

# Statistical

# News

SPRING 1997 - ISSUE 115

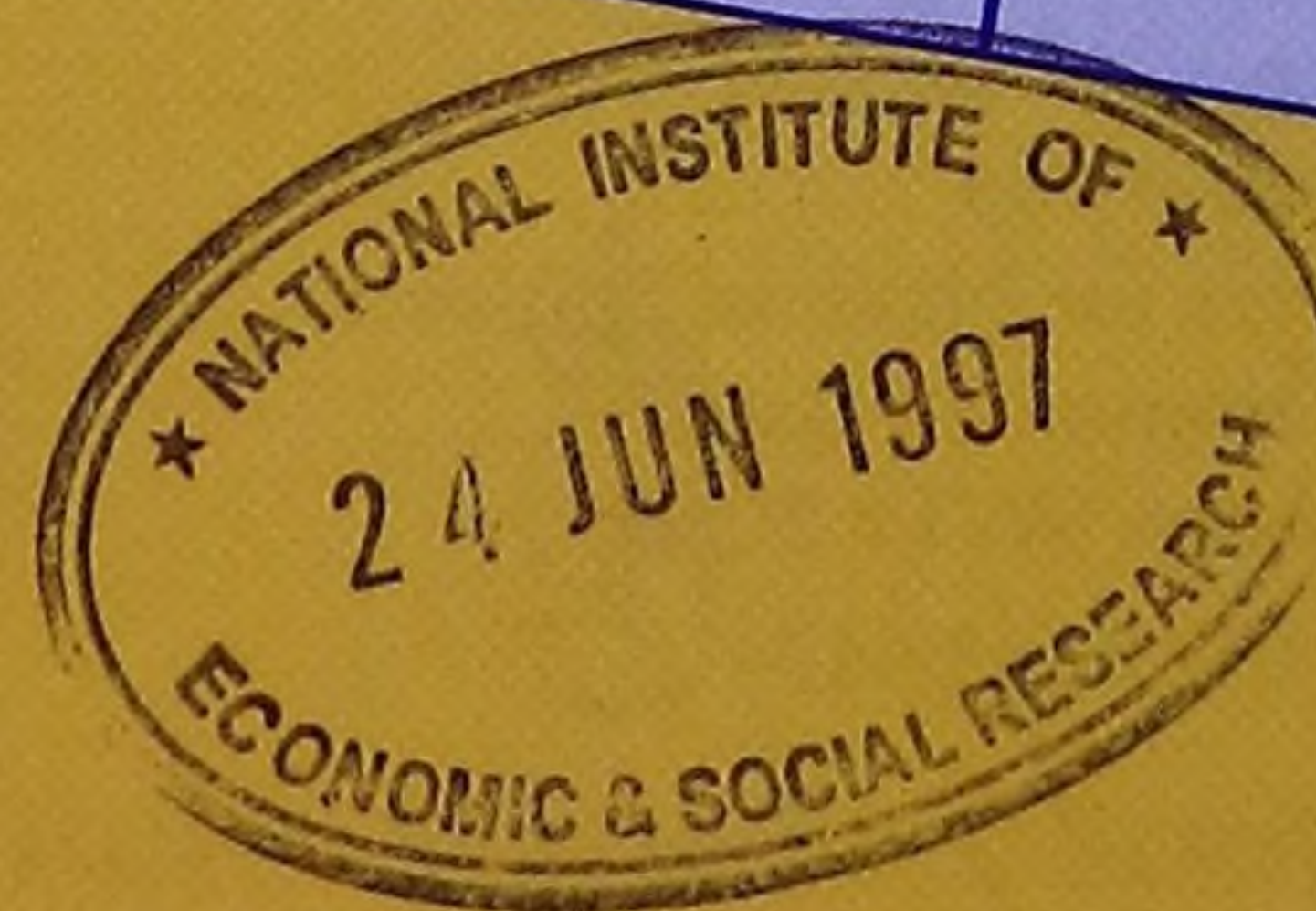
OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

**Weather puts the Fizz  
in Shopping**



also includes . . . .

- **Our Health - Better or Worse?**
- **New European Union Legislation**
- **Financial Statistics User Seminar**
- **Bank of England**



A PUBLICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE



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**Phil Lewin**

Statistical News Co-ordinator

Office for National Statistics

Zone BI/12

1 Drummond Gate

London SW1V 2QQ

☎ 0171 533 5659 or Fax: 0171 533 5690

Enquiries about orders and subscriptions for Statistical News and other Office for National Statistics publications should be made to:

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☎ 0171-873 8499 for subscriptions; 0171-873 9090 for orders

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First published 1997

ISBN 0 11 537750-6

ISSN 0017-3630

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# STATISTICAL NEWS

## DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITISH OFFICIAL STATISTICS

*Spring 1997 - No. 115*



### 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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## WEATHER PUTS THE FIZZ IN SHOPPING

The Met. Office has revealed the influence of the weather on Britain's shopping habits - and launched the largest-ever programme to probe this further.

When the weather changes, so do the needs of Britain's stomachs, noses, and even pets, with implications for manufacturers, distributors, retailers - and marketeers.

The Weather Initiative, a business unit of The Met. Office, has already established quite precise mathematical links between weather and around 40 product lines, including cat food, soft drinks, pork chops, cold cures and toilet rolls. In the next year, it will probe around 1000 lines.

For the first time, companies will be able to receive forecasts, rather than weather forecasts, in all these extras - and help cut their prediction errors in half.

Product demand can be influenced by complex combinations of temperature, humidity, sunshine hours, rainfall and a host of other factors.

The links are calculated by analysing historical sales statistics from research company Taylor Nelson AGB, and identifying the weather factors which influenced these sales. Mathematical equations are then devised to pinpoint the precise ratio between weather and sales, to enable retailers to predict demand much more accurately. Among the 40 product areas where weather links have been mathematically calculated are:

- ❖ Bacon streaks



*by Viv Ballentine and Ian Deavin - The Met. Office*

- ❖ Bread
- ❖ Dog food
- ❖ Dry cat food
- ❖ Frozen peas
- ❖ Ice cream
- ❖ Milk
- ❖ Toilet tissue
- ❖ Fizzy, canned drinks

Those to be probed include:

- ❖ Air fresheners
- ❖ Analgesics
- ❖ Anti-diarrhoea treatments
- ❖ Artificial sweeteners
- ❖ Bacon products of all kinds
- ❖ Baked beans
- ❖ Bakery products inc. scones, tarts, etc (see also "morning products")
- ❖ Bath additives



# Dicing with the weather costs British companies millions every year



The Weather Initiative  
*Minimizing risk... maximizing opportunity*

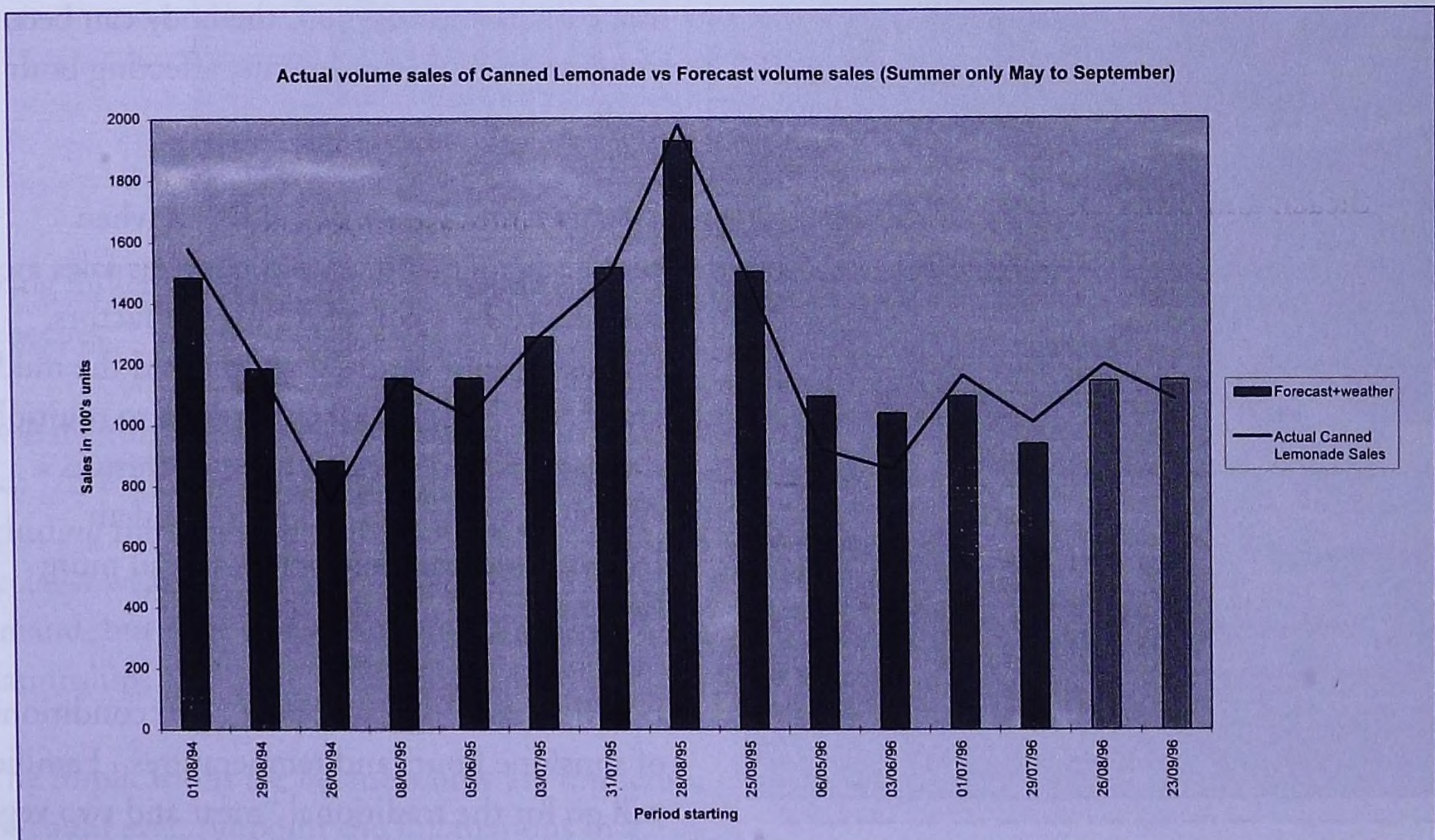
- ❖ Battered fish - fresh, frozen
- ❖ Biscuits
- ❖ Bitter lemon
- ❖ Bleach and other cleaners
- ❖ Body sprays
- ❖ Bottled shandies
- ❖ Breakfast cereals
- ❖ Butter, margarine and other spreads
- ❖ Cakes and pastries of all kinds
- ❖ Canned and other milk puddings
- ❖ Carpet cleaners/stain removers
- ❖ Cheeses of all kinds, plus sliced, etc.
- ❖ Chilled desserts of all kinds
- ❖ Christmas puddings
- ❖ Coffee, tea,
- ❖ Cold treatments - all kinds, inc. throat pastilles, etc
- ❖ Cooking oils
- ❖ Confectionery - all kinds, including mini-packs
- ❖ Cotton wool
- ❖ Decongestants
- ❖ Deodorants
- ❖ Desserts and custard
- ❖ Dry foods - all kinds
- ❖ Eggs - by size and type
- ❖ Evaporated milk
- ❖ Facial tissues
- ❖ First aid dressings
- ❖ Fish of all kinds - inc. fresh and frozen
- ❖ Food drinks - Cocoa, drinking chocolate, etc
- ❖ Fresh Chinese leaves
- ❖ Frozen confectionery
- ❖ Fruits - all, plus fruit juices, etc
- ❖ Hair styling aids - lotions, sprays, mousses, etc
- ❖ Handwash products
- ❖ Household insecticides
- ❖ Ice cream varieties - including differing tub sizes, cones, etc
- ❖ Indigestion remedies
- ❖ Juices
- ❖ Kitchen towels and cloths
- ❖ Laxatives
- ❖ Light bulbs - all kinds
- ❖ Meat - all types, and fresh or frozen
- ❖ "Mixer" drinks
- ❖ Morning goods - croissant, crumpets,



- ❖ crusty rolls, etc
  - ❖ Pasta
  - ❖ Pickles, chutney and relish
  - ❖ Pizzas
  - ❖ Razors - blades, disposable, etc
  - ❖ Sauces and ketchups
  - ❖ Sausages
  - ❖ Scouring products
  - ❖ Shampoos
  - ❖ Soaps - inc. shaving
  - ❖ Spreads of all kinds
  - ❖ Sugar
- ❖ Sun preparations inc. after-sun
  - ❖ Syrup and treacle
  - ❖ Toothpaste
  - ❖ Upset stomach remedies
  - ❖ Vegetables - by type and fresh/frozen/dried
  - ❖ Vinegar
  - ❖ Vitamins, minerals, supplements
  - ❖ Washing up products
  - ❖ Wipes
  - ❖ Yoghurts, inc. Yoghurt drinks

*And they reveal some interesting trends. The work done to date has revealed that . . .*

canned lemonade sales soar when the thermometer hits 18 degrees Celsius, but then can lose their fizz at even higher temperatures, as consumers look for cheaper alternatives. However, it's not as simple as that - generally, sunshine has an even greater influence on sales than temperature alone.







Cats are fickle, and that's official - but a "cat algorithm" from The Weather Initiative can now predict the precise weather patterns which prompt them to dive into their bowls, or "paws" before eating, for example:

- When it's too wet, so cats won't go out, and will eat more
- When it's too hot, so they won't eat, and food gets thrown away
- And when it's too cold, so they curl up in a ball and forget about food

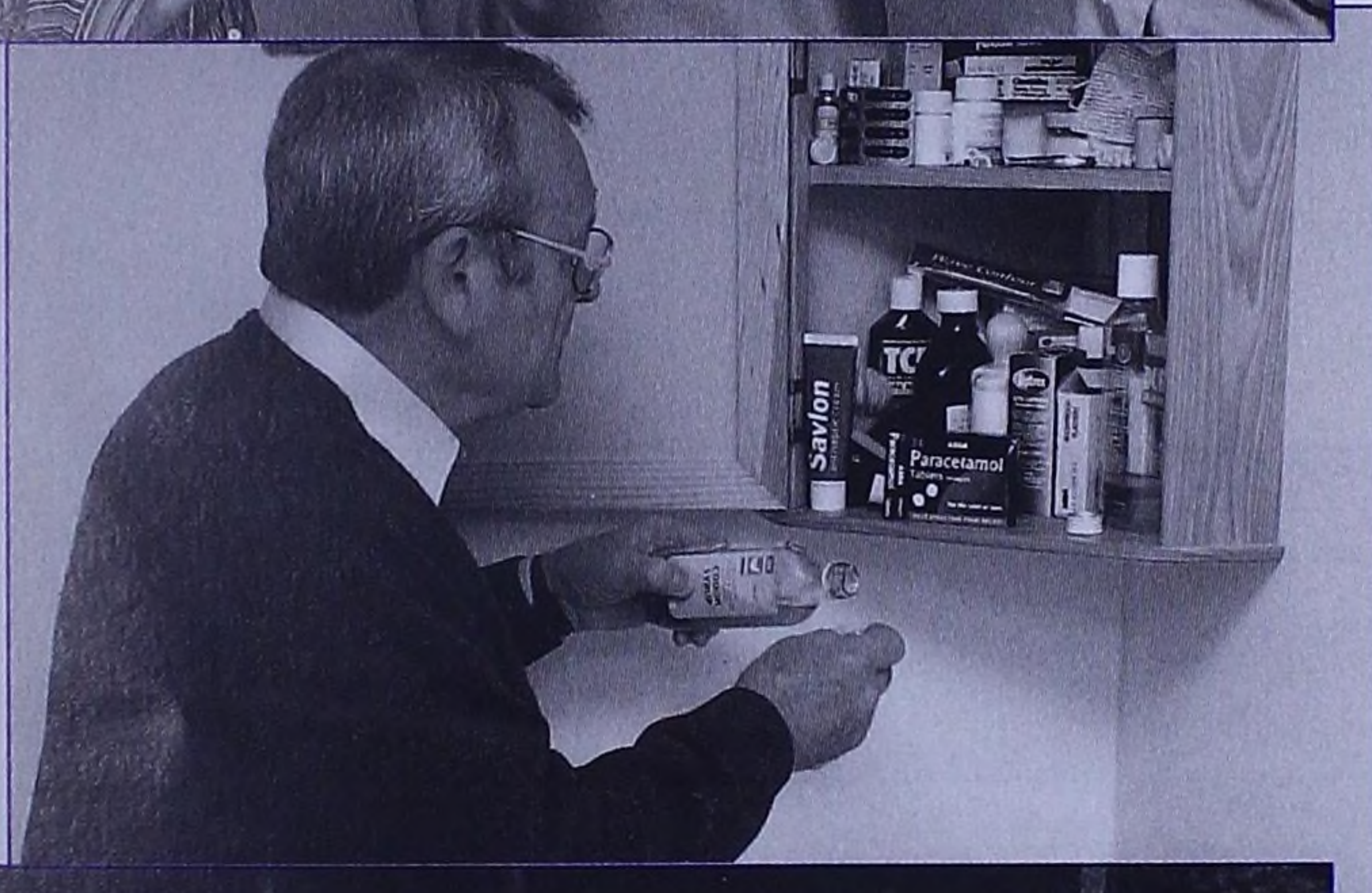


Banana sales slip in the temperature extremes - sales fall off sharply during the coldest months, when bananas don't keep well, and in the highest temperatures, for similar reasons

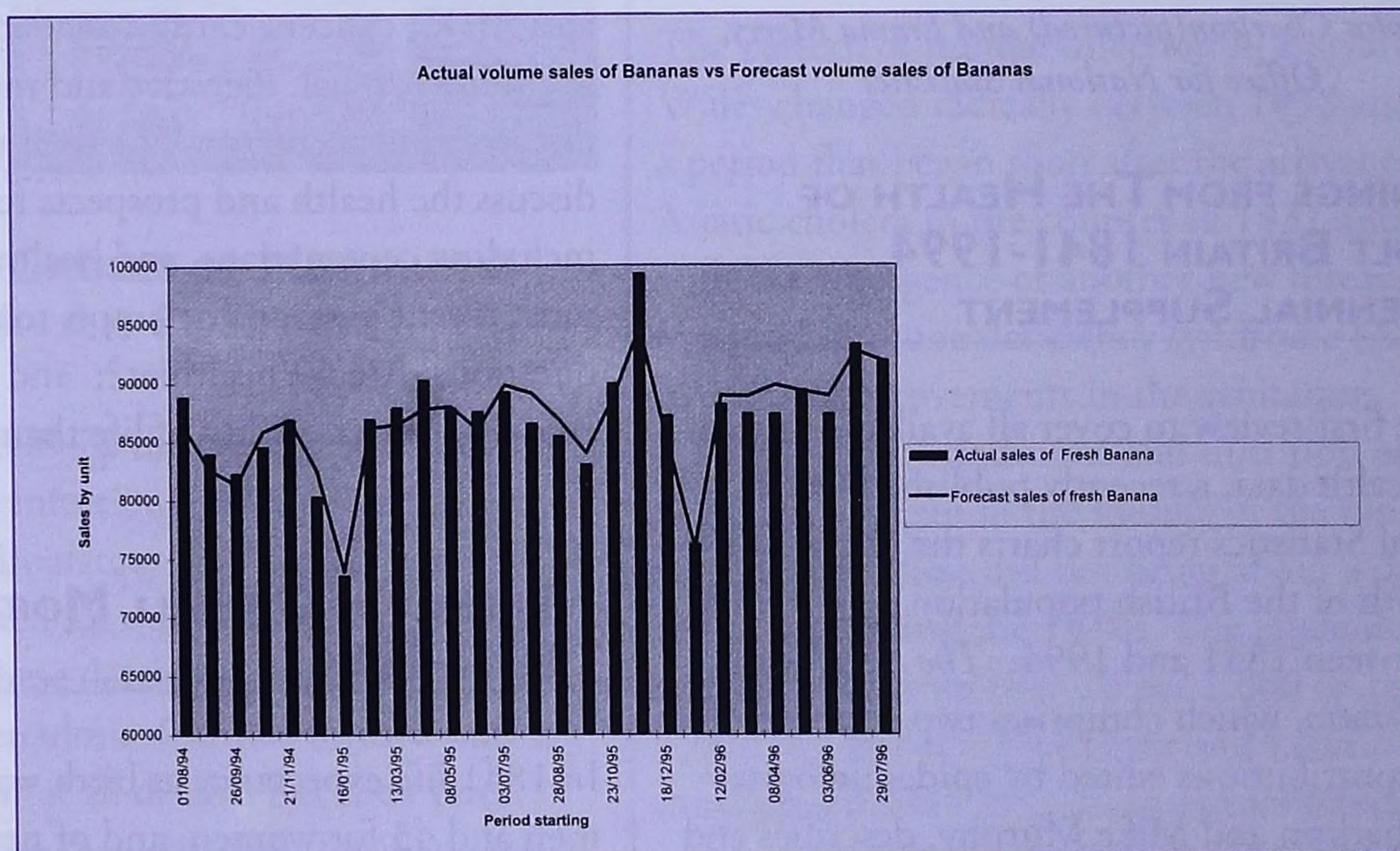
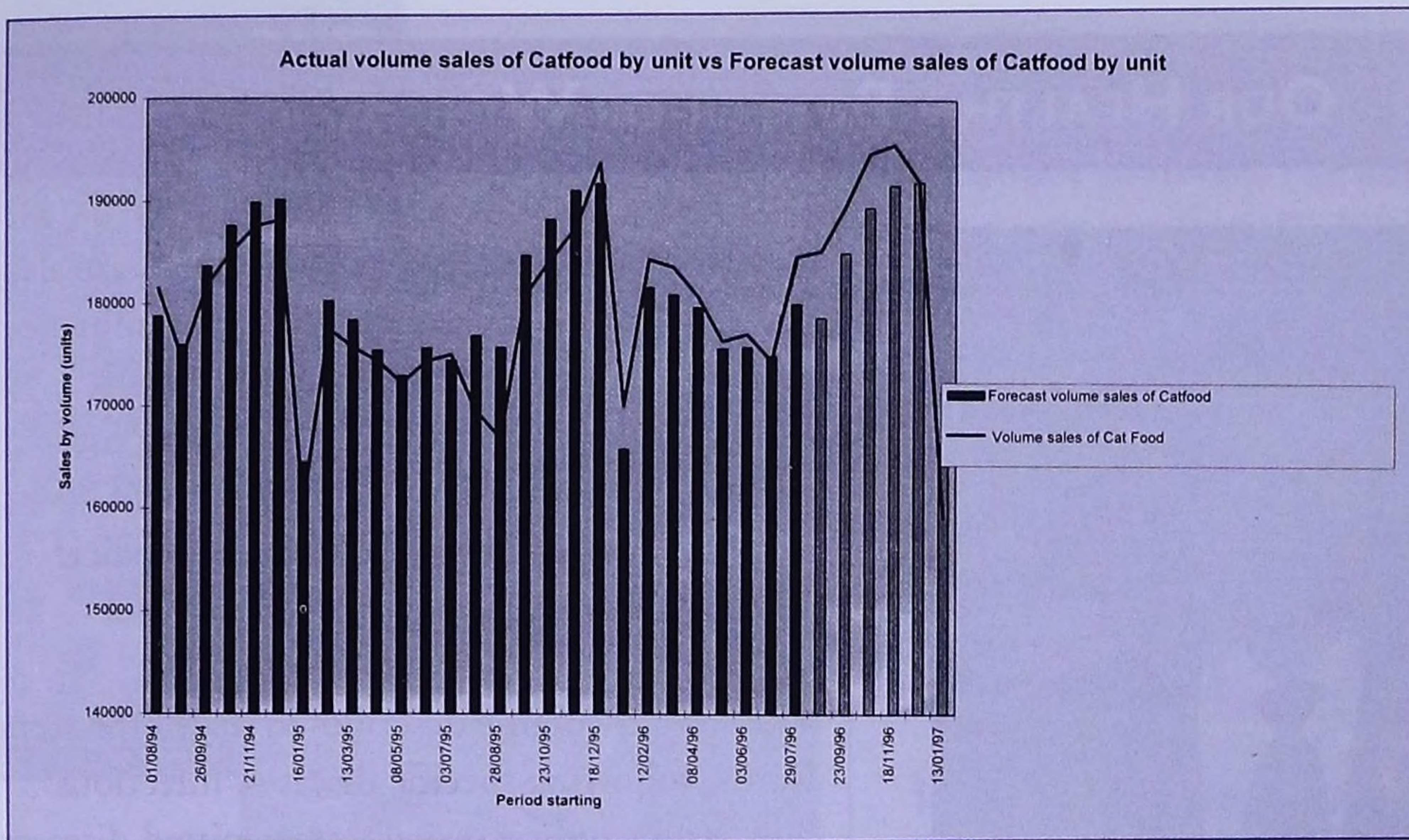
Weather can cause the bottom to fall out of toilet roll sales, with a major role in monthly national variations of up to 20,000 packs. Sales soar during cold weather, when millions of people reach for the toilet roll for runny noses, and during "hay fever" weather. And in the cold, damp and rain, the body can become more vulnerable to ailments, affecting both ends.

Weather should not be sniffed at when predicting demand of cold cures, as sales are influenced by a complex range of factors, including cold weather, and indeed the milder spells which can allow cold germs to multiply. Demand is also affected by temperature extremes, when central heating and air conditioning can help germs spread more readily

Butchers should pray for the right conditions of sunshine hours and temperatures. Families will go for the traditional "meat and two veg"







during duller weather, and then pig out at barbecues

Viv Ballentine, head of The Weather Initiative, said: "At the moment, a range of customers - including the major supermarket chains - take specialist weather forecasts to help predict demand, but now we have pinned down the relationships in a quite scientific manner.

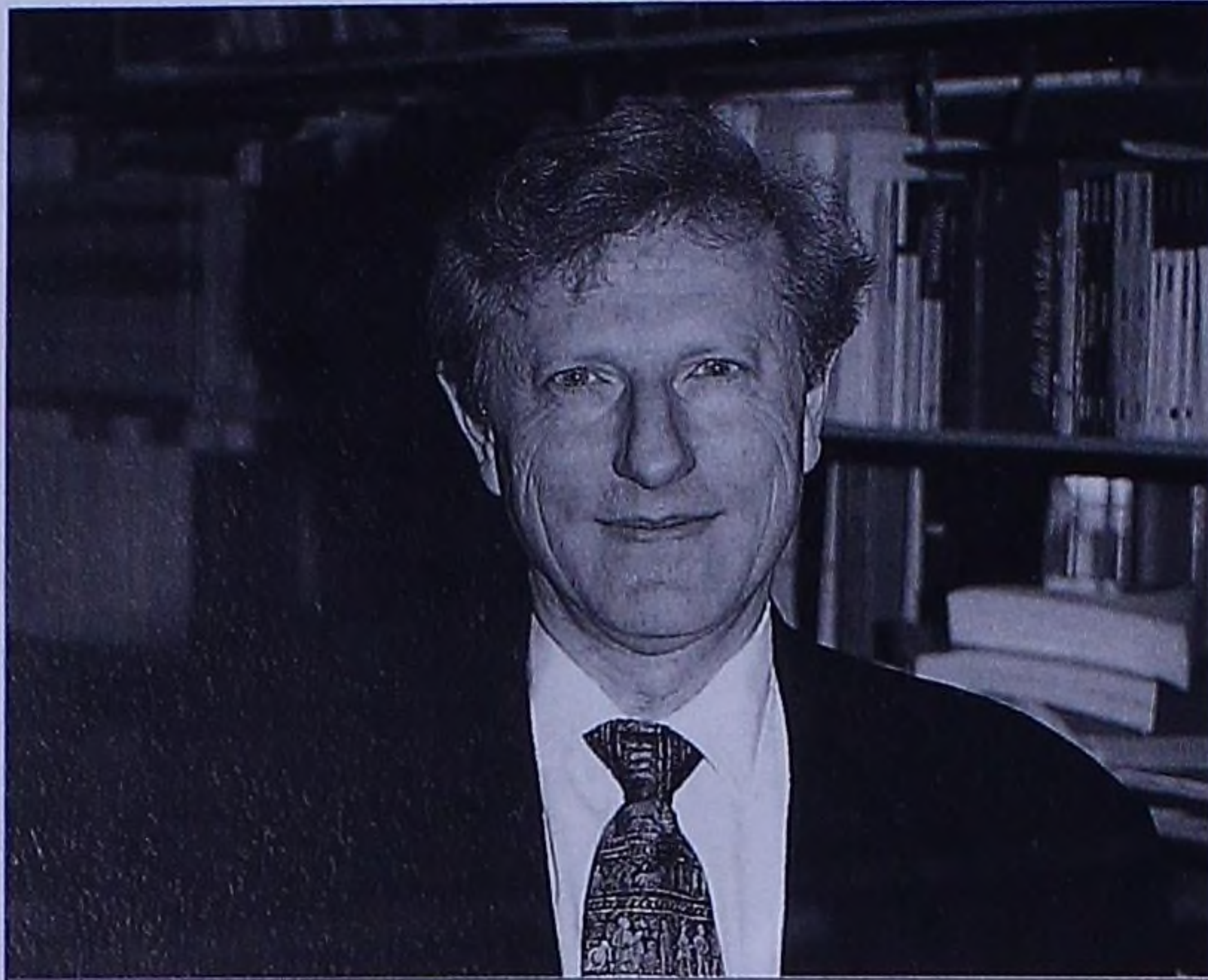
"The implications for business now are immense. We could even pinpoint the fluctuations in a

single brand such as Persil or KitKat - and, in time, offer this service for overseas markets."

*Further Press information from:*

Andy Yeatman  
 Met Office Press Desk  
 London Road  
 Bracknell  
 Berkshire RG12 2SZ  
 ☎ 01344 856655





by John Charlton (pictured) and Emma Merry,  
Office for National Statistics

### FINDINGS FROM THE HEALTH OF ADULT BRITAIN 1841-1994 DECENNIAL SUPPLEMENT

In the first review to cover all available sources of health data, a recently published Office for National Statistics report charts the changes in the health of the British population aged 15 and over between 1841 and 1994. *The Health of Adult Britain*, which comprises two volumes of expert contributions edited by epidemiologists John Charlton and Mike Murphy, describes and proposes explanations for the substantial changes that have taken place. The World Health Organisation's broad definition of health was used: 'Health is a state of complete physical, social and mental well being, and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity'. This review highlights a few of the major findings.

The first volume is a general review of trends in mortality, life expectancy, use of health services and changes in factors that have influenced health. It covers methods, data sources, trends in overall mortality, life expectancy, and broad category of disease (ICD chapter). The advantages and disadvantages of using data

collected from health service utilisation are also described. Trends in factors that may influence health are discussed: wealth, public health legislation; diet; alcohol and illicit drug use; smoking; housing; family and household structure; air pollution and climate; medical advances and iatrogenesis.

The second volume describes in depth the trends for the following specific diseases: infectious diseases, including sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS; cancers; cardiovascular, neurological, respiratory, renal, digestive and musculoskeletal diseases; and accidents. The final three chapters discuss the health and prospects for older adults, including centenarians, and health trends in the most recent past, and attempts to answer the questions: Are we healthier?; and Are we enjoying better quality of life than ever before?

### TRENDS IN OVERALL MORTALITY: 1841-1994

In 1841 life expectancy at birth was 41 years for men and 43 for women; and of new-born babies only 68 per cent of boys and 71 per cent of girls survived to adulthood. Improvements in survival during the nineteenth century were confined to children and young adults, and began first with younger age groups. It was only from around 1950 that life expectancy of those aged 75 and over began to improve. We now live on average 30 years longer than our Victorian forefathers did. Life expectancy of women has improved more than that of men, and most of this change has occurred during the twentieth century. The growth of the population has been largely due to improved survival at older ages, with the largest population growth occurring in the oldest age groups.



# The Health of Adult Britain 1841-1994



# The Health of Adult Britain 1841-1994



## Volume 2

Reviews specific major categories of diseases, the elderly and changes in health generally in the most recent 10 years

Edited by  
John Charlton  
and Mike Murphy

A publication of  
the Government  
Statistical Service

## TRENDS IN CAUSES OF MORTALITY: 1841-1994 - AN OVERVIEW

In the period 1848-72 the main causes of death were (in order): infectious; respiratory; nervous; digestive; and circulatory diseases. Infectious diseases accounted for one death in every three, and a third of these deaths were due to respiratory tuberculosis. Cancers formed only a small proportion of all deaths, but their rates increased by more than threefold for men and twofold for women by 1901-10. During the twentieth century the decline of infectious disease mortality has been the most important cause of increased life expectancy; they now account for only 0.5 per cent of all deaths.

Counterbalancing these declines, there have been increases in mortality from circulatory diseases and cancers, especially in men. The number of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system increased from 83,000 in 1911 (16 per cent of all deaths) to 293,000 in 1971 (52 per cent of deaths), falling to 255,000 by 1992 (46 per cent of all deaths). Most of these deaths (57 per cent)

are due to ischaemic heart disease, but 26 per cent are due to stroke. The number of deaths from cancer rose from 37,700 in 1911 to 146,000 by 1992 (from 7 to 26 per cent of all deaths).

Reductions in fatalities from circulatory diseases, cancers (especially lung cancer) and injury and poisoning offer the greatest scope for increasing life expectancy in the present era.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The pattern of human infection in England and Wales changed radically between 1838 and 1990, a period that began soon after the arrival of Asiatic cholera in the country in 1831 and ended with the emergence of another new disease, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), in 1981. Improvements in the sanitation, hygiene, living conditions and nutrition of the population began in the middle of the nineteenth century, but these did not bring about a decline in mortality until the 1870s. The crude death rate then fell from over 20 per 1,000 to 16 per 1,000 in 1901-05. McKeown and Lowe attributed the fall in gastrointestinal infections to improvements in hygiene and sanitation, the fall in tuberculosis mainly to a rising standard of living, particularly improved nutrition, that of smallpox to widespread vaccination, and of scarlet fever to decreased virulence of the causative organism, the haemolytic streptococcus. In the 1850s, 1 death in every 3 was attributed to infectious disease. Hospital acquired infection was almost inevitable after surgical operations: "A man laid on the operating table in one of our surgical hospitals is exposed to more chances of death than the English soldier on the field of Waterloo".



At the turn of the century this had fallen to 1 in 5 and by the 1960s, infectious disease had become an insignificant cause of death.

By the early twentieth century better hygiene and sanitation, and particularly the purification of water supplies, had controlled gastrointestinal infections such as cholera, enteric fever and dysentery. Mortality from childhood infections fell as a consequence of the improving health of children, and morbidity declined rapidly after the introduction of immunisation. Infant mortality rates, however, remained virtually unchanged throughout the nineteenth century a failure of the developing public health service, which was highlighted by the poor condition of recruits for the South African War at the turn of the century. A 1904 Government enquiry followed, as a consequence of which maternity, child health and school services were provided. In the present century, infant mortality fell rapidly, partly due to these services, from 156 per 1,000 live births in 1896-1900 to 36 in 1945-50.

*..however secure and well-regulated civilized life may become, bacteria, Protozoa, viruses, infected fleas, lice, ticks, mosquitoes and bedbugs will always lurk in the shadows ready to pounce when neglect, poverty, famine, or war lets down the defences. And even in normal times they prey on the weak, the very young and the very old, living among us, in mysterious obscurity waiting their opportunities.*

Hans Zinsser, Rats, Lice and History, 1935

The rate of change of human infection appears to be increasing as the speed of social, technical, environmental and population change accelerates, and international travel increases. The changes increase the threat of the appearance of new diseases and re-appearance of old diseases.

They have led to the appreciation that these emerging and re-emerging infections require global action to detect them quickly and to carry out rapid investigation to bring about their control. It can only be a matter of time until the next microbial menace to our species emerges among us.

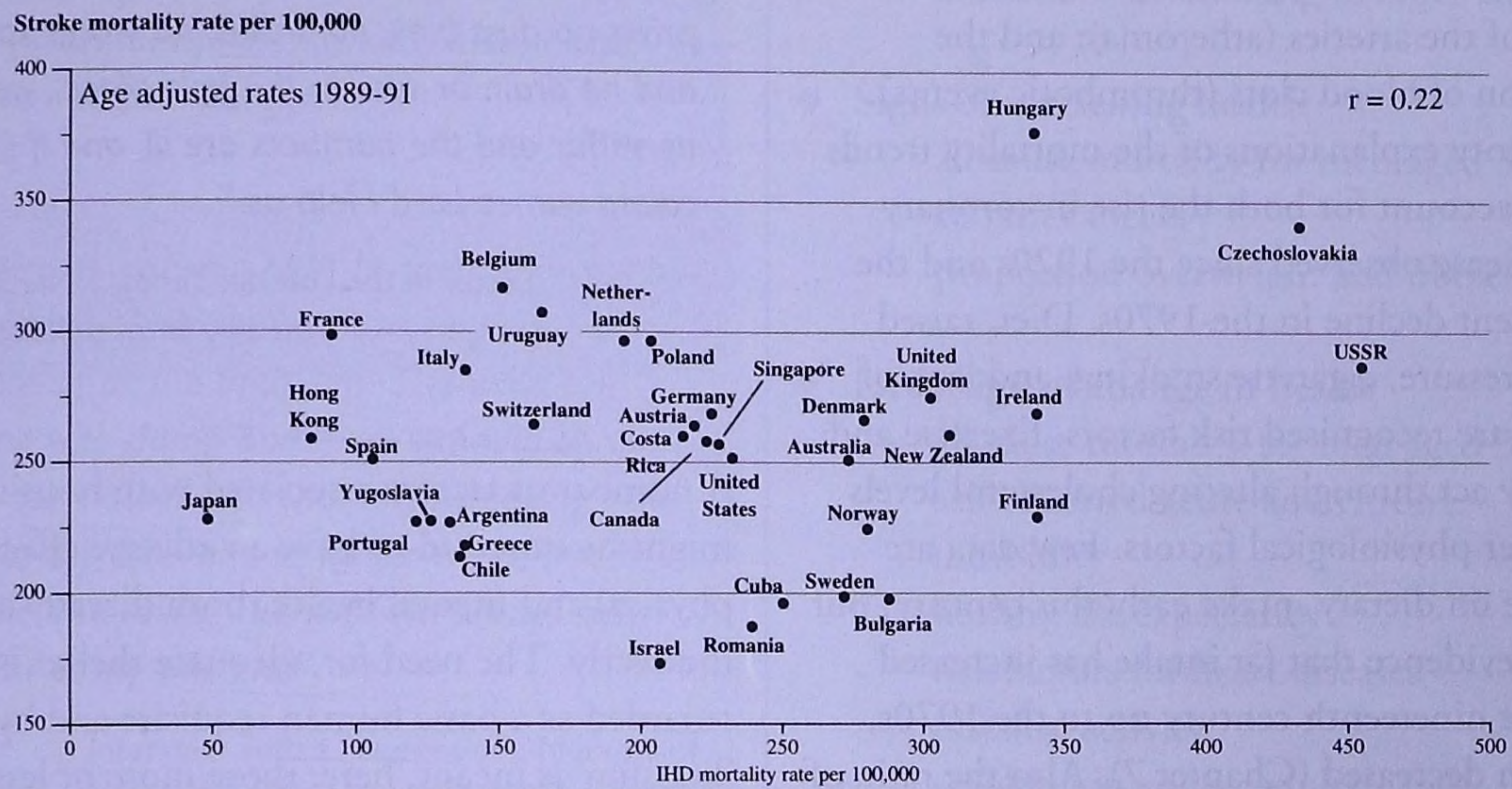
## CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Whereas in the nineteenth century infectious diseases were the major cause of death, circulatory diseases are now the most important, accounting for 45 per cent of all deaths in Britain in 1994. Of these diseases ischaemic heart disease (IHD, also termed coronary heart disease) and stroke (or cerebrovascular disease) account for 25 and 11 per cent of all deaths respectively. The relationship between IHD and blood cholesterol is strong: cohort studies have shown that a difference in plasma cholesterol of 0.6mmol/l (10 per cent) lowers the risk of IHD by 50 per cent at age 40 (falling to 20 per cent at age 70). Social environment and lifestyle have been the main driving forces behind trends in ischaemic heart disease. The most likely candidates are diet (especially saturated fat) and cigarette smoking.

There has been a rise and fall of IHD in Britain this century that resembles a long-term epidemic curve. It is notable that the rise and decline occurred more or less at the same time in all age-groups and in both men and women, and the evidence for period effects is much stronger than that for birth cohort effects. The increase in social class differences and the different trends in different countries are broadly compatible with the central model that social environment and lifestyle have been the main driving forces behind the IHD trends.



**Figure 1 Comparison of age adjusted mortality rates for IHD and stroke for 36 countries**



Source: *International Mortality Chartbook (US DHHS 1994)*

There are notable differences between IHD and stroke. Firstly, time trends in mortality rates differ; secondly, men have similar rates to women for stroke but a three to six-fold excess for IHD; and thirdly, the rankings of different countries on IHD and stroke mortality, although weakly correlated, can vary considerably as **Figure 1** (all ages) shows. Among the 36 countries described here the United Kingdom has the seventh highest IHD mortality and tenth highest stroke mortality, but France is the 34th highest on IHD and 5th on stroke. The most striking features in this century in Britain have been the rise and decline in IHD mortality especially at younger ages, and the marked sex differences in patterns of mortality. Stroke has declined since the early part of the century.

For men and women there was a marked rise in IHD mortality until 1939, and then a decline, which lasted for only a few years for men, but continued longer for women. This possible decline was followed by a sustained rise for both sexes, with mortality peaking in the mid-1970s for women and the late 1970s for men.

Since then mortality has been declining sharply. For both sexes at the turn of the century stroke mortality predominated and IHD was uncommon. However, the rise in IHD has been much greater, in absolute terms, in men compared to women.

The Registrar General's occupational supplements showed a marked social class differential in IHD mortality in 1931 and 1951 with highest rates in the professional classes. In 1931 Social Class I had an approximately fourfold greater standardised mortality ratio than Social Classes IV and V. This gap had narrowed to a less than twofold difference in 1951. Men in physically active occupations do tend, other things being equal, to have a lower incidence of disease. Since about 1960 IHD mortality in Social Classes I and II was static, whereas for semiskilled and unskilled men it continued to rise. By 1971 non-manual groups tended to have higher IHD mortality rates, and widening socio-economic differentials have been seen since, with data from the ONS Longitudinal Study showing increasing gradients in ischaemic heart disease up till 1989.



IHD is caused by a combination of two processes: the build-up of fatty deposits in the linings of the arteries (atheroma); and the formation of blood clots (thrombotic events). Satisfactory explanations of the mortality trends have to account for both the rise in coronary heart disease observed since the 1920s and the subsequent decline in the 1970s. Diet, raised blood pressure, cigarette smoking, and lack of exercise are recognised risk factors. Exercise and diet may act through altering cholesterol levels and other physiological factors. Few data are available on dietary intake early this century, but there is evidence that fat intake has increased since the nineteenth century up to the 1970s, and then decreased (Chapter 7). Also the ratio of polyunsaturated to saturated fats (P/S ratio – the higher the better) has increased since the 1970s. The rise in IHD coincided with the increase in cigarette smoking habit. Among men tar-weighted per capita cigarette consumption grew from negligible levels around 1900 to a peak of around 11kg per person per year during the Second World War. It then stabilised until the early 1960s and subsequently declined (see Chapter 9). The Health Education Authority estimates that currently 24 per cent of deaths from IHD in men and 11 per cent of the deaths in women are due to smoking.

## **INFLUENCES ON HEALTH**

Many factors are likely to have influenced trends in health over the past 150 years, including changes in: standard of living; food availability and nutrition; physical environment; hygiene; lifestyles; the social environment; and the role of health services and medical science. These are discussed in Chapters 6 to 14, and it is difficult to identify the separate effects of each. The changes in housing (Chapter 10) serve as an illustration of the trends described in these chapters.

*“We live in muck and filthe, we ain’t got no priviz no dust bins, no drains, no water splies and no drain or suer in the hole place...we all of us suffur and the numbers are ill, and if the colera comes Lord Help us.”*

Letter in the London Times, 7 March 1849,  
signed by 54 of the city’s poor

A number of factors associated with housing might be expected to have an adverse effect on physical and mental health, both directly and indirectly. The need for adequate shelter is regarded as a basic human requisite and by ‘housing’ is meant, here, those more or less fixed attributes of a dwelling such as structure, fabric, state of repair, insulation, ventilation, heating arrangements, size and number of rooms, and sanitary cooking facilities. Consideration is also given to the effects of having no permanent shelter at all, as in varying states of homelessness.

The rapid growth of the population of Britain around 1841 meant that there were fewer dwellings than the number needed to house the population. This led to overcrowding and the spread of infectious diseases. A Report from the London Statistical Society in 1847 described a street in St Giles where, in 1841, 27 houses with an average of five rooms had 655 occupants. By 1847, the same houses contained 1,095 people, an average of 8 people per room. The average life of similar individuals was calculated at 15 years. Early investigations into housing and health concentrated on overcrowding, insanitary conditions and the consequent spread of infectious diseases like tuberculosis.



Contemporary work now focuses additionally on the effects on both physical and mental health of lack of space, dampness, mould, dust, noise, accidents and homelessness.

*“It’s very noisy being right by the motorway but we couldn’t open the windows anyway, because of all the break-ins. The walls are running with damp and there’s mould on our walls, our clothes and shoes. It’s freezing cold most of the time and in winter we all huddle into the one room. The kids are always sick and I’m at my wits end”.*

Interview with a resident of a Merseyside housing estate (March 1989).

Since the 1960s there has been growing interest in social inequalities associated with housing and health. Significant changes in housing, education and environmental standards have failed to level the gradients of standardised mortality and morbidity rates associated with housing tenure and area or residence. Yet sickness rates indicate that the health experience of people living in a deprived area is worse than that of people in a non-deprived area, regardless of social class.

## RECENT TRENDS - ARE WE HEALTHIER?

The number of people living to age 100 will probably increase tenfold by 2031, but are we living longer in sickness or in health? Chapter 25 looks at general measures of health among adults for different age- and sex-groups, and identifies the following trends over the past 10 years or so:

### ❖ Signs of improved health

- all cause mortality for all women and men under 30 and 40 and over
- certain cancers
- life expectancy at all ages

- dental health
- reductions in smoking in older adults

### ❖ Signs of worsening health

- all cause mortality for men aged 30-34 certain cancers
- proportion overweight and obese

### ❖ Little sign of change in health

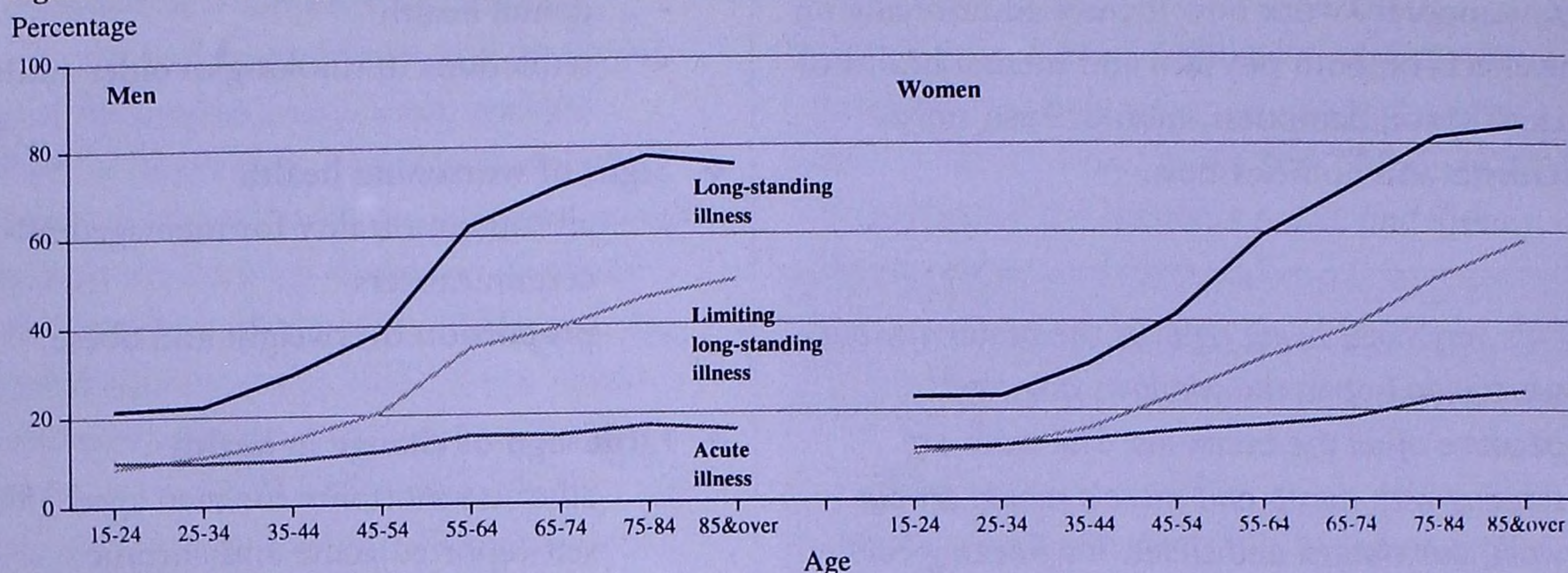
- all cause mortality for men aged 35-39
- self-reported acute and chronic morbidity
- healthy life expectancy
- risk factors for heart diseases
- physical activity
- smoking in young adults

The fact that healthy life expectancy is not changing may mean that the extra years of life gained by the elderly may be extra years with a disability, not extra years of healthy life. This has major implications for the planning of health and social care by services and family of the elderly.

Figure 2 (overleaf) shows the proportions of men and women of different ages who reported a long-standing illness. As can be seen, the prevalence rises in each subsequent age-group from less than a tenth of those age 16-24 to about six tenths of those aged 85 or more. However, there are no differences between men and women of similar ages except among those aged 75 years and over. This again is in contrast to mortality rate patterns. Looking at the proportions of men and women reporting the different types of long-standing conditions, the striking finding is the similarity between them. Two differences stand out. First, 40 per cent of women aged 75 years or more reported a long-standing disease of the musculoskeletal system. This applied to only 22 per cent of men aged 75 years or more. Part of this difference is likely to be related to the relative proportion of very elderly among women aged 75 years or more.



**Figure 2** Percentage with long-standing illness, 1990-94, by age and sex



Source: General Household Survey, 1990-1994

Second, these elderly men reported a higher prevalence of respiratory disorder than women aged 75 years or more, 13 per cent compared with 8 per cent. This is likely to reflect differences in lifetime smoking behaviour between men and women.

## CONCLUSION

At a simple level, the answer to the question 'Are we healthier?' could be that almost universal improvements in mortality rates and increasing life expectancy suggest that we are indeed healthier. However, surveys of reported and measured health status suggest that in recent years there is no comparable general improvement in health. In addition, several behaviours related to poor health show little sign of change. The answer to the question can only be that some things are better, some worse and some have stayed the same.

*For further information, please contact:*

John Charlton  
Office for National Statistics  
Zone D2/08  
1 Drummond Gate  
London SW1V 2QQ  
☎ 0171 533 6239

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# NEW EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION: COUNCIL REGULATION ON COMMUNITY ACTION IN THE FIELD OF STATISTICS

## SUMMARY

On 17 February, EU Finance Ministers took a bold step which will change the framework within which many official statistics are produced in the United Kingdom and other European Union countries. On that day, they approved a regulation which brought into the legislative domain a much wider range of statistical issues than has been previously covered by legislation in the UK. As a result, legislation in force in the UK now addresses, for the first time:

- ❖ the quality of the statistical service provided, and
- ❖ the right of the public to have access to statistics

## WHAT WAS THE LEGISLATIVE BASIS BEFORE?

Official statistics have a long history in the United Kingdom: for instance, information on the imports and exports of goods has been available since the seventeenth century although only as a by-product of the administrative process of collecting duties: collecting information from businesses or individuals for the sole purpose of compiling statistics came much later. What legislation there was concentrated on two specific aspects of the statistical process:



by Alwyn Pritchard,  
Office for National Statistics

- ❖ empowering the government to obtain accurate information from individuals and businesses about their situation, and
- ❖ guaranteeing the confidentiality of such information, in particular, by restricting its use for any other purpose.

In the UK, the main item of legislation governing economic statistics, the Statistics of Trade Act, dates from 1947. The population census has its own legislation dating from 1920 while separate legislation is used to produce agricultural statistics. A number of statistical series which are published have no explicit legislative basis.

The Statistics of Trade Act was designed to help appreciate economic trends, provide a statistical service for industry and assist government departments in their functions. A report to parliament is the only dissemination which must statutorily be carried out: only in quasi-legal government documents such as the ONS *Framework Document* is there mention of making statistics about the economy and society more widely available. The *Official Statistics Code of Practice* (1), a manual of good practice but with no legal status, covers issues such as a commitment to producing statistics in an objective manner.



Jean Monnet Building - 'Home of Eurostat'



## WHY WAS CHANGE NECESSARY?

While little change has been made to the substance of UK legislation on statistics for over 50 years, statistics have come to play a more prominent role in society, in the UK as in every other country. Quantitative information about our economy, society and environment is much more accessible than was the case 50 years ago and is better understood by the general public. Today it is a vital ingredient of political debate and hence an essential feature of democratic society.

Many other countries have addressed a wider range of issues in a single comprehensive piece of legislation on statistics; in many cases, this is of a later date than the UK's and reflects changing needs. The scientific independence of statistical output is provided for in some countries' legislation, eg Germany and Italy. In other countries such as France and the Netherlands, an external advisory body must approve a national statistical programme. In yet other countries,

legislation allows statisticians access to government administrative records, for example, tax records: in Denmark, it is obligatory for statisticians to be consulted on the design of such records. Another issue sometimes covered by legislation is the requirement that statistical offices have a publication programme: the German statistical office, for instance, has a duty to popularise statistics. UK legislation contains no single, comprehensive 'statistics act', although in recent years both Bill McLennan and Tim Holt, as successive heads of the Government Statistical Service, have called for this to be given consideration.

Against this background, the European Commission some years ago proposed legislation designed to ensure that common standards pertain in all the EU countries. This was discussed at some length between the Commission and the Member States and, after much amendment, has now passed into law as a Council regulation, directly applicable in all Member States. It will apply only where the



Community has a stake, that is, a stake in the work which the member states carry out as part of the Community's statistical programme. However, given the large area of overlap between statistics designed for national and for Community needs, the terms of the regulation will inevitably influence the national programme too.

## **WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE REGULATION?**

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The Regulation will serve as the primary legal base to facilitate the production of statistics which are needed to formulate, implement and monitor Community policies. Examples of such policy needs and the statistics used to meet them are:

- ❖ the determination of Member States' contributions to the Community's budget through use of gross national product estimates derived on a uniform basis;
- ❖ the measurement of economic convergence prior to the beginning of monetary union through the use of harmonised price indices;
- ❖ the allocation of grant aid from the Community budget through the use of regional gross domestic product estimates;
- ❖ the use of statistics on intra-Community trade to measure the impact of creating the single market.

If a Community need arises for statistics such as these, separate legislation will have to be proposed to specify the requirement in detail; if enacted, such legislation will be subject to the

provisions of the Regulation discussed here. The production of statistics can also be subject to voluntary agreement.

Statistics governed by this Regulation will be produced to uniform standards with the aim of making outputs comparable between countries while giving each Member State a free hand to decide on the sources to be used and the processes to be followed in compiling statistics.

## **WHAT IS THE CONTENT OF THE REGULATION?**

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The Regulation stipulates that the Community will propose its statistical programme in advance. It must publish the objectives to be pursued over the medium term - up to five years - and how they will be achieved. The Directors-General of the national statistical offices will be consulted on these and on more detailed work proposals to be produced annually. The consultation on each annual programme will also take in the European Union's advisory committee on statistics (2) and the senior committee which brings together central banks and national statistical offices (3). The full justification for each of the Community's statistical requirements, whether statutory or voluntary, must be given in detail and account must be taken of the costs of the work and the need to minimise burdens on respondents. Any Community legislation governing the production of specific statistics must spell out the quality of the results required and ensure that inter-country comparability is feasible.

Carrying out the work in the programme will normally fall to the national statistical services. This is sensible given that the same data collection feeds into meeting the needs of both national and Community programmes, but it is



also an example of the operation of 'subsidiarity'. This principle guides all the Community's work and states that, where government intervention is justified, it should always be carried out at the level most likely to be successful. Where a Member State does not carry out the work, there is provision for the Commission to step in and do it.

Statistics which are part of the Community programme must be compiled with respect for the principles of impartiality, reliability, relevance and cost-effectiveness while maintaining the confidentiality of information on individual persons or businesses and transparency vis à vis respondents. The authors have bravely attempted to define these principles. For instance, *impartiality* is defined as being an 'objective and independent manner of producing .. statistics, free from any pressure from political or other interest groups, particularly as regards the selection of techniques, definitions and methodologies ....' *Reliability* includes, among other things, 'using scientific criteria to select sources, methods and procedures'. *Relevance* denotes clearly defined requirements which reflect Community objectives - for example as regards variables and timeliness.

Data collection must be limited to what is necessary to obtain the desired results and must cease as a compulsory requirement if the statistics in question cease to be relevant to a Community objective. The principle of *cost-effectiveness* emphasises the need to minimise burdens on respondents and to ensure that the overall costs of statistical work are in proportion to the benefits which it is likely to offer. Explicit support is given to the need to avoid placing unnecessary burdens on data subjects, for example, by making the maximum use, when producing statistics, of information already

available to governments through the operation of their administrative procedures. It is left up to Member States to amend their national laws, where necessary, to allow more general access to administrative records for statistical purposes.

The principle of *statistical confidentiality* provides a guarantee of protection to data on individual statistical units, in particular from non-statistical use. National statistical services may share with Eurostat confidential data which is free of identifiers, where that is necessary for the compilation of statistics for the whole Community. For example, were there only one wine producer in the UK, no figure of total UK wine production could be published but Eurostat would have access to that figure so that a EU total could be published, provided it comprised sufficient producers. *Transparency* emphasises the importance of providing respondents with information about the purpose of surveys and how the data is safeguarded.

The Regulation imposes a legal obligation to provide access to those statistics which are in the programme. This task is shared between the Commission and the authorities in each country and must be carried out impartially throughout the whole Community.

Provision is made for widening the practice of giving access to anonymised datasets for research purposes, common at national level, to the whole EU. While it is up to each Member State to decide whether to allow access to its own datasets, a committee comprising Eurostat and the Member States' representatives will draw up a set of standards to protect the interests of data subjects.



## HOW WILL THE REGULATION BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE UK?

What difference will this make to UK statistical work? Some of the obligations imposed by the Regulation affect those producing official statistics in the UK while others are of a more general nature and affect work for which the Member States are jointly responsible with the Commission. For individual statisticians working in an area which contributes to the Community's statistical programme, these additions to the body of statistical law empower them but also impose obligations.

UK government statisticians are now under a legal as well as a professional obligation to ensure that a large part of their output is produced in an objective and independent manner insofar as the selection of techniques, definitions and methodologies is concerned. The law requires them to be scientific in selecting sources, methods and procedures; they must minimise burdens on respondents; and ensure that the overall costs of the statistical work are in proportion to the benefits which it is likely to offer. All these aspects of their work will, for the first time, be open to challenge in court.

Other aspects of the Regulation have some parallels in UK legislation. Provisions governing the confidentiality of individual records and the use that can be made of them provide two examples: however, in domestic legislation, such provisions vary from statute to statute while many collections, especially household surveys, are covered by voluntary codes of conduct offering no legally enforceable safeguard to data suppliers.

A further example is the access to government administrative records for statistical purposes. Members of the Government Statistical Service work in all the government departments which

collect and hold quantitative information, eg Inland Revenue, Department of Social Security; as well as helping design the information collection, they process and analyse the results, both to meet the administrative needs of their departments and often to meet higher level statistical requirements such as in the national income accounts. The transfer of such records across departmental boundaries (eg, from Inland Revenue to the Office for National Statistics), is, of course, only possible when allowed by legislation; in the UK, it is the exception rather than the rule. If it can be shown in future that further access by statisticians to government administrative records will bring the benefits foreshadowed in the Regulation, there is an obligation on the UK to consider amending existing domestic legislation.

### FURTHER INFORMATION

A copy of the full text of the Regulation has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* (4).

(1) published April 1995, obtainable from the Librarian, Office for National Statistics, Newport

(2) European Advisory Committee on Statistical Information in the Economic and Social Spheres, usually known by its French acronym, CEIES.

(3) Committee on Money, Finance and Balance of Payments Statistics

(4) *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No L 52, 22 April 1997



## FINANCIAL STATISTICS USER SEMINAR

The Office for National Statistics and the Bank of England jointly hosted a Financial Statistics User Seminar for users of financial statistics on Thursday 6 March 1997. The event was a half day seminar and demand was so strong that the venue was moved to use the large hall at the Royal Statistical Society, London. Over 200 attended including banks, insurance companies, analysts, investors, commentators, and consultants from both the UK and abroad.

The financial sector contributes around 7 per cent of the UK's GDP and is a very important part of the UK Balance of Payments. Statistics for the banking sector are collected by the Bank of England; those for building societies are collected by the Building Societies Commission. Statistics for all other types of financial institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, securities dealers, commodity traders, unit trusts, property unit trusts, credit grantors, finance lessors and fund managers are collected by the Overseas and Financial Division of the Office for National Statistics, Newport. The Macro economic Statistics and Analysis Group of ONS in London use all these data to compile the integrated National Accounts.

The objectives of the Financial Statistics User Seminar were:

- ◆ to discuss issues of concern to users of financial statistics in UK and international organisations;
- ◆ to help the ONS and the Bank to obtain users' views on existing statistics and to suggest potential improvements;
- ◆ to consider the possibility of the setting-up of a Financial Statistics User Group.

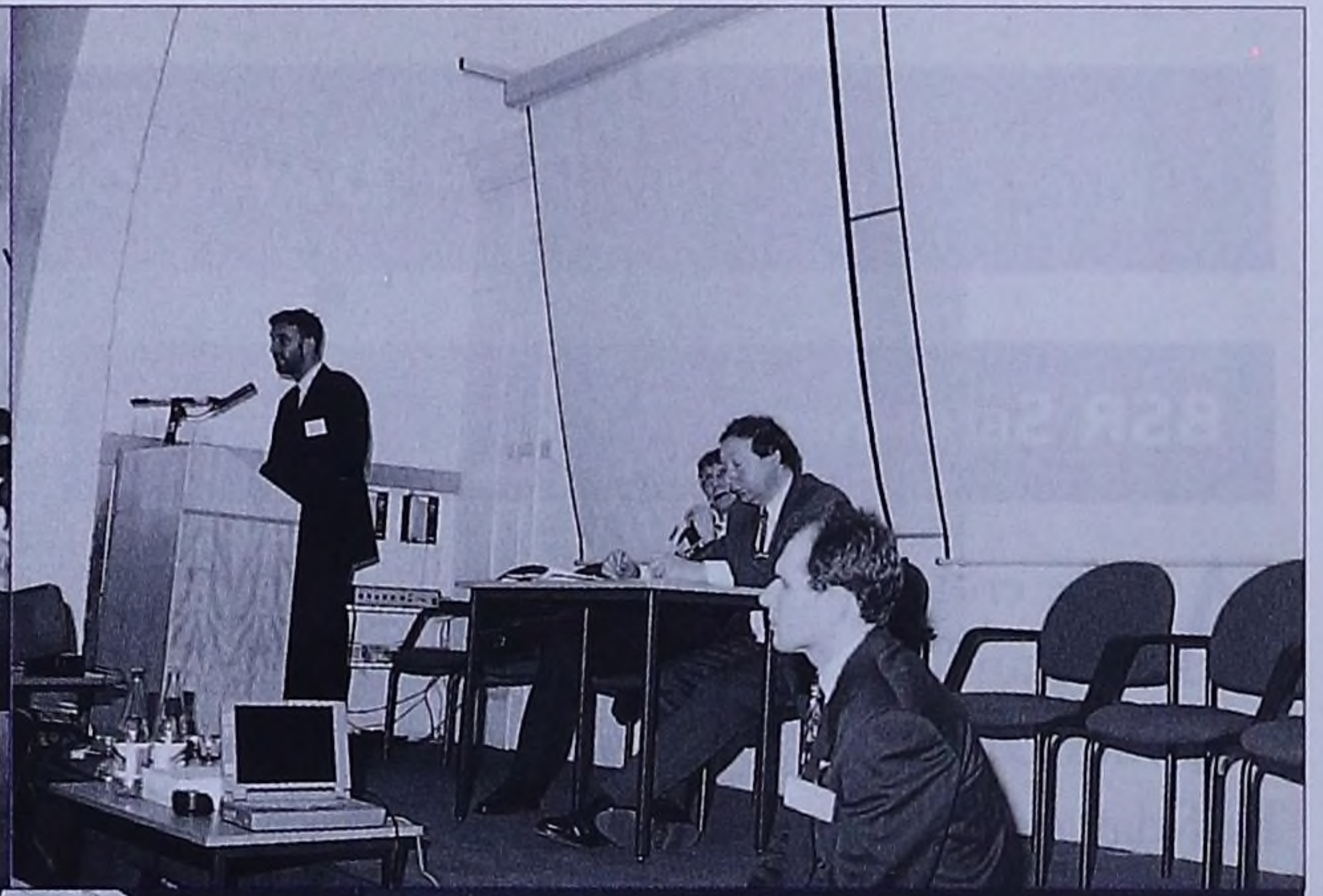
The first half of the seminar was chaired by Philip Turnbull, head of the Monetary and Financial Statistics Division of the Bank of England and opened with an introduction from Professor Mervyn King, Bank of England Executive Director and Chief Economist. Professor King noted that over 10 years had passed since the last conference bringing together the users and producers of financial statistics was held. He stressed the importance statistics offices must put on listening to the views of their users. He strongly endorsed the seminar's objective of the setting-up of a Financial Statistics User Group.

Martin Brand, Director of Overseas and Financial Division, together with Stuart Brown, head of Balance of Payments and Financial Sector, from the Office for National Statistics addressed the audience on the collection and publication of financial statistics by the ONS and how these data are used in the compilation of the National Accounts. They suggested some possible issues facing the ONS which a Financial Statistics User group could have input to:

- ◆ Quality issues;
- ◆ Guidance and feedback on the implementation of the European System of Accounts 1995;
- ◆ Publications (Presentation and Content).

David Willoughby from the Bank of England addressed the audience on the statistics produced by the Bank of England and introduced a new monthly Bank of England statistical publication *Bankstats*.





The seminar continued from a different perspective via three presentations from users of financial statistics, David Walton (Goldman Sachs International), David Fleming (Applied Business Statistics) and Duncan McKenzie (British Invisibles). The user requirements of official financial statistics were outlined. In addition some possible advantages of the setting up of a Financial Statistics User Group to the users of financial statistics were identified as:

- ◆ a forum for making the ONS/Bank of England aware of users needs;
- ◆ a chance to find out more about what procedures and methods under-pin official statistics;
- ◆ to keep abreast of practices in other countries.

The seminar was concluded with an open forum chaired by Simon Briscoe (Nikko Europe Plc). The forum provided the users of financial statistics with the opportunity to pose questions to the producers of the statistics and enabled discussion on the direction that financial statistics should be taking. Greater electronic dissemination of statistics was a strong theme that emerged. Whilst a number of criticisms and suggestions for improvement of Bank of England and ONS statistics were made, it was nevertheless



emphasised several times from the floor that UK financial statistics are among the best in the world for coverage, presentation, detail and balance between timeliness and reliability.

The discussion illustrated strong support for the setting up of a Financial Statistics User Group and a provisional committee will be formed accordingly to bring this about. Overall the event was extremely positive and emphasised the strong interest in financial statistics.

If you would like further details or would like to join the new group, please contact:

Daxa Khilosia,  
 Monetary and Financial Statistics,  
 Bank of England, Threadneedle Street,  
 London, EC2R 8AH  
 ☎ 0171 601 5353



## BSR SEMINARS

At the end of February, the Bank of England's Monetary and Financial Statistics Division hosted the 24th in a series of half-day seminars at which the conclusions of the latest review of banking statistics are being discussed. The seminars provide an opportunity for the Bank to highlight key changes embodied in the package of revised forms, definitions and validations issued between June and October 1996, which will be implemented from September 1997 onwards, and to stimulate a more informed dialogue with the banks. Some modifications have been made to the package in the light of this dialogue.

A total of 13 conferences were held in the summer and autumn of 1996 at which a general overview of the changes to the banks' statistical reporting arising from the review was presented, followed by 11 conferences in January and February focussing on the detail of the alterations to the key balance sheet return, and its sectoral and industrial analyses. Further conferences are scheduled for April, covering international banking, profit and loss, balance of payments and derivatives returns.

About a thousand bankers, accountants and IT specialists attended the overview seminars, and 800 have taken part in the detailed ones held so far. Although most have been staged in London, one overview seminar took place in Edinburgh, and extended seminars, covering the balance sheet, profit and loss and balance of payments returns, are planned for both Edinburgh and Belfast. The success of the seminars has

depended very much on team by the Bank: a number of managers and analysts have spoken and fielded questions, and many staff have provided administrative support.

A key reason for running these seminars is that the conclusions of the latest review of banking statistics represent by far the largest set of changes since comprehensive statistics were introduced in 1975. It was explained to the delegates that the changes are designed to achieve three main objectives. First, to assist surveillance of markets, eg by bringing the spot value of derivatives contracts on to the banks' reported balance sheet. Second, to assist monetary analysis and monetary policy-making, eg by extending the population reporting a full monthly economic sector split of M4 deposits and lending, and increasing the reported detail of mortgage lending to permit some distinction between remortgaging and house-purchase related activity. Third, to enhance the national accounts, including the balance of payments statistics, in particular to meet the requirements of the European System of Accounts 1995. This objective will be met by eg redefining the Channel Islands and Isle of Man as part of the non-resident sector, and moving from book valuation and cash accounting to market valuation and accruals accounting wherever appropriate and possible.

Aside from meeting the main objectives, the existing industrial analysis of lending will be switched from an SIC 1980 to SIC 1992 basis, with more detail being collected on the financial and other service industries, and a complementary industrial analysis of deposits will be introduced. More detail of international





**“Anne Smith, a senior manager in the Bank’s statistics division, answers questions from the floor during one of the balance sheet seminars held earlier this year.”**

business will be reported inter alia to plug gaps in the UK’s input to the global statistics compiled by the Bank for International Settlements.

Economies will flow in particular from a general review of reporting samples; other economies, such as the abolition of weekly estimates of M4 and its counterparts, have already been implemented.

Many of the data which would be required by the European Central Bank as the UK input to aggregate monetary and balance of payments statistics for the European monetary union, if the UK were a member, are available in the current package of revised forms. The Bank has prepared drafts of two supplementary returns to collect the remaining necessary data, which are currently

being discussed with the British Bankers Association.

*Graham Clark,  
Analyst, Domestic Banking Statistics Group,  
Monetary and Financial Statistics Division,  
Bank of England.*



## OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

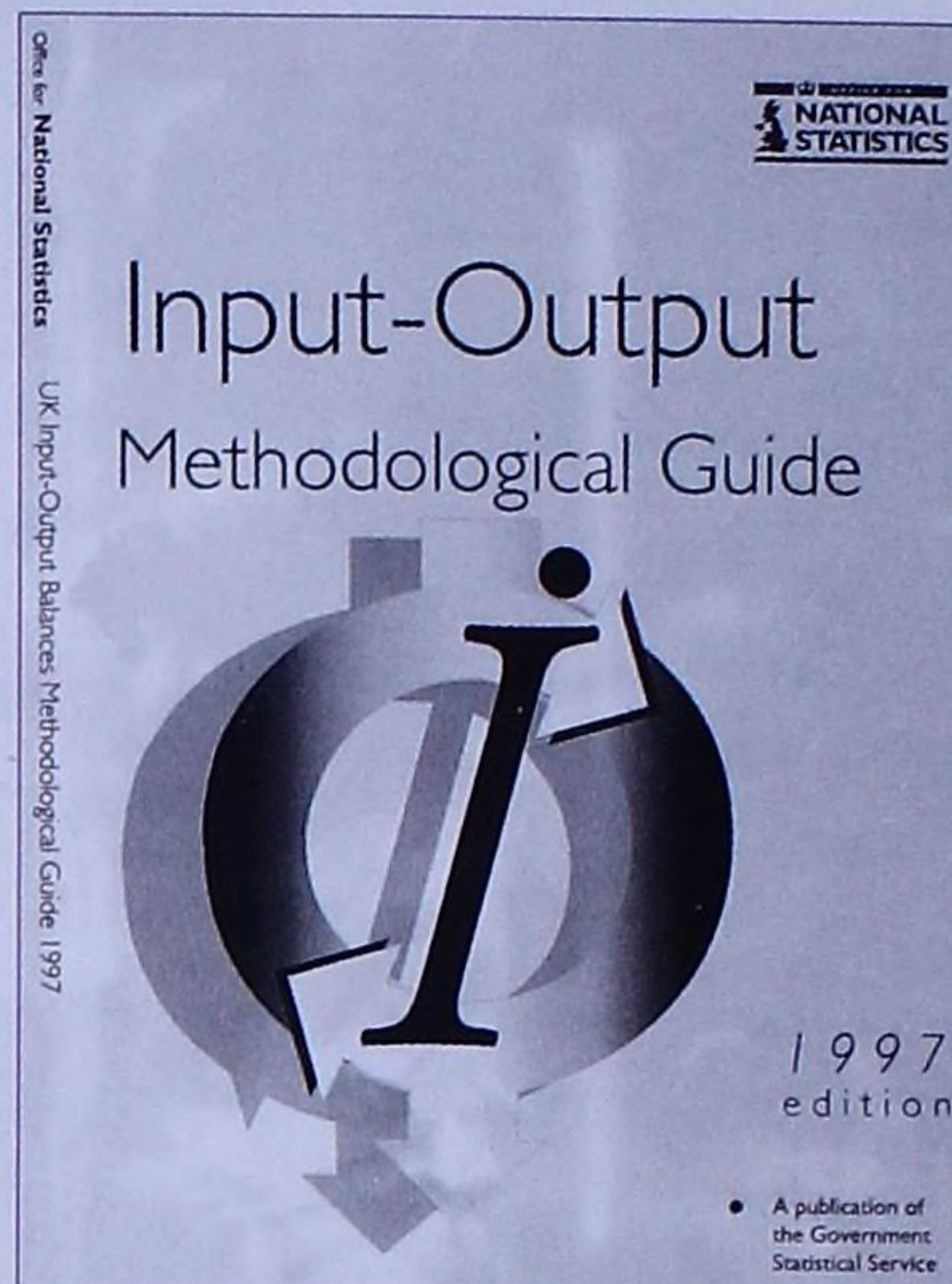
### NEW PUBLICATION: UK INPUT-OUTPUT BALANCES METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE 1997

The ONS has recently released a new methodological guide covering the UK Input-Output Balances called UK Input-Output Balances Methodological Guide 1997 (ISBN 1 85774 234 6).

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) uses each of the three basic approaches, income, expenditure and output, to measure Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the United Kingdom (UK).

In 1991 the ONS began a process to merge the traditional annual exercise to determine the single best GDP estimate with the production of Input-Output (I-O) balances. The I-O framework is the natural link between the three measures of GDP, and for the years 1989 to 1994, annual UK GDP has been estimated in this way. This approach superseded the simple averaging of the alternative estimates built up from the income and expenditure approaches at current prices, and publishing differences as a statistical discrepancy.

This publication briefly describes the development of UK Input-Output balances in recent years together with future developments to be pursued over the next few years. This paper also outlines the annual Input-Output balancing process.



ISBN 1 85774 234 6  
Price: £25

*Copies of the UK Input-Output Balances Methodological Guide 1997 are available from:*

The Sales Desk  
Room B1/06  
Office for National Statistics  
1 Drummond Gate  
London SW1V 2QQ  
☎ 0171 533 5678  
Fax: 0171 533 5689

### CONTACTS

*Any inquiries, comments or advice from readers of this publication are welcome and should be made to:*

Sanjiv Mahajan  
Head of Current Price Input-Output Branch  
Room D3/12  
Office for National Statistics  
1 Drummond Gate  
London SW1V 2QQ  
☎ 0171 533 5954  
Fax: 0171 533 5937





Harmonised  
Concepts and Questions  
for Government  
Social Surveys

Government Statistical Service

ISBN 1 85774 233 8

Price: £10

## HARMONISED CONCEPTS AND QUESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEYS

This new booklet was published by ONS on behalf of the GSS in December 1996. It introduces the latest versions of questions which sponsoring departments have agreed should be harmonised, introduces interviewer instructions and computer edit checks for the harmonised questions, and for the first time introduces Harmonised concepts for the analysis and publication of results.

In 1995 the Social Survey Division of OPCS published the first results of their work to harmonise questions across a range of national surveys. A Working Group, drawn from the GSS and representative users, has taken forward work looking at the inconsistencies in output variables derived from the agreed harmonised questions. Their recommended solutions have aimed to allow standardised outputs to be published alongside outputs commissioned by departments without diminishing choice. Harmonised concepts for analysis and publication of results will allow users to interpret government data more easily and help those outside government plan their own data collection more easily.

'Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys' will be of great use to all who work with social surveys. Many of the questions have already been incorporated in a range of government surveys and more will be included from 1997. Most of the output categories will be adopted on a wide range of government surveys for published analyses from 1996/97 and others are expected to follow.

*Copies of this booklet are available from:*

The Sales Desk  
Zone B1/06  
Office for National Statistics  
1 Drummond Gate  
London SW1V 2QQ  
☎ 0171 533 5678  
Fax: 0171 533 5689

## REPORT ON MAJOR SOCIAL SURVEYS

This report was published by ONS on behalf of the GSS in December 1996.

In May 1996 the GSS Committee on Social Statistics (GSS(S)) decided that it should receive an annual report on the major continuous or repeat social surveys commissioned by Government, and that these reports would be made publicly available.

These reports are to enable members of GSS(S) and others to keep abreast of key developments in the main GSS social surveys, and facilitate a strategic approach to GSS social survey activity. The report gives summarised methodological information and key developments on ten GSS surveys.



*Copies of this report are available from:*

Andrew Stockman  
Office for National Statistics  
Zone B2/12  
1 Drummond Gate  
London SW1V 2QQ  
☎ 0171 533 5787  
Fax: 0171 533 5777  
e-mail: andrewstockman@ons.gov.uk

## **ANNUAL SAMPLE SURVEY INTO PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES 1993/1994**

Updated results of the Annual Sample Survey into Production Industries are now available in the 'PACSTAT' CD ROM, available from The Stationery Office.

PACSTAT contains a range of industry specific statistics, formerly published in over 100 Annual Census of Production PA Business Monitors. Variables covered include employment, wages and salaries, capital expenditure, total sales and gross value added. This first CD ROM contains data for 1993 and 1994, together with figures for selected main variables from 1986-1994.

Last year all this information would have cost over £2,000 to buy on paper and the 800 or so pages that made up the Business Monitor series became very space consuming over time. The disadvantages of the unwieldy paper copies have been eliminated with PACSTAT giving you access to the data you want quickly and easily.

Data on the CD ROM is multi-dimensional and can be selected in a variety of ways such as employment sizeband, regional, predefined sets or your own chosen combination of variables.

Once selections have been made the information can then be viewed in tables, charts or maps

saving many hours of work which would have been needed to input the data into a software package to give this level of manipulation.

PACSTAT has not only meant a reduction in the comparative cost of data but it has also greatly improved accessibility and manipulation of production and construction statistics. It is a valuable tool for both business and academic purposes.

Whilst the PA Business Monitor series is no longer available in its original published format individual industry results are available by **phoning 01633 812435** or **fax 01633 812575**. The fee charged will be dependent on the tables requested. The 1993 Summary Volume (PA1002) giving aggregated results for Production and Construction sectors is also available.

*Copies of the PACSTAT CD ROM (£350.00) and Summary Volume (£70.00) are available from:*

The Stationery Office,  
Publications Centre,  
PO Box 276,  
London SW8 5DT  
☎ 0171 622 3316

*or through any Government Bookshop.*

*Further information on the Annual Sample Survey, individual industry tables and Summary Volume tables can be obtained from;*

Julian Dowsell  
Office for National Statistics  
Room 1.447  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road, Newport  
South Wales NP9 1XG  
☎ 01633 812435



## LABOUR MARKET TRENDS (FORMERLY EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE)

Including statistical and research articles, tables and charts on the labour market including employment, unemployment, hours worked, earnings, labour costs, retail prices, stoppages due to disputes, training, equal opportunities etc. Regional analyses include workforce, unemployment, vacancies and regional aid (these later figures are the responsibility of the Dept. of Trade and Industry). Unemployment figures are also given by Travel-To-Work-Areas, counties, local areas, parliamentary constituencies.

Annual subscription £63.50

Single issue £6.00

Overseas £89.50

ISSN 1361-4819

### *Subscriptions Department:*

The Stationery Office  
Publications Centre,  
PO Box 276,  
London SW8 5DT  
☎ 0171 873 8499  
Fax: 0171 873 8222

Readers might like to note that the February Labour Market Trends carries the annual feature article on labour force projections. 'British labour force projections 1997 - 2006' presents this latest round, which uses data up to Spring 1996 to project until 2006. It updates a similar article in the May 1996 edition and again presents a breakdown by age group and sex.

*Bob Armitage is taking over responsibility for this work at ONS and he may be contacted on:*

☎ 0171 533 6131

## DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

The recently published White Paper "Learning to Compete": Education and Training for 14 to 19 Year Olds" gave a commitment to developing greater consistency in published performance information. In view of this, it would be premature to make any changes in the Youth Training data alone, as had been planned. In these circumstances, the planned Press Notice of Statistics of Government Supported Training due to be published in February has been cancelled.

### STATISTICAL BULLETINS

A Statistical Bulletin showing information on special educational needs and special schools in England in January 1996 was published on 31 January 1997. It focuses on pupils with statements of special educational needs and also summarises information on wheelchair access to schools.

On 28 February 1997 a Statistical Bulletin was also published on pupils under five years of age in schools in England. The Bulletin includes data on under fives in maintained nursery and primary schools at national, regional and local education authority level, as well as information on staffing levels in maintained nursery schools and nursery classes in maintained primary schools. It also includes data on under fives in special and independent schools at national and regional level.

### *Contact:*

Elaine Smith ☎ 01325 392532



**Bulletin: GCSE and GCE A/AS Level Performance of Candidates Attempting Two or More GCE A/AS Levels in 1995/96.**

This bulletin provides a comparison of the GCE A/AS level performance of 17 year old students taking at least 2 GCE A/AS levels in, or before, 1995/96 with the GCSE performance of the same candidates. This bulletin updates the information given in Statistical Bulletin 2/96 by one academic year and provides figures for different types of educational establishments, for male and female candidates and for three subject groups.

**Bulletin: Pupils under Five Years of Age in Schools in England - January 1996**

This bulletin contains information on numbers and participation rates of pupils under five years of age in maintained nursery and primary schools and independent and special schools but not private nurseries and playgroups. Information on admission of four year olds to infant classes in primary schools is also shown. Information is shown for LEA areas, regions and England.

**Bulletin: Survey of Information Technology in Schools 1996**

The bulletin summarises the main results of the survey carried out in March 1996 on a representative sample of maintained primary, secondary and special schools in England.

The purpose of the survey was to determine the current level of provision and use of information technology in schools and its contribution across the curriculum. The bulletin provides information on the number, type, location and maintenance of IT equipment; expenditure and sources of funding; the use and contribution of IT; support for IT; staff training; and the use of information technology within the curriculum and by pupils with special educational needs. The bulletin includes numerous tables, comparisons with previous years and illustrative charts.

**Volume: Statistics of Education: Schools in England 1996**

The publication contains tables showing detailed information on pupils and teachers in schools in each local education authority area and region. Information is also included on schools by size; denomination and status; teachers by gender; non-teaching staff; pupils by age and gender; provision for pupils under five years of age; pupils with statements of special educational needs; classes as taught and lesson time.

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**STATISTICS OF STUDENT LOANS IN UNITED KINGDOM - 1995/96**

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A statistical press notice was released at the end of November 1996 which provided statistics on loans to students in higher education in the United Kingdom in 1995/96, the sixth year of the student loans scheme.

The basic mandatory grant and student loans together provide the total support package for most students. Since the 1994/95 academic year, the Government has gradually reduced the proportion of support provided by the grant element and increased the proportion provided by the loan until the elements are broadly equal. *The main statistics in the sixth year of the student loans scheme are:*

- ◆ the maximum amounts available (for students living away from home and studying outside London) through the basic mandatory grant and full-year loan were 22% higher in cash terms (2% in real terms) than the maximum rates for those students in 1990/91;
- ◆ full-year student loans accounted for between 41% and 42% of the total resources available to mandatory award holders compared to between 14% and 16% in 1990/91;



- ◆ some 560 thousand students received a loan, representing about 59% of those estimated to be eligible for a loan, an increase from 180 thousand (28% of those eligible) in 1990/91, and from 517 thousand (55%) in 1994/95;
- ◆ total loan payments amounted to £700.8 million;
- ◆ the average value of loan issued was £1,250 compared with the average of £390 in 1990/91;
- ◆ more than two fifths of students liable to repay had been granted deferment because their income was below the threshold of £15,204 per annum in 1995/96. Repayments of loans from those due to repay amounted to £65.8 million.

More detailed data, including later estimates of eligible population, will be published in the Statistics of Education: Student Support Volume 1995/96 in November 1997. *Enquiries about these figures taken from the press notice should be addressed to:*

Michael Davidson  
 Analytical Services  
 Department for Education and Employment  
 Mowden Hall, Darlington  
 Co Durham DL3 9BG  
 ☎ 01325 392343

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

### LAND USE CHANGE IN ENGLAND No 12

The latest edition of this series of Statistical Bulletins was published by the Department of

the Environment in May 1997. The Bulletin presents the Department's statistics on changes in land use in England which took place in 1992. Details of the changes in land use are recorded for the Department by Ordnance Survey (OS) as part of its map revision work in England.

The statistics relate to both the new use and previous use of land, and the changes between uses. Results are presented for ten land use groups, of which the vacant land group has been disaggregated to provide separate figures for previously developed and previously undeveloped vacant land. The land use groups can be divided broadly into "rural" and "urban" uses. Definitions of land use categories are given in the Bulletin.

To examine changes to urban uses in a particular year, five years of data collection are necessary to provide reliable results. Hence the most recent year for which results can be presented is 1992, based on information collected between 1992 and 1996. Estimates of changes to urban uses in 1992, and in particular to residential use, are presented for regions and counties. Changes to residential use are recorded more quickly, and the Bulletin presents preliminary results for England for changes which occurred in 1993 and 1994.

The statistics are best suited to analyses of changes to urban uses, particularly to residential uses, and of the recycling of land already in urban uses.

### REFERENCE

Department of the Environment Statistical Bulletin - Land Use Change in England No.12



Price and copies of the Bulletin are available from:

Department of the Environment  
Publications Sales Centre  
Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate  
Goldthorpe  
Rotherham S63 9BL  
☎ 01709 891318  
Fax: 01709 881673

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

### COMMUNITY PHARMACIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 30 SEPTEMBER 1996

This bulletin, prepared by the Government Statistical Service, presents information about community pharmacies in contract with Health Authorities (HAs) in England and Wales on 30 September 1996 to dispense National Health Service (NHS) prescriptions. It also provides information about openings and closures of such contractors, decisions on applications in connection with such contracts and schemes for the disposal of unwanted medicines. Similar information for 31 March 1996 was published in Bulletin 1996/16.

## FINDINGS

- ◆ 10,497 pharmacies were in contract with HAs, 17 more than six months earlier and 34 more than twelve months earlier;
- ◆ Over the last six months the number of pharmacies in contract increased by 5 in Gloucestershire, by 4 in East Norfolk and by 3 in East Riding and North Essex HAs;
- ◆ 52% of pharmacies received a payment for providing additional agreed hours of service;

- ◆ 36% of pharmacies received a payment for providing advice to residential and/or nursing homes;
- ◆ 276 pharmacies received a payment under the Essential Small Pharmacies scheme.

For further information contact:

Lesz Lancucki, Department of Health  
☎ 0171 972 5533

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### PROFIT FROM FACTS

In March DTI published a revised edition of Profit from Facts. This publication is designed to show businesses how they can use official statistics to their advantage, through a series of case studies which outline how real firms have used statistical information in a number of different business decisions. It is aimed mainly at small and medium-sized firms and also includes descriptions of key statistical sources and contact points for advice.

This publication was last produced in 1979. Since then there have been considerable changes to in the range of business statistics available and they ways businesses access information. The new publication is the culmination of effort from representatives of a variety of government departments. *Copies are available from the DTI publications line on:*

☎ 0171 510 0144  
quote reference URN96/766

For further information contact:

Sandra Tudor ☎ 0171 215 3289



## TRAFFIC IN GREAT BRITAIN

This is a quarterly bulletin normally published six weeks after the end of the quarter. It details levels of road traffic in Great Britain according to vehicle type and road class. A seasonally adjusted series is also included for cars, light vans and goods vehicles. Fourth quarter 1996 Bulletin now available.

Copies may be obtained from:

Taj Gul ☎ 0171 271 3794

First quarter 1997 Bulletin was published 8 May 1997.

## NATIONAL ROAD MAINTENANCE CONDITION SURVEY (NRMCS) REPORT ON THE 1996 SURVEY

Annual report on road condition in England and Wales based on the results of the NRMCS Visual Survey of road condition in England and Wales based on the results of the NRMCS Visual Survey of road condition and on the NRMCS Structural Survey. Contains tables and charts showing the overall defects index for each road class and also individual categories of defect, plus a "residual life" analysis for motorways, trunk roads and principal roads.

Price: Free.

Copies may be obtained from:

Lee Taylor ☎ 0171 271 3817

## MERCHANT FLEET STATISTICS

Merchant Fleet Statistics 1996 contains tables on the numbers and tonnage (gross tonnage and deadweight) of ships owned by UK companies, ships in the UK and Crown Dependencies registered fleets and ships in the EC and World fleets. Details include the size, type and age of vessels.

Due to be published in May 1997. Available from The Stationery Office. Price to be determined.

## PORT STATISTICS

Port Statistics 1996 contains detailed results of the annual traffic survey of ports in the UK. It includes tables on the weight of cargo inwards and outwards for all ports and the number of ship arrivals. For the major ports there are tables on the tonnage of imports, exports, domestic traffic, bulk commodities and unitised traffic. There is also information on the numbers of road goods vehicles, trailers, containers and passenger vehicles.

Due to be published in September 1997. Available from The Stationery Office. Price to be determined.

**NB.** Two tables of provisional port statistics for 1996 will be published as part of a Press Notice in May 1997.

Copies of the Press Notice will be available from:

Bill Foreman,  
Maritime Statistics,  
Zone 1/26,  
Great Minster House,  
76 Marsham Street,  
London SW1P 4DR  
☎ 0171 271 3758



## LONDON JOURNEY TIMES SURVEY

This is a survey of door-to-door journey times in London by car, public transport and bicycle, conducted under contract to the Department by surveyors. The aim is to provide a basis for monitoring, in a standardised way, long-term trends in average door-to-door journey times.

The first cycle of three annual surveys, looking at journeys in different parts of London, took place in 1993-95. The second cycle started in 1996, repeating the 1993 journeys, so the first results looking at comparisons over time will be available later this year.

*Due to be published in May 1997. Available from the Stationery Office. Price to be determined.*

**Journey Times Survey 1995: Outer London** (ISBN 0-11-551819-3) is available from The Stationery Office. Price: £12.

## ROAD GOODS VEHICLES TRAVELLING TO MAINLAND EUROPE

This is published four times a year as a Statistical Bulletin. The statistics it contains are based upon figures supplied by Eurotunnel and by all operators of Roll-on-Roll-off ferry services from UK ports and describe the number of powered vehicles (by nationality of vehicle) and the number of unaccompanied trailers carried.

*Fourth quarter 1996 bulletin now available. Price: Free.*

*Copies may be obtained from:*

Derek Brewer ☎ 01179 878484

## HOME OFFICE

### RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIRECTORATE

#### Life Licensees - Reconvictions and Recalls by the end of 1995: England and Wales

This Home Office Statistical Bulletin traces the subsequent criminal histories of persons released on license from life imprisonment. The criminal careers of the 1,691 people released on life licence for the first time between 1972 and 1994 were examined. The reconviction rates of life licensees for standard list offences (these include all indictable offences and some of the less serious summary offences) were much lower than the average for all those released from custody, with 9 per cent of those lifers released between 1972 and 1993 being reconvicted of such an offence within 2 years compared with around 50 per cent of adult male prisoners. In total, 17 per cent of life licensees released between 1972 and 1990 were recalled to prison or given a further life sentence within 5 years of release, but most of these were recalls - the rate of reconviction for offences which carry a maximum sentence of life imprisonment was only 3 per cent. The reconviction rates for those released between 1988 and 1993 are lower than the average since 1972. *Contact:*

Chris Kershaw ☎ 0171 273 3177

*All Home Office Statistical Bulletins are available from:*

Home Office Information and  
Publications Group  
Room 1308, Apollo House  
36 Wellesley Road  
Croydon CR9 3RR  
☎ 0181 760 8340



### ARMED FORCES PAY

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The Twenty-Sixth Report by the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay (Chairman, Sir Gordon Hourston) was published in February 1997. It shows recommended pay rates, together with recommended accommodation and food charges for Service ranks up to and including Brigadier (and equivalent), to apply from 1 April 1997.

The recommended rates of Military Salary (using Army Ranks) are in Chapter 3 with pay scales for certain special groups in Appendix 3. Additional pay and allowances are covered in Chapter 4 and Appendix 4. Accommodation and food charges are given in Chapter 5.

A supplement to the main report, covering the pay of Service Medical and Dental officers will be published in May 1997.

### REFERENCE

Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, Twenty-Sixth Report, 1997. Cm 3537 (The Stationery Office February 1997) (Price £8.00)

### SENIOR SALARIES

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The Nineteenth Report by the Review Body on Senior Salaries (Chaired by Sir Michael Perry) was published in February 1997. This makes recommendations on the salaries of around 4,800 senior public servants, in the civil service, the senior ranks of the armed forces and the judiciary.

### THE SENIOR CIVIL SERVICE

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A major part of the Review Body's work this year was to monitor the introduction and first year of

operation of the new pay arrangements for the Senior Civil Service. They concluded that the system worked satisfactorily although pointed out several areas where further work as required to ensure that the system is fair and transparent, and consistent with the Government's equal opportunities policy. The Review Body recommended an increase of 2.75 per cent to the minimum and maximum of the pay bands, although the actual increases for individuals would be based on performance and be determined by departments.

### THE ARMED FORCES

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This year the Review Body has recommended, for the first time, pay differentiation within ranks. The recommendations, which were informed by a sample job evaluation exercise, would lead to individual officers receiving increases of between 2.75 and 6 per cent. The Review Body will return to the structure in next year's report in the light of further job evaluation. The ranking of a number of posts will also be reviewed by the Ministry of Defence.

### THE JUDICIARY

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The Review body concluded a two year fundamental review of the judicial salary structure (published as Volume II). Along with written and oral evidence they considered the results of a job evaluation exercise, surveys of judges' pre-appointment earnings and of the earnings of lawyers in independent practice and employment (Appendices D and F); and the value of the judicial pension scheme (Appendix G). They concluded that the structure was basically sound, but that some adjustments were necessary to reflect changing jurisdictions and job weight, and recommended increases of between 3 and 7 per cent.



## **REFERENCES**

**Review Body on Senior Salaries, Report No 39, Nineteenth Report on Senior Salaries.**

**Volume I: Report Cm 3540** (The Stationery Office, February 1997) (Price £7.20).

**Review Body on Senior Salaries, Report No 39, Nineteenth Report on Senior Salaries.**

**Volume II: Report on a fundamental review of the judicial salary structure by the review body's Judicial Sub-committee Cm 3540**

(The Stationery Office, February 1997)

(Price £10.30).

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## **PAY OF PROFESSIONS ALLIED TO MEDICINE**

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The Fourteenth Report on Professions Allied to Medicine by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Bryan Rigby) was published in February 1997. Recommended 1 April 1997 national pay levels for chiropodists/podiatrists, dieticians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, physiotherapists, radiographers, and related grades in the National Health Service (NHS) are shown in Appendix A (together with equivalent levels for 1 April 1996), but the Report allows for local negotiations. Appendix B shows the number of staff by grade and profession and outline details of the paybill are shown in Appendix C.

Appendix D contains results from a manpower survey of the professions and related grades employed in the NHS, carried out by the OME. Details are given of vacancies, leavers and joiners in Great Britain in the professions covered by the Review Body, together with a comparison with the results of the previous year's survey carried out by the NHS Executive. The response rate was about 52 per cent of relevant units. The sources of joiners and the destination/reason for

leaving of leavers are analysed by profession; and details of vacancies are given by profession, and by grade, region/country and London weighting zone both in total and within each of the five largest professions.

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

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## **REFERENCE**

**Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Fourteenth Report on Professions Allied to Medicine, 1997. Cm 3539**

(The Stationery Office, February 1997)

(Price £9.00)

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## **DOCTORS' AND DENTISTS' REMUNERATION**

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The Twenty-Sixth Report by the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration (Chairman, C B Gough) was published in February 1997. The Report recommends on remuneration for the year beginning 1 April 1997 for doctors and dentists in the National Health Service.

Details of the recommendations for 1997-98 are in Appendix A of the Report. The Review Body recommended a basic increase of 3.4 per cent in the remuneration levels for most of its remit groups. In addition the Review Body recommended that its pay increases should be enhanced by a further 0.7 per cent to compensate for the relative deterioration of pension benefits



for members of its remit group. It recommended that this enhancement should be implemented over two years with 0.35 per cent applying from 1 April 1997 and the balance of 0.35 per cent from 1 April 1998.

The Review Body also concluded that the notional value for general medical practitioners' out-of-hours work and responsibility should be £7,000.

## **REFERENCE**

**Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Twenty-Sixth Report 1997 Cm 3535** (The Stationery Office February 1997) (Price £11.70)

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## **PAY OF NURSING STAFF, MIDWIVES AND HEALTH VISITORS**

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The Fourteenth Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors by the Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine (Chairman, Bryan Rigby) was published in February 1997. Recommended 1 April 1997 national pay levels for the National Health Service (NHS) are shown in Appendix A (together with equivalent levels for 1 April 1996), but the Report also allows for local negotiations. Appendix B shows the number of staff and outline details of the paybill are shown in Appendix C.

Appendix D contains results of a manpower survey of nursing staff at 31 March 1996 in Trusts and directly managed units (DMUs) in the NHS in Great Britain. 52 per cent of units provided usable information. Results are given by occupation and by area of work, in total and within country, region and London weighting zone. A matched sample comparison with the results of the previous year's vacancy and flows

surveys is also included. The sources of joiners and the destination/reason of leaving for leaving of leavers are analysed by profession.

Appendix E contains a summary of the results of the Review Body's monitoring of local pay offers to nursing staff in the Autumn of 1996. It shows the geographical location of average offers, the number and nature of any conditions attached and comparisons of first and later offers.

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

## **REFERENCE**

**Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, Fourteenth Report on Nursing Staff, Midwives and Health Visitors, 1997. Cm 3538** (The Stationery Office, February 1997) (Price £9.00)

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## **SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT**

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The Sixth Report by the School Teachers' Review Body (Chairman, Tony Vineall) was published in February 1997. Recommended levels of remuneration for the year from 1 April 1997 for teachers in maintained schools in England and Wales are set out in Appendix C (together with the levels recommended for 1 April 1996).

Appendix D contains a range of statistics about teachers, including key results from two sample surveys carried out by the Review Body. One collected data on the working patterns of just over 3,400 teachers; and the second collected information from 1,850 schools on the distribution of teachers on the pay spines, and the use made of the pay flexibilities and discretions in the pay structure.



## REFERENCE

School Teachers' Review Body, Sixth Report, 1997. Cm 3536 (The Stationery Office, February 1997) (Price £14.00)

## RESTRUCTURING WITHIN THE NORTHERN IRELAND STATISTICS AND RESEARCH AGENCY

In order to bring a greater focus to the development of professional work on demography (particularly in the lead up to the 2001 Census) and to strengthen work on public expenditure and policy evaluation, a new professional Branch has been formed within the Agency and two existing Branches merged.

The new Branch, Demography and Methodology Branch, will be headed by Mr Robert Beatty, on promotion to Grade 7. The Branch will be responsible for demographic analysis and statistical support to Census Office 2001 Census preparations. It will also provide advice on statistics to the General Register Office and will act as the Survey Control Unit for Northern Ireland.

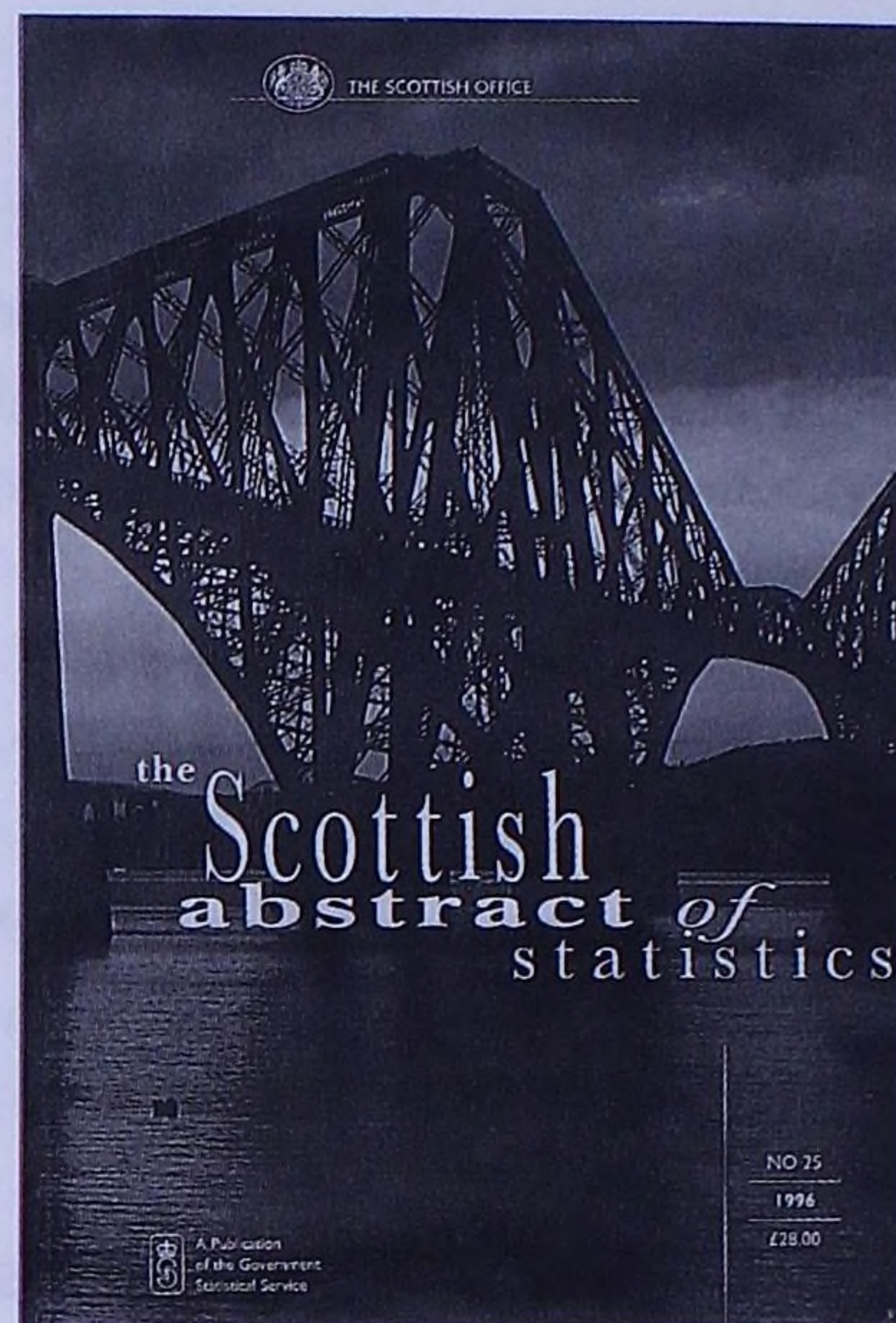
Two Branches, Economic Statistics and Briefing Branch and Expenditure and Evaluation Branch have merged to form a single Regional Reporting and Evaluation Branch headed by Dr Paul Geddis. This will provide a focus for Northern Ireland regional social and economic statistics and public expenditure analysis. The changes took effect from 3 February 1997.

*For further information please contact:*

David Bailey ☎ 0171 467 7231

## SCOTTISH OFFICE

## SCOTTISH ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS



*The Stationery Office*  
Price £28 / ISBN 0 7480 5835 4

The Scottish Abstract of Statistics, a compendium of facts and figures about life in Scotland, has been subject to a major review over the past year. Contributors and users have been consulted with the view to removing unwanted or unnecessary information and adding useful data which was formerly missing. Graphs, charts and maps have been used more extensively, and the overall presentation of the publication has been changed to make it more trendy.

The Scottish Abstract of Statistics was published on 27 March and is available from The Stationery Office bookshops at £28.00.



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## RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

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### Agriculture

Two agricultural censuses are conducted each year - one in June and one in December. There are approximately 33,000 main holdings in Scotland and all of these holdings are required to complete the June Census every year. In addition, approximately a third of the 18,000 minor holdings are sampled on a three year rotation basis. Requests for Census data come from both internal and external customers, including the European Union (EU).

An EU Farm Structure Survey is conducted four times a decade - the next survey is due in 1997.

A new computer system based on ORACLE and SAS has recently been established. Information is stored on the system from individual census and survey returns. In addition, completed census and survey questionnaires can be scanned and scrutinised on screen.

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## ROAD ACCIDENTS SCOTLAND 1995

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Road Accidents Scotland 1995, published on 30 January 1997 price £8.00, is the latest in an annual series providing detailed analyses of road accidents, vehicles involved and casualties for the year 1995.

This year's publication has new sections in the commentary separately detailing pedestrian, car user, pedal cycle and child casualties. The sections comparing Scotland with England and Wales and with 25 countries world-wide, frequently quoted by the press, are updated.

Following local government re-organisation in Scotland on 1 April 1996, the publication provides 15 pages of statistics for the new council areas in 1995 compared with recomputed statistics for the 1981-85 average, the baseline for the Government's one third reduction in casualties by the year 2000.

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## HOUSING STATISTICS

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### Household projections

The Housing Statistics Unit plans to release 1994 based household projections by June 1997. The projections will be based on the GRO(S) 1994 based population projections for the new local authority areas.

The projection methodology and the type of output produced have been changed following an assessment of user requirements and of the methodology carried out by Glasgow University. Subsequently, local authorities have been consulted about the proposed changes and development work has been done in-house. The main change that end users will see is that the output will focus more on household type than before, and that narrower age bands will be used where possible.

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## RENT REGISTRATION STATISTICS

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A bulletin covering the activities of the Rent Registration Service in Scotland is due to be published by Summer 1997. Thereafter, regular tables on this topic will be published in the quarterly statistical bulletin series (Housing Trends in Scotland) which already covers a range of other housing topics including new housebuilding, improvement activity and sales of public sector housing.



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## REGULAR STATISTICAL BULLETINS PLANNED

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**Dwellings below the Tolerable Standard (BTS) in Scotland:** Estimates by Local Authorities for March 1996 and details of action on such dwellings - *publication February 1997.*

**Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 85/96 to 95/96** - *publication March 1997.*

**Housing Trends in Scotland: Quarter ended 30 June 1996** - *publication April 1997.*

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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT REORGANISATION IN SCOTLAND

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Following reorganisation in April 1996, which created 32 local housing authorities from the previous 56, the Housing Statistics Unit ran a series of seminars for staff from the new authorities, many of whom were dealing with housing statistical returns for the first time. The seminars were supplemented by a new handbook on housing statistics and telephone support, both of which have been extensively used.

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## ELECTRONIC DATA CAPTURE

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A feasibility study to identify the scope for the electronic data capture of information from authorities is under way, and is due for completion in March 1997. It is planned to use the results of this study directly in the 5 yearly review of housing statistical surveys.

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## GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND

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Population Projections, Scotland (1994 Based) - *publication March 1997*

Population Estimates, Scotland (1996) - *publication May 1997*

*For further information, please 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



## OTHER ORGANISATIONS

### BANK OF ENGLAND

#### **BANKSTATS: A NEW BANK OF ENGLAND STATISTICAL PUBLICATION**

The present shape of statistical work in the Bank of England can be traced back to the impetus given by the Radcliffe Committee's report in 1959. Subsequently statistics compiled by the Bank have gradually evolved to serve not only the needs of the Bank itself in the areas particularly of monetary policy and banking supervision but also of the Office for National Statistics, who need banking data for the national accounts, and of other users of statistics.

The Bank's publication of its statistics has developed in a rather piecemeal way. From January, though, we have pulled together all our regular monetary and financial statistics into a new monthly publication, 'Bank of England Monetary & Financial Statistics' (colloquially 'Bankstats'), in the hope that this will be more convenient for users.

*Thus the areas covered are:*

- ◆ money and lending: full detail of money (including a new sectoral split of 'Divisia' money), liquidity and credit;
- ◆ instrument detail of bank and building society balance sheets, with an industrial analysis of bank lending and a country analysis of their international positions (set in the context of worldwide totals);

- ◆ government financing and the money markets (including a new table on gilt repo and stock lending);
- ◆ issues of securities and short-term paper; a selection of interest and exchange rates.

We plan too, to include occasional background articles on the statistics. For example the August issue will include a report on the major recent review of banking statistics, which will lead to changes in their content from September onwards.

*Enquiries about the new publication should be addressed to:-*

Daxa Khilosia,  
Monetary and Financial Statistics Division,  
HO-5,  
Bank of England,  
Threadneedle Street,  
London EC2R 8AH  
☎ 0171-601 5353  
Fax: 0171-601 3334  
email: [mfsd@bankofengland.co.uk](mailto:mfsd@bankofengland.co.uk).

#### **BANK OF ENGLAND: INFLATION REPORT**

The February 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.



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

- ◆ **Recent yield curve behaviour - an analysis (By Bill Allen, Deputy Director, Monetary Analysis).** This article analyses recent fluctuations in ten-year interest rates in six countries using an estimation technique to decompose them into different maturity segments, and draws conclusions about the effects on ten-year yields of the changing state of the business cycle and of changing longer-term inflationary expectations.
- ◆ **Increasingly weightless economies (By Danny T Quah, Centre for Economic Performance, the London School of Economics).** This article is one of an occasional series provided by academics working outside the Bank of England. The views expressed reflect those of the author rather than those of the Bank of England. Danny T Quah examines how, when an economy grows, its patterns of production and consumption systematically change. He describes one such large-scale evolution, namely, the increasing weightlessness of aggregate output across advanced economies. In all fast-growing successful countries, growth in information technology has contributed positively both to increasing weightlessness and to economic growth. In the sample of countries studied here, the richer the country the higher the contribution to growth of information technology and services; in no country has manufacturing, as

traditionally construed, continued to be as important.

- ◆ **Monetary policy implementation in EMU - a Bank of England perspective on the EMI's proposals (By David Rule of the Bank's Gilt Edged and Money Markets Division).** This article summarises and explains the European Monetary Institute's (EMI) proposed operational framework for the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) to conduct a single monetary policy in Stage 3 of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The framework would apply in the United Kingdom from 1 January 1999 if the United Kingdom fulfilled the necessary conditions to adopt the euro and the UK Government and Parliament decided to move to Stage 3. The article sets out the areas where agreement has been reached between EU central banks and gives the Bank of England's views on the issues that remain to be settled by the European Central Bank (ECB) after it becomes operational.
- ◆ **The gilt-edged market: developments in 1996.** The gilt-edged market development programme continued in 1996, and gilt repo trading concluded a successful first year. Ten-year gilt yields were little changed at year-end from the previous year, but the yield curve was flatter. Gilt sales raised nearly £40 billion in 1996, taking the value of gilt-edged stock outstanding to £285 billion. Further reforms to the issuance process contributed to strong auction results and rapid sales of tap stocks in 1996. The year concluded with the Bank's proposals to extend its daily money-market operations to operate in gilt repo and to abolish the requirements that the gilt-edged market-makers be separately capitalised entities.



- ◆ **New arrangements for issuing banknotes** (By John Bartlett, Head of Banking Services Division). In March 1996, the Bank announced a major restructuring of its regional activity, which will result in the closure of four of its five regional branches. Simultaneously, the Bank announced an expansion of its industrial and economic liaison role in the regions: agencies will continue to operate from each city where branches are closing, as well as from three new locations. The Bank's branches have hitherto played an important role in issuing, sorting and receiving notes, and this article describes some consequential changes to these arrangements.

- ◆ **The financing of technology-based small firms** (By Adrian Piper and Melanie Lund of the Bank's Business Finance Division). This article summarises the report published by the Bank of England on 28 October 1996, highlighting the main findings and outlining the Bank's recommendations.



## DEPARTMENTAL NEWS CORRESPONDENTS FOR STATISTICAL NEWS

**Phil Lewin - Co-ordinator, Zone B1/12, Office for National Statistics,**  
1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ ☎ 0171 533 5659

**Frances Pottier - Feature Correspondent, Zone D4/06, Office for  
National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ**  
☎ 0171 533 6211

**Richard Perrera**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food**  
Room 140  
Foss House  
King's Pool  
1-2 Peasholme Green  
YORK YO1 2PX

**Customs & Excise**  
Portcullis House  
27 Victoria Avenue  
Southend-on-Sea  
ESSEX SS2 6AL

**Francesca Smith**  
**Ministry of Defence**  
Room 69,  
Old Naval Academy,  
HM Naval Base  
PORTSMOUTH PO1 3LR

**Patrick O'Donnell**  
**Department for Education and Employment**  
Room W626  
Moorfoot  
SHEFFIELD S1 4PQ

**Russ Bentley**  
**Employment Service**  
Level 2  
Rockingham House  
123 West Street  
SHEFFIELD S1 4ER

**Lucy Farrington**  
**Department of Environment**  
Room N5/17a  
2 Marsham Street  
LONDON SW1P 3EB

**Graham Jackson**  
**General Register Office for Scotland**  
Room 1G7  
Ladywell House, Ladywell Road  
EDINBURGH EH12 7TF

**Michael Barker**  
**Department of Health**  
Skipton House  
80 London Road  
Elephant and Castle  
LONDON SE1 6LW

**Jackie Orme**  
**Home Office**  
Room 815  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON SW1H 9AT

**Michael Young**  
**Inland Revenue**  
Room T7  
West Wing  
Somerset House  
Strand  
LONDON WC2B 1LB



**Marc Thomas**  
**Lord Chancellor's Department**  
9th Floor  
Selbourne House  
54-60 Victoria Street  
LONDON SW1E 6QB

**Trevor Campbell**  
**Northern Ireland Departments**  
Room B1  
2nd Floor  
The Arches Centre  
11-13 Bloomfield Avenue  
Belfast  
NORTHERN IRELAND BT5 5HD

**David Bailey**  
**Office of Manpower Economics**  
Oxford House  
76 Oxford Street  
LONDON W1N 9FD

**Alison Wright**  
**Office for National Statistics**  
Zone DG/20  
1 Drummond Gate  
LONDON SW1V 2QQ

**Chris Woolford**  
**Overseas Development Administration**  
Room V553  
94 Victoria Street  
LONDON SW1E 5JL

**Gavin Sayer**  
**Scottish Office**  
Room 1-G10  
Victoria Quay  
EDINBURGH EH6 6QQ

**Deborah Horn**  
**Department of Social Security (London)**  
10th Floor  
The Adelphi  
1-11 John Adam Street  
LONDON WC2N 6HT

**Katharine Robbins**  
**Department of Social Security (Newcastle)**  
Room B2607  
PO Box 2GB  
NEWCASTLE NE99 2GB

**Lesley Petrie**  
**Department of Trade and Industry**  
Room G20  
10 Victoria Street  
LONDON SW1H 0NN

**Derek Watson**  
**Department of Transport**  
Zone 1/31, Great Minster House  
76 Marsham Street  
LONDON SW1P 4BR

**Tim Johnson**  
**Her Majesty's Treasury**  
Room 83/3  
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

OCTOBER 1996 TO DECEMBER 1996

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

## NEW SURVEYS ASSESSED

SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass	Activity of Dept	Number of respondents	Location respondents	Freq
11200020	HM C&E Tariff and Statistical Office Customer Satisfaction Survey	C&E		Customer	1300	UK	AH
12500113	Weights for Capital Expenditure Deflators	ONS		Finance	1500	UK	Y5
12500114	Annual Business Inquiry (ABI)	ONS		Businessserv	0	UK	A
12500115	Office for National Statistics Tracking Survey	ONS		Business	1450	GB	AH
13400086	Survey of (Medical) Emergencies in Dental Practice	DH		Health	3000	E	AH
13800031	Qualitative Research on Treasurer's Account	DNS		Finance	270	UK	AH
13800032	Evaluation of Treasurer's Account	DNS		Finance	420	SE	AH
13900178	Pipsh Reweighting 1996	DOE		Housing	100	EW	AH
13900248	Working Drawings & Specifications for Co-ordinated Project Info (CPI)	DOE		Engineering	530	GB	AH
13900249	Users & Usage of the Etde Database in the United Kingdom	DOE		Computing	150	UK	AH
13900250	Survey of Dentists in Eng & Wales to Get Info on Amalgam Purchase etc	DOE		Service	0	EW	AH
13900251	West Midlands Marches Objective 56 - Interim Evaluation	DOE		Businessserv	104	WM	AH
13900253	Review of the Overall Approach - Planning for the Supply of Aggregates	DOE		Businessserv	305	E	AH
13900254	An Energy Consumption Guide for Injection Moulding of Plastics	DOE		Engineering	2000	UK	Y5
13900255	An Energy Consumption Guide for Extrusion Blow Moulding of Plastics	DOE		Manufacture	340	UK	Y5
13900256	The Funding of Parish and Town Councils	DOE		Finance	1000	E	AH
13900257	National Waste Production Survey	DOE		Business	2500	EW	A
13900258	Yorkshire and Humber Customer Satisfaction Survey	DOE		Customer	400	YH	AH
14200087	Analysis of LA IT Systems for Housing & Council Tax Benefit	DSS		Computing	416	GB	AH
14200094	Nic Holiday Evaluation - the Employer's Perspective	DSS		Employer	40	GB	AH
14400100	Sales of Fireworks in the UK in 1996	DTI		Fire	2420	GB	AH
14400101	Queen's Award for Environmental Achievement: Target Market Estimation	DTI		Business	315	E	AH
14400110	Design Council Evaluation & Tracking Research	DTI		Business	450	UK	A
14400111	Community Innovation Survey	DTI		Business	6000	UK	Y3
14500197	Dacorum Taxi/Private Hire Car Survey (1996)	DOT		Transport	300	SE	AH
14500198	Review of Provision of Road Safety Education in Schools - 10yr Follow Up	DOT		Education	215	UK	AH
14500209	Electronic Publishing - Design Manual for Roads & Bridges	DOT		Transport	200	UK	AH
16800050	Surveys of Offshore Drilling / Wells Activity to Complete Cullen Rec 39	HSE		Oil	60	UK	A
16800051	Competencies in Safety Related Systems	HSE		Engineering	87	UK	AH
16800052	Human Factors, Health & Safety in the Onshore Oil & Gas Industry	HSE		Oil	450	GB	AH



SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass	Activity of Dept	Number of respondents	Location respondents	Freq
16800053	Tree Harvester/Processor Operators - Ill Health	HSE		Forestry	350	UK	AH
16800054	Timber Pre-Treatment Survey (TDS)	HSE		Timber	160	GB	AH
17100047	Accounts Office Shipley Survey of Correspondents	IR		Customer	1400	UK	A
17900159	Evaluation of Barriers to Usage of Food Hygiene Management Systems	MAFF		Food & Drink	1050	UK	AH
17900160	Economic Evaluation of the Agricultural Tenancies Act 1995	MAFF		Farming	1375	EW	AH
17900161	Pilot for Revised Forms for the June Agricultural Census	MAFF		Farming	250	EW	AH
17900162	Badger Damage Survey	MAFF		Farming	3840	EW	AH
23200020	Employment & Training in the Partnership Areas	SO		Employer	300	S	AH
23200021	Coordination of Transport Services in the Highlands & Islands	SO		Transport	90	S	AH
23200022	Market Evaluation Study of the Business Start Up Scheme	SO		Businessserv	60	UK	AH
23200024	Scottish Enterprise Network Customer Survey	SO		Customer	2850	S	Y2
23200025	Orkney Transport Costs Study	SO		Transport	105	S	AH
23700025	Study of the Introduction of Solicitor Advocates	SOHH		Legal	1200	S	AH
23700026	Referrals Between Advice Agencies and Solicitors	SOHH		Professional	455	S	AH
23700027	Study of the Intro of Solicitor Advocates in Scotland: Survey of Advocs	SOHH		Legal	35	S	AH
24600006	Proshare Survey of Employee Share Ownership	TSY		Business	3700	UK	AH
24900038	Interim Assessment of Rural Wales Single Programming December 1994-99	WO		Business	100	W	AH
24900039	Evaluation of the Housing Management & Education Programme	WO		Housing	52	W	AH
24900041	Welsh Office Monthly Collection of Waiting Times	WO		Health	5	W	M
26000019	Survey of Schools' Provision of PE and Sport	DFEE		Education	1500	E	AH
26000075	Personal Safety in Education: A Study of Violence in Schools	DFEE		Education	4000	E	AH
26000087	Work Trials - Employers Study	DFEE		Employer	80	GB	AH
26000088	Employer Tracking Study	DFEE		Construction	1500	GB	Q
26000089	Nursery Vouchers: Providers Research	DFEE		Teacher	150	E	AH
26000090	Supplier Chain Survey	DFEE		Businessserv	200	UK	AH

## HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS

13400083	Nursing: Creative Development Research	DH	COI	Health	15	E	AH
13400084	Ambulance Service Advertising Development	DH	COI	Health	40	E	AH
13400085	Skin Cancer: Internet Research	DH	COI	Health	70	UK	AH
13800029	Premium Bond, Purchasers Survey	DNS		Service	1000	UK	AH
13800030	Benchmarking Survey	DNS		Customer	16000	UK	AH
13900252	Umbrella Advertising Creative Development Research	DOE	COI	Businessserv	56	E	AH
13900261	1996 Survey of Public Attitudes to the Environment	DOE		Adult	3200	EW	AH
14200090	Csa Manchester Advisors Mailing Research	DSS	COI	Child	100	NW	AH
14200091	Policy Correspondence Unit Customer Satisfaction Survey	DSS		Customer	1100	GB	AH
14200092	Pensions Publicity Awareness - Stage 3	DSS	COI	Socservices	850	GB	AH
14200093	Dda Omnibus Tracking	DSS		Socservices	2000	GB	AH



SCU No	Title	Dept	Ass	Activity of Dept	Number of respondents	Location respondents	Freq
14400112	Fireworks '96 Evaluation	DTI	COI	Amenities	2000	UK	AH
14400113	Safety Instructions for Consumer Products	DTI		Consumer	164	GB	AH
14500199	A6/A43 South Midlands DBFO Supplementary Surveys	DOT	HA	Vehicles	3000	E	AH
14500200	Blackwall Tunnel Southbound Origin & Destination Surveys	DOT	HA	Transport	2350	SE	AH
14500201	1996 Road Users' Satisfaction Survey	DOT	HA	Transport	2396	E	AH
14500202	Dacorum Taxi/Hire Car Survey (1996)	DOT		Transport	10000	SE	AH
14500203	Child Pedestrian Safety - Sussex II	DOT		Pedestrian	300	SE	AH
14500204	Monitoring LA Enforcement of Parking Regulations in Oxford	DOT		Transport	1200	SE	AH
14500205	Drive Questionnaire (Pilot Survey)	DOT		Driver	60	SE	AH
14500206	Tiredness & Driving - A Trip Diary Survey	DOT		Driver	160	E	AH
14500207	Environmental Assessment of Traffic Management Schemes	DOT		Driver	150	SE	AH
14500208	Kill Your Speed Tracking - Sept 1996	DOT	COI	Driver	2000	UK	AH
14500210	Perceptions of Safety From Crime on Public Transport	DOT		Transport	1700	E	AH
14500211	Cycling & Rapid Transit Users	DOT		Cyclist	3000	N	AH
14500212	Becoming A Responsible Pedestrian	DOT		Pedestrian	430	SW	AH
14500213	A47 Norwich Southern Bypass	DOT		Driver	2081	EA	AH
15600042	Ceredigion Visitor Centre Survey	FC		Tourist	150	W	AH
15600043	Forest of Dean Visitor Survey	FC		Visitor	450	SW	AH
15600044	New Forest Cycling Survey	FC		Adult	150	SE	AH
15600045	Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Visitor Survey	FC		Visitor	450	SW	AH
15600046	Wendover Woods Visitor Survey	FC		Visitor	150	SE	AH
15600047	Educational Visits	FC		Student	150	SE	AH
15600048	Shaping the Future Questionnaire	FC		Visitor	325	SE	AH
15600049	Buchan Visitor Survey	FC		Visitor	300	S	AH
15600050	Hamsterley Visitor Survey	FC		Visitor	350	N	AH
15600051	Newton Stewart Visitor Survey	FC		Visitor	350	S	A
15600052	Tay Forest Park Visitor Survey	FC		Visitor	300	S	AH
15600053	Kincardine Visitor Surveys 1996	FC		Visitor	500	S	AH
23200009	Evaluation of Speedwatch Campaign	SO		Driver	1024	S	AH
23700028	Referral Between Advice Agency and Solicitors	SOHH		Professional	300	S	AH
24900042	Welsh Housing Associations Tenancies & Sales Database ('Whats')	WO		Housing	10000	W	AH
24900043	Welsh House Condition Survey: Household Interview Survey	WO		Housing	50000	W	AH
26000091	Nursery Vouchers - Phase 2 Parents Pre-stage	DFEE	COI	Education	500	E	AH

#### Abbreviation

ASS - Associate Government Department  
 BUS - Business  
 COI - Central Office of Information  
 HLD - Household  
 IND - Individual  
 LA - Local Authority  
 OTH - Other  
 PE - Physical Education

#### Fr-frequency

A - Annual  
 AH - Ad Hoc  
 N/K - Not Known  
 M - Monthly  
 Q - Quarterly  
 Y2 - Every 2 Years  
 Y4 - Every 4 Years  
 Y5 - Every 5 Years

#### Loc-location

E - England  
 EA - East Anglia  
 EW - England and Wales  
 GB - Great Britain  
 N - North  
 NW - North West  
 N/K - Not Known  
 S - Scotland

#### Loc-location

SW - South West  
 SE - South East  
 UK - United Kingdom  
 WM - West Midlands  
 W - Wales  
 YH - Yorkshire/Humberside



## SURVEY CONTROL UNIT

In accordance with survey control procedures, most regular surveys of businesses or local authorities are subject to through review at least every five years. Surveys conducted more frequently than annually are reviewed every three years. The following reviews have recently been completed.

Any enquiries to:

Robert Palmer ☎ 0171 533 6247

### SURVEYS TO BUSINESSES

DOE Planning Applications received and decided by District Planning Authorities, and fees received for Planning Applications.

### SURVEYS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Welsh Office Review of STATS2 Form.

## OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

### RECENTLY AVAILABLE SOCIAL STATISTICAL SERIES AND PUBLICATIONS

- ◆ **Population Trends 87 - Spring 1997**  
The Stationery Office  
Price £16.50 / ISBN 0 11 620900 3

*Includes the following articles:*

- Trends in multiple births 1938-1995
- Trends in abortion 1990-1995
- The General Practice Research Database: quality of morbidity data
- Children who experience divorce in their family
- Variation of fertility between different types of local area

- ◆ **Social Trends 1997**  
The Stationery Office  
Price £37.50 / ISBN 0 11 620838 4
- ◆ **Infant Feeding in Asian Families: early feeding practices and growth**  
The Stationery Office  
Price £40.00 / ISBN 0 11 691931
- ◆ **Birth Statistics in England and Wales: 1995 Series FMI 97/1**  
The Stationery Office  
Price £20.00 / ISBN 0 11 691700 8
- ◆ **Deaths from injury and poisoning in 1993 and 1994 Series DH4 no.19**  
The Stationery Office  
Price £25.00 / ISBN 0 11 691698 2
- ◆ **Living in Britain: Results from the 1995 General Household Survey**  
The Stationery Office  
Price £30.00 / ISBN 0 11 691550 1
- ◆ **The Health of Adult Britain Volume 1**  
The Stationery Office  
Price £40.00 / ISBN 0 11 691695 8
- ◆ **The Health of Adult Britain Volume 2**  
The Stationery Office  
Price £40.00 / ISBN 0 11 691696 6  
*(Both volumes available together at £60.00)*
- ◆ **Housing in England 1995/96**  
The Stationery Office  
Price £37.50 / ISBN 0 11 691697 4

### POPULATION AND HEALTH MONITORS

- ◆ **Legal abortions in England and Wales, June quarter 1996. Series AB97/1**  
Price £4.00 / ISSN 0953-3362
- ◆ **Electoral statistics 1997: parliamentary constituencies Series EL 97/1**  
Price £4.00 / ISSN 0953-3451



**FULL LIST OF DH STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS**

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

	<i>Compiler</i>	<i>Copies held by (**)</i>
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**FHS RELATED**

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

**HCHS RELATED**

8. NHS Hospital Activity Statistics	FPA-PA	
9. Elective admissions and patients waiting (six-monthly)	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 (quarterly)	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
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- |  |      |   |
|--|------|---|
| 21. Drug Misuse Statistics (six monthly) | SD2J | H |
| 22. Bulletin on smoking (occasional)     | 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 SERVICES<sup>1</sup>

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 27. Childrens day care facilities. <i>Annual free</i> | SD3A |
| 28. 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 <sup>3</sup>                   | 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 660 3* FPA-PA H
39. Written complaints by or on behalf of patients.  
*Annual £4.00 ISBN 1 85839 669 7* FPA-PA H
40. Outpatients and ward attenders. *Annual £8.00 ISBN 1 85839 662 X* FPA-PA H
41. Ordinary admissions and day case admissions.  
*Annual £6.50 ISBN 1 85839 661 1* FPA-PA H
42. Private hospitals, homes and clinics - 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 clinics - 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 £2.00 ISBN 1 85839 668 9* FPA-PA H

## NHS STAFFING

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

## COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

48. Immunisation programmes. *Annual free* SD2B
49. Maternity services - midwife clinics and domiciliary visits. *Annual free* SD2B



50. Health visitor activity. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
51. District nurses activity. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
52. Community psychiatric nurses activity. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
53. Community mental handicap nurses activity. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
54. Community specialist care nurses activity. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
55. Chiropody services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
56. Clinical psychology services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
57. Dietetic services. Last summary produced is for 94-95. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
58. Occupational therapy services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
59. Physiotherapy services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
60. Speech and language therapy services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	
61. Family planning clinic services. <i>Annual free</i>	SD2B	

## **OTHER**

62. Registered blind and partially sighted people (triennial).	SD3B	
63. Registers of physically disabled persons (general classes) (triennial).	SD3B	
64. People registered as the deaf or hard of hearing (triennial). Guardianship under the Mental Health Act (1983). <i>Annual free</i>	SD3B	
65. Survey of age, sex and length of stay characteristics of residents of homes for elderly and younger people who are physically handicapped. 1988 only	SD3B	
66. NHS Day care facilities. <i>Annual price £2.00 ISBN 1 85839 510 0</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	
70. Electro convulsive therapy (ECT) <sup>3</sup>	SD2C	
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
72. Hospital Waiting List statistics: England. Six monthly <i>Price £12.80 ISBN 1 85839 675 1</i>	FPA-PA	
73. Hospital Waiting List Statistics: England (Resident based) <i>Six monthly Price £12.80 ISBN 1 85839 684 0</i>		
74. Quarterly Review. <i>Quarterly free</i>	FPA-PA	HLL
75. Waiting times for first outpatient appointments in England: Detailed statistics <i>Price £12.80 ISBN 1 85839 668 3</i>	FPA-PA	



## HEALTH OF THE NATION RELATED PUBLICATIONS

### Health of the Nation: A Strategy for Health in England

76. The White Paper. *Free* HP1  
77. Specification of National Indicators. *Free* HP1 CHMU

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

78. 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
79. 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
80. 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

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OVERVIEWS

81. Asthma. *Price £11.00 ISBN 0 11 321897 4*
82. Coronary Heart Disease. *Price £11.00 ISBN 0 11 321667 X* HP1 CHMU SO
83. Stroke. *Price £11.00 ISBN 0 11 321668 8* HP1 CHMU SO
84. Health of Elderly People. *Price £10.30 ISBN 0 11 321485 5* HP1 CHMU SO
85. Elderly People Companion Papers. *Price £6.00 ISBN 0 11 321486 3* HP1 CHMU SO

## FORMAL PUBLICATIONS

86. Health and Personal Social Services statistics (annual). SD3C SO  
*Annual, price £15.00*



## OTHER REPORTS (STATUTORY PUBLICATIONS)

87. 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.)<sup>4</sup> SD3A SO  
*Annual, price £6.80 ISBN 0 10 128782 8*
88. 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

89. 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
90. 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
91. The NHS Performance Guide. *Annual Free* FPA-PA HLL

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

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

<sup>3</sup> This publication has been discontinued following the 1991 publication.

<sup>4</sup> This publication has been discontinued following the 1994 publication.

H = Department of Health,  
PO Box 410, Wetherby LS23 7LN

☎ 01937 - 840250

Fax: 01937 - 845381

HLL = Health Literature Line

☎ 0800 555 777



### HOME OFFICE STATISTICAL BULLETINS ISSUED IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS

Issue No	Date	Title
17/96	12.09.96	Police Complaints and Discipline, England and Wales, April 1995 to March 1996.
18/96	24.09.96	Notifiable offences, England and Wales, July 1995 to June 1996.
19/96	24.09.96	The 1996 British Crime Survey, England and Wales.
20/96	02.10.96	Statistics of Mentally Disordered Offenders, England and Wales 1995.
21/96	23.10.96	Betting Licensing, Great Britain, June 1995 - May 1996.
22/96	24.10.96	Liquor Licensing - Children's Certificates, England and Wales, January 1995 - June 1996.
23/96	24.10.96	Control of Immigration: Statistics, United Kingdom, First Half 1996.
24/96	29.10.96	Motoring Offences, England and Wales 1995.
25/96	28.11.96	Statistics of Drugs Seizures and Offenders Dealt With, United Kingdom, 1995.
1/97	30.01.97	Restricted Patients - Reconvictions and Recalls by the end of 1995, England and Wales.
2/97	29.01.97	Life Licensees - Reconvictions and Recalls by the end of 1995, England and Wales.

*Copies of these bulletins and other Research and Statistics Directorate publications are available from:*

Home Office,  
Information and Publications Group,  
Room 1308, Apollo House,  
36 Wellesley Road,  
Croydon CR9 3RR.  
☎ 0181 760 8340.  
Email [rsd.ho.apollo@gtnet.gov.uk](mailto:rsd.ho.apollo@gtnet.gov.uk)  
RSD Internet site [http://www.open.gov.uk/home\\_off/rsd/rsdhome.htm](http://www.open.gov.uk/home_off/rsd/rsdhome.htm)

## 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. England final, 06/97, UK final, 26/97
- ◆ **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, July 1996, 193/96, August 1996, 212/96, September 1996, 227/96 October 1996, 03/97.
- ◆ **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, September 1996, England and Wales, 232/96.
- ◆ **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. Revised



estimate of 1996 harvest, UK, England and Wales, 08/97. Please note that this is the first in a series of statistics notices which incorporates figures for the UK.

- ◆ **Pig Survey, April 1996:** April 1996, 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 March 1996, England and Wales, 122/96. Period ended June 1996, England and Wales, 178/96. Period ended September 1996, England and Wales, 241/96
- ◆ **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, 21/96 Revised Estimate, August 1996, England, 07/97
- ◆ **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: £2408.75.
- 3) **County colour maps** - showing which parishes make up Parish Groups and how the groups combine to Agricultural Districts: £1.30 per county.



*Available from:*

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Publications and Output Section  
Statistics (C&S) C  
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

Please note that the Output section has now merged with Publications. They are able to generate additional chargeable data from the June Agricultural and Horticultural Census on an ad-hoc basis to suit individual requirements.

*Enquiries to the above address:*

☎ 01904 455309

## **THE STATIONERY OFFICE PUBLICATION**

The Digest of Agricultural Census Statistics - UK 1995 - available from The Stationery Office, 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 B, Room 612, West Block,  
Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HH  
☎ 0171 270 8503



*The following publications are available on a regular basis:*

## WEEKLY

### ◆ Agricultural Market Report: England and Wales

The report, which is available on subscription, is published in two parts and contains price, quantity and quality information on selected cereals, livestock, home-grown horticultural produce and other agricultural products.

## MONTHLY

### ◆ Agricultural Price Indices

(in a statistical information notice).

*The above are available from:*

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

## NATIONAL FOOD SURVEY

**Household food consumption and expenditure;  
nutritional value of household food.**

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

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

### ◆ Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom 1995/96

Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom 1995/96, to be published in the period covered by this issue, provides an authoritative and detailed source of information on the incomes and financial structure of the agricultural industry in each of the four countries of the United Kingdom.

The twelfth volume, in an annual series, gives detailed analyses of farm incomes (including some information on off-farm incomes), assets and liabilities and aggregate incomes for the agricultural industry for each of the four countries of the United Kingdom. Detailed farm accounts data, based on the Farm Business Survey (Farm Accounts Scheme in Scotland) are shown by farm type, business size and tenure. In addition, the publication contains estimates of the gross margins for a range of crop and livestock enterprises in England and Wales. In most tables the years covered are 1995 and 1996.

*Any queries on this publication should be directed to:*

Mr R D S Price  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Economics (Farm Business) Division  
Whitehall Place West (Room 702)  
Whitehall  
London SW1A 2HH  
☎ 0171 270 8620

## REFERENCE

**Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom 1995/96**  
The Stationery Office, price £30.00  
ISBN 0 11 243026 0



## NORTHERN IRELAND

### ◆ Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture 1996

The Statistical Review presents a comprehensive picture of Northern Ireland Agriculture 1996 and includes a wide range of economic and physical data, including details of the aggregate income for the farming sector in 1996. *Price £14*

### ◆ Farm Business Data Book 1997

The Farm Business Data Book contains a wide range of farm planning data relevant to Northern Ireland conditions. It covers most of the major enterprises on farms in Northern Ireland and provides information on physical performance levels, enterprise outputs, variable costs and gross margins. *Price £7.50*

### ◆ Farm Incomes in Northern Ireland, 1995/96

This report contains the results of the annual farm business survey on the levels of inputs, returns, subsidies, borrowings and investments for the main types of farm businesses in Northern Ireland in 1994/95 and 1995/96. In addition there are sections on enterprise gross margins and fixed costs. *Price £14*

## NORTHERN IRELAND STATISTICS AND RESEARCH AGENCY

### ◆ The 1991 Census Monitor for New Parliamentary Constituencies in Northern Ireland. *Price £4. Available from:*

Census Office Customer Services Section  
The Arches Centre  
11-13 Bloomfield Avenue  
Belfast BT5 5HD  
☎ 01232 526087  
Fax: 01232 526949

*Description:* Summary 1991 Census statistics for the new parliamentary constituencies in Northern Ireland were published on 14 February 1997 by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

This is the last in a series of twelve publications which together cover the parliamentary constituencies which will be in effect at the next United Kingdom General Election. Each monitor contains summary tables of statistics covering population, housing, economic characteristics, household composition, long-term illness, young adults, pensioners, social class, industry, qualifications and religion (ethnic origin replaces religion in the GB monitors).

- ◆ NISRA Occasional Paper No 3 - "Almost Adult: Some correlates of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use among a sample of 16 and 17 year olds in Northern Ireland" by Jean Craig. *Price £10*  
*Release date - February 1997*
- ◆ NISRA Occasional Paper No 4 - "Drug Misuse Among Young People: A review of the literature" by Marina Barnard. *Price £10*  
*Release date - February 1997*
- ◆ NISRA Occasional Paper No 5 (*provisional title*) - "Attitudes towards the provision of flexible working arrangements and assistance with childcare: A Survey of Employers in Northern Ireland" by Bernie Duffy  
*Price £10. Release date - March 1997*

*Copies of the above three publications are available from:*

Social Policy Branch,  
21-27 Chichester Street,  
Belfast BT1 4SX



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

### ◆ Quarterly Cost Analysis

Published by Project Support Analysis Branch each quarter, this publication shows HPSS staff in post and Whole Time Equivalent for each staff grouping within HPSS Trusts in Northern Ireland. It also details staff salary costs within these staff groupings for whole time and part time staff.

*The publication can be obtained free of charge from:*

Project Support Analysis Branch  
Annexe 2  
Castle Buildings  
Stormont  
Belfast BT4 3UD

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Central Statistics and Research Branch produce quarterly publications on Housing & Construction and Transportation.

*Details are as follows:*

**Northern Ireland Housing and Construction Bulletin - December 1996**

**Northern Ireland Road Transport Statistics Bulletin - December 1996**

*Both publications are provided free of charge and can be obtained from:*

Central Statistics and Research Branch,  
Clarence Court,  
10-18 Adelaide Street,  
Belfast BT2 8GB.

## DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Status 'O': A Socio-Economic Study of Young People on the Margin.** This Report examines the profile of young people aged 16 and 17 in Northern Ireland who are not in education, training or employment.

*Interested parties can request the Report free of charge by contacting:*

The Training and Employment Agency  
Research and Evaluation Branch  
39-49 Adelaide Street  
Belfast BT2 8FD  
☎ 01232 257625

## SURVEYS NOTIFIED TO NORTHERN IRELAND SURVEY CONTROL UNIT

October to December 1996

*For further information about the surveys listed, please telephone:*

Deborah Heenan,  
Survey Control Unit,  
Northern Ireland Statistics and  
Research Agency,  
2nd Floor, Arches Centre,  
11-13 Bloomfield Avenue,  
Belfast, BT5 5HD.  
☎ 01232 526972



Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number	Frequency
<b><u>SURVEYS TO BUSINESS</u></b>				
Social services inspectorate survey of regional voluntary organisations in the health and social services	DHSS	Voluntary organisations receiving grant aid from DHSS	106	AH
Evaluation of the software industry federation	DED	Software Companies	108	AH
United Kingdom occupancy survey - Northern Ireland survey of hotels and similar establishments	DED	Guesthouse and B&B establishments	300	R
Policy evaluation of the Northern Ireland tourist board's external offices survey of tourism providers and operators	DED	NI tourism providers and GB tour operators	145	AH
<b><u>SURVEYS TO HOUSEHOLDS &amp; INDIVIDUALS</u></b>				
Local Market Analysis (Craigavon and Cookstown DC's)	DOE	NIHE tenants, private rented owner occupiers	500	AH
Driver Vehicle Licensing (NI) Customer Satisfaction Survey	DOE	General public who have renewed vehicle or driving licences recently	6,000	AH
Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey- Road Safety Module	DOE	Persons aged 16 and over	2,100	AH
<b><u>Abbreviations</u></b>				
<b>Departments</b>	DED	Department of Economic Development		
	DOE	Department of the Environment		
	DHSS	Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland		
<b>Frequency</b>	AH	Ad Hoc		
	R	Regular		
<b>Location</b>	All surveys were carried out in Northern Ireland.			



If you need key data regularly you need the  
*Monthly Digest of Statistics*



This popular monthly publication, which was first published in 1946, contains statistics on 20 subjects, including: Economy, Society, Population, Manufacturing, Employment, Service Sector, Construction

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

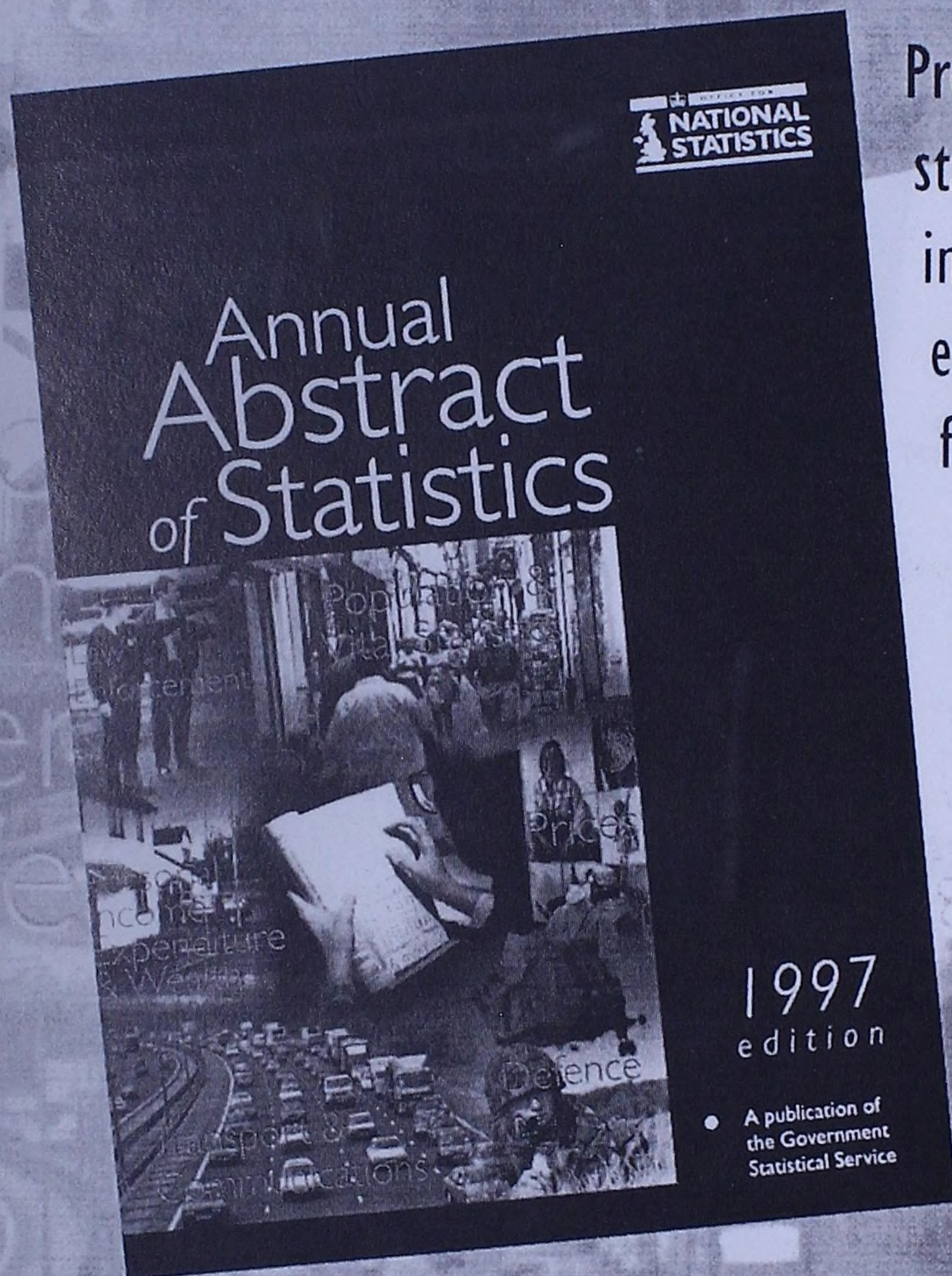
Published for the Office for National Statistics by  
The Stationery Office

Price £12.00 (Annual Subscription including Annual Supplement and postage £130)

ISSN 0308 6666



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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.

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The Stationery Office  
Price £37.50  
ISBN 0 11 620778 7



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Richard Tilling/Sandra Tudor  
Nigel Edison  
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The Labour Force Survey? - What do they want all that information for?  
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

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Assessing the quality of Industry and Occupation Coding  
Where have all the hours gone? Measuring time use in the UK

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Edgar Jardine  
Edie Purdie  
Tim Harris  
Edward Hayman  
Paul Keech/Terry Orchard  
Mike Koudra/Jenny Church/  
Linda Murgatroyd

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Chris Morrey/Hilary Hillier  
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Statisticians face new challenges

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Frances Pottier  
Dr Stephen Hickey

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Competitiveness of UK Industries: Statistical Measurement  
Service Sector Statistics and the President's Task Force  
(Originally prepared as a contribution to the Voorburg Group of Service Statistics)  
Charities' Contribution to Gross Domestic Product

Paul Allin  
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*opies of the above and earlier articles may be obtained from:*

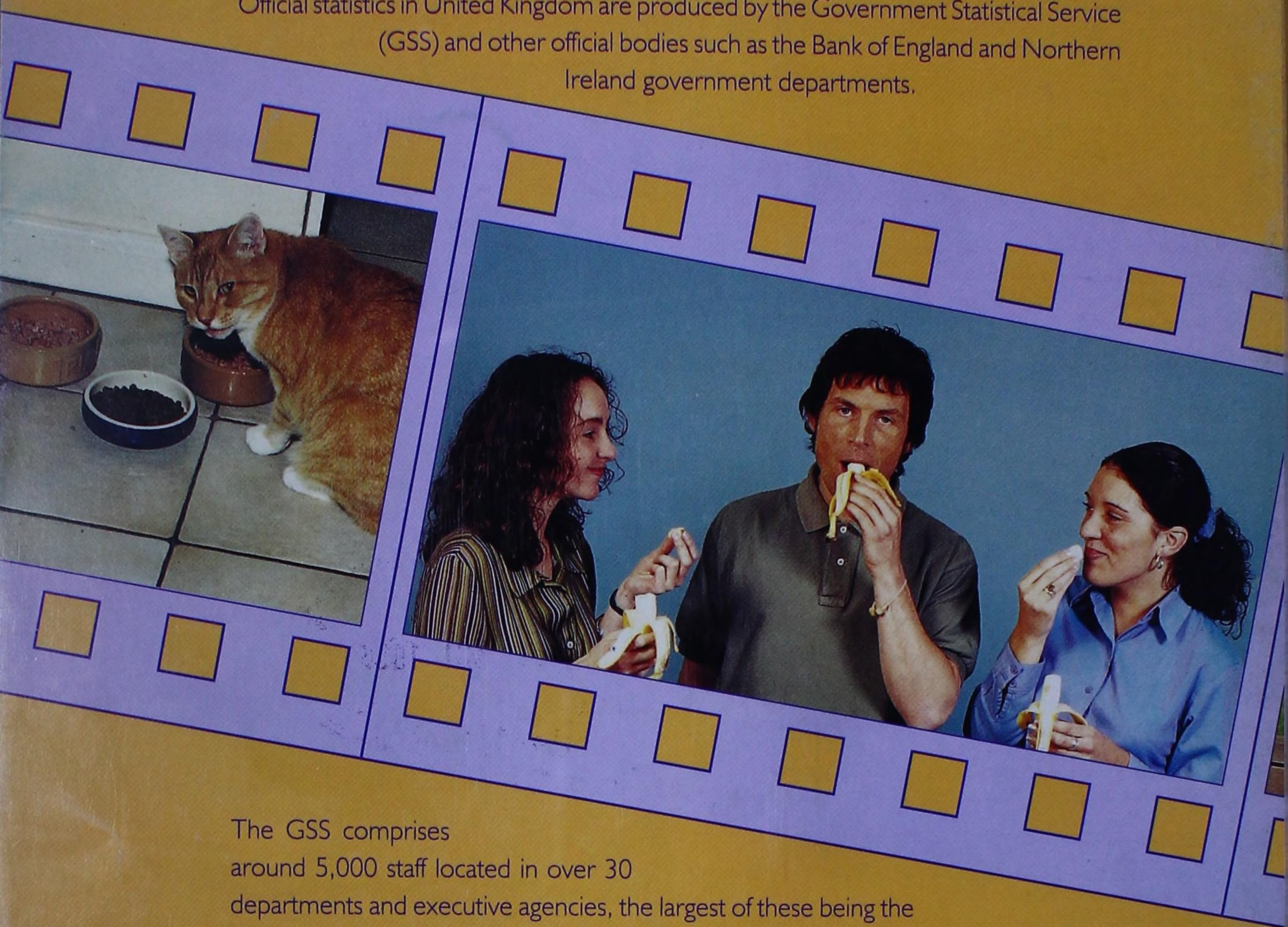
The Library, Room 1.001  
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