting lists (Branch FPA-PA)	ext 45549
Health service indicators (Branch FPA-PA)	ext 45555
NHS Expenditure (FPB-FMA)	ext 45389

FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES (BRANCH SD1)

General Dental and Community Dental Services	ext 25392
General Pharmacy Services	ext 25504
General Ophthalmic Services	ext 25507
Prescription Analysis	ext 25519

Richmond House, 79 Whitehall,
London SW1A 2NS ☎ 0171 210
(followed by
ext number)

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES FINANCIAL STATISTICS (BRANCH F6)

PSS Budget data and Public
expenditure Survey ext 5699

HEALTH STRATEGY UNIT

G04/5 Wellington House, ☎ 0171 97
133-155 Waterloo Road, (followed by
London, SE1 8UG ext number)
ext 24466

Central Health Monitoring Unit ext 24657
G06 Wellington House, 133-135
Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8UG

Institute of Public Health ☎ 01483
University of Surrey, 450 540
Chancellor Court,
20 Priestly Court,
Surrey Research Park,
Guildford, Surrey GU2 5YL

The Health Literature Line ☎ 0800
555 777

HOME OFFICE

HOME OFFICE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIRECTORATE PUBLICATIONS

*The following have been published since March
1996:*

HOME OFFICE STATISTICAL BULLETINS

- ◆ Notifiable offences, England and Wales,
1995, issue 3/96
- ◆ Projections of long term trends in the prison
population to 2004, issue 4/96
- ◆ Statistics of deaths reported to coroners,
England and Wales, 1995, issue 5/96
- ◆ Persons granted British citizenship, United
Kingdom, 1995, issue 6/96
- ◆ Breath test statistics, England and Wales,
1995, issue 7/96
- ◆ Control of immigration: statistics, United
Kingdom, 1995, issue 8/96
- ◆ Asylum statistics, United Kingdom, 1995,
issue 9/96
- ◆ Summary probation statistics, England and
Wales, 1995, issue 10/96
- ◆ Firearm certificate statistics, England and
Wales, 1995, issue 11/96

HOME OFFICE RESEARCH STUDIES

- ◆ The ILPS methadone prescribing project, *Rae Sibbitt*, no 148
- ◆ To scare straight or educate? The British experience of day visits to prison for young people, *Charles Lloyd*, no 149
- ◆ Predicting reoffending for Discretionary Conditional Release, *John Copas, Peter Marshall, Roger Tarling*, no 150
- ◆ Drug misuse declared: results of the 1994 British Crime Survey, *Malcolm Ramsay and Andrew Percy*, no 151
- ◆ An evaluation of the introduction and operation of the Youth Court, *David O'Mahony and Kevin Haines*, no 152
- ◆ Fitting supervision to offenders: assessment and allocation decisions in the Probation Service, *Ros Burnett*, no 153

RESEARCH FINDINGS

- ◆ The Child Witness Pack: an evaluation, *Joyce Plotnikoff and Richard Woolfson*, no 29
- ◆ To scare straight or educate? The British experience of day visits to prison for young people, *Charles Lloyd*, no 30
- ◆ The ADT drug treatment programme at HMP Downview - a preliminary evaluation, *Elaine Player and Carol Martin*, no 31
- ◆ Wolds remand prison - an evaluation, *Keith Bottomley, Adrian James, Emma Clare and Alison Liebling*, no 32

- ◆ Drug misuse declared: results of the 1994 British Crime Survey, *Malcolm Ramsay and Andrew Percy*, no 33

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- ◆ Section 95: Race and the Criminal Justice System, 1995
- ◆ Research Bulletin no 38

REQUESTS FOR PUBLICATIONS

Home Office statistical bulletins, Fire Statistics 1993, Probation Statistics 1994 and Other publications are available on request from:

Information and Publications Group,
Research and Statistics Directorate,
Home Office, Room 1308,
Apollo House, Croydon,
Surrey, CR9 3RR.
☎ 0181 760 8340.
Fax: 0181 760 8364.
Email: rsd.ho.apollo@gtnet.gov.uk

Copies of Home Office Research Studies from no. 143 onwards, Research and Planning Unit Papers, Research Findings, and the Research and Planning Unit Programme are available on request from:

Information and Publications Group,
Research and Statistics Directorate,
Room 278,
50 Queen Anne's gate,
London, SW1H 9AT.
☎ 0171 273 2084.

The following MAFF Statistical Notices are available free of charge:

- ◆ **Agricultural and Horticultural Census June 1995:** England provisional, 175/95; UK provisional, 201/95. England final, 250/95; UK final, 33/96
- ◆ **Monthly sample survey of grain fed to livestock:** England & Wales, April 1995, 132/95; May 1995, 153/95; June 1995, 172/95; July 1995, 192/95; August 1995, 213/95; September 1995, 230/95. October 1995, 249/95; November 1995, 20/96; December 1995, 39/69, January 1996, 57/69, February 1996, 77/69, March 1996, 104/96, April 1996, 125/96.
- ◆ **Quarterly sample survey of cereals stocks:** March 1995, England and Wales, 107/95; June 1995, England and Wales 165/95; September 1995, England and Wales, 236/95; December 1995, England and Wales, 27/96, March 1996, England and Wales, 100/96.
- ◆ **Cereal Production Survey:** April 1995 final estimate for 1994 harvest, England and Wales, 131/95; August 1st estimate of 1995 harvest, England and Wales, 196/95; August revised estimate of 1995 harvest, England and Wales, 218/95. November estimate of 1995 harvest, England and Wales, 24/96, April 1996 final estimate for the 1995 harvest, England and Wales, 238/96.
- ◆ **Pig survey, April 1995:** Revised - April and August 1995, UK and England and Wales, 212/95. April 1996, UK and England and Wales, 122/96.
- ◆ **Earnings and hours of agricultural and horticultural workers:** period ended March 1995, England and Wales, 114/95; period ended June 1995, England and Wales, 181/95; period ended September 1995, England and Wales, 239/95. period ended December 1995, England and Wales, 45/96. period ended March 1996, England and Wales, 122/96.
- ◆ **Glasshouse census:** January 1995, England and Wales, 127/95. January 1996, England and Wales, 124/96.
- ◆ **Vegetables and Flowers census:** January 1995, England and Wales, 104/95. January 1996, England and Wales, 101/96.
- ◆ **Orchard Fruit Survey:** June 1995, England, 173/95.
- ◆ **Minor Holdings 1994:** March 1994, England, 177/95.
- ◆ **Oilseed Rape Production:** August 1995 and revised August 1994, England, 208/95. Revised August 1995, England, 14/96.
- ◆ **Straw Disposal Survey:** England and Wales, 1995, 238/95.

Other published material:

PSM STATEMENT

- ◆ Final results of the June 1994 Agricultural and Horticultural Census: England and Wales, Regions and Counties - MAFF, August 1995

Prices: (including VAT)

Crops, land use, tenure and number of holdings:	£ 7.40
Labour:	£ 5.70
Livestock:	£ 8.40
Horticulture (regional only):	£ 5.60
<hr/>	
Complete statement	£18.20

FD TABLES

- ◆ Various frequency distributions and items by item size groups. Final results of the June 1994 Agricultural and Horticultural Census: England and Wales, Regions and Counties

Prices:

FD 400 series	£ 7.50 each
FD 700 series	£ 6.10

SMALL AREA STATISTICS

- ◆ Final results of the June Agricultural and Horticultural Census: 1998 to 1994 Parish Groups, Agricultural Districts and Local Government Districts MAFF, June 1995

Prices: (including VAT 1)

- ◆ Paper format - Parish Groups, Agricultural Districts, Local Government Districts and Counties: £2.45 per printed page * (minimum charge of £10.00 per order).
**Students can have up to five sheets of information free of charge.*
- ◆ Floppy Diskette - Parish Groups, Agricultural Districts, Local Government Districts and Counties: £2.00 per printed page equivalent plus £10.35 per order (minimum charge of £28.80 per order). A data set of all Parish Groups, Agricultural Districts and Counties in England: £2408.75.
- ◆ County colour maps showing which parishes make up Parish Groups and how the groups combine to Agricultural Districts: £1.30 per county.

The above are available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Room 133b,
Foss House,
Kings Pool,
1-2 Peasholme Green,
YORK. YO1 2PX
☎ 01904 455332 or GTN: 5137 5332
Fax: 01904 455315 or GTN: 5137 5315

HMSO PUBLICATION

“The Digest of Agricultural Census Statistics - UK 1994” - available from HMSO, price £21.00

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

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

Available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Statistics (Commodities and Food),
Foss House,
Kings Pool,
1-2 Peasholme Green,
YORK. YO1 2PX
☎ 01904 641000
Fax: 01904 455222

Also available:

- ◆ Production of crude vegetable oil, oilcake and meal in the UK;
- ◆ Output of refined vegetable and marine oils and animal fats by UK processors;
- ◆ Production of margarine, other table spreads and solid cooking fats in the UK.

Copies available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Economics and Statistics (Food) Division,
Branch B, Room 612,
West Block,
Whitehall Place,
LONDON. SW1A 2HH
☎ 0171-270-8503

The following publications are available on a regular basis:

WEEKLY

- ◆ **Agricultural Market Report: England and Wales** - The report, which is available on subscription, is published in two parts and contains price, quantity and quality information on selected cereals, livestock, home-grown horticultural produce and other agricultural products.

MONTHLY

- ◆ **Agricultural Price Indices** (in a statistical information notice).

The above are available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Branch A, Room 145,
Foss House,
Kings Pool,
1-2 Peasholme Green,
YORK YO1 2PX
☎ 01904 455249

NATIONAL FOOD SURVEY

- ◆ Household food consumption and expenditure; nutritional value of household food

Quarterly press notices and more detailed data (on subscription) are available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Room 513
West Block
Whitehall Place
LONDON SW1A 2HH
☎ 0171 270 8562

FARM INCOMES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1993/94

Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom, published on the 23 March 1995, provides detailed information on the structure of the United Kingdom agricultural industry.

The tenth volume, in an annual series, gives detailed analyses of the developments in the income, assets and liabilities of the agricultural industry at the farm level and in aggregate. Detailed economic results, based on the Farm Business Survey (Farm Accounts Scheme in Scotland) are shown by country, farm type,

business size and tenure as well as estimates of the gross margins for a range of crop and livestock enterprises in England and Wales. In most tables the years covered are 1993 and 1994.

For the first time a special study of farmer's capital investment was carried out on the same sample of farms for the Farm Business Survey for the years 1990/91 - 1992/93. The details are summarised in the report and the objective of the Capital Investment Survey was to provide more detailed information about the level and pattern of investment in Agriculture at farm level for England and Wales.

Any queries regarding the Farm Incomes report should be directed to:

Mr R D S Price
Economics (Farm Business) Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place West
Whitehall
London SW1A 2HH
☎ 0171 270 8620

REFERENCE

- ◆ Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom: 1993/94 - HMSO, price £30.00 net ISBN 0-11-242984-X

NORTHERN IRELAND

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Department of Health and Social Services

Child Support Agency Quarterly

Summary of Statistics

- February 1996

Price: £5

Disability Living Allowance

Quarterly Statistical Tables

- February 1996

Price: £5

Family Credit Quarterly Statistical

Tables - April 1995

Price: £5

Child Support Statistics

- Fact Sheet 1/96

Available on request

Lone Parents Study

- Focus Groups Project

Available on request

As part of an on-going research project on Lone Parents, Social Security Statistics Branch (DHSS) commissioned a small qualitative focus group study of Lone Parents from Professor Eileen Evason and Ms Gillian Robinson at the University of Ulster.

It is difficult to capture in a pre-coded questionnaire, the interaction of different strands of policy and provision. Individuals, however, experience policies as total packages and group discussions can often illuminate how the package as a whole actually works on the ground. In this report the experiences of lone parents are recounted in their own words.

The report examines a range of issues including: routes into income support, the claiming process, recent changes to family credit, maintenance and the Child Support Agency, employment intentions and perceptions of the labour market.

A limited number of complementary copies of the report: Lone Parents Study - Focus Groups Project are available from Social Security Statistics Branch.

Available from:

Social Security Statistics Branch
Room 3.24
Block 3 Castle Buildings
Stormont
Belfast BT4 3UD

NORTHERN IRELAND COURT SERVICE

Northern Ireland Judicial

Statistics 1995

Price: £8.50

Available from:

Management Information Branch
Northern Ireland Court Service
Windsor House
Bedford Street
Belfast BT2 7LT

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NORTHERN IRELAND

- ◆ Statistical Bulletin SB1/96 Transfer Procedure Test Results 1989/90-1995/96
- ◆ Statistical Bulletin SB2/96 Free School Meals and Low Achievement

Both available free of charge from:

Department of Education Northern Ireland
Statistics and Research Branch
Rathgael House, Balloo Road
Bangor, Co Down BT19 7PR

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- ◆ Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey Historical Supplement, Spring 1994- Autumn 1995

Available free of charge from:

Department of Economic Development
Statistics and Research Branch
Netherleigh
Massey Avenue
Belfast BT4 2JP

SURVEYS NOTIFIED TO NORTHERN IRELAND SURVEY CONTROL UNIT

January to March 1996

For further information about the surveys listed, please telephone:

Anne Jordan ☎ 01232-526933,
Survey Control Unit,
Ireland Statistics and Research Agency,
Room A1, 2nd Floor,
Arches Centre,
11-13 Bloomfield Avenue,
Belfast, BT5 5HD.

SURVEYS NOTIFIED TO NORTHERN IRELAND SURVEY CONTROL UNIT

Title	Department	Those Approached	Approximate number approached	Frequency
<u>SURVEYS TO BUSINESS</u>				
Awareness of the Health and Safety Agency amongst employers and their perceived role of the Agency	DED	Businesses	250	AH
<u>SURVEYS TO HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS</u>				
Northern Ireland Communities Crime Survey	NIO	Persons aged 16+	1,200	AH
International Crime Victimization Survey	NIO	Persons aged 16+	1,350	AH
Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey - Road Safety Module	DOE	Persons aged 16+	2,050	AH

ABBREVIATIONS

Departments	DED	Department of Economic Development	Frequency	AH	Ad Hoc
	DOE	Department of the Environment	Location	All surveys were carried out in Northern Ireland	
	NIO	Northern Ireland Office			

BUSINESS MONITORS- ANNUAL CENSUS OF PRODUCTION 1993

Readers of the Statistical News are made aware of the results of the 1993 Census of Production as the Business Monitors become available.

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

Business	Description	Standard Industrial Classification 1992 Group
PA10.1	Mining and agglomeration of hard coal	10.1
PA14.1	Quarrying of stone	14.1
PA14.3	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals	14.2
PA14.4	Production of salt	14.4
PA15.1	Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products	15.1
PA15.2	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products	15.2
PA15.3	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	15.3
PA15.4	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	15.4
PA15.5	Manufacture of dairy products	15.5
PA15.6	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	15.6
PA15.7	Manufacture of prepared animal feed	15.7
PA15.8	Manufacture of other animal feed	15.8
PA16.0	Manufacture of tobacco products	16.0
PA17.2	Textile weaving	17.2
PA18.1	Manufacture of leather clothes	18.1
PA18.3	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur	18.3
PA19.2	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness	19.2
PA22.1	Publishing	22.1
PA22.3	Reproduction of recorded media	22.3
PA23.1	Manufacture of coke oven products	23.1
PA24.7	Manufacture of man-made fibres	24.7
PA26.4	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and flags	26.4
PA27.1	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC)	27.1
PA28.3	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	28.3
PA29.6	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	29.6

PA33.5	Manufacture of watches and clocks	33.5
PA35.5	Manufacture of other transport equipment not elsewhere specified	35.5
PA40.1	Production and distribution of electricity	40.1
PA40.2	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	40.2
PA41.0	Collection, purification and distribution of water	41.0
PA45.0	Construction	45.0
PA1002	Summary Volume	

Copies of these Business Monitors are available on standing order from:

HMSO,
PO Box 276,
London SWB 5DT
☎ 071-622-3316

or through any Government Bookshop.

Further information on the PA series of Business Monitors and Censuses generally can be obtained from:-

Miss R Meese
Room 1.447
Office for National Statistics
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP9 1XG
☎ 01633 812573

Individual monitors or a free brochure describing the full range of Monitors with prices and order forms may be obtained from:-

The Librarian
Room 1.001
Office for National Statistics
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP9 1XG
☎ 01633 812973

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- ◆ The ethnic minority populations of Great Britain: their estimated sizes and age profiles
- ◆ Ethnicity in the 1991 Census Volume 2 - the ethnic minority populations of Great Britain HMSO £24.00 ISBN 0 11 6916567

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SOCIAL SURVEY REPORTS

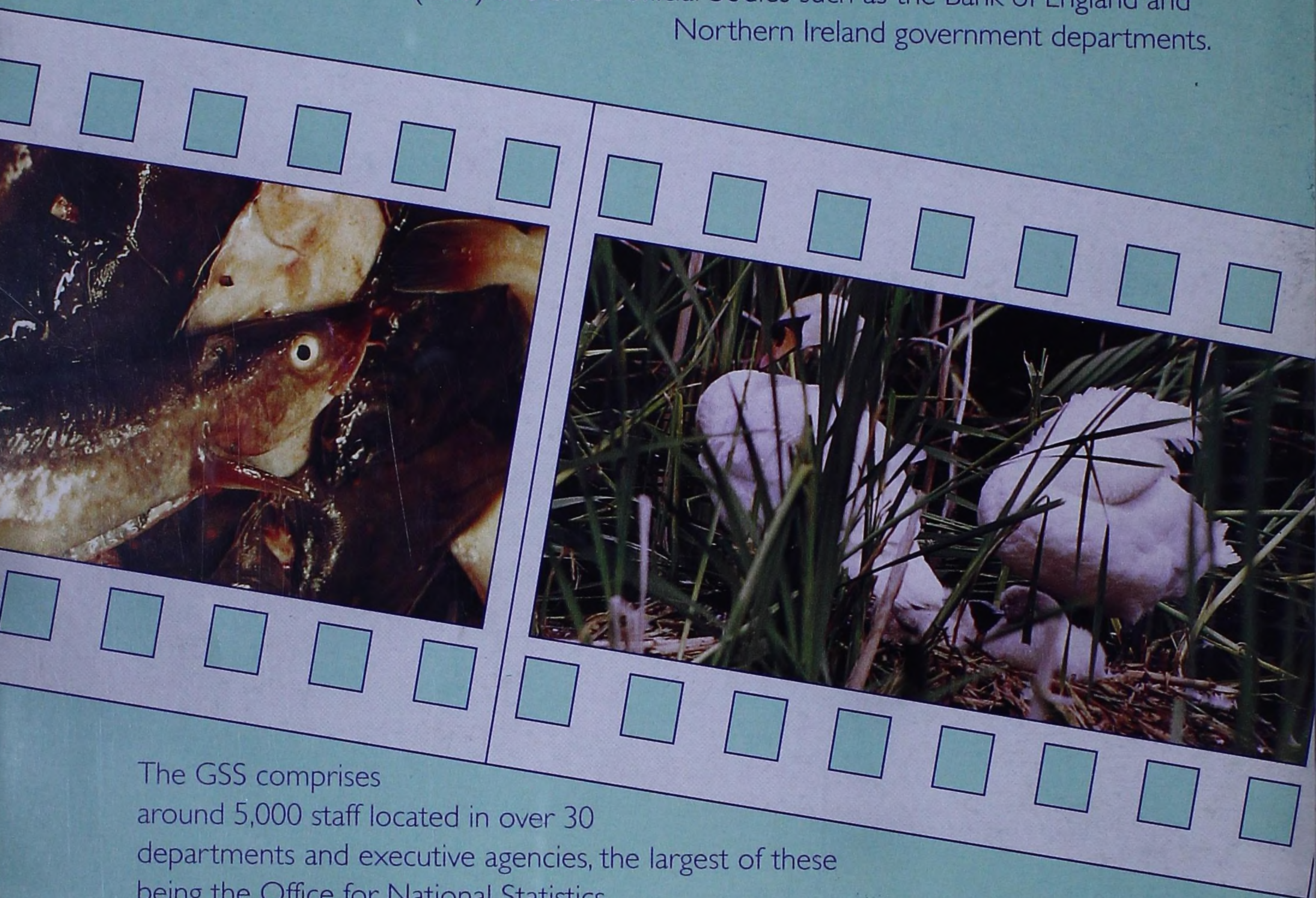
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ISBN 0 11 691678 8

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- ◆ **Deaths registered in 1995 by cause, and by area of residence** Series DH 96/2 ONS £3.20 ISSN 0953 3362
- ◆ **Legal abortions December quarter 1995**
Series AB 96/4 ONS £2.00 ISSN 0953 3362

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