

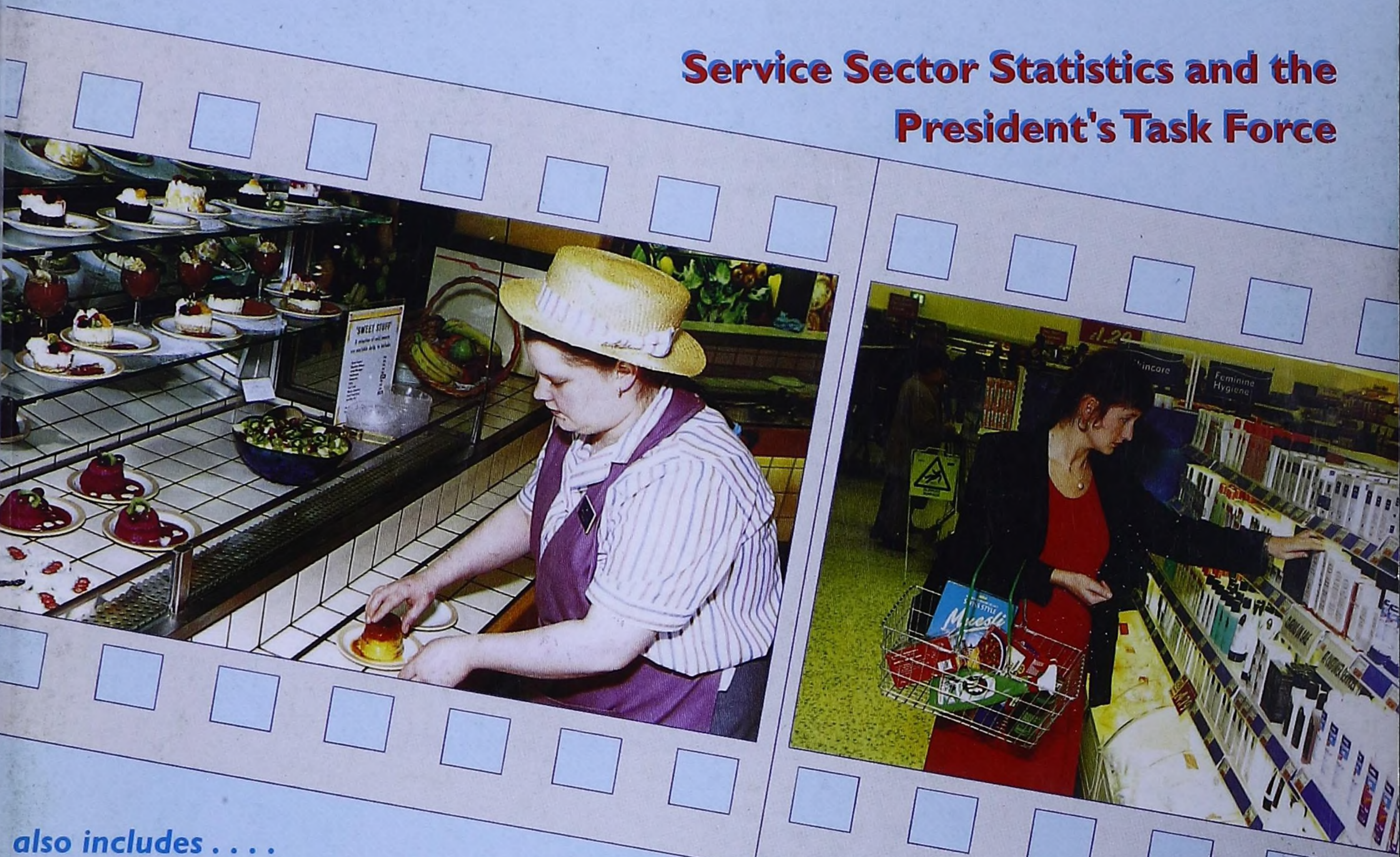
Statistical

News

WINTER 1996 - ISSUE 114

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Service Sector Statistics and the President's Task Force



also includes

- **Statistics in the Department of National Heritage**
- **Competitiveness of UK Industries**
- **Charities' Contribution to Gross Domestic Product**
- **Compiling Renewable Energy Statistics in the United Kingdom**

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

Enquiries about individual items in this issue should be made to the appropriate sources where indicated; otherwise they should be addressed to:

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STATISTICAL NEWS

DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITISH OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Winter 1996 - No. 114



THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE MISSION

*'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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OBITUARY - SIR HARRY CAMPION 1905-96

Sir Harry Campion, first Director of the Central Statistical Office (CSO), and first Director (1946-47) of the United Nations Statistical Office played a prominent part in the development, after the Second World War, of official statistics in the UK and internationally.

He was born in Worsley in Lancashire and attended Farnworth Grammar School and Manchester University where he became the Robert Ottley Reader in Statistics from 1933 to 1939 after being awarded a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship spent in the USA in 1932. Before this he had served for three years as a statistician with the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations, where he took part in the preparation of a regular digest of statistics for the cotton industry which turned out to be useful experience for his work in government.

Campion was, par excellence, an intelligence statistician, 'a statistician of the Blue book and the Trade Return'. While at Manchester he published research on the distribution of national capital using estate duty data and a book on public and private property.

With war on the horizon in 1939, the government set up a continuous survey of financial and economic plans under Lord Stamp. By December 1939 the Central Economic Intelligence Service had been created as part of the War Cabinet Office, where Campion joined it from Manchester to help to organize the statistics needed for the Stamp survey. The CSO was set up in January 1941 and Campion became its head shortly after, remaining in this position until his retirement in 1967.

At the request of the United Nations (UN), Campion was seconded to the UN for a year -

1946-47 - to organize the birth of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Organisation.

The task of this office was to clarify the concepts and to devise accepted

definitions of the figures to be collected so that statistics were comparable between countries and to advance the collection of statistics in areas which had not so far been fully developed.

Campion's assignment to the UN consequently established the CSO - and Campion at its head - at the forefront of the development of official statistics internationally as well as in the UK.

On his return to the UK it was clear that many improvements needed to be made to UK statistics - in particular to carry out the commitment to high and stable employment and to provide the basis for economic planning. With this in mind, *The Monthly Digest of Statistics* first appeared in 1946, and Campion played an important part in drafting the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 which has provided the general legal basis in the UK for the collection of official statistics. Campion also agreed with the Treasury on the formation of the Statistician class who were to be professionally qualified and to be on parity with the Administrative class, able to make a proper contribution to the development and formulation of policy. The managerial advantages of centralization together with issues of objectivity and integrity have recently led to the creation of the Office for National Statistics formed by the amalgamation



of the CSO and the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, although decentralized elements of the Government Statistical Service still remain. The famous Bradshaw speech in 1956 by Harold Macmillan ('... we were always, as it were, looking up the train in last year's Bradshaw ...') was followed in 1959 by the Radcliffe Committee's report on the working of the monetary system, where Champion chaired the official committee appointed to follow up its recommendations, which led three years later to the first issue of the monthly *Financial Statistics*. Champion was President of the RSS 1957-59, and in his presidential address in 1957 gave a detailed overview of economic statistics and their development in the UK at that time.

In 1966 the Estimates Committee at Prime Minister Harold Wilson's instance reported on the Government Statistical Services, and recognition of the work of Champion and his colleagues after 1956 was expressed by a Treasury witness (Mr Wynne Godley), who was able to say 'the Statistical Service we are given has improved absolutely out of all recognition in the last ten years'. The Committee went on to recommend that the CSO should be given greater authority over the statistical services generally, and that the standing of the Director of the CSO should be increased, enabling the Director to speak to other government departments on equal terms. This led to the upgrading of the Director's post to Permanent Secretary rank, and the title to be changed to Director of the Central Statistical Office and Head of the Government Statistical Service. Champion retired in March 1967, however, soon after the report was published, these changes were implemented in 1968 under

his successor, Sir Claus Moser. Champion was the UK member of the Statistical Commission of the UN from 1947 to 1967 and President of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) from 1963 to 1967. Champion was also active in the Conferences of Commonwealth Statisticians. Another international body was the Conference of European Statisticians. This was set up in 1953, as a regional organization of statisticians under the auspices of the UN, briefing for which became the responsibility of the CSO.

The members of the Conference are the directors of the central statistical offices of the countries participating in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. With his background in international statistics Champion took considerable interest in this Conference and often attended the meetings in Geneva.

As Director of the CSO for 26 years, Champion's name became almost synonymous with the CSO. With the establishment of the cross-departmental grade of Statistician he was involved not only in recruitment for the CSO but also in appointments, promotions and transfers throughout the Civil Service, in which he showed both skill and sympathy.

His distinction in the statistical profession was recognized by his presidency of the RSS (1957-59) and the ISI (1963-76), and the award of CBE (1945), CB (1949), KCB (1957) and an honorary LLD at Manchester on his retirement. He was also awarded the RSS's Guy Medal in Silver in 1950, in recognition of his work in the fields of national and international statistics.

OBITUARY - RONALD FOWLER

Ronald Frederick Fowler, CBE, economic statistician, died on 5 January aged 86. He was born on 21 April 1910.

Ronald Fowler will be remembered as the statistician who established the Retail Prices Index and the Family Expenditure Survey.

He was educated at Bancroft's School, the London School of Economics and at the Universities of Lille and Brussels. He was the Sir Ernest Cassel Travelling Scholar, 1929-30, and became lecturer in commerce at LSE. He published 'The Depreciation of Capital in 1934'. When the war came he was one of the founder members of the Central Statistical Office, which was set up by Winston Churchill to serve the War Cabinet.

During his time at the CSO, Fowler was influential in developing a system of employment statistics based on counts of national insurance cards. In 1950 he was appointed Director of Statistics at the Ministry of Labour, where he was responsible for the entire range of labour statistics, covering employment and unemployment, wage rates and earnings, industrial disputes and retail prices. These were all topics of great political interest.

From 1914 to 1947 changes in retail prices had been measured by the Cost of Living Index. This was the only official measure of inflation, and consequently had a great impact on wage negotiations. However, it was constructed by measuring changes in the cost of buying a fixed "basket of goods" which was based on a survey of the budgets of working class households made in 1904. This gave high weights to items like candles, and by 1947 it was hopelessly out of date. A new Interim Index of Retail Prices started



in 1947, but this was still based on pre-1939 patterns of expenditure. Under Fowler's direction, and following recommendations by the RPI Advisory Committee, a succession of improvements were then made. The first post-war survey of household expenditure was held in 1953-4 in order to obtain weights for a new Index of Retail Prices which started in 1956. A permanent survey, the Family Expenditure Survey, was started in 1957 to collect the expenditure data continuously. Finally, by 1962, enough expenditure data had been

collected to make it possible to introduce the present "chained" system, under which the weights of the RPI are brought up to date every year.

Fowler was Director of Statistics at the Ministry of Labour from 1950 to 1968. He introduced the monthly index of average earnings and conducted other surveys of earnings, salaries and labour costs. He also took an active part in international conferences and the affairs of the Royal Statistical Society. He was then Director of Statistical Research at the Department of Employment until he retired in 1972. During this period he published further papers on the duration of unemployment and the construction of index numbers. He was a consultant on prices to Statistics Canada and to the Prices Commission.

Ronald Fowler was a very quiet, modest and self-effacing man, with unexpected interests. In his forties, he taught himself Latin so that he could read the classics in the original.

He was awarded the CBE in 1950. In 1937 he married Brenda Smith, who survives him.

STATISTICS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE

INTRODUCTION

The Department of National Heritage (DNH) is one of the smallest government departments as well as one of the newest. Its size belies the importance and the range of the cultural, heritage and sports activities it sponsors. The department's small Statistics Branch is even newer, created at the end of 1994 to provide statistical advice and analysis across all of the department's policy areas. I welcome this opportunity to tell readers of Statistical News about our work and some developments.

In providing a statistical service, we call on a wealth of statistical and research information collected and published by the department's sponsored bodies (such as the Arts Council of England, the Sports Council and the British Tourist Authority), as well as the data that are available from the Office for National Statistics and other GSS sources. DNH commissions questions in the General Household Survey (GHS) and some other ONS surveys and we are one of the sponsors of surveys of day visits, but in the main we collect a relatively small amount of data directly. We are seeking to develop the coordination and dissemination of all of the information relevant to our activities as part of the GSS Wider Agenda.

OUR AIM IS TO ENRICH PEOPLES LIVES

DNH's aim is simply stated, to enrich people's lives. *To meet this aim we seek to:*



by Paul Allin

- ◆ Encourage high quality and diversity in creative activities, for example in music, theatre, dance, fine arts, crafts, architecture, film, the press and broadcasting;
- ◆ Safeguard existing creative achievements and promote understanding of the past, for example of historic buildings, ancient monuments and museum, gallery or library collections;
- ◆ Extend opportunities to enjoy and appreciate rewarding leisure activities, whether it be through local facilities or national institutions;
- ◆ Promote the contribution all our sectors make to national prosperity and prestige, whether directly through the tourism and broadcasting industries or through the attraction of inward investment and regeneration, and through the money for good causes raised by the National Lottery;
- ◆ Carry out these activities with proper stewardship of the resources available within the department and its agencies and sponsored bodies.

These are challenging and stimulating aims and activities. Statistical information is needed to underpin all of them, including to describe:

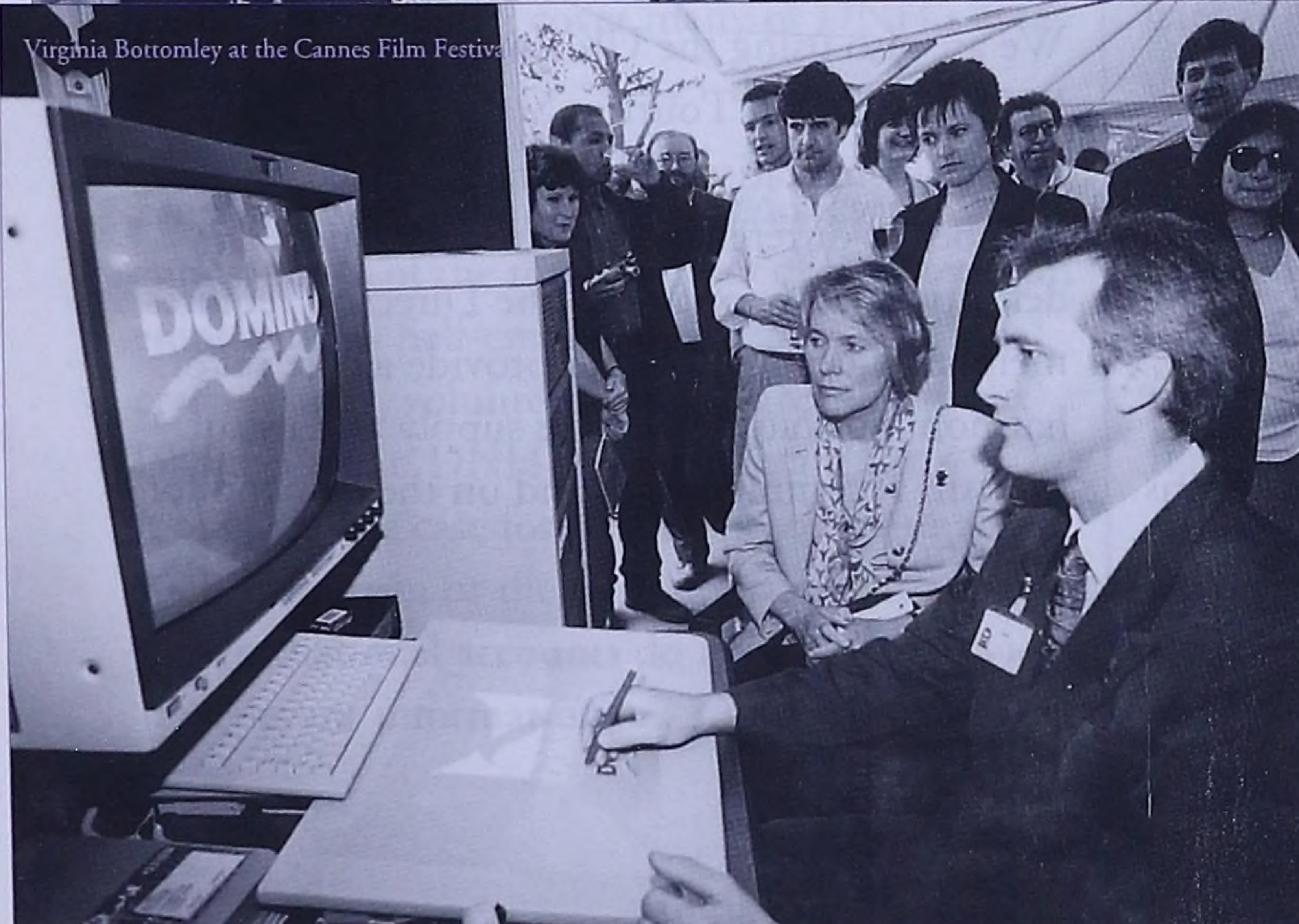
Taken on stage at the London Coliseum after the first performance of La Traviata. L/R Rosa Mannion (Violetta), Virginia Bottomley (National Heritage Secretary), John Hudson (Alfredo).



A chance to meet Squadron Leader Peters, a Spitfire Pilot - Science Museum, London



Virginia Bottomley at the Cannes Film Festival



- ◆ The stock or supply of heritage, cultural and sporting activities, for example the number and location of listed buildings, conservation areas or sports centres;
- ◆ The funding of these activities;
- ◆ Employment generated by the sectors and the wider economic impact of business and other activities in these sectors;
- ◆ The “demand-side” in terms of information about audiences, visitor numbers and participation rates and characteristics. (Several research projects have also looked at, for example, why people do not visit museums.)

DEVELOPING THE STATISTICAL BASE AND THE WIDER AGENDA

After I joined DNH to set up the new Statistics Branch I was soon aware of many well established sources of statistical information on specific topics, but it was also apparent that more could and should be done to bring the data together and to provide more of an overview of the activities covered by DNH and its sponsored bodies. DNH and some of these organisations had been among the sponsors of the series “Cultural Trends” published by the Policy Studies Institute in which

many individual topics and themes were covered in a rolling programme of articles.

The way we are taking forward the development of the statistical base fits within the Wider Agenda for the development of official statistics set by Tim Holt, the head of the GSS. The main strands of this are as follows.

IMPROVING INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS THAT ARE AVAILABLE

We added entries in the latest Guide to Official Statistics from across the DNH sectors where these were not previously covered. We have introduced an information resource pack for the GNVQ in leisure and tourism in discussion with the awarding bodies and in response to the many requests for information that we get from students.

We are working with a trade association to develop a guide to sources of business statistics in their area. The Arts Research Digest, co-funded by the Arts Council of England, collates information about statistics and research across the arts, drawn from many official and other resources.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Our first step here was to improve the coverage of DNH sectors in the GSS flagship publications such as Social Trends, Regional Trends and the Regional Focus series. We are also encouraging our sponsored bodies to take up the recent invitation from ONS to include material and stock in the public information centre opened when the ONS in London moved to new offices

in Drummond Gate, at the beginning of January 1997. In the longer term we are exploring options for a cultural statistics database that we envisage will act as a focal point between the many sources and the existing and new publications and access points. This will clearly link to, or perhaps be part of, the integrated database that ONS is developing for the GSS. DNH has already put information, including about the National Lottery, on the Internet (see suggestions for further reading at the end of the article).

IMPROVING COHERENCE AND COMPATIBILITY OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

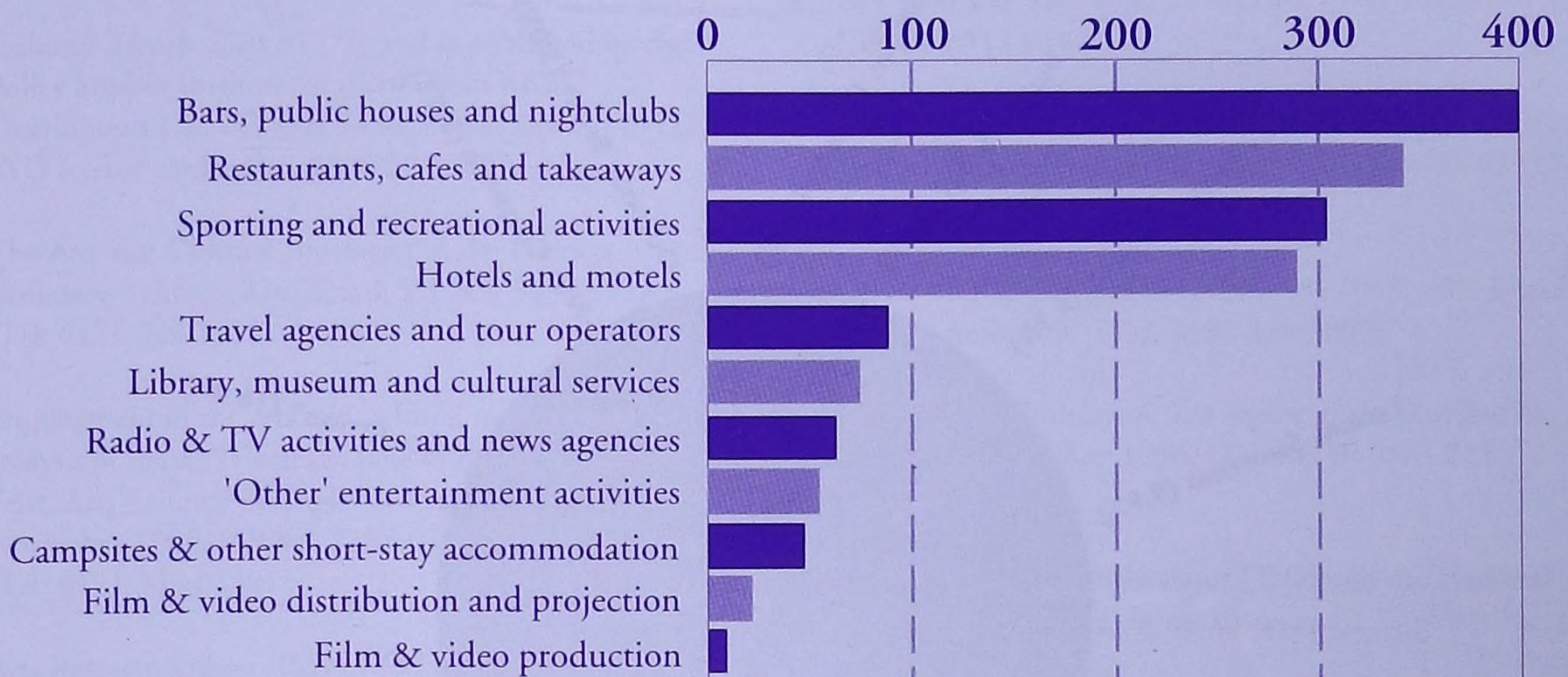
Our first detailed study, currently underway, along these lines is into the statistical information available about broadcasting, film and other audiovisual industries. This is an area in which there is great interest, with the level of support for UK film production, cross-media ownership, the emergence of new technologies, and the 1996 review of the television licence fee as just some recent examples of policy issues requiring good data.

We are also using the UK implementation of the EU Directive on Tourism Statistics to ensure that tourism statistics that are produced from a number of different sources use common definitions and concepts. The Directive requires member states regularly to provide a core set of harmonised statistics on the supply and use of tourism accommodation and on the demand for tourism.

FIGURE 1: EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT, IN TOURISM AND LEISURE INDUSTRIES

JUNE 1996

thousands



SOURCE: TABLE 1.4 - LABOUR MARKET TRENDS / NOVEMBER 1996

DRAWING OUT MORE INFORMATION FROM THE DATA HELD BY THE GSS

Our main aim here is to measure the employment and other economic contributions of the DNH sectors. A simple indicator of employment is given by bringing together a number of tourism-related and other industries (see figure 1), which cover many of DNH's areas of interest.

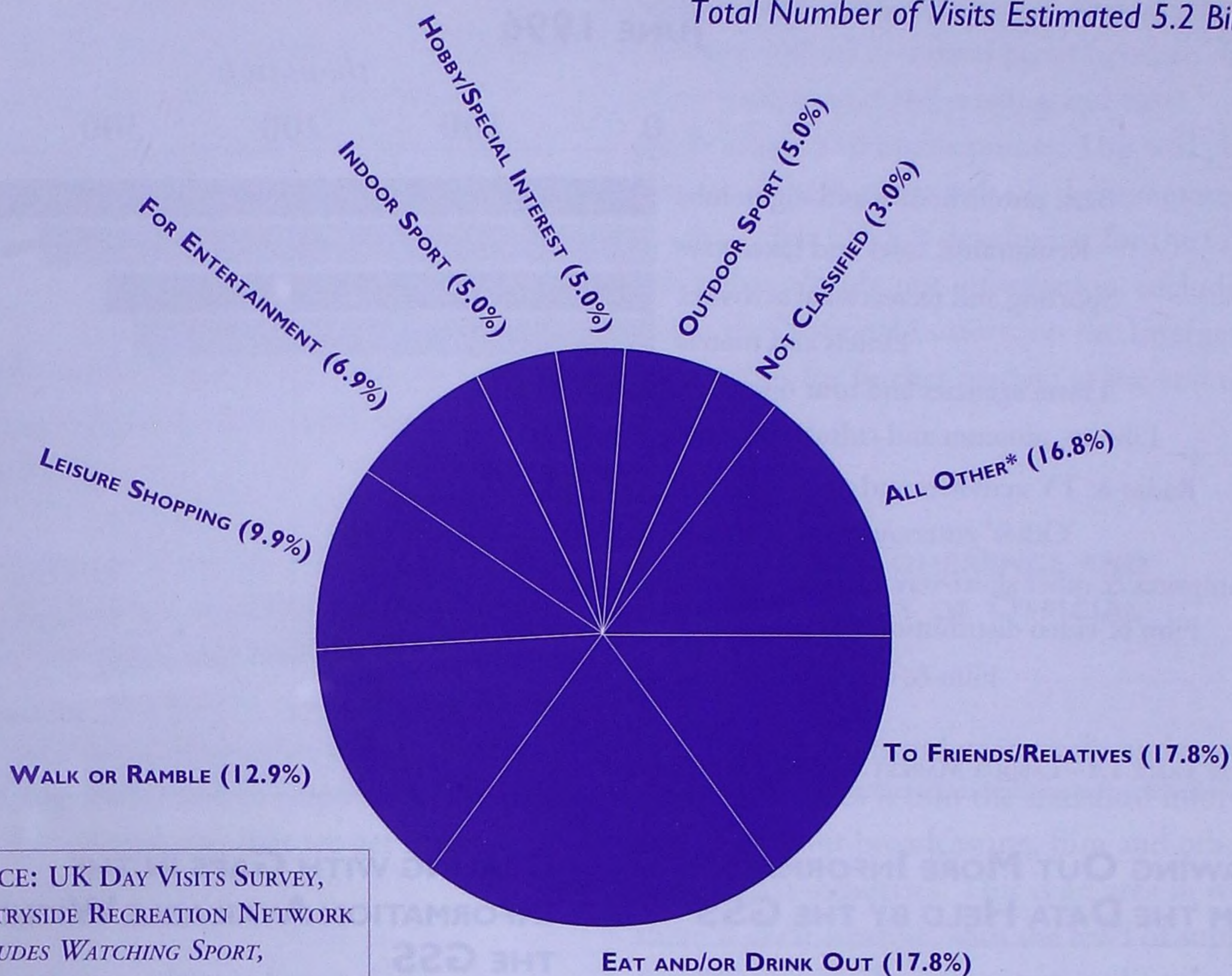
Employees in these industries and sectors form almost 1.8% of the total number of employees in employment. Self-employed artists and craftspersons, volunteers, etc also feature in the labour force in DNH sectors. We are also looking at the case for satellite accounts in areas such as tourism or the built heritage, where the present national accounts do not readily provide the relevant information.

DEALING WITH GAPS IN THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE WITHIN THE GSS

One of the early benefits of the Tourism Statistics Directive has been that, through work with the national and regional tourist boards and the Centre for Leisure Research, we are filling the gaps in hotel and other tourist accommodation occupancy data. We should have figures for across the UK from January 1997. Day visits are another aspect of tourism that is presently covered less fully. DNH is one of the sponsors of a new series of day visits surveys from which results for 1994 have recently been published (see figure 2 and further reading). A wider definition of a "day visit" was used than in some previous surveys and we are still analysing the new data to understand what is nevertheless clearly a major component of tourism and leisure.

FIGURE 2: MAIN PURPOSE OF LEISURE DAY VISITS FROM HOME - GB 1994

Total Number of Visits Estimated 5.2 Billion



SOURCE: UK DAY VISITS SURVEY,
COUNTRYSIDE RECREATION NETWORK
* INCLUDES WATCHING SPORT,
SIGHTSEEING ETC

One way of gathering coherent information on leisure time activities should be the time-use survey now being explored by ONS and with which we are closely involved (see "Where have all the hours gone?", Statistical News, spring 1996).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

I hope this article gives an outline of the range of statistical activities and development now being undertaken in DNH and in close cooperation with its sponsored bodies.

For further information, please contact:

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Statistics Branch
Department of National Heritage
1st Floor, Grove House
2-4 Cockspur Street
London
SW1Y 5DH
☎ 0171 211 2089 or 2110

FURTHER READING

- ◆ Department of National Heritage Annual Report 1996, the Government's Expenditure Plans 1996-97 to 1998-99, Cm 3211, March 1996, London: HMSO (£17).
Services Unit, The University of Newcastle (Tel 0191 222 5220)
- ◆ Cultural Trends costs £17.95 and is published by the Policy Studies Institute, available from BEBC Distribution Ltd, PO Box 1496, Poole, Dorset, BH12 3YD (credit card orders 0800 262 260).
- ◆ The Arts and Cultural Industries in the London Economy, London Arts Board, ISBN 0 9477 8428 4 (Tel: 0171 240 1313)
- ◆ Employment in the arts and cultural industries: an analysis of the 1991 census, Jane O'Brien and Andy Feist, Arts Council of England, Research Report No. 2, November 1995, ISBN 0 7287 0706 3, £15, (Tel: 0171 333 0100)
- ◆ Arts Research Digest (ISSN 1353 0305) annual subscription £40. Further details from the Research
Digest of Tourism Statistics (No. 24) 1997, £50, British Tourist Authority (Tel: 0181 846 9000)
- ◆ The National Lottery: A first report of the distribution of proceeds, October 1996, DNH (Tel: 0171 211 6531)
- ◆ Up-to-date information about DNH and the National Lottery can be found on the Internet at <http://www.heritage.gov.uk>

COMPETITIVENESS OF UK INDUSTRIES: STATISTICAL MEASUREMENT



*by Stephen Penneck and
Lesley Petrie - DTI*

This paper sets out the background to work on competitiveness and how statisticians in the United Kingdom Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) use statistics to measure and assess the competitiveness of British industry. It then describes work in hand to improve statistics on services in a competitiveness context, setting out specific recommendations and progress in their implementation in the UK.

“This article, and the following article by Bill Cave, were originally prepared as a contribution to the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics”.

POLICY BACKGROUND

The UK Government has promoted competitiveness across all Government Departments as a key issue underpinning a range of policies. Three White Papers on competitiveness¹ have been published assessing the impact that these policies have upon the performance of the economy, and setting out the part played by the private sector.

National competitiveness requires us to look at the performance of the whole economy relative to other countries, not just in manufacturing, though that is important, but in the service sector as well. For the service sector, the concern is not just services outside Government, it is also the performance of Government. Government is important to the performance of an economy, both in the economic policies it adopts and the efficiency with which it delivers services.

There are certain lessons that the UK can learn from other countries in these areas. The work on competitiveness involves a sort of national

benchmarking, where we compare our practices with those of others and try to promote best practices into our own economy. The identification of best practice requires statistical evidence to be convincing.

The aim of the work on competitiveness is to raise the UK's rate of growth by comparing our performance against the best performing economies in the world. Many other countries in Europe and elsewhere are working on these topics. One of the fundamental measures of competitiveness is income per head. This is the OECD's annual table, which is very useful even though it bears the news that the UK is in 16th place. But if we are to improve then first we have to face facts.

There is a recognition by the UK Government that competitiveness depends upon many different factors. Several of these are set out in **Table 1**. In order to monitor performance in these areas statistics are needed that are internationally comparable, comparable over time and as up to date as possible.

TABLE I - SOME FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE COMPETITIVENESS

- ◆ Macroeconomy
- ◆ Learning and skills
- ◆ Employment
- ◆ Management
- ◆ Innovation
- ◆ Fair and open markets
- ◆ Finance
- ◆ Communications and physical infrastructure
- ◆ Commercial framework

THE ROLE OF DTI AND HOW IT MEASURES THE COMPETITIVENESS OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

The DTI is no longer a major collector of economic statistics, as most collection of industrial statistics (apart from energy statistics) is now undertaken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). DTI continues to employ a small group of statisticians who provide statistical advice, analyses and briefing to ministers and officials, as well as pressing the ONS and other data suppliers to ensure that the economic, trade and industrial statistics they produce meet DTI needs. Most DTI statisticians work alongside policy colleagues, which ensures that they are closely in touch with policy requirements.

THE COMPETITIVENESS AGENDA

DTI's aim is to help UK business compete successfully at home, in the rest of Europe, and throughout the world.

Competitiveness matters because the UK market and our overseas markets are becoming increasingly open to trade. For DTI to help British business to succeed in such markets, we must understand the main issues businesses face and the UK's relative strengths and weaknesses compared with our major trading rivals.

The purpose of the third Competitiveness White Paper, published in June last year, was to focus attention on the UK's performance and how businesses can improve on this to make the UK the enterprise centre of Europe. The pressure is for continuous improvement.

HOW COMPETITIVENESS IS MEASURED

What is competitiveness? For a firm, competitiveness is the ability to produce the right goods and services of the right quality, at the right price, at the right time. It means meeting customers' needs more efficiently and more effectively than other firms. But what does it mean for a nation to be competitive? For a nation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has defined competitiveness as: "... the degree to which it can, under free and fair market conditions, produce goods and services which meet the test of international markets, while simultaneously maintaining and expanding the real incomes of its people over the long term".

A sustained improvement in our competitiveness requires further underlying improvement in long term productivity, control of costs, and a performance in many aspects of national life that compares favourably with others.

For the UK, DTI statisticians use three key measures of competitiveness: growth in output,

growth in productivity and overseas earnings from trade. Other factors, such as profitability, investment, etc. are also important, but it is essentially the growth in the nation's output, the efficiency with which it uses its resources and its ability to attract overseas earnings which determine its competitiveness.

Assessing competitiveness requires measures of comparative performance. We are not setting specific targets for productivity or GDP growth, but rather comparing such measures with our overseas competitors. In the case of overseas earnings we are looking at how our share of overseas markets compares with our main competitors.

THREE KEY MEASURES OF COMPETITIVENESS

The three key measures of competitiveness:-

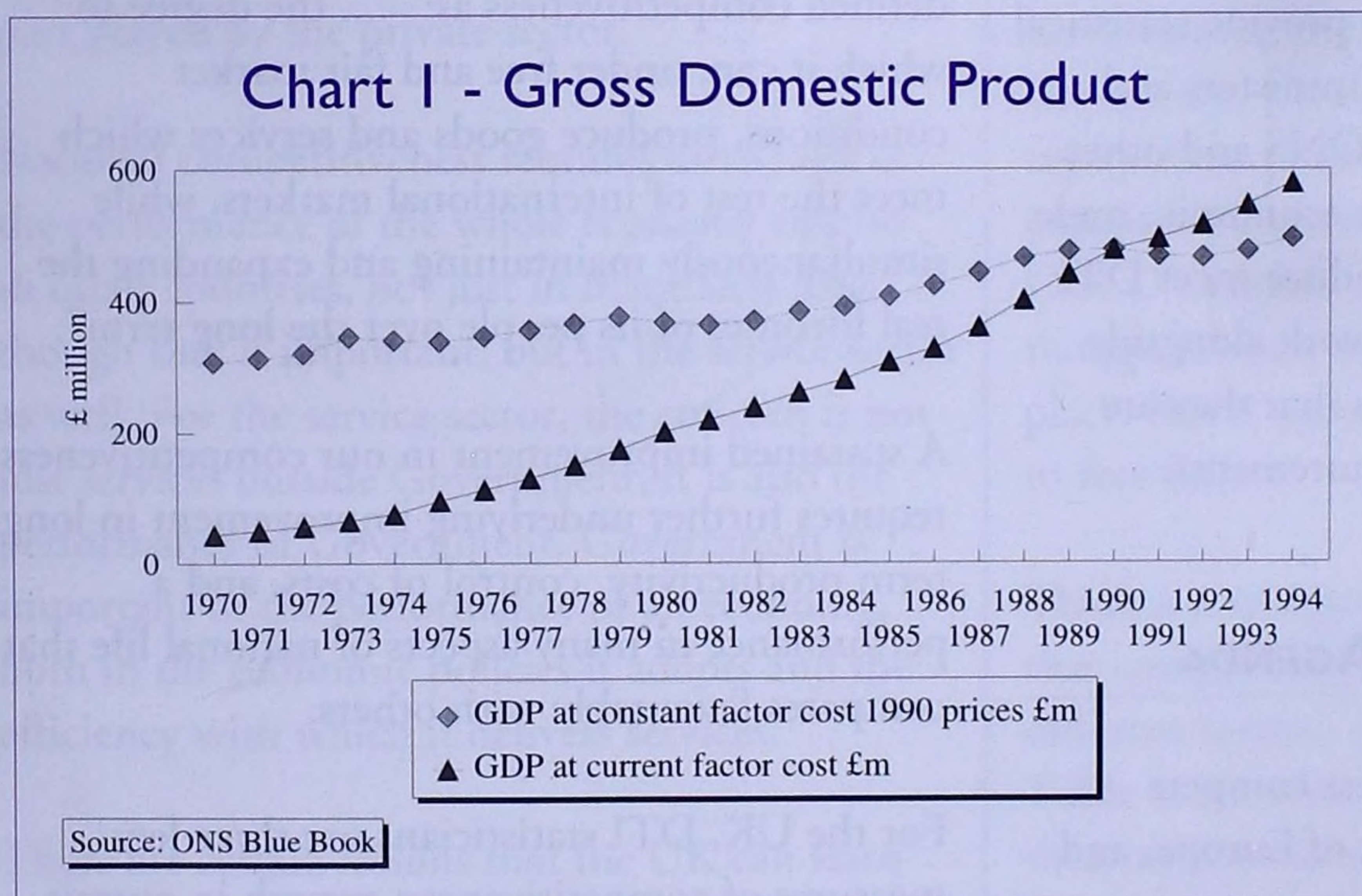
- ◆ growth in output
- ◆ productivity growth, and
- ◆ overseas earnings from trade,

GROWTH IN OUTPUT

The Gross Domestic Product is a measure of domestic activity. It is a value added measure, which is measured at market prices or factor cost. Statisticians in DTI use the factor cost measure when looking at the UK as this excludes the effects of taxes and subsidies. Constant price measures of GDP also exclude the effects of inflation from any comparisons made. For international comparisons market prices are used.

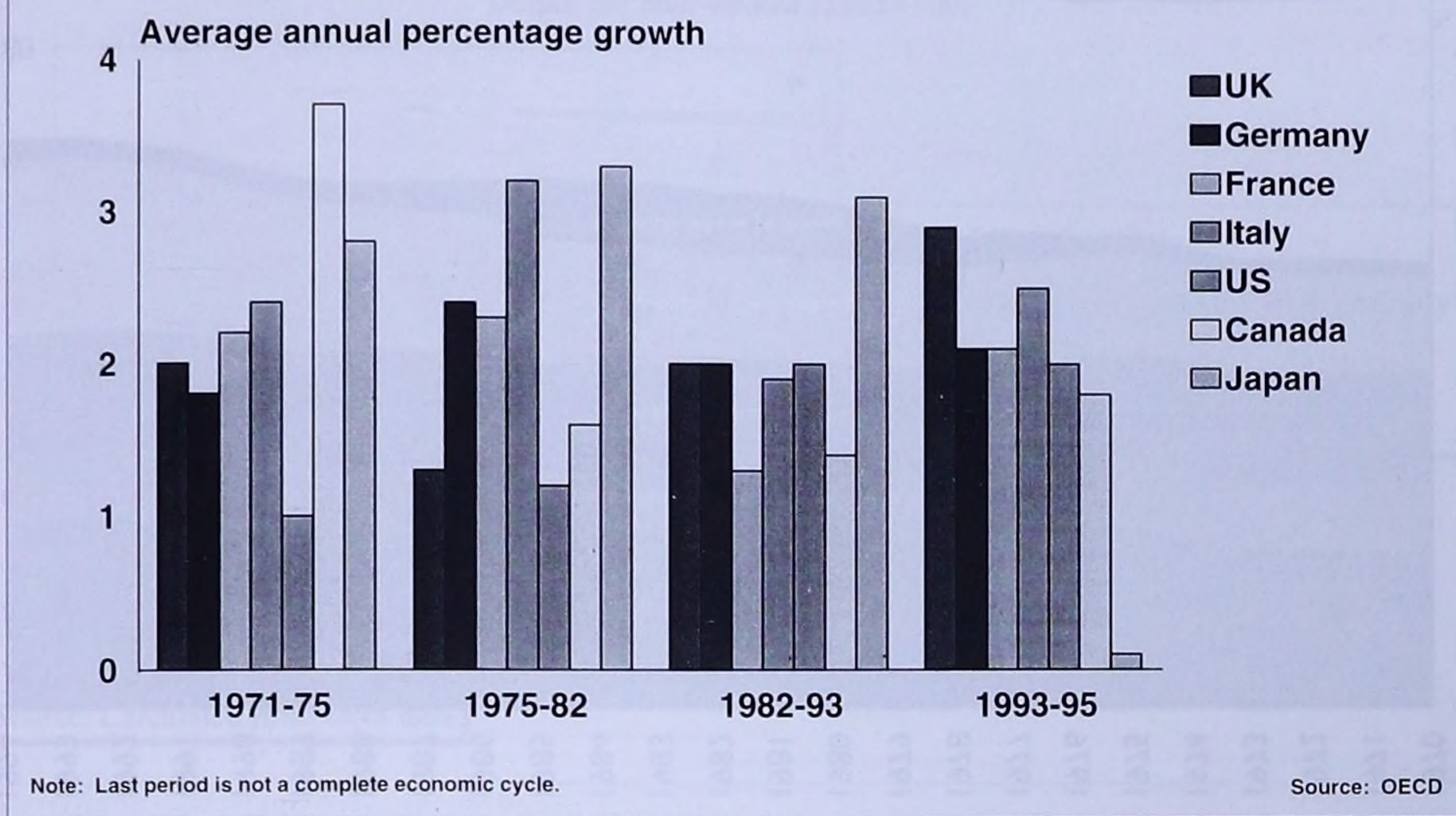
Chart 1 shows UK GDP at both current and constant 1990 prices. Allowing for inflation, GDP has risen by 61% from 1970 to 1994.

For international comparisons of output we use GDP per head to account for the differences in the size of countries. This then leaves us with the problem of converting to a standard currency. This would normally be done using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP's), however there are conceptual difficulties with these e.g. should the figures reflect the cost of the same basket of goods in each country or should they reflect the cost of a standard (in each country) basket of goods?



Using growth rates rather than actual levels minimises this potential lack of comparability. By looking at growth rates, and the changes in these over time, we can get a fuller picture of the potential for future performance, rather than a retrospective one.

Chart 2 - Growth of GDP per head (trough to trough)



Charts 2 and 3 above taken from the third Competitiveness White Paper make this type of comparison. The growth rates here have been calculated between similar points in the economic cycle (as defined by the OECD business cycle). This helps to ensure that as fair a comparison is carried out as possible. To

compare output in one industry with another industry we often look at the contribution that a particular industry makes to GDP. Detailed estimates of the contribution of industries to GDP are calculated every five years by ONS. Breakdowns of GDP by broad industry group are produced every year and published in the

Chart 3 - Growth of GDP per head (peak to peak)

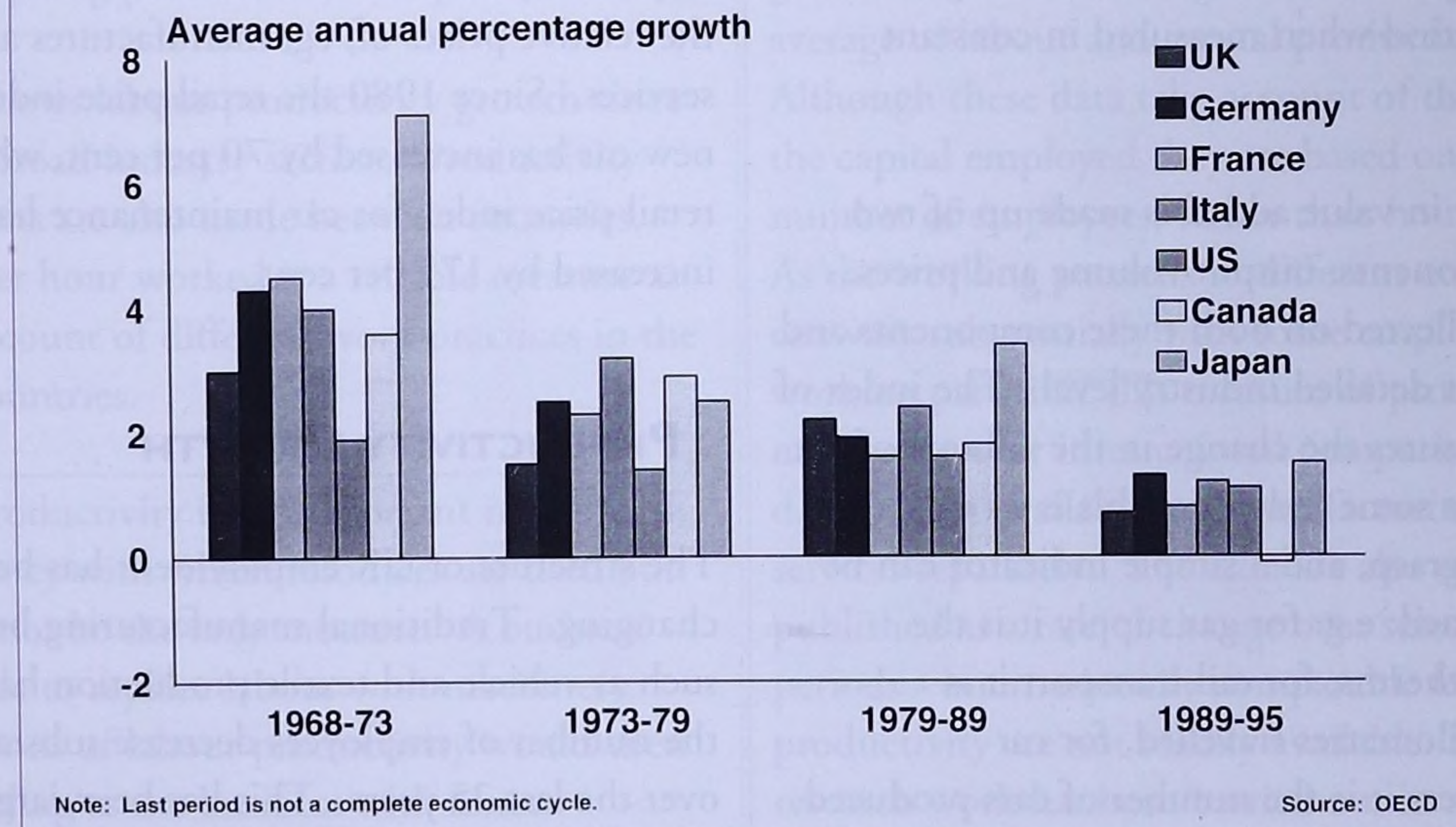
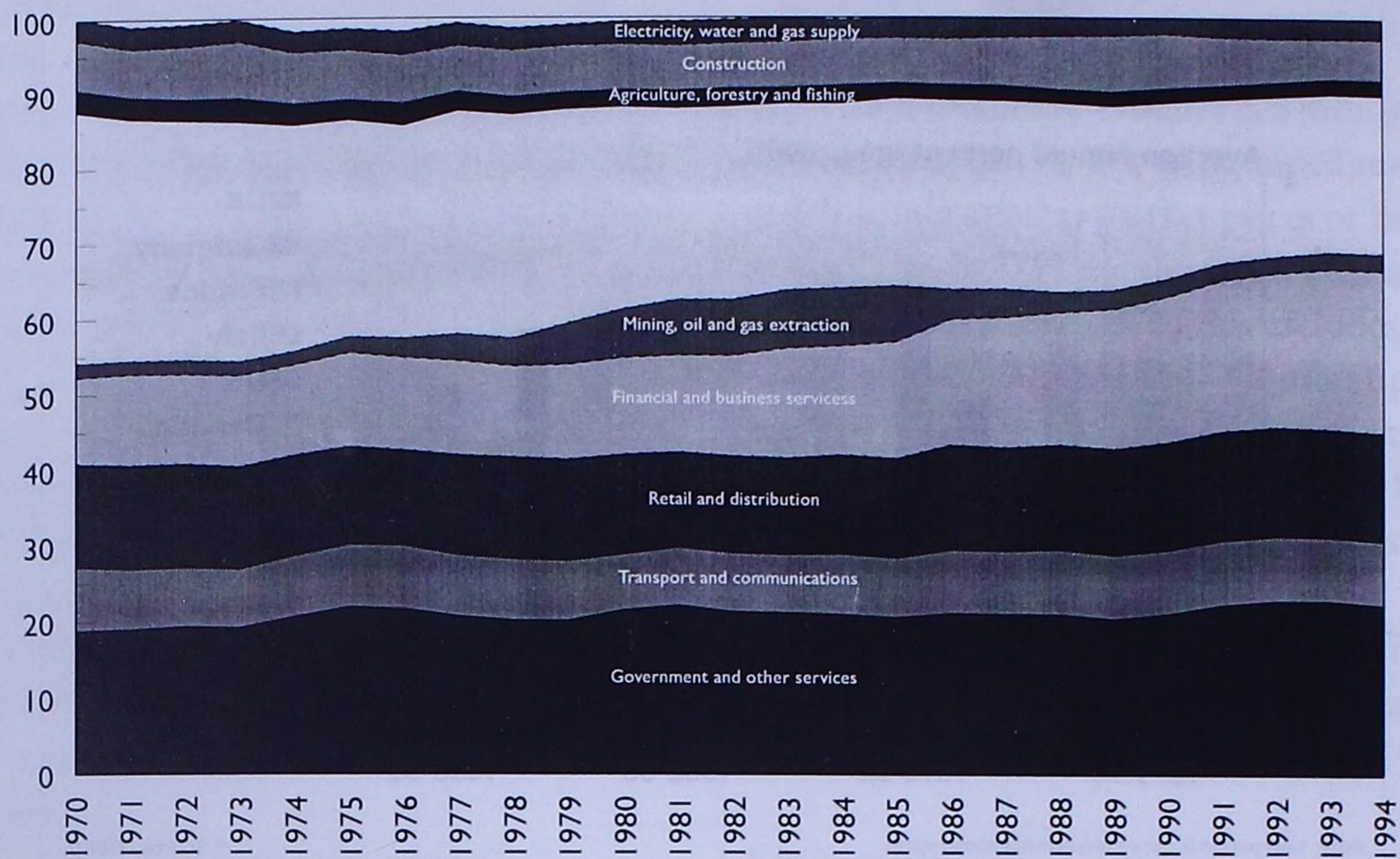


Chart 4 - Contributions to GDP at Current Factor Cost



Source: ONS, shares of GDP at current factor cost

Blue Book². Chart 4 shows the change in contribution to GDP at current factor cost.

The contribution to GDP at current factor cost by manufacturing industry fell from 34% in 1970 to 21% in 1994. During this period the contribution made by financial and business services rose from 12% to 22%. The relative contributions of these two sectors changed little over this period when measured in constant prices.

The change in value added is made up of two main components: output volume and prices. Data are collected on both these components and published at detailed industry level. The index of output measures the change in the volume of net output. For some industries this is an easy concept to grasp, and a simple indicator can be readily defined: e.g. for gas supply it is the number of therms, for rail transport it is passenger kilometres travelled, for car manufacturers it is the number of cars produced. For other industries it is less well defined and is a combination of volume measures and turnover

deflated by a price index, and additionally, in the case of some services, input measures used as a proxy for output.

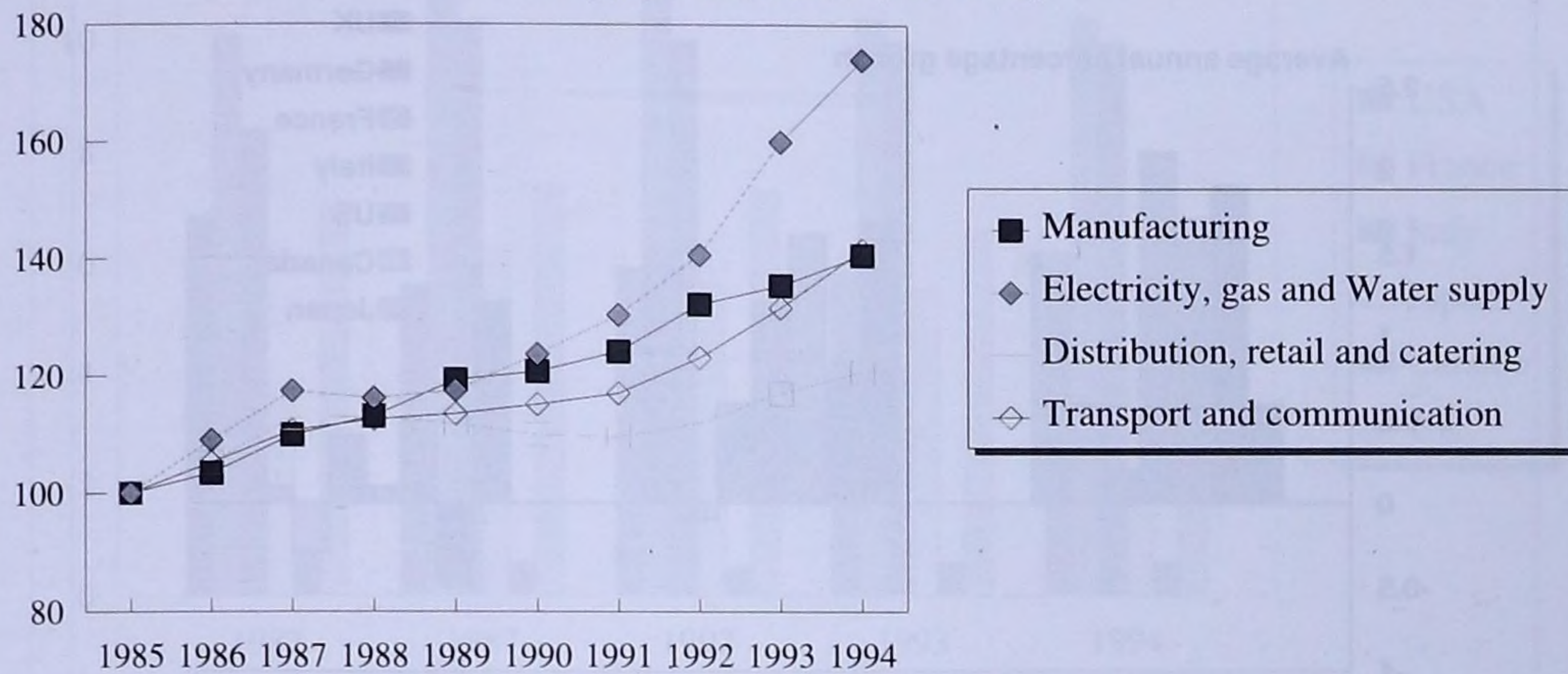
For the UK two measures of price changes are available: producer prices and retail prices. These measure the change in the cost of production and the cost to the consumer respectively. Price indices can be used to look at the relative prices of, eg, manufactures and services. Since 1980 the retail price index for a new car has increased by 70 per cent, whereas the retail price index for car maintenance has increased by 175 per cent.

PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH

The structure of UK employment has been changing. Traditional manufacturing businesses such as vehicle and textile production have seen the number of employees decrease substantially over the last 25 years. This has been largely offset by the increase in employment in the service sector. Some of the decline in

Chart 5 - Labour Productivity Growth

Output per hour worked (1985=100)



Source: Calculated from ONS data

manufacturing employment is due to contracting out of services such as catering and cleaning and some due to technological advances.

There has also been a change in employment patterns with more self employment, part-time working and flexible contracts. Labour productivity is usually measured as output per head or output per hour worked. We must be sure to include all members of the workforce when compiling productivity comparisons.

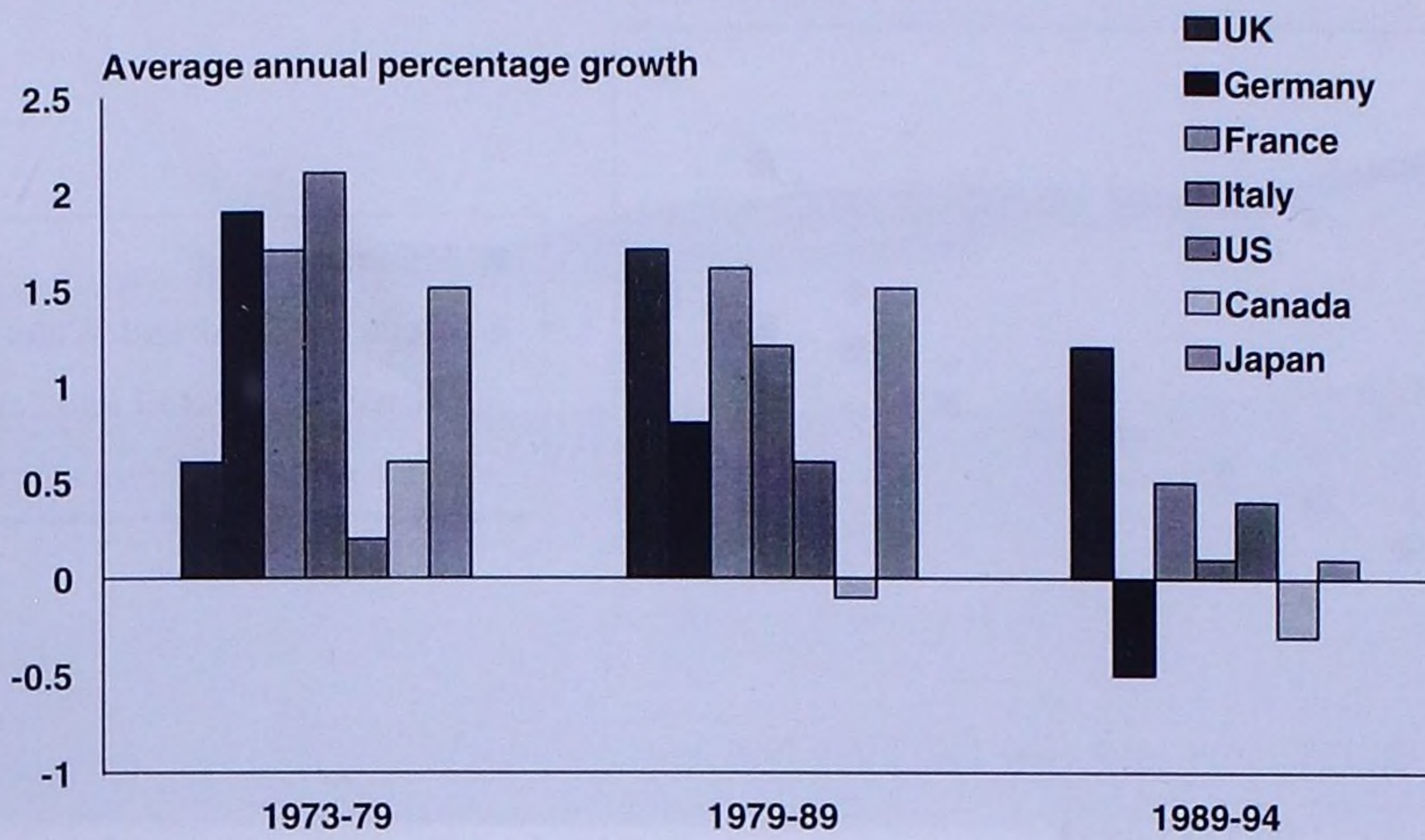
Chart 5 shows labour productivity growth since 1985 for broad industry sectors. Productivity comparisons are also made between countries. Output per hour worked is a reliable measure as it takes account of different work practices in the various countries.

Labour productivity is an important measure of the efficiency with which resources are used but it should not be the only measure. A business may decide to replace labour with machinery. Comparisons of labour productivity would then be misleading as the business with fewer employees will appear more productive. It is also

important to measure how productively industry uses new capital investment. For this reason we need to look at total factor productivity, a combination of labour productivity and capital productivity.

Chart 6 from the Third Competitiveness White paper illustrates information from OECD on the growth of joint factor productivity. These data cover the business sector, which excludes government and housing, and is a weighted average of labour and capital productivity. Although these data take account of the effects of the capital employed they are based on the number of employees, rather than hours worked. As the working patterns in different countries can vary substantially with some employees working part time this measure of productivity is not the best for international comparisons. The data are not available for manufacturing and services separately. The data are also only published as a rate of change over selected periods - internationally comparable levels of productivity are not readily available. Some research work has been carried out in an effort to produce internationally comparable productivity

Chart 6 - Growth of joint factor productivity in the business sector



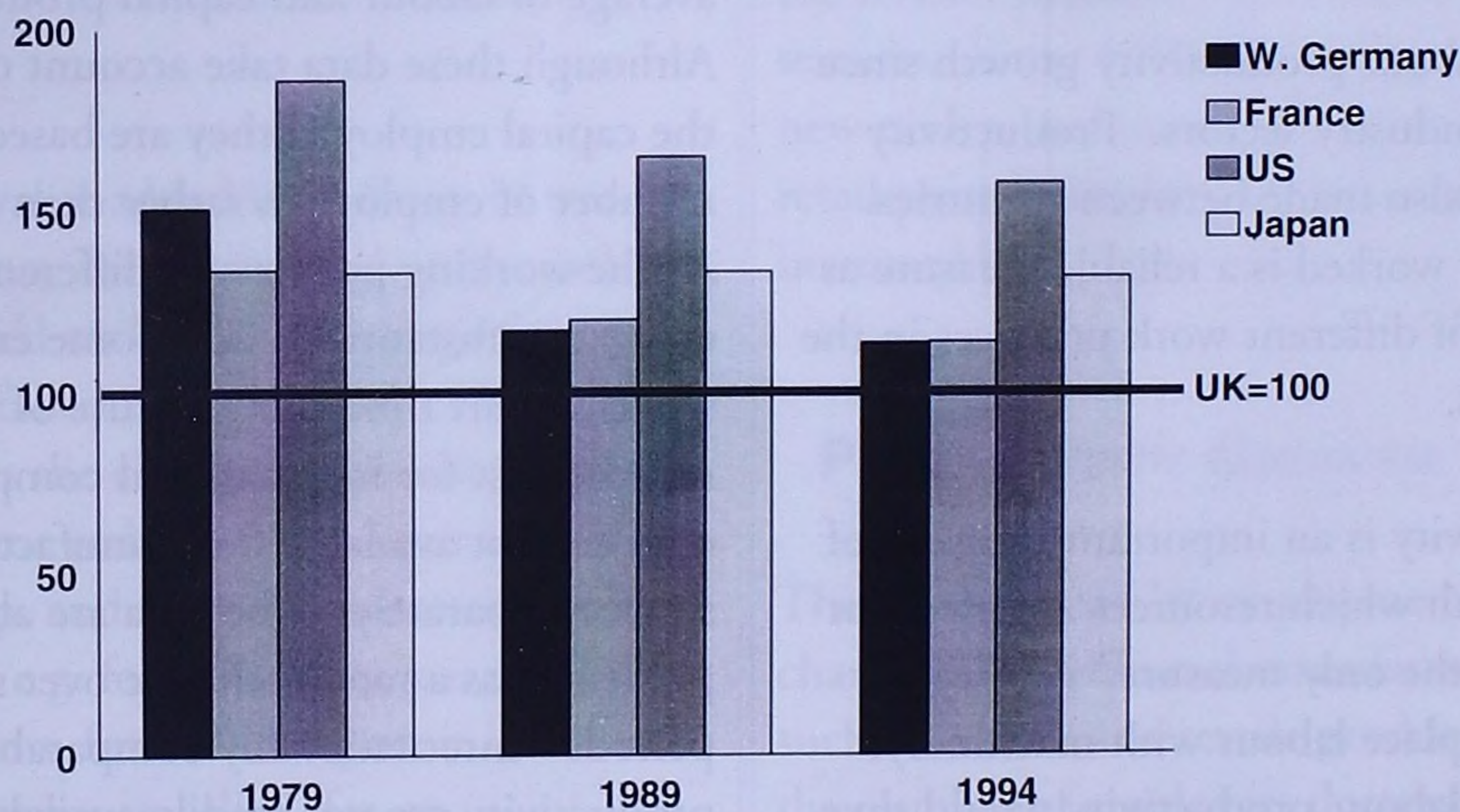
Note: Joint factor productivity is a weighted average of labour and capital productivity. Data for Germany and Italy for last period is for 1989-93. Last period is not a complete economic cycle.

Source: OECD

level data, as illustrated for labour productivity in **Chart 7** above from the Third Competitiveness White Paper. Work has been carried out in the UK by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) to provide estimates of productivity levels in market services sectors for the UK, USA, West Germany and France. The

DTI welcomes both this and the work being carried out under the auspices of Working Party 9 of the OECD such as the recent expert workshop on international comparison and measurement issues for productivity and would like to see such initiatives continue.

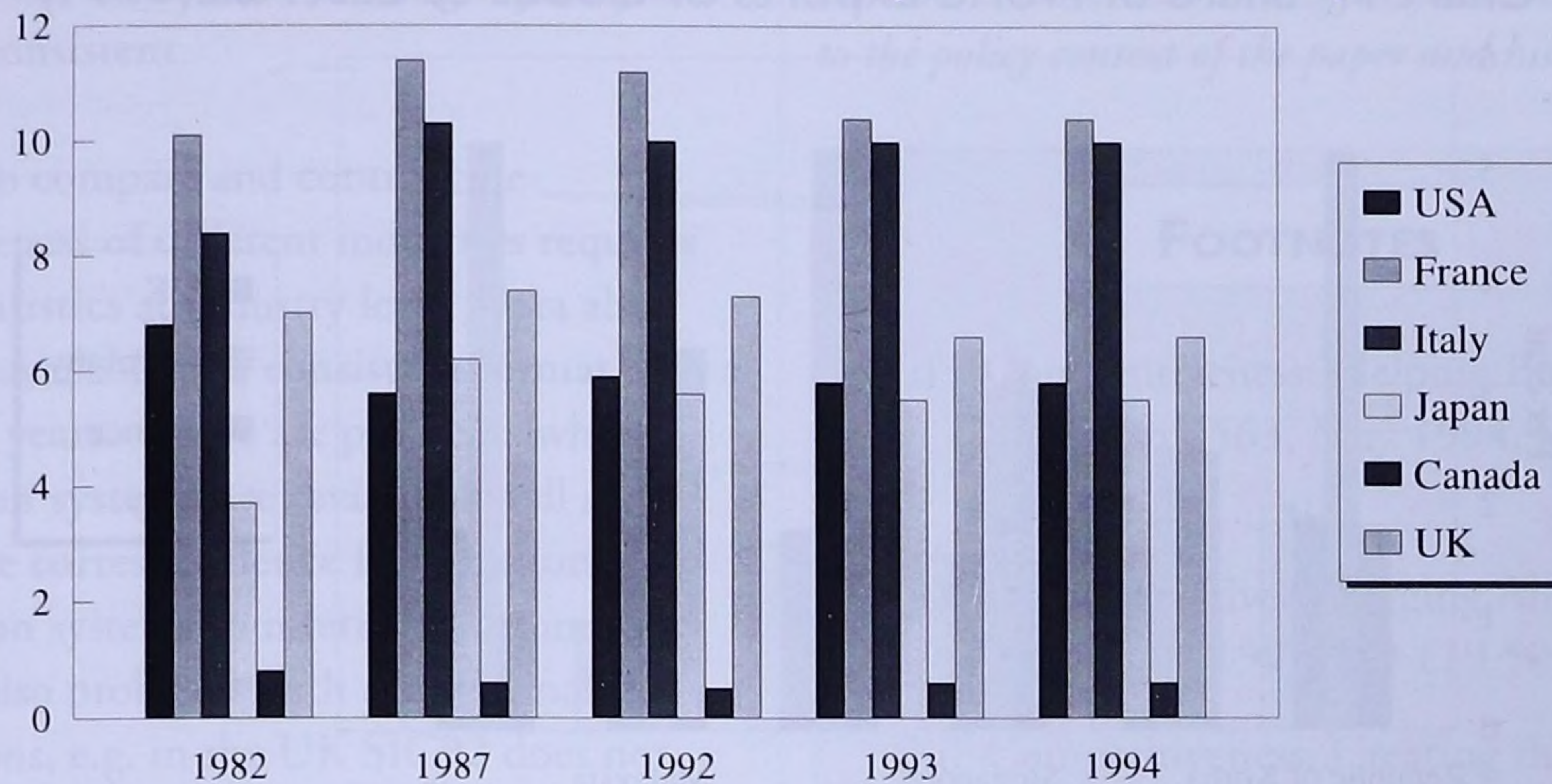
Chart 7 - Manufacturing Productivity



Note: Productivity is measured by output per hour worked.

Source: van Ark; 1994 figures extrapolated using IMF data

Chart 8 - G7 Shares of Exports to Germany



Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook

OVERSEAS EARNINGS FROM TRADE

Britain is the world's 5th largest trading nation. Trade is equivalent to 25% of our GDP - compared with 10% in the US and 9% in Japan. This comparison, in part, reflects the size of the home market. UK exports to EU countries have grown from 40% of exports of goods before membership to 60% now. Statistics help us monitor export performance and can help identify new market opportunities. Recent work carried out by statisticians at DTI has calculated the shares of exports to the UK's top 80 markets for exports of goods held by each of the G7 countries.

Germany is the leading destination for UK exports by value but as shown in **Chart 8**, France and Italy export more. Further analysis would identify which products lead export sales in each country.

Detailed data on the value and volume of UK trade in goods are collected monthly in BM MM20³ and quarterly in BM MQ20.⁴

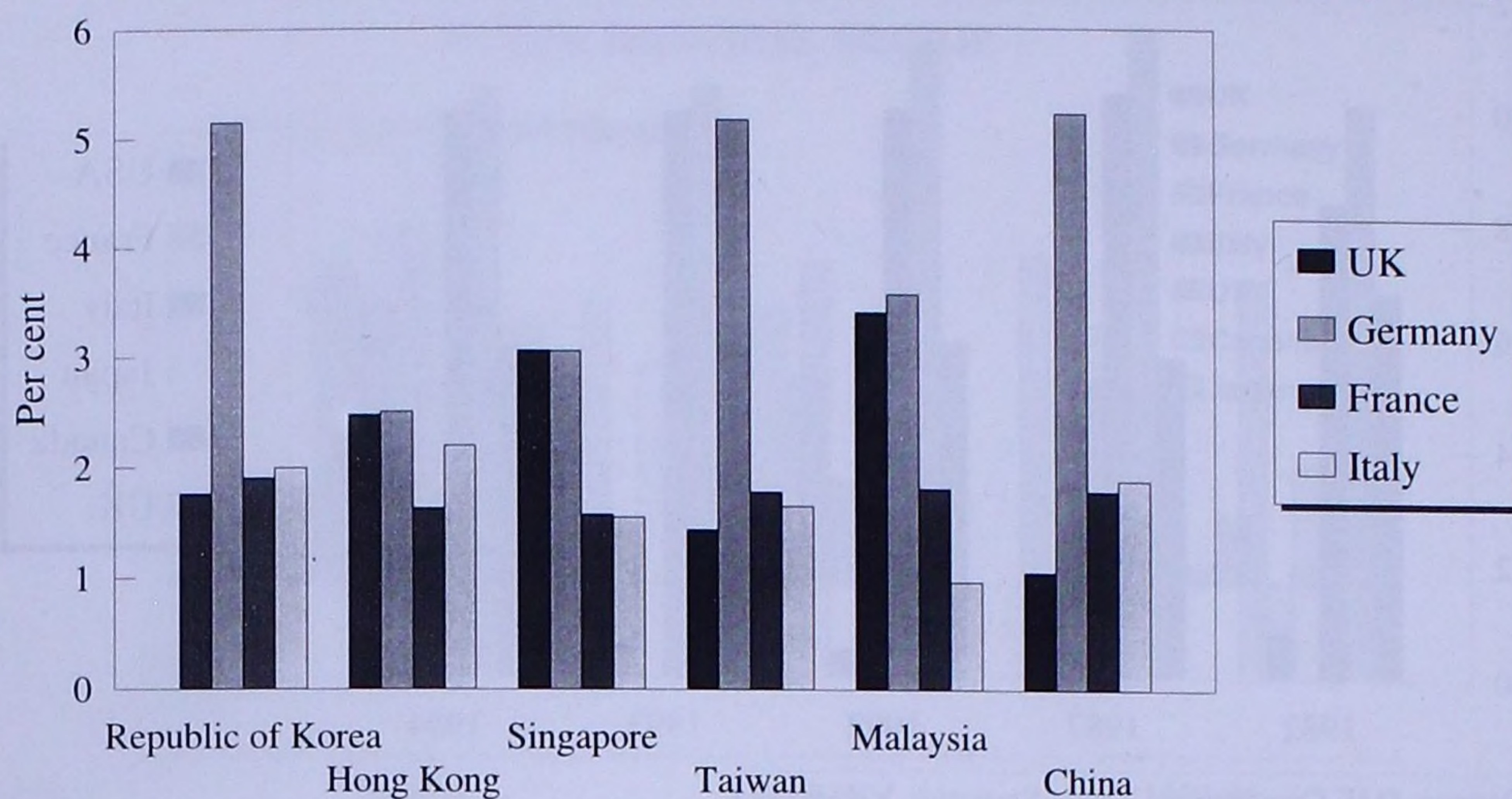
The third Competitiveness White Paper looked at shares of exports of goods to East Asia.

Charts 9 illustrates this.

Unfortunately similar information is not yet available for services. The DTI has commissioned the ONS to produce information on trade in services for many of these countries as part of the work of the President's Task Force on Services Statistics. This information has recently become available annually. Similar but not entirely comparable data is also available for the US, Canada, Germany, France and Japan. It is hoped that in time we will have a fuller picture of trade in services.

UK data on volumes of exports are also collected enabling comparisons to be made which are not affected by price movements and devaluation. Production statistics collected by the new PRODCOM⁵ inquiry enable us to calculate export/sales and import penetration ratios at a detailed product level. As these new series build up over time they will become an important future indicator of export performance.

Chart 9 - Share of World Exports of Goods to East Asia (1994)



Source: IMF

The increasing importance of service industries has been accompanied by an economy-wide shift towards smaller businesses. The Competitiveness White Papers highlighted the increasing share of output and employment accounted for by small firms and focused on the need to help such firms improve their performance.

IMPLICATIONS FOR STATISTICS

The Government's competitiveness agenda has a number of implications for economic statistics. DTI recognises that the measurement of performance is heavily dependent on the availability of good quality economic statistics. DTI Statisticians have defined a number of particular requirements:

The emphasis on international comparisons requires us to look at international compendia of statistics such as those produced by OECD, Eurostat and the IMF. These international statistics are compiled from questionnaires filled

in by Member States or are derived from national sources, and are often **out of date** and based on **inconsistent definitions**. Publication of data electronically as it becomes available, rather than waiting for the slowest, would be helpful in improving timeliness of data and OECD have already begun looking at this. DTI is keen to improve the quality of international statistics to enable more meaningful comparisons with our competitors to be made.

Many of the statistics of interest are derived from national sources. Productivity is usually expressed as output per head or output per hour worked. These statistics are not directly collected from industry, but are derived from output and employment statistics, collected by the ONS for the UK. Consequently it is particularly difficult to assess the quality of these statistics. There are **inconsistencies** to be considered and **definitional questions** to be addressed. Similarly, overseas earnings, especially for trade in services, are derived from a variety of **different sources** and adjustments are made to convert them to a balance of payments basis. The emphasis on

derived statistics requires the primary statistics on which they are based to be of a **high quality** and **mutually consistent**.

The need to compare and contrast the competitiveness of different industries **requires detailed statistics** at industry level. Data also need to be available in a **consistent format** over a **number of years**. There are problems where **classification systems are revised** as well as between the **correspondence from national classification** systems to international ones. There are also problems with the national classifications, e.g. in the UK SIC92 does not provide the level of disaggregation required by DTI statisticians particularly for industries where rapid changes are taking place such as electronic publishing. There are also inconsistencies in the industry level at which data are published for different countries.

Comparisons must be **as up to date as possible**. Annual statistics, which usually afford the detail needed for competitiveness analyses, are often insufficiently up to date, while short term statistics (monthly and quarterly), while more up to date, do not usually give the detail required.

One of the most notable weaknesses in statistics is the comparative dearth of statistics on the service sector. The increasing importance of services to national economies requires this problem to be addressed and the following article by Bill Cave sets out the approach adopted in the UK.

Acknowledgement: The author would like to thank Dr Bob Dobbie, Cabinet Office for his contribution to the policy context of the paper and his support.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ (i) Competitiveness: Helping Business to Win, Cm 2563, May 1994, SO £15.40;
 - (ii) Competitiveness: Forging Ahead, Cm 2867, May 1995, SO £19.50;
 - (iii) Competitiveness: Creating the Enterprise Centre of Europe, Cm3300, June 1996, SO £20.00
- ² The ONS Blue Book : United Kingdom National Accounts
 - ³ ONS Business Monitor MM20 : Overseas Trade Statistics of the UK with countries outside the European Community
 - ⁴ ONS Business Monitor MQ20 : Overseas Trade Statistics with countries within the European Community
 - ⁵ Taylor Nelson AGB Publications UK Markets

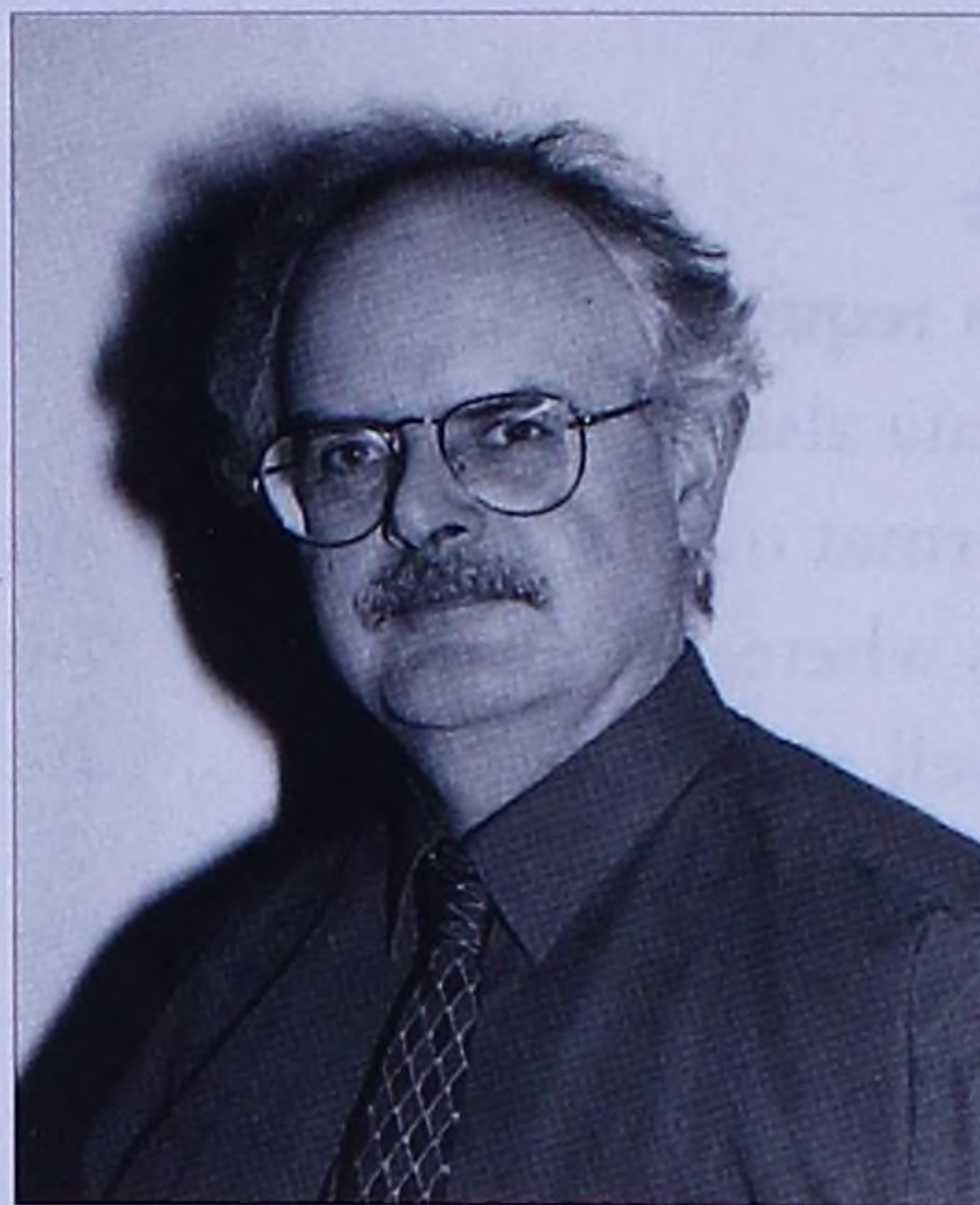
SERVICE SECTOR STATISTICS AND THE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE

BACKGROUND

The service industries are an important and growing sector within the economy of most developing economies. In the UK they contributed about 66%¹ of GDP in 1995 against about 50% in 1970. The precise figures are debatable and depend on the treatment of financial services and imputed housing rents. These industries currently employ over 70% of the workforce. Services have an added claim to fame in the UK in that international trade in services (TIS) invariably contributes a substantial surplus to the current account of the balance of payments, £6.9bn in 1995. Only the US and France have stronger services surpluses in the G7. On the other hand, according to IMF data, the UK share of world trade in services earnings declined from 10% in 1975 to 5.8% in 1995, giving rise to concerns about the competitiveness of the UK services sector as a whole. This share has stabilised since 1993, but international comparisons of TIS are often poor due to differing methods of measurement.

The service sector is made up of a heterogeneous set of industries, whose common factor is that their output, by and large, is rather intangible. They include retail and wholesale distribution, hotels, catering, transport, communication, financial, real estate, business, public administration, defence, health, education, community, recreational, cultural and personal services.

The competitiveness work to audit the performance of UK industries made it clear early on that the detailed and internationally



by Bill Cave - DTI

comparable information, that was available for manufacturing in a range of countries, was largely missing for services. This despite a longstanding and continuing programme of improvements in service statistics that had been pursued in the former Central Statistical Office (CSO); some of which had yet to yield benefits.

In July 1994 the President of the Board of Trade, then Michael Heseltine, asked for

improvements to service sector statistics in order to enable an accurate assessment of their contribution to the economy and their international competitiveness. The need for credible international comparisons would be vital.

SETTING UP

In the autumn of 1994 DTI/ES Statisticians conducted a comprehensive analysis of the availability of eleven competitiveness related variables for each 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification code. The variables were: turnover, GDP weight, index of output, value-added, employment, productivity, trade credits, trade debits, earnings on overseas direct investment, capital expenditure, profitability.

In addition as service industries are sponsored by various Government Departments, the main sponsoring Department was identified for each industry. A parallel exercise was undertaken to try to identify the availability of international comparisons of these variables by industry.

¹ Service industries as defined in NACE Rev 1

It became clear that detail on trade in services was insufficient and productivity data were particularly poor. Measures of output were fundamental to requirements but patchy in coverage. Value-added was selected as the measure of output which would permit the greatest comparability across industries and countries.

As DTI is not a significant collector of industry data and the interests of a number of Departments were involved, the President sought the cooperation of the Central Statistical Office (now the Office for National Statistics - ONS) and the Treasury which oversees it. With the agreement of the Treasury, a task force was established in May 1995, chaired by David Coates, Chief Economic Adviser at DTI, with membership including ONS, HM Treasury, Bank of England, Department of National Heritage, Department of Employment (now the Department for Education and Employment) and the Department of Transport.

PURPOSE

The aim of the task force is to propose improvements in services statistics in the UK and internationally, particularly those which provide indicators of comparative performance for different industries. Specially mentioned were measures of output, productivity, prices, trade and profitability. The emphasis is on making better use of existing sources and if new data has to be collected then the extra costs (including the compliance costs on business) should be justified by the benefits. New data should also anticipate likely EU requirements.

The Task Force objectives were:

- to identify the needs and priorities of Government for service industry statistics, assess the existing quality, suitability and coverage of these statistics and to make specific proposals for additional analyses and new enquiries, taking into account the likely future requirements of Eurostat;
- to understand and seek to influence EU plans so that they conform as far as possible to the needs of the UK Government;
- to monitor and influence the work of other international statistical agencies and seek to speed up their work on classifications, relevant data collection and publication;
- to review the classification detail of services in SIC 92 and develop the UK classification of activity by product in a way that is compatible with European CPA and which would allow the construction of activity measures for industries not currently specified in SIC 92.
- to investigate and emulate best practice in the collection of services statistics in other national statistics offices.

USER NEEDS

The principal user needs of DTI and other Government Departments for additional data on service industries were identified as follows:

Output Data

- annual value-added and contribution to GDP for more detailed industries to assess their contribution to the economy, growth and productivity;
- monthly turnover figures for service industries to improve the quality of early estimates of quarterly GDP;
- improved constant price turnover data to monitor growth in real output in the short term to improve early estimates of GDP and monitor sectoral growth;
- reductions in the use of employment data as a proxy for service industry output to improve estimates of growth;
- better developed output data by industry and employment size-band to inform work on small firms.

Productivity Data

- annual value-added per head data by detailed industry for competitiveness assessment;
- annual and quarterly constant price productivity data for broader (2-digit ISIC or less) service sectors to assess productivity growth for national accounts and competitiveness purposes.

Prices

- more business service prices to enable appropriate deflation of service sector output;

Profits

- a quarterly profits breakdown between manufacturing and services and a more detailed annual sectoral breakdown to give a clearer view of the health and performance of service industries;
- internationally comparable data on profitability to provide indicators of competitiveness.

International Trade in Services

- an analysis of international trade in services by partner country to identify changing markets, the customers of "City of London" services and to inform export promotion efforts;
- monthly data on trade in services to provide a more up to date and broader picture of short term movements in trade and also as a pre-condition of participation in stage 3 of European Monetary Union;
- an analysis of trade in services by product to meet IMF/EU guidelines for industry sponsorship and export promotion purposes as well as to permit better international comparisons;

- more detailed and internationally comparable data on levels of trade in services to provide world and country market share information as well as competitiveness measures.

Foreign Direct Investment

- a more detailed industrial analysis of comparative performance of UK owned and foreign owned businesses in order to improve understanding of the contribution of foreign investment to the UK economy.

Classifications and Registers

- new industrial sub-classes and product groups in order to obtain data on industries that cross existing industry classifications or are sub-sectors of existing industry sub-classes;
- in depth studies of certain key service sectors to inform sponsorship policy;
- improvements to the quality of industry classification data on businesses on the Business Register are needed both to permit more analysis by industry/region/size-band etc and more effective use of the Register in sample selection.

Financial Services

- a more realistic and internationally comparable measure of the output of financial intermediation services;

- higher quality of financial services data on the Business Register and the Bank of England could not access the Register;

- internationally comparable data on output and overseas earnings by financial service product/activity to monitor the competitiveness of City related services. Industry data is insufficient given the range and overlapping of activity of large banks and insurance companies; improved and more internationally comparable and robust balance of payments data for insurance, both for competitiveness monitoring, to identify the UK's market share of internationally traded insurance and to meet IMF guidelines; improved data collection on financial auxiliaries generally and insurance brokers in particular;

International Comparisons in General

- more timely international data in most of the above areas on a comparable basis. The priorities are for more comparable trade in services data, structural data, short-term indicators and productivity for services.



RAISING THE PROFILE

The lack of data on the services sector leads to a lack of informed comment about the performance of the services sector. The Task Force has therefore sought to raise the profile of services industries through improvements to ONS publications, conferences and improved statistical briefing on services within Government in parallel to data improvements.

Pressures on resources and compliance costs
The improvements being sought in services statistics are within the context of difficult running cost pressures and reducing the overall compliance costs of Government surveys as part of deregulation policy. These have been major constraints on extra data collection and a balance between costs and benefits has to be struck. ONS has published a compliance plan which envisages a modest expansion in certain services compliance costs while ONS compliance costs overall decline by around 25% between 1994 and 1998. Other Government Departments are considering how to follow this approach.

MAIN PROPOSALS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The work of the Task Force has added impetus to ONS improvements in services statistics, which were designed to meet the needs for improved and more timely data for national accounts. Significant progress has been made in identifying sources of data for users, making data more useful and widely available and commissioning new analyses. A few examples of recent improvements by ONS are:

- a 36 country analysis of the UK balance of payments current account including

trade in services starting in 1994, see box 1;

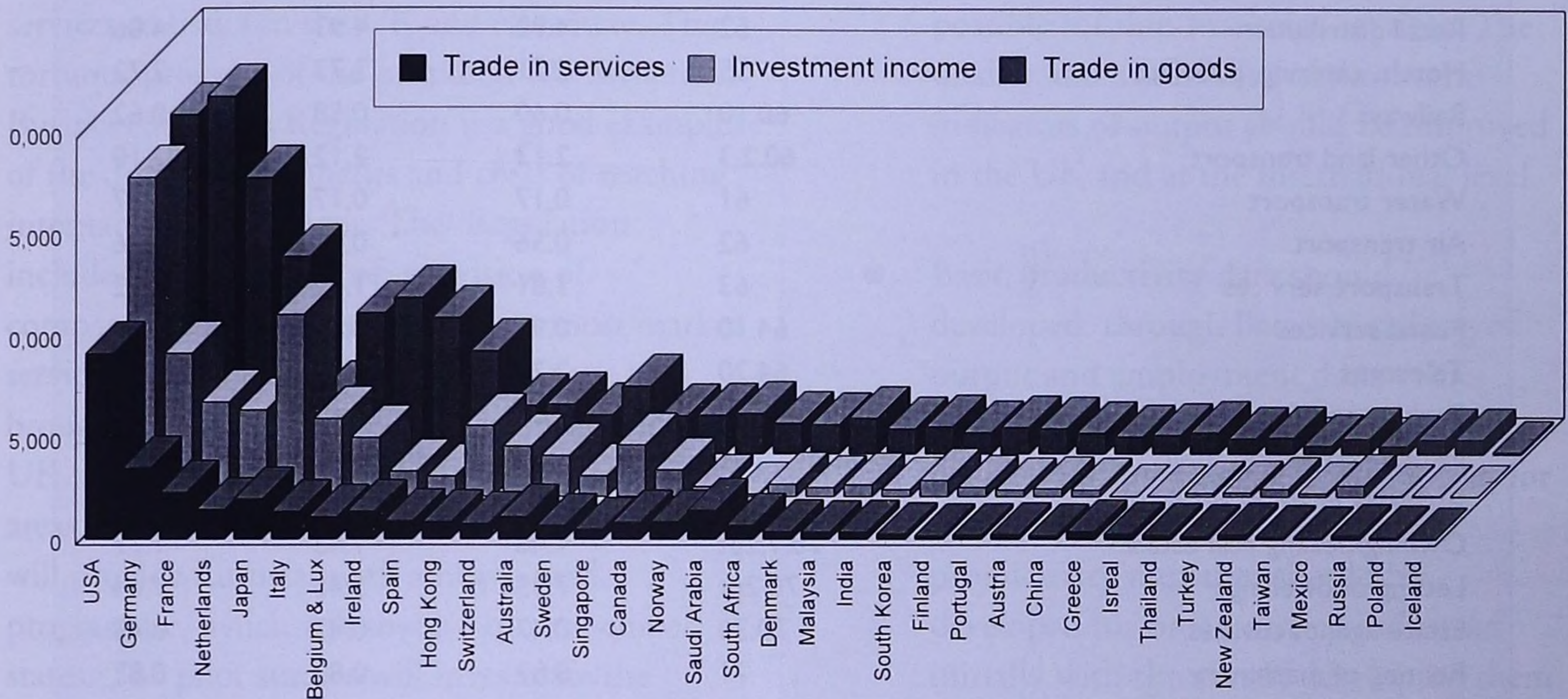
- annual estimates of GDP contribution are now available for 35 service industries, see box 2;

- a split of the net overseas earnings of some UK service providers, including insurance firms, into credits and debits;

- new service sector price series.

Box 1

Geographical Breakdown of the UK's Overseas Earnings from 36 countries for 1994



ONS have for several years published an annual analysis of UK balance of payments current account earnings from 23 countries and broad regions of the world. As part of the work of the President's Task Force on Service Sector Statistics, DTI commissioned ONS to undertake an extended 35 (in the event they provided 36) country analysis of the 1994 figures and to do a feasibility study into providing more countries in the future.

ONS published the analysis in an Economic Trends article in April 1996.

These data must be regarded as best estimates since, at present, full geographic breakdowns are only available for about 60% of non-goods payments. The remaining 40% rely on partial breakdowns and estimates of varying quality. ONS Balance of Payments Branch have obtained funding from DTI to improve the quality of these estimates for 1996 data, to provide a service product breakdown for our ten major trading partners and a 40 country breakdown of overall trade in services.

The breakdown of UK's current account credits ranked by partner country is shown in the above chart.

Box 2
% Contribution to UK GDP by Industry

DTI use the annual ONS input-output tables to derive the % contribution to UK GDP by service industry (see table below). The industries are made up of those firms whose principal activity is

in that industry and do not relate to total production of products associated with that industry. Thus the advertising industry does not include media firms who sell advertising.

Service Industry	Nace Rev I	1992	1993	1994
Motor veh distn & repair	50	2.01	2.01	1.98
Wholesale distribution	51	4.70	4.68	4.61
Retail distribution	52	4.92	4.93	4.86
Hotels, catering, pubs etc	55	2.71	2.73	2.72
Railways	60.10	0.60	0.58	0.62
Other land transport	60.2,3	2.13	2.12	2.10
Water transport	61	0.17	0.17	0.17
Air transport	62	0.56	0.60	0.66
Transport services	63	1.81	1.82	1.82
Postal services	64.10	0.95	0.94	0.94
Telecoms	64.20	2.22	2.22	2.20
Banking and finance	65	5.05	4.42	4.87
Insurance/pension funds	66	1.34	2.12	2.00
Auxiliary financial services	67	0.61	0.58	0.58
Owning/dealing real estate	70.1,2pt	1.48	1.45	1.77
Letting of dwellings	70.2pt	7.35	7.48	7.64
Estate agent activities	70.30	0.47	0.47	0.48
Renting of machinery	71	0.82	0.83	0.85
Computing services	72	1.18	1.20	1.21
Research & development	73	0.54	0.53	0.53
Legal activities	74.11	0.97	0.99	1.00
Accountancy services	74.12	0.82	0.83	0.82
Market research	74.13-15	0.56	0.59	0.61
Architectural etc activities	74.2-3	1.64	1.59	1.55
Advertising	74.40	0.36	0.37	0.37
Other business services	74.5-8	1.92	1.95	1.98
Public administration	75	7.10	7.00	6.65
Education	80	5.46	5.44	5.49
Health/veterinary services	85.1-2	5.11	5.05	5.07
Social work	85.30	1.60	1.63	1.67
Sanitary services	90	0.52	0.54	0.56
Membership orgs	91	0.53	0.52	0.52
Recreational services	92	1.76	1.76	1.81
Other service activities	93	0.48	0.47	0.46
Domestic services	95	0.42	0.44	0.46
Financial services adjustment		-4.54	-4.25	-4.99
Total Services as % of GDP		66.32	66.80	66.63

¹ Service industries as defined in NACE Rev I

The Task Force recognised the good progress made in international comparisons mainly in the area of classifications and definitions, which will yield results in due course, but also the inadequacy of available data. Progress in adopting common standards of data reporting is only possible by international agreement. Major international developments associated with the liberalisation of trade in services are fuelling the need for data on services across the world and are driving important changes to the treatment of services statistics in the UK and elsewhere. The tortuous progress of the proposed EU Structural Business Statistics Regulation is a good example of the difficulties, benefits and costs of reaching international agreement. The Regulation includes the attraction of provision of comparable basic structural data on most market services EU wide. The negotiations have now brought a generally satisfactory solution for the UK. However many difficult and challenging areas are to be the subject of pilot studies. This will provide Eurostat with a heavy work programme, which will involve most member states. The pilot studies will investigate the collection of data for variables in particular sectors and trade in goods and services by industry.

The summary recommendations of the Task Force are as follows:

- On international trade in services greater detail should be collected in the UK on trade by country and by product in conformity with IMF/EU/OECD standards. Internationally there needs to be a standardisation and convergence in outputs on the level of trade in services by country, as bilateral comparisons of trade in services were found to be particularly asymmetric.

- To improve detailed estimates of output at constant prices better services deflators are needed. The ONS business service prices programme should be protected and preferably advanced.
- The industry gaps in the coverage of measuring output of marketed services should be filled. The use of input measures as a proxy for output measures should be reduced including where possible for non-marketed services. The quality and availability of short term indicators of output should be improved in the UK and at the international level.
- Basic productivity data should be developed, through better matching of output and employment data; value-added per head measures published by detailed industry on the same basis as for manufacturing; constant price productivity measures should be developed for broad service industries initially with the aim of developing them for 2-digit industries in due course. International organisations such as OECD should be encouraged to develop productivity methodology and series to enable better international comparisons.
- Product and industry classification detail should be improved in the UK and internationally to meet policy needs. The most acute gap is the widespread absence of product/activity detail for many service sectors in official statistics. It is recognised that improvements will have a long time scale.
- In order to address the problem of costs and compliance costs more use should be

made of administrative particularly Register data. To facilitate this the quality of Register data needs to be raised. The need for in depth studies of key industries should be addressed through a small scale rolling programme.

- Significant extra data collection has only been advocated in the areas of trade in services and intermediate services prices. New industry output data from the Annual Service Trades Inquiries are to be contained in existing compliance cost allocations by changing sample sizes to other industries.

IMPLEMENTATION

The recommendations have now received the general support of Ministers and the Task Force is now developing an action plan. A small working group drawn mainly from ONS and DTI will take the work forward. It is hoped to publish a programme of improvements later this year.

The broad scope of the service industry work has shown up the need for cooperative ventures both between Government Departments and internationally.

CONCLUSION

This note shows how economic, industrial and trade statistics remain central to the DTI's agenda. There is a crucial need for better services statistics to support work on competitiveness.

The main areas for improvement are:

- product and country detail for trade in services with international standardisation on measures of the level of this trade
- expansion of collection of price data for services to business
- extending the coverage of measures of output in the service sector including the quality and availability of short-term indicators of services output.
- development of basic productivity measures for services, which involves better matching of output and employment data

ONS and DTI have drawn up an action plan and are implementing these improvements in the UK.

DTI welcomes the work of Eurostat, international agencies and national statistical institutes in improving the information available on services. More needs to be done whilst bearing in mind the costs to business of providing statistics.

Acknowledgement: The author would like to thank Dr Bob Dobbie, Cabinet Office for his contribution to the policy context of the paper and his support.

CHARITIES' CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: THE RESULTS OF THE 1996 ONS SURVEY OF CHARITIES



*by Roger Ward, Joanne Penn
(pictured)*

Office for National Statistics

Les Hems, Andrew Passey

*National Council for Voluntary
Organisations*

INTRODUCTION

This article presents the results of the recently completed ONS Survey of Charities (reported in *Economic Trends*¹) and compares some key estimates for national accounts with those of a previous survey conducted in 1993². These surveys have been carried out to provide new benchmarks for estimating charities' contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). They also provide estimates to inform the compilation of an account for the non-profit sector, which will be required under the new European system of accounts (ESA 95)³. ESA based national accounts are due to be published in 1998.

The 1996 survey extended the range of information requested from that collected in the 1993 survey. Income and current expenditure figures were collected in both surveys, whereas the 1996 survey also asked for capital expenditure, financial transactions, balance sheet and human resources data.

PRIVATE NON-PROFIT MAKING BODIES AND GENERAL CHARITIES

Charities, if they serve persons, are included for national accounts purposes among private non-profit-making bodies serving persons (PNPMBs). PNPMBs may be defined as combinations of persons acting together for mutual or wider public benefit. For national accounts purposes, they are classified to the personal sector and their expenditure is therefore part of consumers' expenditure.

National accounts estimates are prepared for four broad groupings of PNPMBs, based on considerations of data availability and size. These considerations also determined their treatment for purposes of the survey. The four categories are presented in the 'Survey coverage' box.

Group (a) comprises 'general' charities and these were the main focus of both the 1993 and 1996 surveys, they constitute a significant proportion

New European System of Accounts (ESA)

The UK, in common with other European countries, will be adopting a revised system of accounts in 1998 viz the European System of Accounts (1995). In order to describe income, expenditure and financial flows, and balance sheets, the system groups institutional units into sectors on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour and objectives. Institutional units are economic entities that are capable of owning goods and assets, of incurring liabilities and of engaging in economic activities and transactions with other units in their own right. For the purposes of the system, the institutional units are grouped together into five mutually exclusive institutional sectors composed of the following types of units:

- non-financial corporations
- financial corporations
- general government
- households
- non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Under the present system the personal sector comprises households, private non-profit making bodies serving persons (PNPMBs), unincorporated businesses and life assurance and pension funds. The NPISHs sector under the new system will cover the organisations previously designated as PNPMBs.

Coverage of the Survey

Group (a) - *Groups which completed the full survey*

- General charities

Groups which completed only limited parts of the survey

Group (b) - *(reliable data available)*

- Universities and other publicly funded colleges, including Oxbridge colleges
- Friendly societies (not collecting societies)
- Trades unions

Group (c) - *Final Current Expenditure thought to be small*

- Other colleges and schools in the private sector, including grant maintained schools
- Housing associations

Group (d) - *lack of comprehensive register information*

- Ex-corporation duty bodies (such as motoring organisations and city livery companies)
- Clubs and societies
- Places of worship

of all PNPMBs. The data included in this article cover this category. The Charity Commission registers all such charities located in England and Wales. The Inland Revenue recognises similar charities located in Scotland and Northern Ireland. However, not all registered or recognised charities are PNPMBs for national accounts purposes. For example, the British Museum is classified to general government whilst industrial research organisations form part of the corporate sector. Therefore, these other types of charity must be excluded from PNPMB estimates.

General charities include well known charities such as the National Trust, Oxfam, The British Red Cross, SCOPE, The Wellcome Trust and Shelter. ONS separates out groups (b), (c) and (d) from general charities. Reliable data from administrative sources are available for group (b). Group (c) is of limited economic significance as total final current expenditure (see below) is relatively small because current consumption is offset by sales. For Group (d) there is not a comprehensive register on which to base a survey.

Whilst organisations within these groups fall outside the main focus of the study they do occur in the sample frames used and were required to complete part of the questionnaire, in contrast to the 1993 survey. This wider focus will enable an assessment in national accounts terms of the overlap of the charitable sector with the general government and corporate sectors, and other categories of PNPMBs. This information about overlap between sectors will indicate the number and size of charitable organisations outside the personal sector and facilitate cross checking with other sources.

DEFINITION OF FINAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE

GDP, as measured by the total expenditure on goods and services in the economy, takes account only of the activities of final buyers. Final buyers consume goods and services for the benefits they provide as opposed to intermediate buyers whose purchases of goods and services are used in the production of other commodities. Many PNPMBs produce goods and services as well as consume them, so they are not uniquely final

Definition of Final Current Expenditure

Staff costs (wages and salaries, employers' national insurance and pension contributions, redundancy payments)

plus

Expenditure on goods and services in the UK

equals

Gross current expenditure on goods and services

less

Sales of goods and services

equals

Final current expenditure (FCE)

buyers or intermediate buyers. To calculate their contribution to GDP, a means has to be found to disentangle their activities as producers of goods and services. This is because sales by PNPMBs are already being counted in GDP as expenditure by other final buyers. To avoid double-counting, sales by PNPMBs need to be deducted from their gross current expenditure on goods and services. The net figure represents their final current expenditure (FCE).

The inset defines FCE, which represents PNPMBs' main contribution to GDP.

PNPMBs' capital expenditure also makes a smaller contribution to GDP.

THE PILOT SURVEY

A pilot survey of 637 charities was conducted in November and December 1994 to obtain information on a number of issues:

- the acceptability and clarity of the questions, in particular the proposed expansion of questions to include capital expenditure, financial transactions, assets and liabilities, human resources, and research and development activities;
- the amount and type of technical assistance required by respondents;
- the amount and type of reminder action needed to achieve acceptable levels of response.

The responses indicated that the questionnaire was satisfactory, with only minor modifications required for the main survey.



PHOTOS COURTESY OF ROTARY CONVOY OF HOPE TO CROATIA

METHODOLOGY

The methodology utilised in the main 1996 survey built on that developed for the 1993 survey. *The main features were:*

- postal questionnaire
- stratified sampling i.e. sample design concentrated on larger charities
- form-filling burden for small charities minimised - charities with incomes less than £100,000 were excused from completing the detailed breakdown of income and expenditure.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The UK charitable sector population was estimated at 178,000 organisations from which a sample of almost 6,500 organisations, stratified by income, was selected. Since the majority of general charities' economic contribution is made by a relatively small number of large charities, the sample design reflected this distribution of income across the charitable sector.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Although much of the information requested in the survey is usually compiled when charities compile their published accounts, the lack of consistent reporting standards across published accounts means that general charities' economic contribution cannot be extracted from this source. Therefore it is necessary to collect data directly from organisations. A postal questionnaire had proved successful in the comparable 1993 survey and this methodology was repeated.

The questionnaire contained six sections. The introductory section categorised organisations by structure, accounting practice and financial size. This information determined whether the organisation was then directed to complete all or only part of the questionnaire. The second section collected a detailed breakdown of income and expenditure, not required from small organisations. The third section dealt with capital transactions whilst the fourth section covered balance sheet information. The fifth section asked organisations to classify themselves using the Charity Commission Classification System. The final section detailed the human

resource component of organisations, both paid and unpaid workers, and contained a number of exit questions.

RESPONSE AND VALIDATION

The response rate was 66% after modifying the sample design to exclude organisations which were found during the fieldwork to be outside the main focus of the survey or those identified as moribund. However, the effective response rate was 79% when weighted by income. This was achieved by focusing on the larger organisations to boost the economic coverage of the sector by the returns.

All returned questionnaires were manually checked for consistency and completeness. Those returns which generated financial queries, and a random sample of others, were validated by a team of accountants at South Bank University. Checks were made against published accounts and 'Hendersons Top 2000 UK Charities', and detailed computerised validation procedures were implemented. Unresolved queries were referred back to the organisation concerned by a member of the accountancy team. Aston Business School

(ABS) and NCVO were responsible for issues of eligibility.

POPULATION ESTIMATE FOR GENERAL CHARITIES

The number of active general charities in the UK is estimated at over 121,000 in 1995. This represents an increase of 22,500 (23%) between 1991 and 1995. The increase in numbers is likely to reflect changes in charity legislation between the two surveys e.g. requirement for clubs and societies whose annual income exceeds £1,000 to register with the Charity Commission.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

The main results are discussed below.

INCOME

Total income of UK general charities is estimated at £11.8 billion in the financial year 1994/95. The 95% confidence interval attaching to this estimate is +/- 4% (£11.3 to £12.2 billion). The 1994/95 total income figure compares with £9.1 billion in 1991 and gives an increase of 29% over

TABLE I NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS BY STRATA

	Annual Income				Total
	Less than £100,000	£100,000 to £1 million	£1 million to £10 million	Over £10 million	
1991	88,381	7,696	1,313	88	97,478
1994/95	109,977	10,205	1,335	125	121,642

TABLE 2 - INCOME MATRIX 1994/95

Income Source	Transaction Type				Total
	Sales & earned income	Grants & donations	Investments		
General public	15.1	21.0	n/a		36.1
Government	14.8	13.4	n/a		28.2
Charities	1.3	8.8	n/a		10.2
Business	2.2	2.0	n/a		4.2
Internally generated	n/a	1.0	20.4		21.3
Total	33.5	46.2	20.4		100

per cent

three years, an annual rate of increase of 9% and a real annual rate of 6% (when adjusted for inflation).

There are two main components to the growth in income. Firstly, income of the top income stratum has increased by £1.2 billion and a matched sample of large organisations shows that they had a substantial growth in mean income. Whilst income of charities in the lowest income band also contributed to the overall growth in income in 1994/95 this was despite there being no change in mean income compared with 1991. The growth in income was driven by an increase in the number of organisations (as noted above). The charitable sector is dominated by a few large organisations, less than 10% of organisations command almost 90% of charitable sector gross income.

INCOME MATRIX

Charitable organisations gain income from a number of sources and through different types of transactions with these sources. A matrix can be

drawn matching the sources of income with the type of transaction, as shown in Table 2.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

Total current expenditure is estimated at £10.9 billion in 1994/95 and compares with £8.5 billion in 1991. This implies an increase in total current expenditure of 28% over three years, an

TABLE 3 - SUMMARY OF CURRENT EXPENDITURE 1994/95

Expenditure type	£ million
Total current expenditure	10,882
Staff costs	3,804
Total grants, donations	2,912
Interest payments	36
Depreciation of capital assets	298
Fundraising and publicity expenditure	254
Other expenditure on goods/services	3,578

annual rate of increase of 9% and a real annual rate of 6% (when adjusted for inflation). Like income, current expenditure is not evenly spread across the sector as 10% of organisations account for 88% of the total. A summary breakdown is given in Table 3.

FINAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE

The main contribution of general charities to gross domestic product (GDP) is measured by total final current expenditure (FCE), as already explained. FCE for 1994/95 is estimated at £3.7 billion compared to £2.8 billion in 1991. This implies an increase in total final current expenditure of 32% over three years and a real annual rate of 7% (when adjusted for inflation).

TABLE 4: CHANGE IN FINAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE 1991-1994/95

	<i>£ million</i>	
	1991	1994/95
Staff costs	2,843	3,804
<i>plus</i>		
Current expenditure on goods and services	3,273	3,832
<i>equals</i>		
Final gross expenditure	6,116	7,636
<i>minus</i>		
Total sales of goods and services	3,319	3,939
<i>equals</i>		
Final current expenditure	2,797	3,697

Note: 1991 figures revised since the 1993 survey. The methodology for imputing the detailed split of income and expenditure for charities with income of less than £100,000 has been improved.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure by general charities is estimated at £443 million in 1994/95. These are the first systematic estimates for the capital expenditure of the charitable sector. They are required to inform estimates of capital expenditure by non-profit making institutions serving households (NPISHs) for implementation of ESA95. The breakdown by type of asset is as follows:

- New building work - 38%
- Land and existing buildings - 28%
- Vehicles - 11%
- Plant and machinery - 23%

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Charities are estimated to have made net acquisitions of financial assets worth £660 million in 1994/95. The increase in liquid assets e.g. bank and building society deposits was £92 million, whilst net investment in other assets e.g. company securities, British Government securities was £593 million. Liabilities i.e. borrowing amounted to £25 million.

BALANCE SHEET

The net wealth of the sector amounted to £34.8 billion, the breakdown is discussed below.

Assets

The value of assets of general charities at the end of the survey period is estimated at £37.7 billion. This comprises predominantly investments (63% of total assets), and buildings and land (18%). Investments are dominated by equities (39% of total assets), the next largest type being British Government Securities (9% of total assets). Unit

Trusts, common investment funds and other securities make up the bulk of the remainder. Approximately 1.5% of assets are in the form of investments or loans in group entities.

TABLE 5 - ASSETS AT END 1994/95

Assets	% of Total
Tangible fixed assets - buildings and land	17.8
Other tangible fixed assets	1.5
Total investments	62.8
Of which: equities	39.0
British Government securities	9.0
Other fixed assets	0.1
Stocks	0.4
Total debtors	2.9
Total bank deposits and cash	14.1
Other current assets	0.3

LIABILITIES

The value of liabilities of general charities is estimated at £2.9 billion. Table 6 illustrates that the majority of liabilities (57%) are for creditors and accruals. However, the distribution of liabilities does change with income strata as smaller charities only have a third of their liabilities assigned to creditors and accruals.

TABLE 6: LIABILITIES AT END 1994/95

Liabilities	% of Total
Creditors and accruals	56.7
Deferred income	14.6
Total loans	17.6
Other loans	11.1

HUMAN RESOURCES

The human resource of the charitable sector comprises significant numbers of both paid and unpaid workers. Other sectors may also have substantial numbers of people contributing unpaid work but it is the charitable sector for whom this type of donation in kind is most significant.

PAID WORKERS

Over the last six years local authority establishments have transferred some of their social services provision to independent bodies which include charities and voluntary organisations. Consequently, there has been an increase in the number of paid workers in the charitable sector and further definition of job roles on a professional basis. The charitable sector is estimated to employ 318,000 full-time equivalents (FTEs) paid workers - a figure which includes those who work part-time. Smaller charities are more likely to employ part-time workers than larger charities, 56% of smaller charities' employees are part-time compared with 14% employed by the largest charities.

UNPAID WORKERS

Unpaid workers or volunteers fulfil a number of roles in charities as trustees, members of management committees, administrators and providers of direct services. The number of persons fulfilling each of these roles, and the corresponding number of hours worked by volunteers, were estimated by the charities. Many individuals who volunteer will undertake more than one of these roles, indeed in many smaller charities trustees may fulfil all roles. Charities are estimated to have over 1.1 million

trustees and 1.5 million FTE unpaid staff. Whilst it is not possible to estimate accurately the overlap between trustees and the other roles, it is likely that there are over 3 million individual persons contributing unpaid work to charities.

ONS wishes to acknowledge the work of the consortium of organisations which undertook the survey on its behalf.

Special thanks to:

- Les Hems (*Survey Director, NCVO*)
- Andrew Passey (*Survey Co-ordinator, NCVO*)
- Julie Green (*Survey Manager, ABS*).

The organisations and personnel were:

- **Aston University:** Pat Field, Professor David Wilson
- **Glasgow Caledonian University:** Professor John Taylor, Liz Vaughn, Edward Shui, Ray Kelt
- **Kent University:** Jeremy Kendall (*now at London School of Economics*)
- **National Council for Voluntary Organisations:** Jane Porter
- **Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action:** Eithne Gilligan, Marcus Smith, Liz Law
- **Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations:** Lucy Pratt
- **South Bank University:** Stephen Williams, Dr Paul Palmer, David Wise
- **Wales Council for Voluntary Action:** Lynda Garfield

The survey also benefited greatly from the contribution made by those individuals and organisations which participated in the pilot stage. The consortium also received considerable help from the Charity Commission for England and Wales (in particular Alan Polak), Charity Finance Directors Group and 'Hendersons Top 2000 UK Charities'. Finally, ONS would like to acknowledge the most fundamental contribution of all those organisations and their staff who completed questionnaires in the survey.

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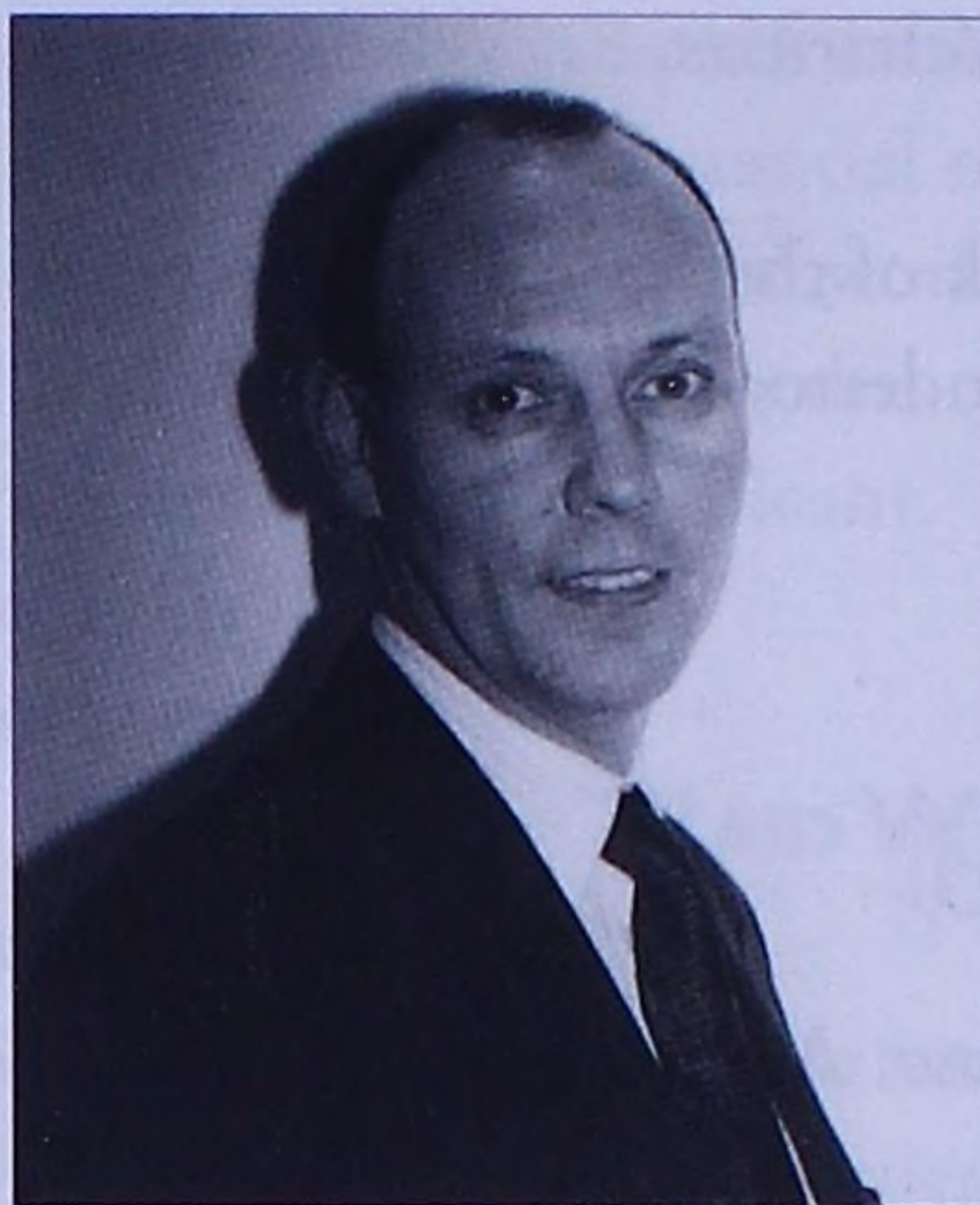
- [1] Economic Trends No. 517 November 1996.
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COMPILING RENEWABLE ENERGY STATISTICS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

INTRODUCTION

Although renewable sources of energy, such as the burning of wood for direct heat, are probably the UK's oldest sources of energy, the specific inclusion of renewables as a category within the annual Digest of UK Energy Statistics did not begin until 1991 (covering data from 1988 onwards). Even now the dominance of fossil fuels and nuclear sources in the UK means that renewable energy sources account for just under 1 per cent of the United Kingdom's primary energy requirement (1995). However, 1.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent is too large an amount to be ignored and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has a specific statistical system called RESTATS to collect data on the production and consumption of renewable fuels. The sources include electricity industry surveys, specific renewables surveys, administrative data, technical estimates, and regulatory information. As the number of renewables projects in the UK increases, it is important to measure and monitor the contribution of renewable energy sources to total UK electricity and energy production. This helps the DTI both to evaluate the effectiveness of government encouragement of the renewables technologies, and to determine future requirements.

The Renewable Energy Statistics database (RESTATS) was developed to hold the information on renewable energy sources. DTI contracted out the setting up and maintenance of RESTATS to the Energy Technology Support



*by Michael J Janes
DTI*

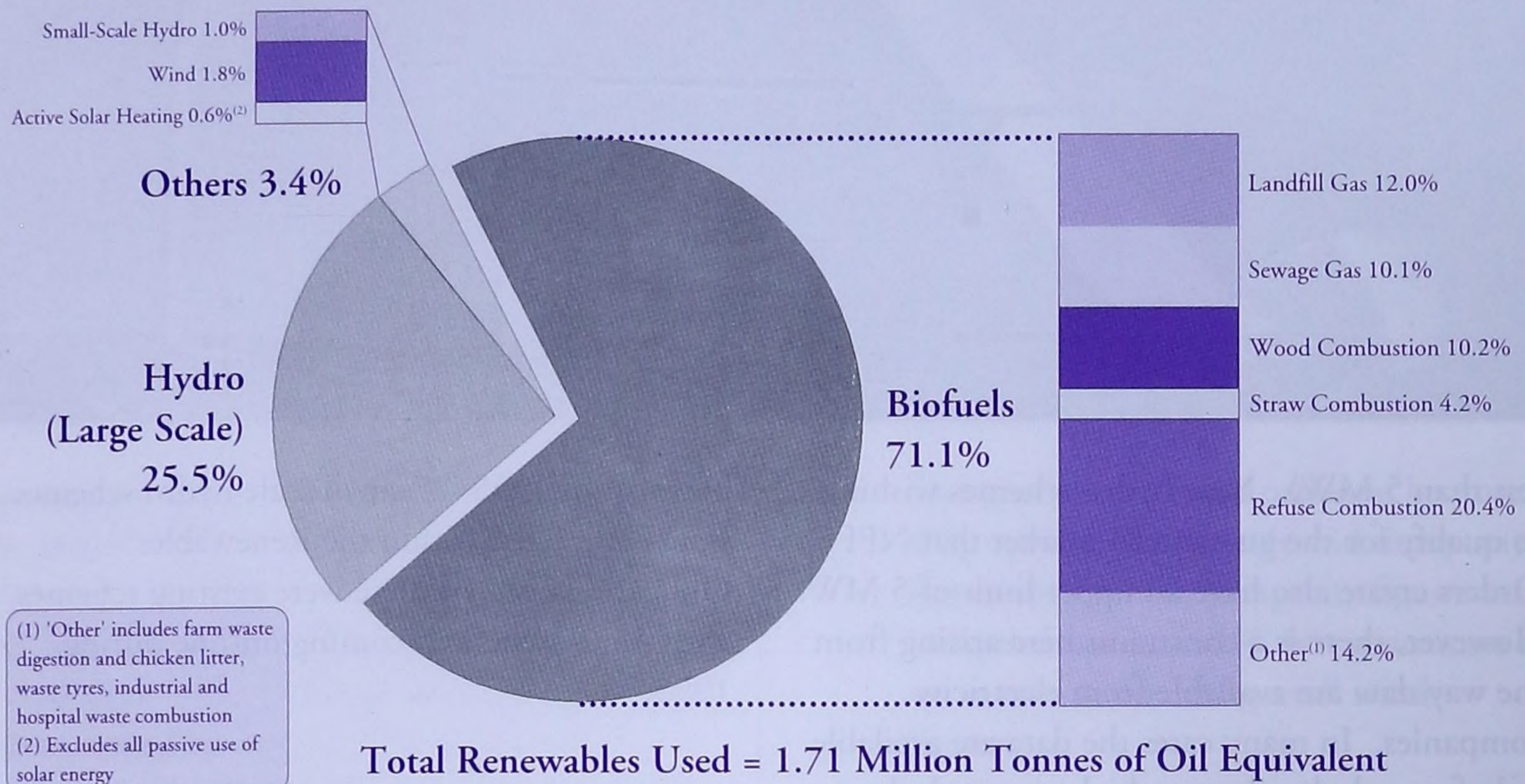
Unit (ETSU) at AEA Technology, Harwell. Even so, some of the constituent series are provided to RESTATS by DTI's own Energy Policy and Analysis Unit (EPA) who are responsible for providing overall energy statistics to the Government, the wider business community, international organisations, and the public at large. There are certain benefits to central government that arise from collecting the data on renewables

via an organisation such as ETSU. Firstly data quality is enhanced because ETSU's own experts in the various renewables fields are fully involved in the compilation of the figures. Secondly the database developed by ETSU will be a tool used by those experts as well as by government; this builds in an automatic check on the relevance of the data. Thirdly ETSU's contacts within the wider renewables market will enable dissemination of the collected information on renewables. Experience has shown that an informed market more readily provides up to date information feeding back to the database itself.

UK Government Policy is to stimulate the development of new and renewable energy sources wherever they have the prospect of being economically attractive and environmentally acceptable in order to contribute to

- ◆ diverse, secure, and sustainable energy supplies,
- ◆ the reduction in the emission of pollutants, and

CHART 1: RENEWABLE ENERGY UTILISATION 1995



- ◆ the encouragement of internationally competitive industries

It has a target of 1,500 MW DNC of new electricity generating capacity from renewable energy sources for the UK as a whole by the year 2000. The Non-Fossil Fuels Obligation (NFFO) is one means of stimulating an initial, competitive market for the electricity producing technologies. It also provides one method of collecting data on renewables.

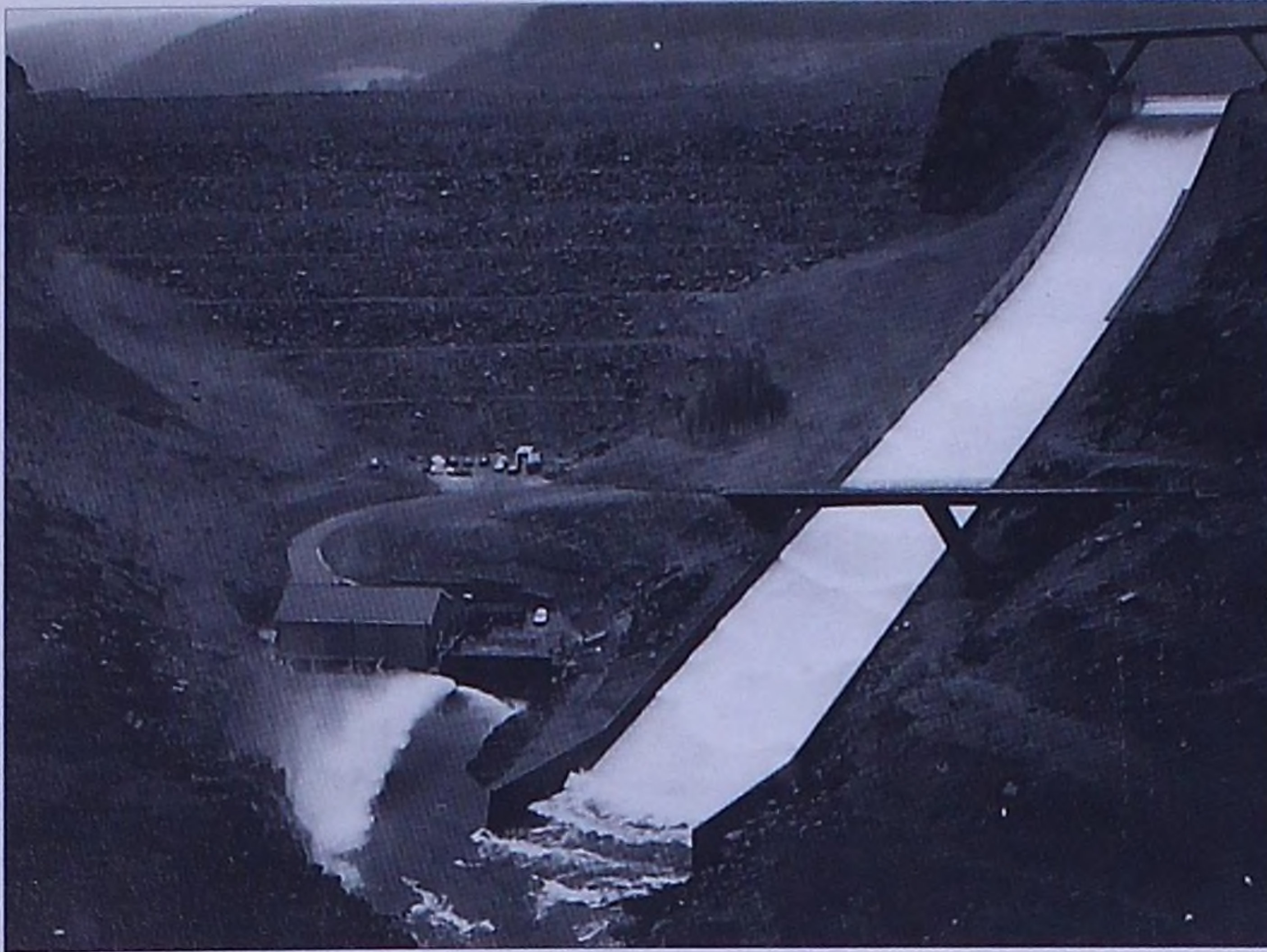
For projects contracted under NFFO details of capacity and generation are provided by the Non Fossil Purchasing Agency (NFPA). Information on the Scottish Renewables Obligation (SRO) and the Northern Ireland NFFO is provided by the Scottish Office and Northern Ireland Electricity, respectively. In addition, for larger projects, ETSU carry out an annual survey in which questionnaires are sent out to project managers. For technologies in which there are large numbers of small projects, the values are estimates based on information collected from a

sub-sample of the projects. The annual survey is described in more detail below. Frequently ETSU can make use of the specialist and detailed knowledge of their own Project Officers whose work advising in renewable energy and other projects gives them up to date information on the state of particular energy markets.

This article now looks in turn at the individual sources shown in Chart 1 that make up the 1 per cent renewables contribution to UK energy supplies, and then examines the two main survey sources of renewables data.

HYDRO-ELECTRICITY

The UK attempts to fit its data on hydro electricity to the requirements of international bodies such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) by dividing hydro schemes into two groups, large scale (ie 5 MW capacity and over) and small scale (ie capacity of



less than 5 MW). New hydro schemes wishing to qualify for the guaranteed market that NFFO Orders create also have an upper limit of 5 MW. However, there is a constraint here arising from the way data are available from electricity companies. In many cases the data are available only for a whole scheme which may include individual stations with capacities below the 5 MW divide. Therefore large scale hydro is defined as covering all plants belonging to companies with an aggregate hydro capacity of 5 MW and over. Most of these plants are located in Scotland and Wales and mainly draw their water from high level reservoirs with their own catchment areas. Figures from these large schemes are either provided directly to the DTI by the major power producers or by auto-generators who complete a regular survey sent to them on DTI's behalf by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). More is said about this particular survey later in this article.

Small scale hydro plants with an aggregate hydro capacity below 5 MW are used mainly to generate electricity for either domestic or farm purposes or for sale to the local regional electricity company. ETSU collect these small scale hydro data for RESTATS. Data given for generation are actual figures where available, but otherwise are estimated using a typical load factor (55 per cent), or the design load factor, where

known. In 1995, 77 small scale hydro schemes were contracted within the Renewables Obligations. 22 of these were existing schemes, with 4 new schemes, coming on-line during 1995.

ACTIVE SOLAR

Active solar heating employs solar collectors to heat water mainly for domestic hot water systems but also for other applications such as swimming pools. The provision of information about capacities and volumes of active solar energy to DTI is also in the hands of ETSU which has asked the Solar Trade Association to carry out a study. The findings of this study were that 44 GWh per year of active solar capacity for domestic hot water generation replaces gas (80 per cent) or electric (20 per cent) heating. For swimming pools, an estimated 32 GWh per year generation replaces gas (45 per cent), oil (45 per cent) or electricity (10 per cent).

WIND

There has been a substantial increase in electricity generation from wind in the UK over the last year as a result of a number of new wind projects coming on stream. There were 40 projects



operational under the Renewables Obligations at the end of 1995, of which 34 were new schemes. More are anticipated to be commissioned over the next 3-4 years. Wind capacity has increased 4-fold since 1992, although electricity generated has increased by a factor of 13 due to an improvement in technologies together with the better siting of wind farms.

Wind turbines in the UK are classified by ETSU into four categories according to the size of the turbine and its use. Data are collected for each category and then combined into a single published value:

- ◆ for small turbines, an estimate is made based on installed capacities and average load-factors
- ◆ for NFFO wind farms and turbines data are returned to the NFPA who pass them on via DTI to ETSU
- ◆ for non-NFFO wind turbines ETSU carry out a special survey to obtain the required capacity and generation data. In 1995 this produced a 64 per cent response rate and the results were grossed up for inclusion in the overall total.

- ◆ for experimental wind turbines, because they operate infrequently and dump any power they generate, capacity figures are compiled and included, but generation is set at zero within the overall wind figures.

Across the United Kingdom there is considerable variation in wind direction and speed. Where average load factors are used in the calculation they may result in poor estimates for any particular year, but they will still give a reasonable picture of the long term trend.

LANDFILL GAS

Landfill gas is a methane-rich biogas formed from the decomposition of organic material in landfill. In the UK, the gas is used either to directly fuel reciprocating engines or turbines to generate electricity, or used directly in kilns and boilers. Data on landfill gas exploitation are provided from LAMMCOS, the Landfill gas Monitoring, Modelling and Communication System. This is a landfill gas database also maintained by ETSU, containing information on all existing landfill exploitation schemes. Further commissioning of landfill gas projects under the

Renewables Obligations will continue to increase the amount of electricity generated from this technology. Because most of the new generation is supported under the NFFO scheme, the NFPA can provide statistics to ETSU (as noted above). A second source of information on the use of landfill gas is DTI's own survey of electricity generation by auto producers and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants, which is discussed below.

SEWAGE GAS

Sewage gas can be used to maintain the optimum temperature for digestion in all sewage sludge digestion projects. The electricity generated is either used on site or sold under the NFFO. Information from these projects prior to 1991 was collected directly by the RESTATS project. Since 1991, data are provided from the Combined Heat and Power Statistics (CHAPSTAT) database, which is another database maintained by ETSU on behalf of DTI. Direct collection by RESTATS became unnecessary because the sewage companies (which in the UK tend also to be water companies) were already providing data for this CHP database, and this was a convenient way of keeping burdens on businesses to a minimum by avoiding duplication. In 1995 information on the heat and electricity generated by sewage gas was grossed up from surveying 46 out of the 121 sewage treatment works with generating capacity.

WOOD COMBUSTION

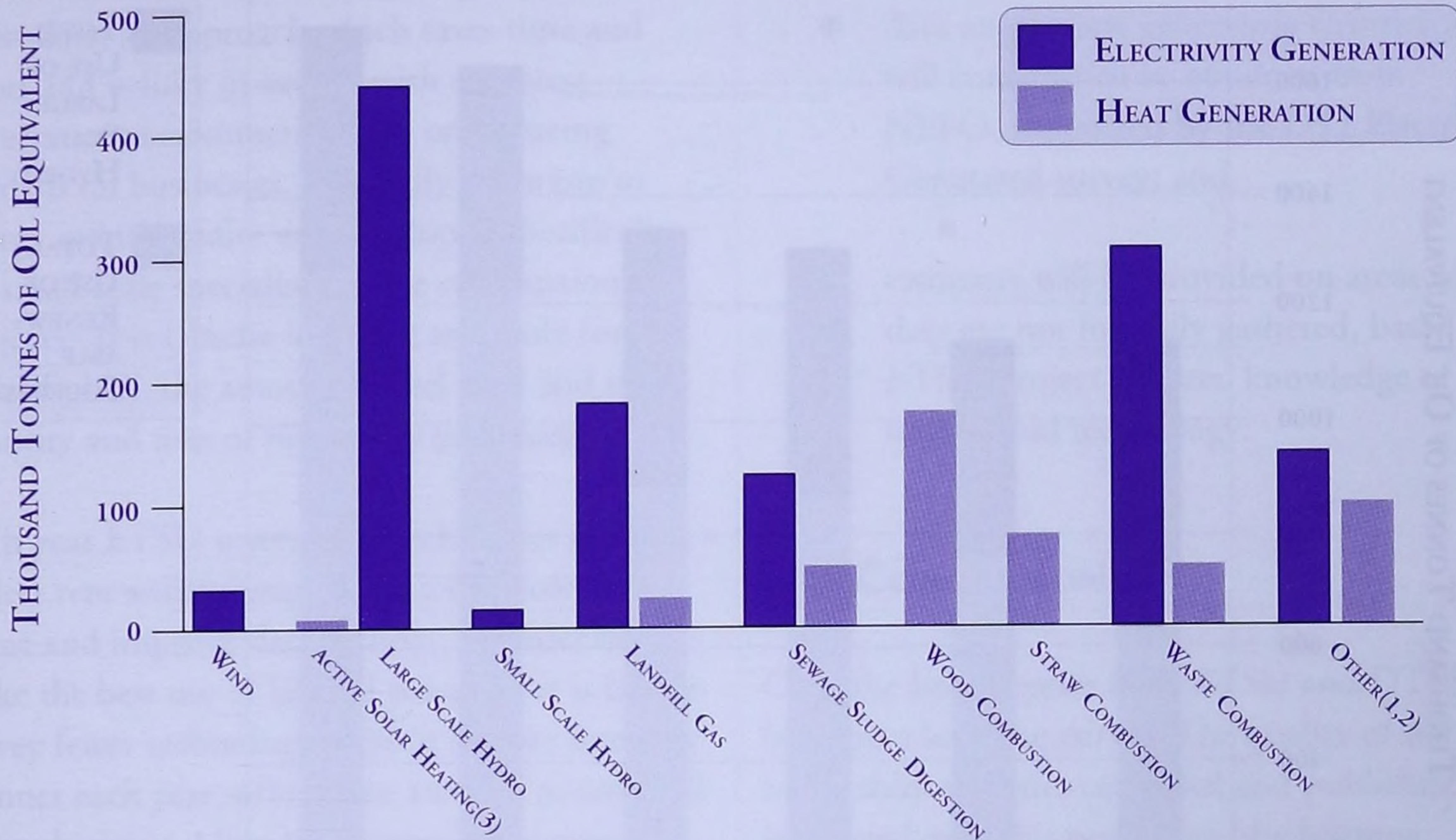
Domestic wood use includes the use of logs in open fires, cooker boilers and other wood burning stoves. The figure incorporated in the UK estimates of renewable energy consumption is an approximate estimate based on a survey carried out in 1989. At present, no estimate is

made of the commercial or industrial use of wood from commercial forestry or coppicing operations. Combustion of furniture manufacturing wastes is included within the estimate under the 'other wastes' category. The 1989 survey consulted a variety of sources including the Forestry Commission, Timber Growers UK, the National Fireplaces Association, the Building Research Energy Conservation Support Unit (BRECSU), and various ETSU reports. The main problem faced in making the estimate is obtaining estimates from the users of wood, particularly in the domestic sector. Conventional government surveys include very few instances of households purchasing or using wood as a fuel, and sampling errors are too large to make the information sufficiently reliable. However, plans are being drawn up to construct a sampling frame of domestic wood users from a variety of sources with the aim of matching information from a sample of users to estimates from wood suppliers and appliance retailers.

STRAW COMBUSTION

Straw can be burnt in high temperature boilers, designed for the efficient and controlled combustion of solid fuels and biomass to supply heat, hot water and hot air systems. Estimates of straw combustion are based partly on 1990 information and partly on a straw-fired boilers survey that was carried out in 1993-94. Attempts have been made to carry out a more detailed survey of straw burning by attaching questions to Ministry of Agriculture (MAFF) surveys. However, agricultural surveys are strictly controlled both in terms of sample selection and survey content so as to keep the already high form filling burden on farmers to a minimum. To be sure of an adequate sample of farms with straw burning boilers from which estimates could be grossed up for the UK as a

CHART 2: RENEWABLE SOURCES USED TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY AND HEAT-1995



- (1) INCLUDES FARM WASTE DIGESTION & POULTRY LITTER COMBUSTION & WASTE TYRE COMBUSTION
 (2) INCLUDES INDUSTRIAL AND HOSPITAL WASTE COMBUSTION AND FARM WASTE DIGESTION
 (3) EXCLUDES ALL PASSIVE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY

whole, the initial sample would have to be quite large. Because of these difficulties discussions between DTI, ETSU and MAFF are continuing on how best to update the estimates.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COMBUSTION

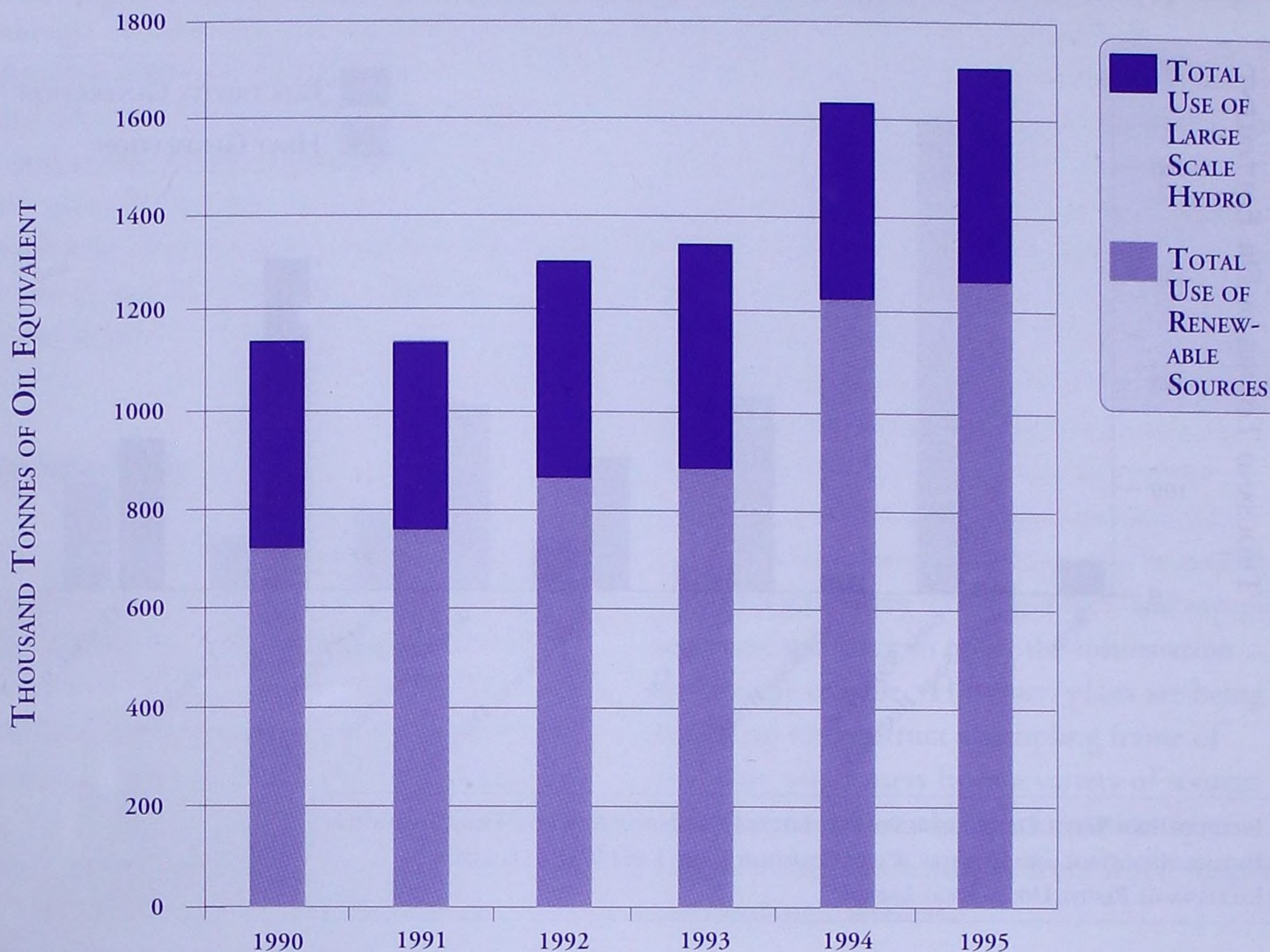
Information is provided from those refuse incinerator operators in the United Kingdom that practice energy recovery. This includes both direct combustion of unprocessed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and the combustion of refuse derived fuel (RDF). In the latter process, waste can be partially processed to produce coarse RDF, which can be burnt in a variety of ways. By further processing the refuse, including separating off the fuel fraction, compacting, drying and densifying, it is possible to produce

an RDF pellet. This pellet has around 60 per cent of the gross calorific value of British coal. Information in this area was obtained from the data collected, using the RESTATS questionnaire, for 1995 (see below).

OTHER WASTE COMBUSTION

Certain wastes produced by industry and commerce can be used as a source of energy for industrial processes or space heating. These wastes include general waste from factories such as paper, cardboard, wood and plastics. Data collected from a 1994 survey was used to derive estimates for 1995. This information was then used by ETSU to derive an estimate of the overall energy contribution from the industry.

CHART 3: THE GROWTH IN RENEWABLE SOURCES 1990-1995



DTI'S SURVEY OF ELECTRICITY GENERATED

One method of finding out about the way that renewable resources are being used for the fuelling of electricity generators is to ask those who own and run the generating plant. This is the way that DTI has traditionally included autogeneration as a whole in their statistics of electricity generation. A regular quarterly survey is sent to generators who produce more than 1 GWh of electricity per year. Once a year the sample is extended to cover all those with generating capacities of over 250kWe. It is from this Electricity Generated survey that details of CHP plants fuelled at least in part by sewage gas, landfill gas, and by refuse derived fuels are obtained. However, for the survey to be a success the sample must be comprehensive and it

is here that much groundwork is done by ETSU each year to keep the sampling frame up to date by including all the new and extended plants and removing life expired plants that have been phased out.

THE RESTATS QUESTIONNAIRES

ETSU use two different formats of questionnaire to obtain the data they need to update the RESTATS database. Firstly the Renewable Energy Projects Survey (REPS) questionnaire is sent to managers of new projects identified on the database with a request to provide full details of the project and its energy statistics for as many years since 1990 that it has been operating. For established schemes already on the database the same questionnaire is used but the forms are pre-

printed with the information already held on the database. Managers are then asked to check that the information is correct and to provide the latest data, an approach which saves time and effort and is fully in accord with the latest government recommendations on reducing burdens on businesses. Secondly the waste to energy questionnaire was developed specifically for small-scale specialised waste combustion projects. It is concise in that it asks only for the type of plant, the amount of fuel used and the quantity and uses of the energy produced.

Each year ETSU reviews the techniques used to collect renewable energy statistics in order to refine and improve data quality. In order to make the best use of limited resources it is best to survey fewer technology areas in a more intensive manner each year rather than attempt to cover all technologies in a limited manner every year. ETSU have therefore developed a programme of surveying technology areas on a three-yearly cycle. Thus in 1996 the emphasis was on Domestic Wood, Industrial Wood, and Farm Waste Anaerobic Digestion and in 1997 Small Scale Hydro and Straw will be surveyed.

IMPROVING DATA QUALITY AND COMPLETENESS

A four level approach is being used to improve the data quality and completeness of UK renewables statistics:

- ◆ links are being maintained with existing databases and surveys such as NFFO, and CHAPSTAT;
- ◆ small technology areas will continue to be estimated by ETSU project officers and peer reviewed by a competent organisation or contractor external to ETSU, supplemented by surveys of

particular technologies on a three year cycle;

- ◆ data on projects generating electricity will continue to be obtained from NFFO, supported by the DTI Electricity Generated survey; and
- ◆ estimates will be provided on areas where data are not formally gathered, based on ETSU project officers' knowledge of the market and technology.

IN CONCLUSION

Over the last six years both ETSU and DTI have been on a learning curve. The quality of the renewables statistics compiled and published has improved over this period but the learning process is a continual one. The four level approach will ensure that each technology area is revisited while expert knowledge continues to be tapped. At the same time information from other databases will be fed in and expert eyes will be kept on emerging technologies.

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This article is based on a paper presented to an International Workshop on Renewable Energy Databases held at Harwell, Oxfordshire in November 1996.

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS MOVING TO NEW LONDON HQ

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) moved to a new London headquarters at the end of 1996 and opened for business on Thursday 2 January at Drummond Gate, Pimlico.

The ONS is the national agency which collects, processes and publishes economic, social and population statistics. It is also responsible for the system for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales, as well as for the maintenance and administration of the National Health Service Central Register.

Previously, the ONS had offices on four London sites - at Government Offices, Great George Street; Kingsway; Caxton House, Tothill Street; and Millbank Tower. Staff from all four locations moved to Pimlico. The new London address will be:

Office for National Statistics
1 Drummond Gate
London
SW1V 2QQ

The ONS's Public Search Room, which provides public access to the indexes of births, marriages and deaths for England and Wales, will remain

for the moment at St Catherine's House. However, in the spring of 1997, the Public Search Room will move to Myddleton Place, Islington, where a joint search facility will be shared with the Census Reading Room of the Public Record Office.

Public facilities at the new Pimlico headquarters will include the National Statistics Information & Library Service (NSILS), which will feature a shop, an inquiry point and library. NSILS will aim to give researchers and academics access to publications not only of the ONS, but of the entire Government Statistical Service. Entry to the Library will be by appointment.

The ONS Library at Newport, Gwent, which specialises in economic and business statistics, will remain open to the public as part of the NSILS service.

The ONS, which has a staff of more than 3,000 and an annual budget in excess of £100 million, also has offices in Titchfield, Hampshire; in Southport, Lancashire; in Runcorn, Cheshire; and in Newport, South Wales.

The following ONS telephone numbers are likely to be of interest:

Main Switchboard

0171-233 9233

Public inquiries:

Social statistics and registration matters

0171-533 6262

Macro-economic and employment data

0171-533 6363

Business statistics

01633 812973

National Statistics Information & Library Service (NSILS)

0171-533 6266

Shop

0171-533 6263

Press Office:

Economic and business statistics

0171-533 5725

Employment statistics

0171-533 5714

Social statistics, registration and health

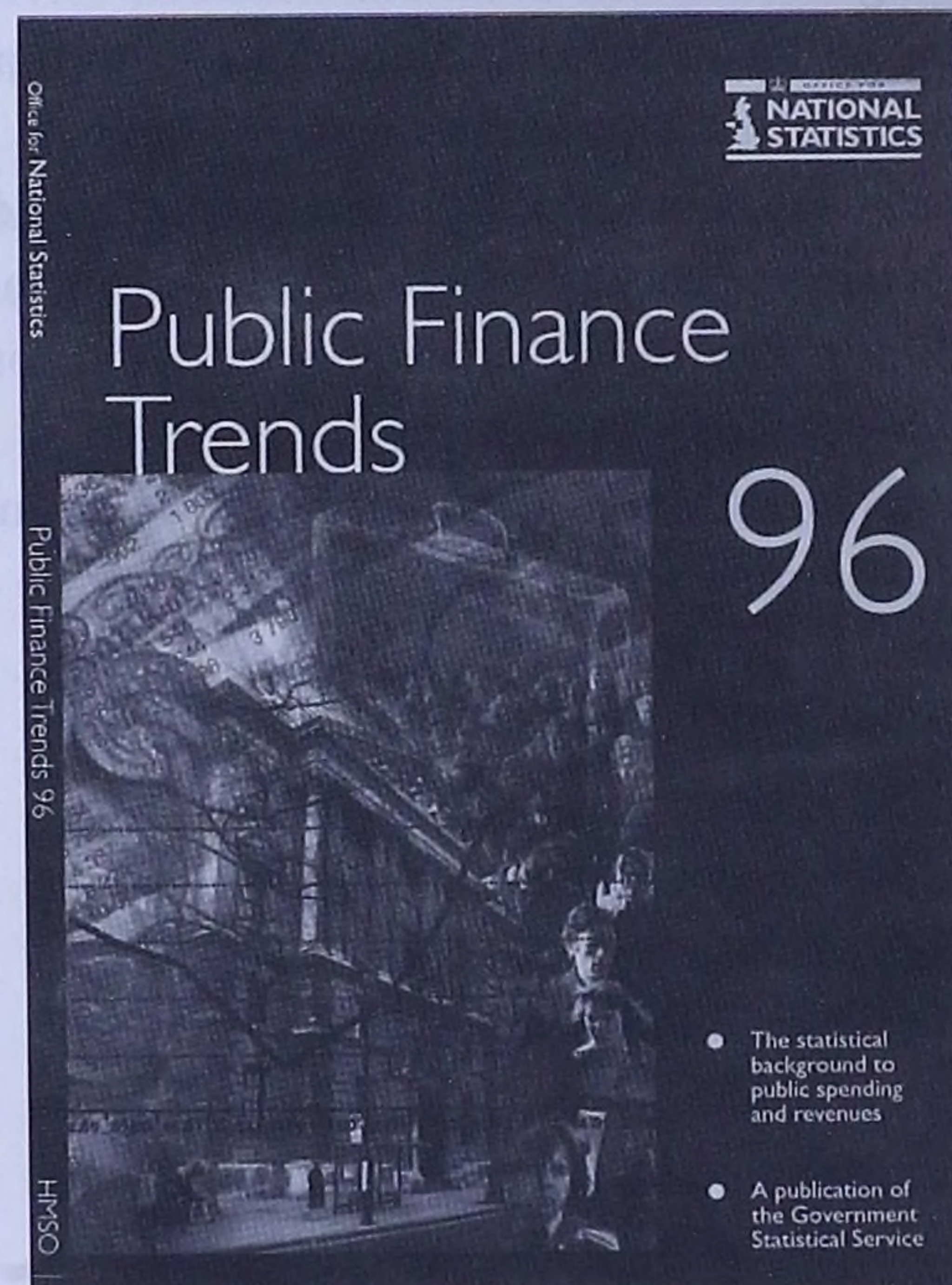
0171-533 5702

The NSILS e-mail address will be Info@ons.gov.uk

PUBLIC FINANCE TRENDS

New from the Office for National Statistics, Public Finance Trends brings you the full picture of Government spending and borrowing in the UK. An extensive and authoritative assessment of the state of government finances from 1966, it brings you the figures behind the headlines on issues that will be central to public debate over the coming months. With explanation and commentary from the producers of the statistics at ONS, Public Finance Trends is an invaluable and accessible insight for the general reader and expert alike.

- ◆ 78% of Local Authority income is provided by Central Government
- ◆ 4.5 million people were employed in the public sector generating more than 18% of the country's output



The Stationery Office

Price £25.95

ISBN 0 11 620789 2

- ◆ General Government expenditure was 42% of GDP
- ◆ Central Government paid £25 billion in debt interest

The facts that inform the debate

Government spending on health, education, social security etc are everyday issues. Taxes and national insurance contributions affect us all and are frequently issues of public debate. Whatever your use of the data, Public Finance Trends has been written with you in mind.

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Public Finance Trends brings together the widest available collection of statistics on public spending and revenue from the Office for National Statistics. It is a definitive background to any understanding of public sector finance decisions and their impact on the economy and comes with the unrivalled quality of the official source - the Office for National Statistics. From local government spending to the PSBR via taxation, social security and public corporations, this is a summary no analyst or student of the economy or government can afford to be without.

- ◆ Overview of Public Sector
- ◆ General Government
- ◆ Central Government
- ◆ Taxation
- ◆ Social Security

- ◆ Public Sector Surplus and Deficit
- ◆ Public Corporations
- ◆ Local Authorities including housing finance
- ◆ Tables, bibliography and an invaluable glossary of terms
- ◆ Long run background data are included.
- ◆ Data shown at current prices and some as proportions of GDP.

SKILL NEEDS IN BRITAIN 1996

Skill Needs in Britain 1996 is the seventh survey in an annual series funded by the Department for Education and Employment. The objectives of the research is to assess the scale and pattern of employer recruitment difficulties, including the specific occupations affected; employers' commitment to training, specifically the amount of off-the-job training funded or arranged and the occupations affected; and employers' awareness of, and participation in, initiatives related to training and skills.

The 1996 report was published in early December and covers all the regions of Great Britain, all industries except for agriculture, forestry and fishing, and employer establishments with 25 or more employees (medium and large). It reports that 17% of employers were experiencing recruitment difficulties (defined as hard-to-fill vacancies) at the time of the survey. This is very slightly up on 1995 when it was reported as 16%. However, it highlights the continued upward trend from 1992 when hard-to-fill vacancies stood at 5%.

Over the last year 84% of employers provided off-the-job training for at least some of their employees; when considering the 1995 figure of 82% and the 1994 figure for 78%, this also suggests a continued improvement in the incidence of off-the-job training provided by employers in Britain.

Seventy four percent of employers felt that the need for skills in their average employee was rising, up from 71% in 1995 and 63% in 1994. The most common reasons for this were changes in processes and technology (44%) and changes in work practices/multi-skilling (27%).

For further information contact:

Richard Walsh ☎ 0114 259 4308.

ONS BUSINESS CHARTER

The Office for National Statistics has launched its first Business Charter. For providers of data, it lists measures for reducing the burdens on business e.g. more efficient sampling; exploiting new technology; compliance planning; from 1997 firms with less than ten employees which take part in one of ONS's inquiries will be told in advance for how many periods they will be included and assured they will not take part in any other ONS inquiries for at least three years. For users of data, ONS is committed to improving consultation - e.g. through the Business Statistics Users Group - and to improve the presentation and accessibility of information.

Tim Holt, ONS Director has said, 'The Charter is an important contribution towards the central Citizen's Charter and Deregulation initiatives. It demonstrates ONS's commitment to recommendations of the recent Osmotherly Group report on easing the burdens of statistical

surveys to benefit business whilst ensuring that essential statistics continue to be delivered'.

Copies of the Charter are available free of charge from the:

ONS Library ☎ 01633 812973
Government Buildings, Newport,
South Wales NP9 1XG

GSS - GENERAL

A REPORT ON THE ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION CONFERENCE LONDON, 31 OCTOBER 1996

This conference was the third in a series held in October each year. It was organised by the Electronic Dissemination Working Group which is a joint sub-group of the Government Statistical Service Dissemination and Information Strategy committees.

The purpose of these conferences can be summarised as:

- ◆ To promote the sharing of ideas on the practical statistical applications of computer tools;
- ◆ To update the members of the Government Statistical Service on the current and future developments in both computer software and information technology strategy and
- ◆ To give impetus to ideas and developments avoiding the reinvention of the wheel.

The conference was held in the conference suite at Skipton House (Department of Health

building at Elephant and Castle, London) which also housed an exhibition of computer software and its application by government departments.

INTRODUCTION

Greg Phillpotts outlined the purpose of the Electronic Dissemination Working Group and its application to the conference noting the current issues the group had been concerned with namely, good practice guidelines for presentation of data electronically, the establishment of a Government Statistical Service World Wide Web site and the Government Statistical Service Integrated Database. Many issues arise from electronic dissemination which can be categorised as presentational, functional and contextual (including the generation and presentation of metadata). Some issues were to arise later in the day: others summarised as questions were:

- ◆ Should misuse of data be a concern?
- ◆ Should the production of paper publications cease?
- ◆ Is too much being disseminated?
- ◆ Are the right dissemination skills available to the right people?
- ◆ Should the user be asked more often about what data they require?

MAFF REFERENCE DATABASE: NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Ian Webb and Leslie James reviewed the history of their database development which is based around standard office software, Microsoft's Excel and Word for Windows. The database was demonstrated at the first conference two years

ago and has been taken up by several other departments (including Home Office, Welsh Office, Lord Chancellor's Department and Scottish Office). The system allows sharing of statistics, text files and graphical images by all on the network. Around 250 people are regularly using the system within MAFF. The key factors in the success of the venture were summarised as its low cost of implementation, the ease of use, the acceptance by the users, the presence of one central source of up to date information and its effectiveness in allowing expansion of topics available and in updating topics already held.

At the second conference, in 1995, the Scottish Office demonstrated one of their applications of the reference database that had applicability to all: the storing of and access to the Government Statistical Service telephone directory with hypertext links and search facilities.

The return this year was to demonstrate the latest developments: a successful trial had just been completed within MAFF of making the latest office notices and job vacancies available. This was based on a new product developed in-house called Announcer. The advantages to MAFF are the saving of paper and distribution costs together with the speed of delivery to all of their offices - instant! The product Announcer flags up for the user the presence of new notices. Also recently available on the system is the latest copy - in electronic format - of Agriculture UK, the main reference text for all in MAFF. The whole system has now been adopted by the Department as a core system.

SCOTTISH SCHOOLS INFORMATION SYSTEM

This information system, introduced by Catriona MacKay, was designed to be an online and interactive tool for investigating basic data on

secondary schools including finance, information for parents, examination results, destination statistics and truancy data. The foundation of the system is a database in SAS version 6.11 but is dependent on a high specification PC (32Mb of RAM, 90 MHz Pentium processor and SVGA monitor). Total development time was 4 to 5 days of SAS institute staff time together with around 10 days of Scottish Office staff time. The system was built as a 'selling system' to encourage the policy makers and inspectors to use the available information prior to, during and after visits. The system is designed with the user in mind, allowing a simple point and click interaction to display maps, data values, changes of level of information shown (unitary authority or Scotland), and changes of variable. Interchanging between the maps and the data behind them is simple and both can be exported to other packages for briefing purposes.

R.CADE: RESOURCE CENTRE FOR ACCESS TO DATA ON EUROPE

The European Science Foundation noted that data across Europe are not well integrated, are hardly co-ordinated, lack compatibility and are difficult to obtain. Michael Blakemore, University of Durham, noted that the fundamental principle of R.cade was to extend the philosophy of NOMIS, the UK database, into the European dimension. However, the structuring inside the system is quite different, taking on board the experience with NOMIS and the development of technology. The project is ESRC funded but on a declining taper: the database must get users willing to pay for access to the data; such customers will come from education, central and local government and, increasingly, business.

Unlike the previous presentation, R.cade is not slick with colour and display mechanisms but a very basic system driven by the lowest common

denominator of users' equipment. Data are extracted from the database for use within available packages or as a simple report. Metadata is considered very important, especially when looking at international data, and is automatically triggered when looking up series on the database. The main data providers so far are Eurostat, ILO and UNESCO but should also soon include health data (from World Health Organisation), social justice and environment data. NOMIS has around 85,000 accesses to the database each year with charges based on the amount of data retrieved: R.cade will expect a similar number but is expecting a steady growth path not an instant high demand.

AN INTEGRATED DATABASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

When announcing the formation of the Office for National Statistics last Autumn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer identified one of the future tasks as the creation of an integrated database. Work on the concepts and design of the database have progressed significantly and Brian Meakings reported on progress to date. Fundamental to the database would be the harmonisation of questions and concepts throughout government surveys (which has now begun). The aims of the database would be to improve information about statistics (metadata), access to statistics, coherence, usage and coverage of the statistics.

A major consultation and research exercise confirmed the fundamentals of the project, identifying that good metadata will be essential as will 'ownership' (as both suppliers and users of data) by all in the Government Statistical Service. The metadata already has a base, the electronic version of the Guide to Official Statistics, and will include a thesaurus and structured information on datasets.

A pilot system is being developed which will be used to improve the understanding of both technical issues and user needs. Funding for the full implementation still needs to be secured.

GOVERNMENT.DIRECT

John Elmore reported on the work of the Central IT Unit (CITU) in the Cabinet Office which was formed late last year but only really came together in March this year. CITU's remit is to produce a strategy for the government's use of information technology (IT), advise on the use of private finance in the implementation of systems and thereby improve the efficiency of the delivery of government services. The fundamental principle applied by the unit was that IT should be used as a catalyst for beneficial change.

The unit has already carried out a stock-take of government IT systems and plans, is investigating developments in the private sector, benchmarking government's systems against other government's systems, developing a strategy for IT development, maintaining the momentum of the private finance and advising ministers.

It became clear during the stock-taking that common standards in IT matters applied only within departments and not across them and that the focus of such systems was the agency needs and not those of the customer. Also it was recognised that IT was not as developed in government as it was in the private sector thus neither allowing intra-government E-mail nor the prospect of high level management information across departmental boundaries. With regard to access of the public to government services, much advantage can be gained from telephone access (cheaper than paper transactions) and direct computer links to places of business and homes - all with the aim of

reducing the burden of contacts with government - and reducing costs!

A Green Paper should be issued in the week beginning 4 November which sets out the issues. These can be summarised as:

- ◆ departmental fragmentation
- ◆ plugging government together (in IT terms) and
- ◆ developing service areas with design from the user's perspective.

The aim is to promote 'Cheaper, more accessible, less burdensome government' with improved quality of service which is more effective and better value for money. To see the developments, get hold of a copy of the Green Paper, 'government direct'.

IS THE USER WITH US?

The final session of the day was the issue of a challenge by Ian Maclean of Business and Trade Statistics. He noted the trends in electronic dissemination had been revolutionary but that the user was not always considered. Each development should consider the market for the data and should be planned both strategically (long term view as to the direction of dissemination policies) and tactically (short term view with day to day management in view).

Output media costs were changing dramatically: current estimates were:

Printed paper - 2 pence per page

Microfiche - 10 pence for 270 pages

Diskette - 1.4 Mb, 60 pence

CD-Rom - 650 Mb - £4 written

£2 if mastered

The CD-Rom could thus give masses of data cheaply: but the customers want more than the data. Do we consider what they require in addition to the data themselves?

When taking decisions on the output from our systems, always maintain some flexibility in output.

SUMMARY

In summing up the day, Julian Calder noted the importance of ease of use for both the supplier and user in IT systems and the increasing recognition that our dissemination should be customer focused.

The IT world is changing rapidly: the conference has demonstrated some of today's applications so that, by sharing knowledge and application, we can all take advantage of the investments of others and avoid some blind alleys.

It is hoped to hold another conference next October: should anyone wish to offer either a presentation or an exhibition, *please contact:*

Ed Swires-Hennessy ☎ 01222 525087

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: NHSE

PRESCRIPTIONS COST ANALYSIS: PRESCRIPTION ITEMS DISPENSED LISTED ALPHABETICALLY WITHIN THERAPEUTIC CLASS

A new annual publication is now available, titled "Prescription Cost Analysis: England 1995", which gives the number of prescriptions items dispensed in England at individual preparation level. Information provided includes number of items and quantity dispensed and net ingredient cost.

For reasons of confidentiality, the publication does not include separate entries for preparations where less than 50 items were dispensed, although all totals include them.

The data was based on all prescriptions dispensed in FHSAs in England in 1995. The vast majority are written by General Medical Practitioners in England, however prescriptions written by hospital doctors, dentists and nurses are included, also included are prescriptions written in Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man but dispensed in England.

Copies, priced £10 are available from:

Department of Health
Storage and Dispatch
PO Box 410
Wetherby LS23 7LN
☎ 01937 840250
Fax: 01937 845381

Contact:

Ann Custance ☎ 0171 972 5513

THE HOME OFFICE

CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION: STATISTICS UNITED KINGDOM, FIRST HALF 1996

The regular half yearly Home Office Bulletin on the control of immigration was published on 24 October 1996. 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 increased to 57,700 in the 12 months ending 30 June 1996.
- ◆ 15,900 applications for entry clearance for settlement were received in the Indian sub-continent in the 12 months ending 30 June 1996, and 11,100 were granted.
- ◆ 5,600 applications for asylum, excluding dependants, were received in the second quarter of 1996, compared with a quarterly average of 11,000 in 1995. Of the 32,000 decisions made in the latest 12 months, 55% were grants of asylum.
- ◆ Enforcement action was initiated against 17,800 persons, about 20% more than in the previous 12 months, and 5,000 persons left the United Kingdom as a result of such action.

REFERENCE

“Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom, First Half 1996”
(Home Office Statistical Bulletin Issue 23/96)

NORTHERN IRELAND

LIVING STANDARDS AND HOUSE CONDITIONS SURVEY

NI-CO Statistical Services, NISRA's international consultancy unit, is currently undertaking a survey of living standards and an assessment of house conditions in two Russian regions in conjunction with the Planning and Operations Division of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive. The survey is part of a 1.8m ecu project won by NI-CO (Northern Ireland

Public Sector Enterprises Ltd.) under the TACIS programme to assist in the development of a housing and land market in districts of the Rostov and Tatarstan regions of Russia in co-operation with MINSTROY - the Federal Construction Ministry. The overall project will last until November 1997.

CENSUS OFFICE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

The Census Office for Northern Ireland has also been very active overseas with Mr Trevor Evans the Census Manager closely involved in the delivery of a 1 week training course in Moscow in late October for census personnel from across the CIS. This was held under the auspices of the Statistical Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and proved an active forum for discussing a wide range of issues pertinent to CIS census preparation. Trevor Evans is also providing consultancy for the Kazakhstan Census Office and visited Almaty from 4-12 December.

For any enquiries on overseas projects please contact:

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

NORTHERN IRELAND STATISTICS AND RESEARCH AGENCY NEW PUBLICATIONS

1994 Labour Force Survey Religion Report

Price: Free

Available from:

Human Resource Research & Evaluation
Branch, Rosepark House,
Upper Newtownards Road,
Stormont, Belfast, BT4 3NR
☎ 01232 526483

Description: The report, the fifth in a series, includes information disaggregated by religion on labour force participation rates, reasons for non-participation, unemployment rates, the unemployment differential, length of time seeking work, main methods of job search used by the unemployed, characteristics of those in employment, composition of the major occupational and industrial groupings, and the highest level of qualification attained. An appendix provides comparative data for a number of key statistics over the period 1990-1994.

The 1995 Annual Report of the Registrar General for Northern Ireland

- ◆ Published on Friday 15 November 1996.
- ◆ Statistics on births, deaths, marriages and divorces are detailed for Northern Ireland and District Council Areas.
- ◆ The Report is available from SO Bookshops at a cost of £28

Contact:

Mr Lawrence McKeag ☎ 01232-252027

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

Enrolments on Vocational Courses in Colleges of Further Education 1994/95

Published November 1996

It presents data on vocational students enrolled on higher and further education courses at Further Education Colleges in 1993/94 and 1994/95.

Copies of the bulletin (Ref: SB3/96) may be obtained free of charge from:-

Statistics and Research Branch
Department of Education
Rathgael House
Balloo Road
Bangor
Co Down
BT19 7PR
☎ Bangor 279679 or 279391

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland Agricultural Statistics, 1984-1995. Price: £10

The publication contains the main statistical series on agriculture in Northern Ireland for the period 1984 to 1995. Commentary on the main policy and other changes over the period is also included.

Available from:

Economics and Statistics Division,
Department and Agriculture
Annexe B
Dundonald House
Belfast BT4 3SB
☎ 01232-524102

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Two recently published reports:

- ◆ Labour Market Bulletin
- ◆ Vocational qualifications in Northern Ireland: Awards: 1993/94-1994/95

Both reports are available free of charge from:

Training and Employment Agency
Research and Evaluation Branch
Clarendon House
Belfast BT2 8DJ

BANK OF ENGLAND

BANK OF ENGLAND: INFLATION REPORT

The November 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 November issue of the Bank's Quarterly Bulletin contained the following items.

Interpreting sterling exchange rate movements (by Mark Astley and Anthony Garratt of the Bank's Monetary Assessment and Strategy Division). This article considers the analysis and interpretation of exchange rate fluctuations. It stresses the importance of identifying the sources of exchange rate movements, and recognising the many channels through which they can affect consumer prices. It reports empirical results which confirm that there is no simple relationship between the exchange rate and inflation. Sterling exchange rate depreciations are not necessarily associated with rises in UK consumer prices relative to price overseas. In particular, UK prices may fall relative to those overseas if the depreciation is caused by increases

in aggregate supply or falls in real spending, but rise if it is caused by increases in the money supply.

The demand for Divisia money by the personal sector and by industrial and commercial companies (by Norbert Janssen of the Bank's Monetary Assessment and Strategy Division). This article updates previous Bank analysis of Divisia money. It assesses the demand for Divisia money by the personal sector and by industrial and commercial companies (ICCs). Divisia money weights the component assets of M4 according to an estimate of the transactions services they provide. As an index of total liquidity in the economy Divisia might therefore be more closely related to spending than simple-sum monetary aggregates. The article concludes that a sectoral analysis of Divisia money can contain important information about future spending.

International monetary policy co-ordination: some lessons from the literature (by Charles Nolan and Eric Schaling of the Bank's Monetary Assessment and Strategy Division). This article provides a brief survey of the academic literature on monetary policy co-ordination. Particular attention is given to identifying any guidance it may offer on how best to arrange the nominal framework between EU countries in the run up to, and following, EMU.

The external balance sheet of the United Kingdom: recent developments (by Andrew Clayton of the Bank's Monetary and Financial Statistics Division). Continuing the annual series which began in 1985, this article describes the principal influences on the external asset

position of the United Kingdom arising from capital flows and from the impact of valuation changes to existing assets and liabilities. The article includes an international comparison of external asset positions and reviews developments in the United Kingdom's net investment earnings from abroad. It also describes the preparation for an internationally co-ordinated survey of cross-border holdings of portfolio assets, and recent evidence of the scale of UK-based repo business in foreign securities.

Public sector debt: end-March 1996 (by Nick Parish of the Bank's Monetary and Financial Statistics Division). This article continues the annual series analysing the public sector debt position and the composition and distribution of the national debt. In 1995/96, the nominal value of the net debt of the public sector rose by around £33 billion, while market holdings of the national debt rose by around £38 billion. As a proportion of GDP, these measures increased by

2.7 and 3.4 percentage points respectively, to 44.6% and 47.5%. In the twelve months to the end of March 1996, the ratio of general government consolidated gross debt to GDP (calculated on a Maastricht basis) rose by 3.3 percentage points to 53.8%, remaining well below the 60% reference level specified in the Maastricht Treaty.

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Parliament Street
LONDON SW1P 3AG

Rachel Gaskin
Welsh Office
Room 2-002
Cathays Park
CARDIFF CF1 3NQ

New Surveys & Departmental Listings



NEW SURVEYS NOTIFIED TO SURVEY CONTROL UNIT

JULY 1996 TO SEPTEMBER 1996

For further information about the survey listed, the appropriate contact may be obtained from Robert Palmer ☎ 0171-533-6247, Survey Control Unit, Office for National Statistics, D2/11, 1 Drummond Gate London SW1V 2QQ.

NEW SURVEYS ASSESSED

SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass	Activity of Dept	Number of respondents	Location respondents	Freq
11200019	Employer Line National Campaign Tracking	C&E	COI	Employer	1350	EW	AH
13800026	IFAS One Stop Shop Pilot Evaluation	DND		Finance	2000	UK	AH
13900180	Preliminary Study of the Operation of the Voluntary Purchase Grant	DOE		Housing	200	E	AH
13900225	Review of Controls on Minimum Standards for the Existing Housing Stock	DOE		Housing	500	E	AH
13900226	Use of Permitted Development Rights by Statutory Undertakers	DOE		Planning	500	EW	AH
13900227	Energy Use in Continuous Steel Reheating Furnaces	DOE		Engineering	60	UK	Y3
13900229	Assessing the Role of Fuel Efficiency in Vehicle Purchasing Decisions	DOE		Transport	400	UK	AH
13900231	Evaluation of the SRB Challenge Fund	DOE		Housing	1700	GB	AH
13900233	Exhibition Opinion Survey	DOE	RDC	Businessserv	12600	E	Y3
13900234	The Market for Central Heating Boiler Anti-cycling Devices in LA's	DOE		Engineering	125	UK	AH
13900235	Impact Assessment of Energy Efficiency Workshops	DOE		Engineering	150	UK	AH
13900237	Survey of Sales of Non Toxic Shot	DOE		Engineering	1895	UK	Q
13900238	Scoping Study for the Buildings Environmental Design Advice Scheme	DOE		Construction	250	UK	AH
13900241	Capital Challenge Pilot Scheme Evaluation	DOE		Finance	630	E	AH
13900243	Impact on Employers of Releasing People for Council Duties	DOE		Employee	1000	E	AH
13900244	Energy Consumption in Non-ferrous Foundries	DOE	EEO	Manufacture	650	UK	Y4
13900245	Annual Survey of Municipal Waste Management	DOE		Socservices	421	EW	A
13900246	Telecoms Prior Approval Procedures As Applied- Mast/Tower Development	DOE		Businessserv	328	EW	AH
13900247	Defining Thresholds in Environmental Assessment	DOE		Businessserv	120	UK	AH
14200082	1996 Survey of Employers Pension Provision	DSS		Employer	3500	GB	A
14200083	Employer Awareness of the NIC Holiday	DSS		Employer	1600	GB	AH
14200084	Survey of Expenses of Occupational Pension Schemes	DSS	GAD	Finance	1300	UK	AH
14200086	Professional's Knowledge of Pensions Changes	DSS	COI	Finance	1150	GB	AH
14400093	Regional Supply Network: Customer Survey	DTI		Customer	589	E	AH
14400094	To Assess the Effectiveness of the Biotechnology Means Initiative	DTI		Business	600	UK	A
14400096	Evaluation of Improved Oil Recovery and Reservoir Simulation Programme	DTI		Oil	36	UK	AH
14400097	Evaluation of Regional Selective Assistance 1989-93	DTI		Finance	175	SE	AH
14400098	Evaluation of Business Links: Follow Up Survey	DTI		Business	250	E	AH
14500179	Safer City Project - Gloucester	DOT		Transport	1000	E	A

SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass	Activity of Dept	Number of respondents	Location respondents	Freq
14500185	Local Authority Survey of Cycle Helmet Wearing Initiatives	DOT		Cyclist	36	GB	Y2
16600012	The Nature & Extent of Light Commercial Vehicle Theft	HOME		Vehicles	2000	GB	AH
16600013	Compiling the Electoral Register 1996	HOME		Service	403	EW	AH
16800041	Survey - Managing Post-incident Trauma in the Workplace	HSE		Business	540	UK	AH
16800042	The Extent & Effects on Appliances of Copper Sulphide Dust	HSE		Chemicals	125	GB	AH
16800043	Survey-risk Assessment of Human Factors in Industrial Radiography	HSE		Business	2013	UK	AH
16800044	Database of Agricultural Pesticide Users for Epidemiological Research	HSE		Chemicals	500	UK	AH
16800045	Evaluation of the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 1994	HSE		Construction	500	GB	Y2
16800046	Neuropsychological Study of Orchard Workers Exposed to Organophosphates	HSE		Chemicals	300	E	AH
16800047	Review of the Provision & Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1992	HSE		Health	3132	GB	AH
16800049	A Longitudinal Study of the Health Effects of Exposure to Grain Dust	HSE		Health	275	N/K	AH
17100044	Stamp Office Customer Survey	IR		Businessserv	2500	UK	Y3
17900076	Economic Factors in Commercial Fishing Activities	MAFF		Fishing	100	ES	AH
17900077	Evaluation & Appraisal of Two Food Link Schemes	MAFF		Food&drink	214	GB	AH
17900078	1996 Sheep Dip Survey	MAFF		Farming	800	EW	Y5
17900079	Special Study of the Economics of Mushroom Production: 1997	MAFF		Farming	40	E	AH
17900080	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones Baseline Survey	MAFF		Farming	1400	EW	AH
17900081	Economic Evaluation of Stage II/III Environmentally Sensitive Areas	MAFF		Farming	325	E	AH
17900082	Management Control Survey of Egg Marketing Inspectorate	MAFF		Farming	120	EW	A
17900083	Estimating the Backlog on the Over Thirty Months Scheme	MAFF		Farming	17400	EW	AH
17900084	Hardy Nursery Stock Technology Foresight Exercise	MAFF		Horticulture	1025	EW	AH
17900085	Animal Compound Feedingstuffs: Sales Value and Volume	MAFF		Farming	360	GB	M
17900086	Economic Evaluation of the Hill Livestock Compensatory Allowances Scheme	MAFF		Farming	596	E	AH
17900087	Evaluation of the Fishing Vessels (Decommissioning) Schemes	MAFF		Fishing	867	UK	AH
17900088	Economic Evaluation of the Arable Area Payments Scheme	MAFF		Farming	600	EW	AH
20000022	Highways Agency - Tranche1 of DBFO Roads	NAO		Business	76	UK	AH
20400010	Ombudsman Awareness Survey	NGOV	COI	Businessserv	150	GB	AH
23200015	New Offender Services Forms (OA1 OC2 & OP2)	SO		Socservices	32	S	M
23200016	Labour Market Intelligence Survey (Food Sector)	SO		Food&drink	89	S	A
23200017	Evaluation of Drug Education in Scotland: Census of Provision	SO		Education	900	S	Y2
23200018	Scotland's Trunk Roads-economic Development,Environment and Traffic	SO		Highways	470	S	AH
23200019	Study of Crime in Rural Scotland	SO		Adult	84	S	AH
23700024	Scottish Homes' Care in the Community Policy Review	SOHH		Socservices	70	S	AH
23800040	Locate in Scotland Customer Survey	SOID	SE	Businessserv	600	S	Y2
23800042	Economic Development and the Trunk Road Network in Scotland	SOID		Highways	200	S	AH
24800002	Evaluation of Inward Investment	WDA		Finance	284	UK	AH
24900033	Hedgerow Renovation	WO		Socservices	100	W	AH
24900034	GP Trainee Career Plans	WO		Trainee	100	W	AH
24900035	GP Retirement Intentions(Wales)	WOWOHD		Doctor	1710	W	AH

SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass	Activity of Dept	Number of respondents	Location respondents	Freq
24900036	Review of the Operation of S.49 Hardship Rate Relief	WO		Businessserv	22	W	AH
25900008	Galleries and Exhibition Spaces in England	DNH		Entertain	2358	E	AH
25900009	Budget Hotel Accommodation in London	DNH		Hotel	300	SE	AH
26000065	The Effectiveness of Parent Partnership Schemes in SEN	DFEE		Education	130	E	AH
26000066	Higher Level Skills Work	DFEE		Business	3762	NW	AH
26000067	Effective Communication Between Schools,leas & Health & SOC Services	DFEE		Education	175	E	AH
26000068	Market Assessment for Establishing A Learning Network for Managers	DFEE		Trainee	640	GB	AH
26000069	Survey of Employment & Training in the Careers Service (1996)	DFEE		Trainee	95	GB	AH
26000070	Evaluation of Reviewing,recording & Action Planning for School Student	DFEE		Education	1753	EW	AH
26000071	The Dearing Review of Qualifications for 16-19 year Olds:Implementation	DFEE		Youth	4000	GB	AH
26000072	Group Work in Careers Provision	DFEE		Education	365	E	AH
26000074	Employment Beneficiary Projects - Evaluation of Community Initiatives	DFEE		Employer	85	GB	AH

HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS

11400006	Charter Mark Attitudes to Nomination Survey	CABT	COI	Adult	2000	GB	AH
12500111	Public Confidence in Official Statistics	ONS		Businessserv	60	E	AH
12500112	HEMS Follow-up	ONS		Health	4600	E	AH
13400058	Changing Childbirth Leaflet Research	DH	COI	Child	33	E	AH
13400059	Blood Products - Donor Survey	DH	COI	Health	1000	EW	AH
13400060	Sexwise: Caller Survey	DH	COI	Health	450	UK	AH
13400061	Nursing Recruitment Campaign: Creative Development Research	DH	COI	Adult	96	E	AH
13400062	Health Education Monitoring Survey 1996	DH		Health	8000	E	AH
13400063	Intensive Care Doctors Views on the Withholding/Withdrawing of Treatment	DH		Doctor	4000	UK	AH
13800027	Investment Guide Survey	DNS		Finance	1000	UK	AH
13800028	Virtual Shop Guide Survey	DNS		Finance	1000	UK	AH
13900232	WECTE Creative Development Research	DOE	COI	Carowner	64	E	AH
13900236	SRB Evaluation Survey of Beneficiary Households	DOE		Research	9400	E	AH
13900239	Assessing the Impact of the Neighbourhood Noise Leaflet	DOE		Adult	1000	UK	AH
13900240	Leaflet Testing:Assured Tenancy Leaflet and Long Leaseholder Leaflet	DOE		Tenant	64	E	A
13900242	Leaflet Testing:Assured Tenancy Leaflet and Long Leaseholder Leaflet	DOE		Tenant	84	E	AH
14200085	Lone Parent Caseworker Pilot Name Research	DSS	COI	Parent	30	E	AH
14400099	Consumer Packaging Openability Phase II	DTI		Consumer	170	E	AH
14500174	Developing Pedestrian Skills	DOT		Pedestrian	250	GB	AH
14500175	Customer Satisfaction Survey	DOT	DVLA	Customer	1550	GB	AH
14500176	Safe City Project - Gloucester	DOT		Transport	500	SE	AH
14500177	Public Opinions of Environmental Enhancements in Historical Towns	DOT		Transport	1200	E	AH
14500178	Sartre II: Pan-european Survey 5 Year Follow-up	DOT		Transport	1000	UK	AH
14500180	Scope for Bus Priority: Road User Reactions	DOT		Driver	3200	WM	AH

SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass	Activity of Dept	Number of respondents	Location respondents	Freq
14500181	Toucan Crossings	DOT		Transport	200	E	AH
14500182	Assessing Fitness to Drive Following Brain Injury	DOT		Driver	150	SE	AH
14500183	Cyclists in Pedestrian Areas	DOT		Cyclist	300	E	AH
14500184	Cycle Theft	DOT		Cyclist	6200	GB	AH
14500186	New Bicycle Owners	DOT		Cyclist	75	E	AH
14500187	Parking Policies in England	DOT		Transport	1000	E	AH
14500188	East Thames Appraisal Framework: Thames Screenline Roadside Interviews	DOT		Transport	5000	SE	AH
15600041	Valuing Management for Biodiversity in British Forests	FC		Adult	1881	GB	AH
16800048	Distribution- Industry Workers Exposed to Whole Body/Handarm Vibration	HSE		Health	20000	UK	AH
18600029	Advertising Tracking-July 1996	MOD	COI	Service	2000	GB	AH
18600030	RAF Events Evaluation	MOD	COI	Forces	1060	EW	AH
18600031	TA Qualitative Research - Stage 2	MOD	COI	Forces	138	GB	AH
18600032	Army Officer Creative Development	MOD	COI	Forces	70	E	AH
18600033	Scottish Advertising Research	MOD	COI	Forces	74	S	AH
18600034	Army Radio Advertising Research	MOD	COI	Forces	108	GB	AH
18600035	Ethnic Advertising Research	MOD		Forces	183	GB	AH
18600036	Raf Leuchars Air Show Visitors	MOD		Customer	400	E	AH
18600037	TA - Quantitative Phase	MOD	COI	Forces	2000	GB	AH
18600038	Continuous Tracking Survey	MOD	COI	Forces	2000	GB	AH
20400009	Ombudsman Customer Satisfaction	NGOV		Service	210	GB	AH
26000030	Employment of People with Disabilities: Assess Extent of Participation	DFEE		Disabled	28000	UK	AH

Abbreviation

ASS - Associate Government Department

BUS - Business

CHP - Combined Heat and Power

COI - Central Office of Information

DBFO - Design, Build, Finance, Operation

GM - Grant Maintained

HEMS - Health Education Authority Monitoring Service

HLD - Household

IND - Individual

JSA - Joint Staffing Agency

LA - Local Authority

OTH - Other

SEN - Special Educational Needs

SRB - Single Regeneration Budget

Fr-frequency

A - Annual

AH - Ad Hoc

N/K - Not Known

M - Monthly

Q - Quarterly

Y2 - Every 2 Years

Y3 - Every 3 Years

Y4 - Every 4 Years

Y5 - Every 5 Years

Loc-location

E - England

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

SURVEY CONTROL UNIT

Most regular surveys to businesses and local authorities are subject to a quinquennial review and a report which is monitored by the Survey Control Unit and cleared by Ministers. Apart from the ONS the following surveys have recently had a complete review.

For further enquiries concerning a survey or its review please contact:

Robert Palmer ☎ 0171 217 4340

SURVEYS TO BUSINESSES

- SOEID - Scottish Office survey of Oil Related Employment
- SO - New Format of the 1990 Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations and Technical Standards
- DTI - Electricity Generated
- WO - WO Industry Department Customer Service Inquiry
- DOE - Impact Assessment Survey for the Energy Efficiency Best Practice Programme in Building

SURVEYS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- SOSWG - New Offender Services forms (OA1,OC2 & OP2)
- SOEID - Review of the Special Educational Needs Survey
- DfEE - Schools Admission Appeals

OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

PROGRESS TOWARDS HARMONISED CONCEPTS AND QUESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEYS

ONS has recently published the results of further work to develop common classifications, definitions and standards for data collection and reporting for government social surveys.

This is a further stage in the development of concepts and questions which sponsoring Departments have agreed should be harmonised wherever possible among a key group of government surveys of persons and households. It updates Harmonised questions for government social surveys, published in December 1995, adding interviewer instructions and computer edit checks. For the first time, the booklet includes harmonised concepts for analysis and publication of results for many of the variables.

The harmonisation of concepts and questions is a significant step in creating cohesion among government surveys, the lack of which has proved frustration to users. Many of the harmonised questions have already been incorporated into government surveys, and it is intended many more will be included from April 1997, with harmonised concepts used (among other analyses) for publication of the resulting data.

Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys

Office for National Statistics

Price - £10.00

ISBN 1 85774 233 8

RECENTLY AVAILABLE SOCIAL STATISTICAL SERIES AND PUBLICATIONS

- ◆ **Population Trends 86 - Winter 1996**
Stationery Office
Price £11.00 / ISBN 0 11 691677 X

Includes the following articles:

- Population review for 1995: England and Wales
- Current patterns and trends in male mortality by Social Class (based on occupation)
- Mortality trends in the United Kingdom, 1982 to 1992
- Mortality trends by cause of death in England and Wales 1980-94: the impact of introducing automated cause coding and related changes in 1993
- ◆ **Key Health Statistics from General Practice Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No.60**
Stationery Office
Price £25.00 / ISBN 0 11 691686 9
- ◆ **Professions allied to medicine Series SS1352B**
Stationery Office
Price £20.00 / ISBN 0 11 691684 2
- ◆ **Living in Britain: Preliminary results from the 1995 General Household Survey**
Stationery Office
Price £10.00 / ISBN 0 11 691689 3

- ◆ **Compiling the electoral register, 1995**
Series SS 1280G
Stationery Office
Price £15.00 / ISBN 0 11 691687 7

- ◆ **Harmonised concepts and questions for Government social surveys**
Price £10.00 / ISBN 1 85774 233 8

- ◆ **Census Validation Survey Quality Report**
Stationery Office
Price £20.00 / ISBN 0 11 691688 5

ANNUAL REFERENCE VOLUMES

- ◆ **International migration: Migrants entering or leaving the United Kingdom and England and Wales, 1994 - Series MN No.21**
Stationery Office
Price £15.00 / ISBN 0 11 691683 4
- ◆ **National population projections, 1994-based Series PP2 No.20**
Price £23.50 / ISBN 0 11 691690 7

POPULATION AND HEALTH MONITORS

- ◆ **Infant and perinatal mortality 1995: RHAs and DHAs Series DH3 96/1**
Price £2.40
- ◆ **Legal abortions in England and Wales, 1995 Series AB 96/5**
Price £2.00
- ◆ **Sudden Infant deaths, 1991-1995 Series DH3 96/2**
Price £2.40

- ◆ **Incidence of and mortality from cancers of the lung, skin, breast and cervix- England Series MB1 96/2**
Price £2.00
- ◆ **Infant and perinatal mortality - social and biological factors, 1995 Series DH3 96/3**
Price £2.40
- ◆ **Legal abortions in England and Wales, March quarter 1996 Series AB 96/7**
Price £2.00
- ◆ **Infectious diseases, June quarter 1996 Series MB2 96/6**
Price £3.50

CHARITIES' CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The Results of the 1996 ONS Survey of Charities

ONS commissioned a survey into the financial activities of charities in October 1994. The survey was undertaken during 1995/96 by a Consortium of organisations led by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) and the results are now available. The survey was carried out to provide new benchmarks for estimating charities' contribution to Gross Domestic Product and to provide estimates to inform the compilation of an account for the non-profit sector, which will be required under the new European system of accounts (ESA95). ESA based national accounts are due to be published in 1998. An article presenting the results of the survey of Charities is published in the November edition of Economic Trends. In addition, some further details are published by NCVO in December in their publication 'The UK Voluntary Sector Statistical Almanac 1996'. Results relate to the year 1994/95 and are compared with those of a previous survey relating to 1991.

Further information may be obtained by contacting:

Mr Roger Ward
Office for National Statistics
D3/03
1 Drummond Gate
London
SW1V 2QQ
☎ 0171 533 6002
Fax: 0171 533 6023

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

The following MAFF Statistical Notices are available free of charge:

- ◆ **Agricultural and Horticultural Census June 1996:** England provisional, 177/96
- ◆ **Monthly sample survey of Grain Fed to Livestock:** England & Wales, January 1996, 57/96, February 1996, 77/96, March 1996, 104/96, April 1996, 125/96, May 1996, 147/96, June 1996, 165/96, July 1996, 193/96, August 1996, 212/96, September 1996, 227/96.
- ◆ **Quarterly sample survey of Cereals Stocks:** December 1995, England and Wales, 27/96, March 1996, England and Wales, 100/96, June 1996, England and Wales, 183/96.
- ◆ **Cereal Production Survey:** April 1996 final estimate for the 1995 harvest, England and Wales, 129/96. August 1st estimate of 1996 harvest, England and Wales, 199/96.
- ◆ **Pig Survey, April 1996:** April 1995, UK and England and Wales, 122/96.

- ◆ **Pig Survey, August 1996:** August 1996, UK and England and Wales, 200/96
- ◆ **Earnings and Hours of Agricultural and Horticultural Workers:** Period ended December 1995, England and Wales, 45/96. Period ended March 1996, England and Wales, 122/96. Period ended June 1996, England and Wales, 178/96.
- ◆ **Glasshouse Census:** January 1996, England and Wales, 124/96.
- ◆ **Vegetables and Flowers Survey:** January 1996, England and Wales, 101/96.
- ◆ **Orchard Fruit Survey:** June 1996, England and Wales, 168/96.
- ◆ **Oilseed Rape Production:** Provisional Estimate, August 1996, England, 211/96.
- ◆ **Irrigation of Outdoor Crops:** England 1995, 222/96

OTHER PUBLISHED MATERIAL

- ◆ **PSM Statement:** Final results of the June 1995 Agricultural and Horticultural Census: England and Wales, Regions and Counties MAFF, June 1996

Prices: (including VAT)

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

- ◆ **FD Tables:** Various frequency distributions and items by item size groups. Final results of the June 1995 Agricultural and Horticultural Census: England and Wales, Regions and Counties

Prices: FD 400 series - £ 7.50 each

- ◆ **Small Area Statistics:** Final results of the June Agricultural and Horticultural Census 1988 to 1995 Parish Groups, Agricultural Districts and Local Government Districts MAFF, July 1996

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.*

2. 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: £2,408.75.

3. 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 133a |
| Foss House |
| Kings Pool |
| 1-2 Peasholme Green |
| York YO1 2PX |
| ☎ 01904 455332 or GTN: 5137 5332 |
| Fax: 01904 455315 or GTN: 5137 5315 |

◆ **The Digest of Agricultural Census**

Statistics - UK 1995

ISBN 0-11-243024-4 / 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 Bm 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**

Stationery Office

Price £30.00 / ISBN 0-11-242984-X

◆ **Local Government Financial Statistics England No 7 1996**

Local Government Financial Statistics England No 7 1996, scheduled for publication by the Department of the Environment on 17 December 1996, contains a summary of financial and staffing information returned by English Local authorities. This edition contains outturn (final) figures for revenue and capital expenditure for 1994/95. It also contains provisional figures for 1995/96 and budget figures for 1996/97.

In addition to over fifty tables, the publication includes several graphs, a description of the existing structure of local government, an annex of detailed revenue and capital outturn data, a glossary and an outline of the changes which have taken place in the local government finance system.

Key points include:

- Local authority gross spending was over £71 billion in 1994/95, of which 32 per cent was on education and 18 per cent was on housing.
- Local authority spending accounted for 25 per cent of General Government Expenditure in 1994/95 and 8.4 per cent of domestic expenditure in 1994.
- Over 22 per cent of local government revenue expenditure is to be met by the council tax in 1996/97.
- Nearly 1.4 million people (on a whole time equivalent basis) were employed by councils in 1996, education and personal social services being the largest groups.

REFERENCE

◆ **Local Government Financial Statistics England No 7 1996**

copies available from the Stationery Office, priced £15.99.

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 (<i>six monthly</i>).	SD1C	H
5. Ophthalmic Services.	SD1D	H
6. Cervical Cancer Screening	SD2B	H
7. Breast Cancer screening	SD2B	H
HCHS RELATED		
8. NHS Hospital Activity Statistics.	FPA-PA	
9. Elective admissions and patients waiting (<i>six-monthly</i>).	FPA-PA	
10. HCHS medical staff.	STATS (W)A	H
11. HCHS non-medical staff.	STATS (W)B	H
12. Waiting times for first outpatient appointments in England (<i>quarterly</i>).	FPA-PA	
13. Ambulance Services, England	SD2B	H
14. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, England.	SD2B	H
PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES		
15. Community Care Statistics: Personal Social Services: Day and Domiciliary Services for Adults	SD3B	H
16. Residential Accommodation statistics: Personal Social Services: Residential care homes and supported residents England	SD3B	H
17. Detailed statistics on local authority personal social services for adults	SD3B	H
18. Children looked after by Local authorities	SD3A	H
19. Personal Social Services: Current and capital expenditure in England:1994-95	SD3C	H

OTHER

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
| 20. In-patients formally detained in hospital under the mental health act 1983 and other legislation. | SD2C | H |
| 21. Drug Misuse Statistics. (<i>six monthly</i>) | SD2J | H |
| 22. Bulletin on smoking. (<i>occasional</i>) | SD2D | H |

OTHER PUBLICATIONS (ENGLAND ONLY AND ANNUAL EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE STATED)

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES: ADULT SERVICES

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
| 23. Residential accommodation for elderly and for younger physically disabled People - all residents in LA voluntary and private homes-LA supported residents. Last published for year ending March 1994. <i>Free</i> | SD3B | H |
| 24. Residents in LA voluntary and private registered homes-LA Supported residents. Last published for year ending March 1994. <i>Free</i> | SD3B | H |
| 25. Residential accommodation: Detailed statistics on residential care homes and Local authority supports residents. First published for year ending March 1995 <i>Free</i> | SD3B | H |
| 26. Community care: Detailed statistics on Local Authority personal social services for adults. First published for 1994 - <i>Free</i> | SD3B | H |

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES: CHILDRENS SERVICES¹

- | | | |
|--|------|--|
| 27. Childrens day care facilities. Annual free | SD3A | |
| 28. Children in Care ² /Children looked after by local authorities. | SD3A | |

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

(**) Compiler Branch unless otherwise shown

- | | | |
|---|------|--|
| 29. Children and Young People on Child Protection Registers. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3A | |
| 30. Private fostering and place of safety orders ³ | SD3A | |
| 31. Supervision Orders. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3A | |
| 32. Children accommodated in secure units. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3A | |
| 33. Children's homes | SD3A | |

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES: STAFFING

- | | | |
|---|------|--|
| 34. Staff of Local Authority Social Services Departments. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3C | |
| 35. Personal Social Services: A Historical Profile of Reported Current and Capital Expenditure 1983-84 to 1993-94 England | SD3C | |

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES: KEY INDICATORS

36. Key indicators of Local Authority Social Services (includes printed publication, disk version, and graphical presentation package as disk only with printed user guide). *Twice yearly free* SD3K

GENERAL

37. 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

38. Summary of bed availability. *Annual £6.00 ISBN 1 85839 485 6* FPA-PA H
39. Written complaints by or on behalf of patients. (*Internal reference version.*) FPA-PA H
40. Out patients and ward attenders. *Annual £8.00 ISBN 1 85839 486 4* FPA-PA H
41. Ordinary admissions and day case admissions
Annual £6.50 ISBN 1 85839 484 8 FPA-PA H
42. 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 85839 495 3* SD3B H
43. 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 85839 496 1 SD3B H
44. Section 17(3) of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970 (Internal reference version). SD3B H
45. Diagnostic departments. *Annual £6.00 ISBN 1 85839 343 4* FPA-PA H
46. Wheelchairs and Artificial limbs. *Annual £3.00 ISBN 1 85839 345 0* FPA-PA H

NHS STAFFING

47. NHS workforce in England. *Annual £5.00 ISBN 1 85839 363 9* STATS(W)B H

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60. Speech and language therapy services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
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OTHER

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64. People registered as the deaf or hard of hearing (<i>triennial</i>).	SD3B	
Guardianship under the Mental Health Act (1983) <i>Annual free</i>	SD3B	
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66. NHS Day care facilities. <i>Annual price £2.00 ISBN 1 85839 348 5</i>	SD2C	H
67. In-patients formally detailed in hospitals under the Mental Health Act 1983 and other legislation regional figures. <i>Annual price £2.00 ISBN 1 85839 437 6</i>	SD2C	H
68. Data from the Addicts Index.	SD2J	H
69. NHS Spectacle Voucher Scheme - results of 1995 survey	SD1D	
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71. Hospital Episode statistics:		
Vol 1: Finished Consultant episodes by diagnosis, operation and specialty	SD2 HES	H
Vol 2: Finished Consultant episodes by time of elective admissions, injuries/poisoning by external sources	SD2 HES	H
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73. Hospital Waiting List statistics: England Six monthly <i>Price £12.80 ISBN 1 85839 448 1</i>	FPA-PA	
74. Quarterly Review Quarterly free	FPA-PA	HLL
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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMON DATA SET INCORPORATING INDICATORS FROM THE 'HEALTH OF THE NATION'

86. 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	
87. 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	
88. 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. Not available outside the NHS.	SD2F	

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FORMAL PUBLICATIONS

94. Health and Personal Social Services statistics (annual). Price £11.95. SD3C SO

OTHER REPORTS (STATUTORY PUBLICATIONS)

95. 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 SD3A SO
Annual Price £6.80 ISBN 0 10 128782 8
96. 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 SO

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

97. 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). *ISBN 0 10 206395 8* SD2A SO
98. 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 SO
99. The NHS Performance Guide. *Annual Free* FPA-PA HLL

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

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

³ *This publication has been discontinued following the 1991 publication.*

⁴ *This publication has been discontinued following the 1994 publication.*

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CONTACTS AND PHONE NUMBERS FOR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS

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London SE1 6LW*

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(followed by ext number)*

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General Dental and Community
Dental Services ext 25392
General Pharmacy Services ext 25504
General Ophthalmic Services ext 25507
Prescription Analysis ext 25515

HOSPITAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES (BRANCH SD2)

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Adults services ext 25585
Staffing ext 25595
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expenditure) data ext 25595
Key Indicators ext 25599

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*01132 5
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*Richmond House,
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*0171 210
(followed by ext number)*

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES FINANCIAL STATISTICS (BRANCH F6)

PSS Budget data and Public
Expenditure Survey ext 5699

*Wellington House,
133-155 Waterloo Road,
London, SE1 8UG*
*0171 97
(followed by ext number)*

CENTRAL HEALTH MONITORING UNIT

Health of the Nation target
monitoring ext 24645

*National Institute of Epidemiology
14 Fredric Sanger Road,
Surrey Research Park,
Guildford, Surrey GU2 5YL*
01483 450 540

THE HEALTH LITERATURE LINE

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NORTHERN IRELAND

NORTHERN IRELAND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1984-1995

This publication contains the main statistical series on agricultural in Northern Ireland for the period 1984-1995. Commentary on the main policy and other changes over the period is also included. (Price: £10.00)

N.I. FARM CENSUS DISTRIBUTION TABLES, 1996

The Distribution Tables are comprised of 6 individual booklets which can be purchased individually at £6.00 per booklet or £25.00 for a full set. The contents of the booklets are as follows:

- ◆ Census Trends Data
- ◆ Enterprise Distribution Data
- ◆ Farm Structure Data
- ◆ Data on Less Favoured Areas
- ◆ Rural District Data
- ◆ District Council Area Data

EU STRUCTURE SURVEY 1995 N.I. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE & MACHINERY STATISTICS

This publication contains details of the ages and work time of persons in the agricultural labour force in Northern Ireland (collected 1995). It contains comparisons with the results of the 1993 survey.

The above publications are available from:

Economics & Statistics Division,
Department of Agriculture for
Northern Ireland,
Annexe B,
Dundonald House,
Belfast BT4 3SB
☎ 01232 524102

SCOTTISH OFFICE

Civil and Criminal Justice Statistics are heavily involved in providing statistical advice for the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill at present.

Current IT projects include down-sizing of the mainframe database.

Information on the following topics continue to be collected and analysed. The results for the first five are published:

- ◆ Outcome of proceedings in Scottish Criminal Courts
- ◆ Results of Criminal Appeals in Scotland
- ◆ Homicides in Scotland
- ◆ Liquor licenses in force in Scotland
- ◆ Workload on District Courts
- ◆ Bail orders

INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Achievements in 96 include:

- ◆ Publication of 1992 and 1993 Scottish Input-Output Balances
- ◆ Initial Development of Quarterly GRP(O) Index for Scotland
- ◆ Analyses of Scottish Economy including of skills content of Scottish trade

Plans for 97:

- ◆ 1994 Scottish Input-Output Balances
- ◆ 1994 Economic multipliers for Scotland
- ◆ Produce Quarterly GDP(O) Index for Scotland
- ◆ Further regular & adhoc analyses of the Scottish Economy

TRANSPORT STATISTICS

Scottish Transport Statistics 1996 Edition was published in August 1996 with expanded details of local authority expenditure on roads and transport.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND

Population Projections, Scotland (1994 Based)- Summary

Will be published as a supplement to Register General's Vital Statistics Return, Weeks 45 to 48 on 23 December 1996.

**Population Projections, Scotland (1994 Based)-
Booklet** - Will be published in January 1997.

Contact:

Mr Alan MacGill
Customer Services
Population Statistics Branch
Room 1/2/9
Ladywell House, Ladywell Road
Edinburgh EH12 7TF
☎ 0131-314 4325
Fax: 0131-314 4344

WELSH OFFICE

HEALTH STATISTICS FOR UK GOVERNMENT

Health statisticians from the four home countries met in Cardiff on 20 and 21 November 1996 to discuss issues of common interest.

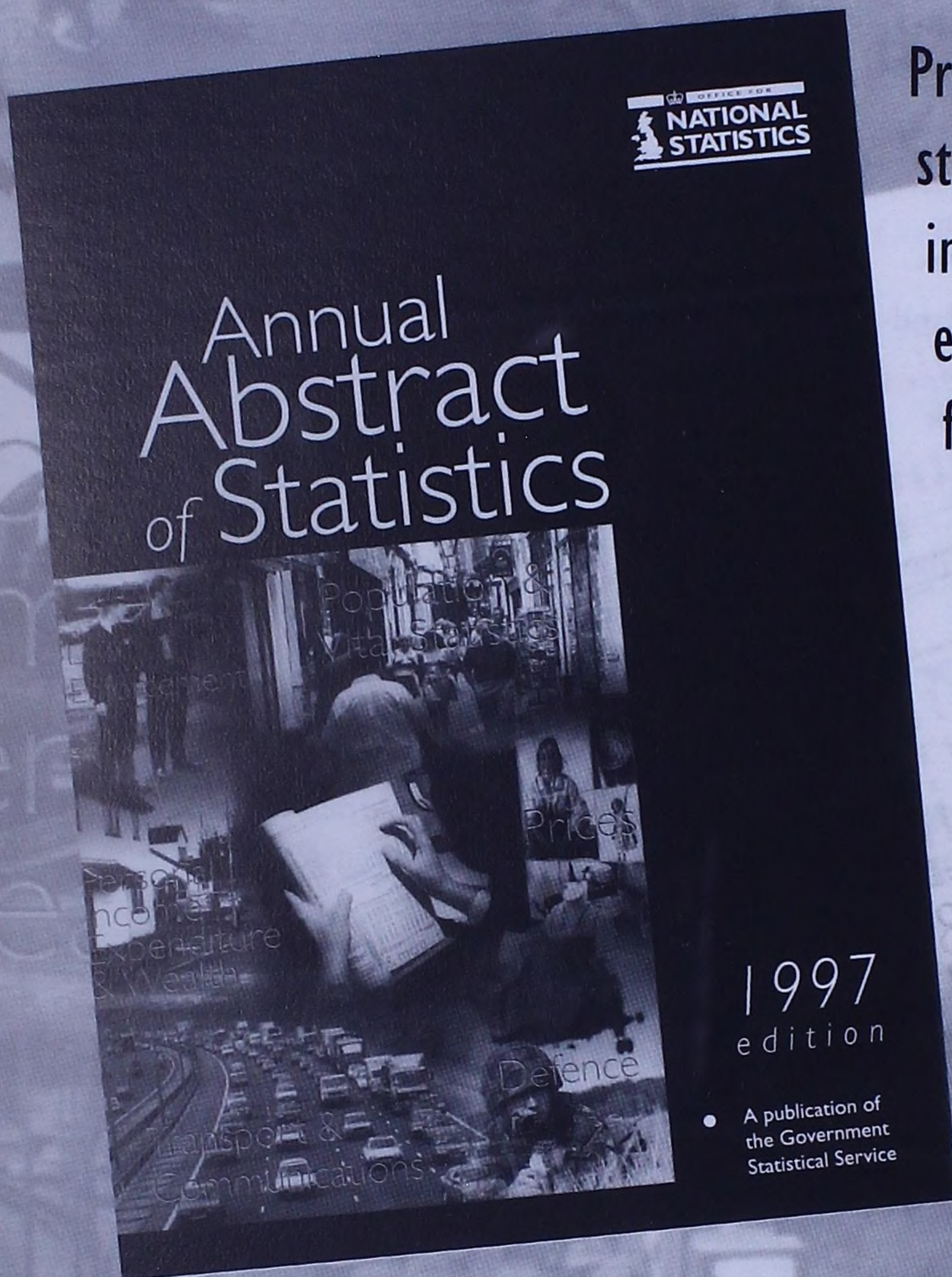
Representatives from each country compared their different organisations and variations in the statistical work done by the NHS and central government across the UK. Data quality problems and the initiatives being taken to improve it were outlined and relative progress in reviewing and reducing the burden of data collection on suppliers was discussed.

The group also considered areas of health statistics - most notably those on the service provided by the NHS - where data directly comparable across all four countries was scarce. A project to produce comparative health and NHS information on a UK basis was initiated.

A report on the proceedings is available from:

Peter Fullerton
☎ 01222 823663 (GTN 1208 3663)

The Annual Abstract of Statistics is a key reference source for anyone looking for up to date information about the United Kingdom.



Probably the most quoted source of statistics since it was first published in 1856, the Abstract covers almost every aspect of economic, social, financial and industrial life.

If you only ever buy one statistical guide to the UK, make it the Annual Abstract of Statistics.

Available from the ONS Sales Office on 0171 533 5678, or from The Stationery Office

Published for the Office for National Statistics by
The Stationery Office
Price £37.50
ISBN 0 11 620778 7

ARTICLES IN RECENT ISSUES OF STATISTICAL NEWS

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Statistical Service: A view from the inside

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Phil Mongredien
John King

Darren Short

No 107 Spring 1995

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Truths, Home Truths and Crime statistics
Hospital and ambulance league tables for England
Ukraine: Statistics for a Market Economy
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David Povey
Andy Sutherland
Stephen Penneck
Peter Atkinson
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No 108 Summer 1995

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A New Statistics Code
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Richard Tilling/Sandra Tudor
Nigel Edison
Peter Newman

No 109 Autumn 1995

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Small and medium size enterprises - How many and how important
The Inter-Departmental Business Register
The Central Statistical Office's distribution of Income estimates

Kerrick Macafee
Frances Sly
Ian Dale
John Perry
Eloise Critchley

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Occupational ill health
Getting it right first time
The MAFF Reference Database
Documenting the Labour Force Survey
Survey of the Miscellaneous Mechanical Engineering
Sector (Activity Heading 3289 in SIC 80)
Business Statistics Users' Conference

Trevor Benn
Beccy Wallace
Ian Webb
Richard Laux

Nick Rudoe
Michael Prestwood/Chris Kirri

No 111 Spring 1996

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The New Face of Statistics in Northern Ireland
Electronic Dissemination of Official Statistics
Users' Views of GSS Social and Regional Publications
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Tim Harris
Edward Hayman
Paul Keech/Terry Orchard
Mike Koudra/Jenny Church/
Linda Murgatroyd

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Monitoring Equal Opportunities in the Civil Service
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Brian Meakings/Jenny Church
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Dr Stephen Hickey

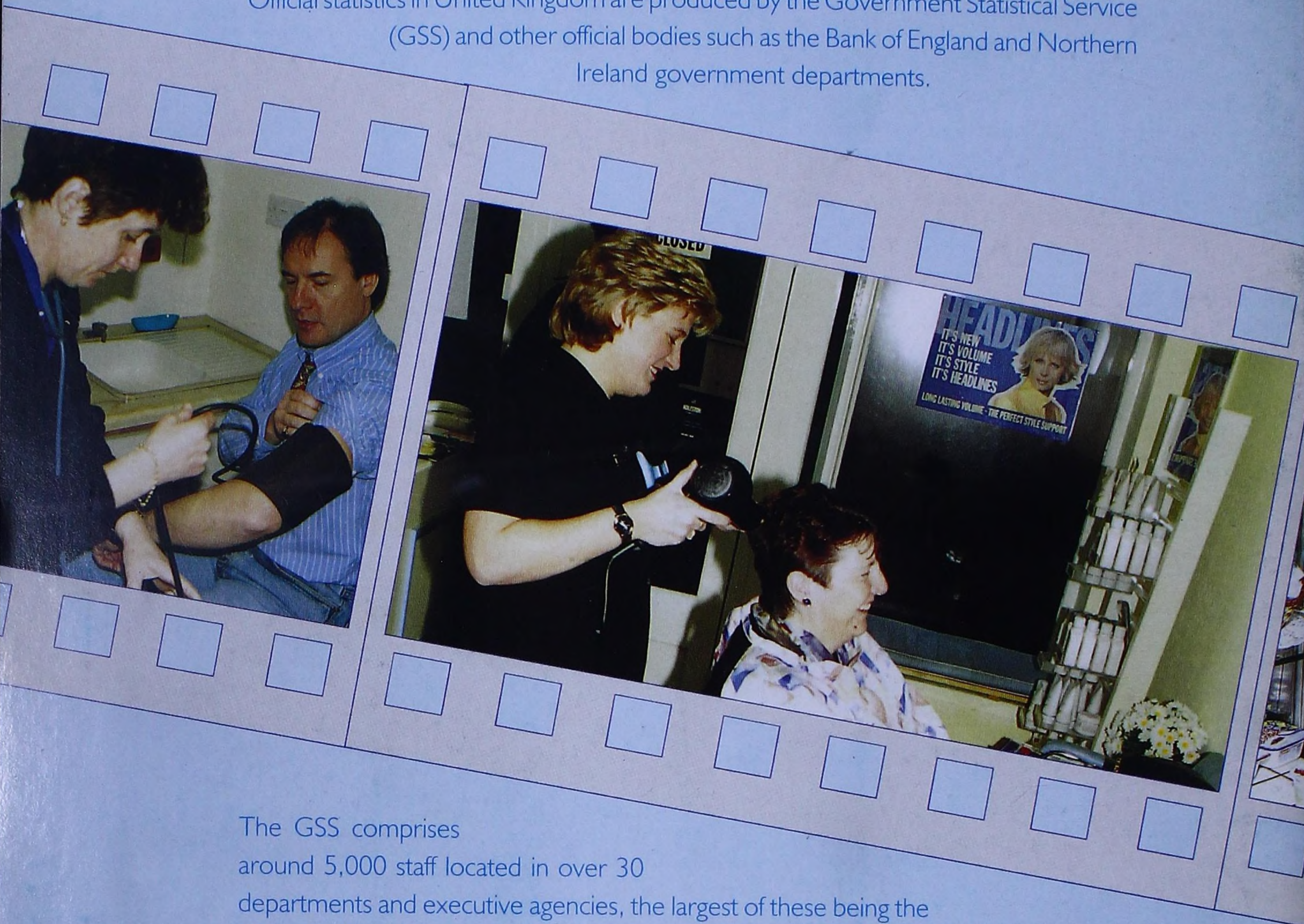
Copies of the above and earlier articles may be obtained from:

The Library, Room 1.001
Office for National Statistics, Government Buildings
Cardiff Road, Newport,
South Wales NP9 1XG

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