Statistical News

Spring 1998 / Issue 119 / Office for National Statistics

Current Developments in Gender Statistics

- **Trends in Suicide in England and Wales, 1982-96**
- **To Be or Not To Be - What are the odds?**

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OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Statistical News

Developments in British Official Statistics

Spring 1998 - No. 119

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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Current Developments in Gender Statistics

Introduction

"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"

The GSS has a mission to provide the information required by government and citizens; the production and dissemination of gender-disaggregated statistics is crucial for researching and monitoring the gender issues which cover all aspects of society and the policy-making process. It is vital therefore that the GSS continues to strive to identify important gaps in gender statistics, with the Office for National Statistics coordinating developments where there is cross-departmental interest.

Gender statistics are a major plank in the effort to promote the 'mainstreaming' of gender issues; that is, the assessment of differential impact of policies on women and men. The Government recently issued guidance on mainstreaming which sets out the steps departments must take when introducing policies. These focus very strongly on using statistics, including commissioning new data collection, and ensuring that 'statistics are disaggregated by gender and, if possible, by race and disability'.

To help take forward their commitment to mainstreaming, the Government established a Women's Unit in May 1997, which is based in the Department of Social Security. As at June 1998, Harriet Harman, Secretary of State for Social Security, is the Minister for Women in Cabinet and Joan Ruddock is Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Women.

L-R Deborah Scotland, Linda Murgatroyd and Rachel Griffin of the Gender Statistics Team, ONS.

In addition, in the Global Plan for Action arising from the UN World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, a commitment was made by governments, including the UK, to ensure that statistics are presented by 'sex and age and reflect problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society'.

This article sets out recent developments in gender related statistics and briefly outlines plans for the future.

Gender Statistics Policy Statement

In response to the Government's commitment made in Beijing in 1995, the GSS Committees on Social Statistics and Dissemination agreed a policy statement on the collection and dissemination of statistics disaggregated by gender:

"The GSS aims always to collect and make available, for example in publications, statistics disaggregated by gender, except where considerations of practicality or cost outweigh the identified need. All GSS publications contain the name and contact details of a person who can explain which, if any, of the statistics are available by gender and how they can be obtained"

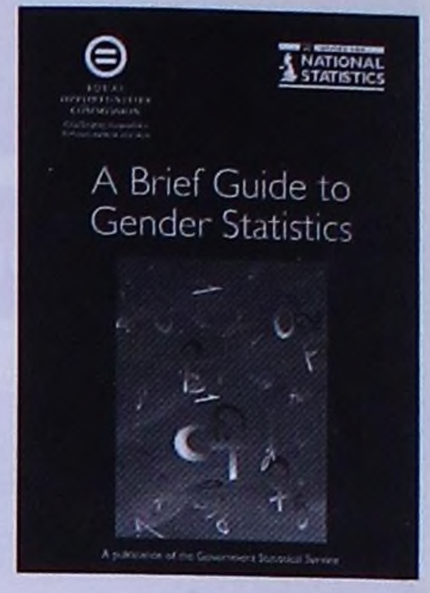
Tim Holt wrote to the GSS last year explaining that he is keen that this policy is pursued actively to increase further the availability of gender statistics. He suggested that in practical terms this could involve:

- reviewing the scope for disaggregating figures where this is not already done;
- seeking opportunities for collecting gender disaggregated statistics where possible;
- ensuring there are staff who can provide information on gender related statistics in answer to queries from customers.

The Women's Unit at the DSS will be taking forward monitoring the implementation of the GSS policy on gender related statistics.

Partnership with the Equal Opportunities Commission

The Office for National Statistics and the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) have formed a partnership to take forward developments in gender statistics. The first project was *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*[1] which was published in March. It discusses the main data sources of gender statistics by broad topic area, gives brief descriptions of the main sources that are available and provides a subject index. It covers both official government sources and non-government sources.

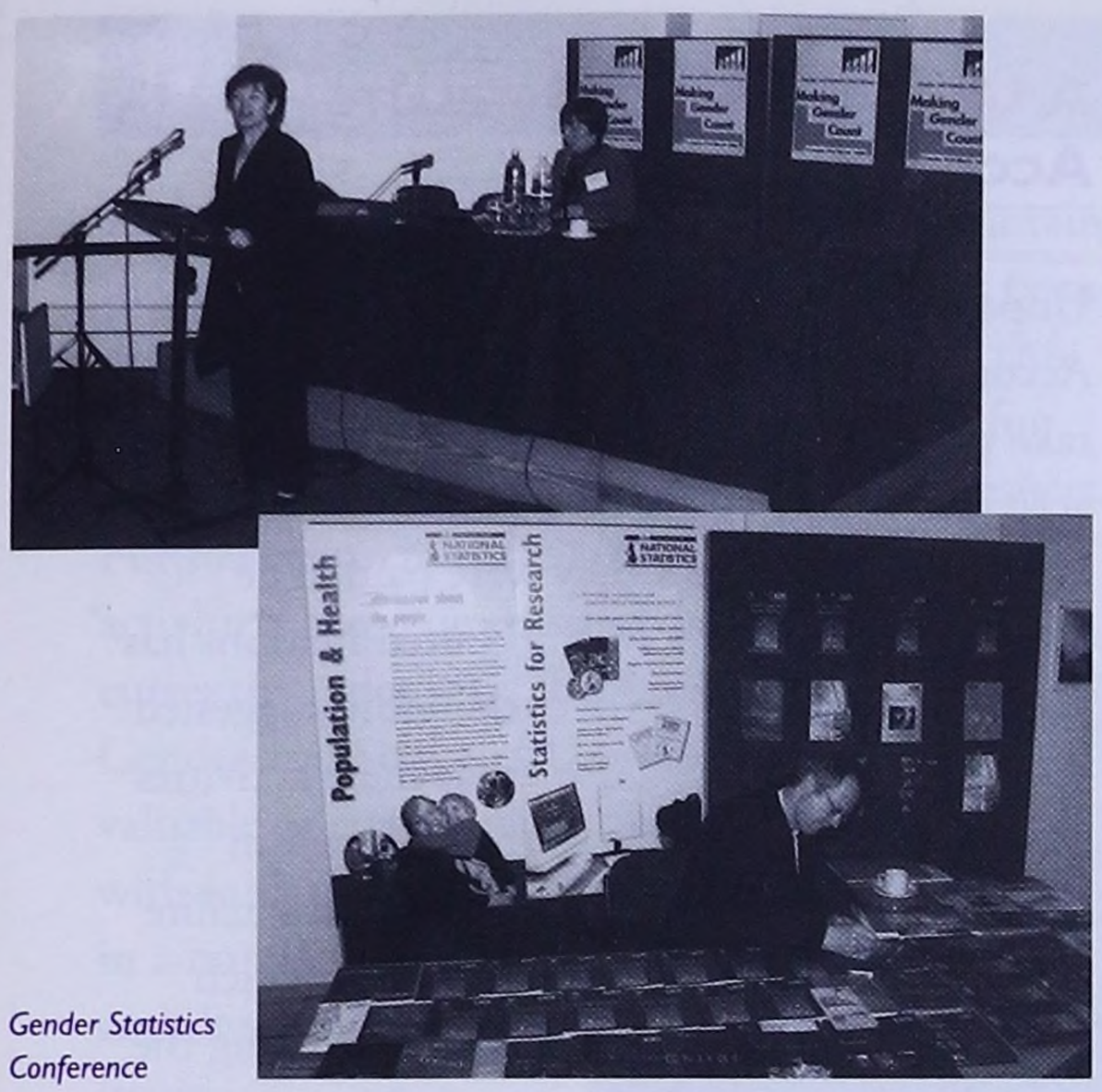


There are also plans to publish during 1998 a *Social Focus on Women and Men* which will draw together gender disaggregated statistics on a wide range of topics to paint a statistical picture of women and men in the UK. This will be part of the GSS "Social Focus" series and a successor to both *Social Focus on Women*[2] published in 1995 and to the EOC's *Women and Men in Britain 1995: Lifecycle of Inequality*[3].

Gender and Statistics Conference and Gender Statistics User Group

In 1997, the Statistics Users Council and the Equal Opportunities Commission set up a working group to develop proposals for a Gender Statistics Users' Group. A wide range of non-government users, supported by government departments, attended a one-day conference on 31st March to launch a Gender Statistics User Group. The conference heard a keynote speech from Joan Ruddock and there were also speakers from the ONS and Equal Opportunities Commission, among others.

The purpose of the conference was to establish an agenda for a new Gender Statistics User Group by raising relevant issues and signing up members and these objectives were met successfully. A variety of workshops allowed full discussion of specific topics and all were attended by GSS representatives to offer information and listen to concerns. The issues which arose in many workshops were:



Gender Statistics Conference

- lack of knowledge about available statistics and lack of published analysis on some key topics, by gender
- the need for cross-cutting analyses, including on the interaction of gender and variables such as age, ethnicity, geography etc
- harmonisation of definitions (widely welcomed)
- standard analyses may not be appropriate to gender-related issues and sometimes need to be reviewed
- gaps in information on some topics, for example unpaid activities

A full report of the Conference proceedings will be published in the summer and will be available from:

Karen Hurrell, Secretary to the User Group
☎ 0161 838 8356
email: karenh@eoc.org.uk.

Irene Bruegel from South Bank University chairs the Group.

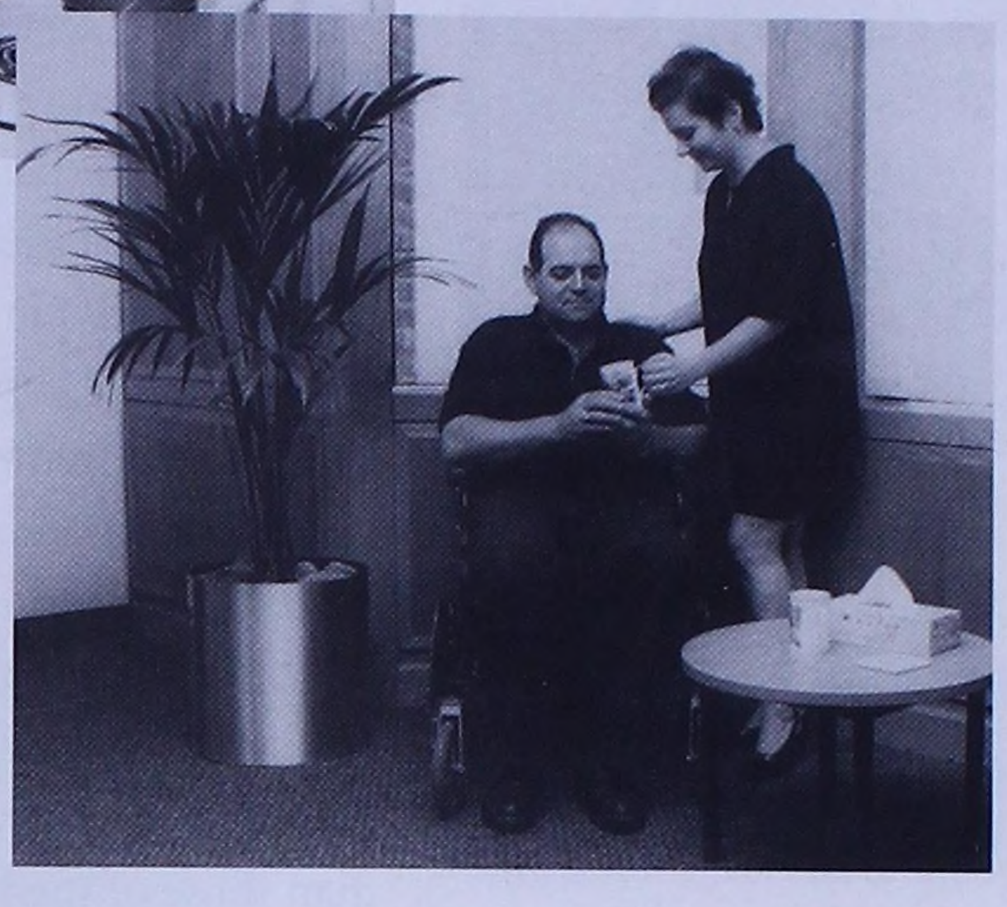
The GSS is currently represented on the User Group by ONS and DSS who will help to ensure good communication between users and producers of official statistics. It seems likely that the group's activities will affect a wide range of producers of social statistics in future.

Measuring Unpaid Work

The lack of data on how people spend their time, especially in unpaid activities, was one of the main gaps identified in a major consultation exercise on official statistics in 1993/94. The Beijing *Platform for Action*[7] in 1995 also included a commitment to measuring unremunerated work. Because the division of labour has been such that men have generally been more active in the labour market, and women have tended to do more unpaid household-based activities than men, this means that women's activities are less well documented than those of men. Time Use surveys are a well established method of measuring unpaid activities and a useful alternative to monetary measures to paint a fuller picture of social and economic activity. They have been used in former Eastern Block countries and in less developed countries, as well as in a number of other European countries, for some decades.

Time Use Surveys

As a result, a small-scale time use instrument was included within the 1995 Omnibus Survey and just over 2,000 respondents were asked to provide details of their activities on a designated day, normally the day previous to the interview. This produced a small, but nationally representative dataset. Details were reported in *Statistical News* in 1996[4] and further analyses have since been published in *Social Trends*, Social Focus publications and elsewhere.



A UK Household Satellite Account

Unpaid work is not included in the National Accounts. However, many of the activities that take place within the household are production activities which would be included in the National Accounts, if they were paid. The United Nations has therefore suggested that these activities be included in household satellite accounts, which would sit along the main National Accounts, and complement them. This makes it possible to identify trends and patterns in unpaid activities alongside the money economy; it is also helpful in comparing activity patterns in different countries, especially where there are big differences in the extent of the market economy. The UK has therefore used the time use data from the 1995 survey to produce its first experimental household satellite account which was published in October 1997[6].

This account shows that the amount of time spent by people in unpaid production was about one and a half times that spent in paid employment. It also suggested that women carry out around one and a half times more unpaid work than men. If a monetary value were to be given to all this unpaid work it would be put at between 40 and 120 percent of gross domestic product.

Meanwhile, Eurostat have been developing methodology for a large-scale household survey. Experts from a number of national statistics offices and universities have collaborated to develop a survey instrument and coding scheme for activities. The survey instrument has recently been piloted in most EU countries and many others, notably from the former Eastern Bloc. A UK pilot was conducted by Social and Community Planning Research, commissioned by ONS, in 1997. The pilot confirmed that such a survey was feasible in the UK context and that the Eurostat instrument could be effectively adapted to provide data to meet UK needs[5]. The Office for National Statistics is currently seeking a funding partnership across a range of organisations to enable a main survey to go ahead in 1999/2000, alongside surveys in other European countries. Interest in this project has been expressed by a wide range of statistics users inside and outside government; groups concerned with women's issues and gender-related policies have been particularly strong in their support for this work.

Future Developments

And for the future? The GSS is keen to maintain the momentum on gender statistics that has been generated in recent years and in order to do this it intends to focus on further opportunities for working in partnership with the EOC and others. Further research, for example, on unpaid activities, based on existing data sources is currently under way. It is hoped that the new Gender and Statistics User Group will provide a valuable ongoing link with users and, together with initiatives across the GSS, that it will result in a number of improvements in the production and dissemination of statistics relevant to gender issues .

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1 Office for National Statistics and Equal Opportunities Commission, *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics* (London: Office for National Statistics, 1998 ISBN: 1 85774 263 X)

2 Church, J and Summerfield, C (Ed.s) *Social Focus on Women* (London: HMSO, 1995, ISBN 0 11 620 713 2)

3 Equal Opportunities Commission *Women and Men in Britain 1995: Lifecyle of Inequality* (Manchester: Equal Opportunities Commission, 1995, ISBN 1 870358 45 7)

4 J Church, M Koudra, L Murgatroyd Where have all the hours gone? Measuring time use in the UK - *Statistical News* No 111 (Spring 1996)

5 Full methodological details and results of the UK Pilot Time Use Survey can be obtained from Jon McGinty, Office for National Statistics, telephone 0171 533 5810

6 L Murgatroyd and H Neuburger A Household Satellite Account for the UK in *Economic Trends* No 527, October 1997 ISBN 0 11 620848.

7 *Platform for Action and the Beijing Declaration*, Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York, 1996.

Trends in Suicide in England and Wales, 1982-96

This article updates previous analyses of suicides originally published in *Population Trends*. Suicide trends in England and Wales are analysed by age and sex. Analyses by method and occupation suggest a link between suicide rates and easy access to effective means of committing suicide. The steadily growing number of cars with catalytic converters may go some way to explain the decreasing suicide rates from 'other gas poisoning' for both men and women since the early 1990s. Indeed, it may also explain to some extent the decline in overall suicide rates for men since this time.

by Sue Kelly and Julia Bunting,
Demography and Health, ONS

Introduction

This article describes trends in suicide in England and Wales from 1982 to 1996. It updates previous *Population Trends* articles[1,2,3], which presented analyses up to 1990/1992. We present findings by age, sex, method of suicide and occupation. We also consider trends in factors associated with an increased risk of suicide. These include: marital status, drug and alcohol misuse, imprisonment, and AIDS.

Although suicide and undetermined deaths accounted for only 1.4 per cent of all male deaths and 0.4 per cent of female deaths in 1996, they are significant among premature deaths. They accounted for 9.5 and 4.4 per cent of years of life lost between the ages of 15 and 64 among men and women, respectively.

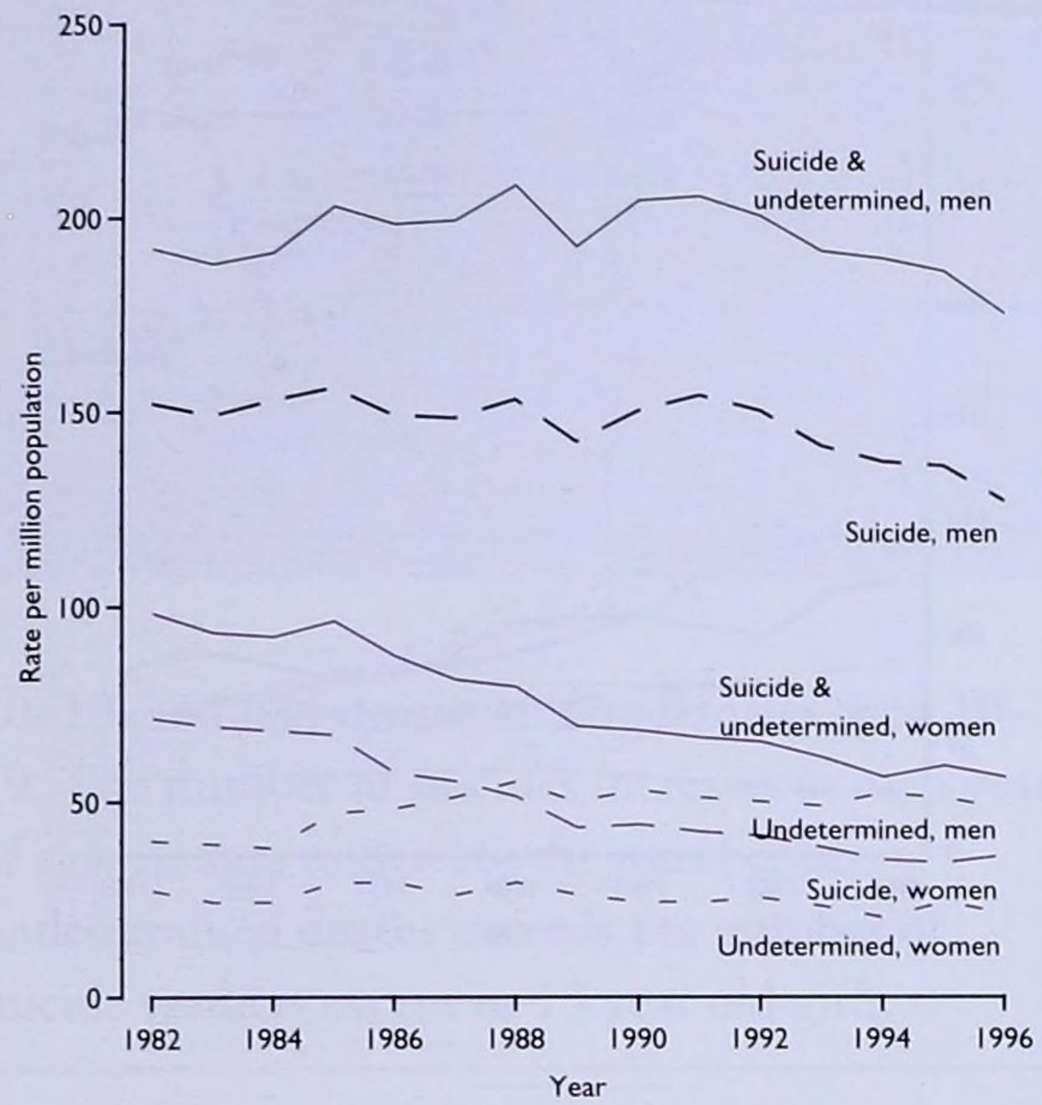
Definitions

In this article 'suicides' refers to 'suicides and deaths from injury and poisoning undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted'. This corresponds to codes E950–E959 and E980–E989, excluding E988.8, of the International Classification of Diseases Ninth Revision (ICD9)[4]. As explained in one of the earlier articles[1], it is likely that most undetermined deaths (open verdicts) among adults are cases where the harm was self-inflicted but there was insufficient evidence to prove that the deceased deliberately intended to kill themselves. The code E988.8 is excluded because, since 1979 in England and Wales, it has been used, although not exclusively, to accelerate the death registration in the case where a coroner adjourns an inquest[5]. Nearly all these cases that are resolved turn out to be homicide.

In using this broader definition of suicide, we have restricted our analyses to those aged 15 and over. However, in the next section on gender and in two sections on teenage suicides we consider suicide verdicts and undetermined deaths as distinct categories.

All annual data analysed in this article relate to the year in which the suicide occurred. For this reason, data for years prior to 1993 will not correspond exactly to figures published in OPCS/

Figure 1 - Age-standardised suicide rates by sex, England and Wales, 1982-96.



ONS annual reference volumes at the time. Before 1993 these volumes were based on year of registration[6]. Even figures for 1993–96 may differ very slightly, as every effort has been made to include as many valid records as possible from the ONS mortality database. We may therefore have included some deaths here which were registered too late to be included in the annual reference volumes. The standard datasets for these volumes are now extracted nine months after the end of the data year.

Age-standardised suicide rates presented in this article have been directly standardised to the European standard population[7] aged 15 and over.

Gender

The earlier analyses[1] showed that suicide trends for men and women followed the same pattern from 1911 until the early 1980s.

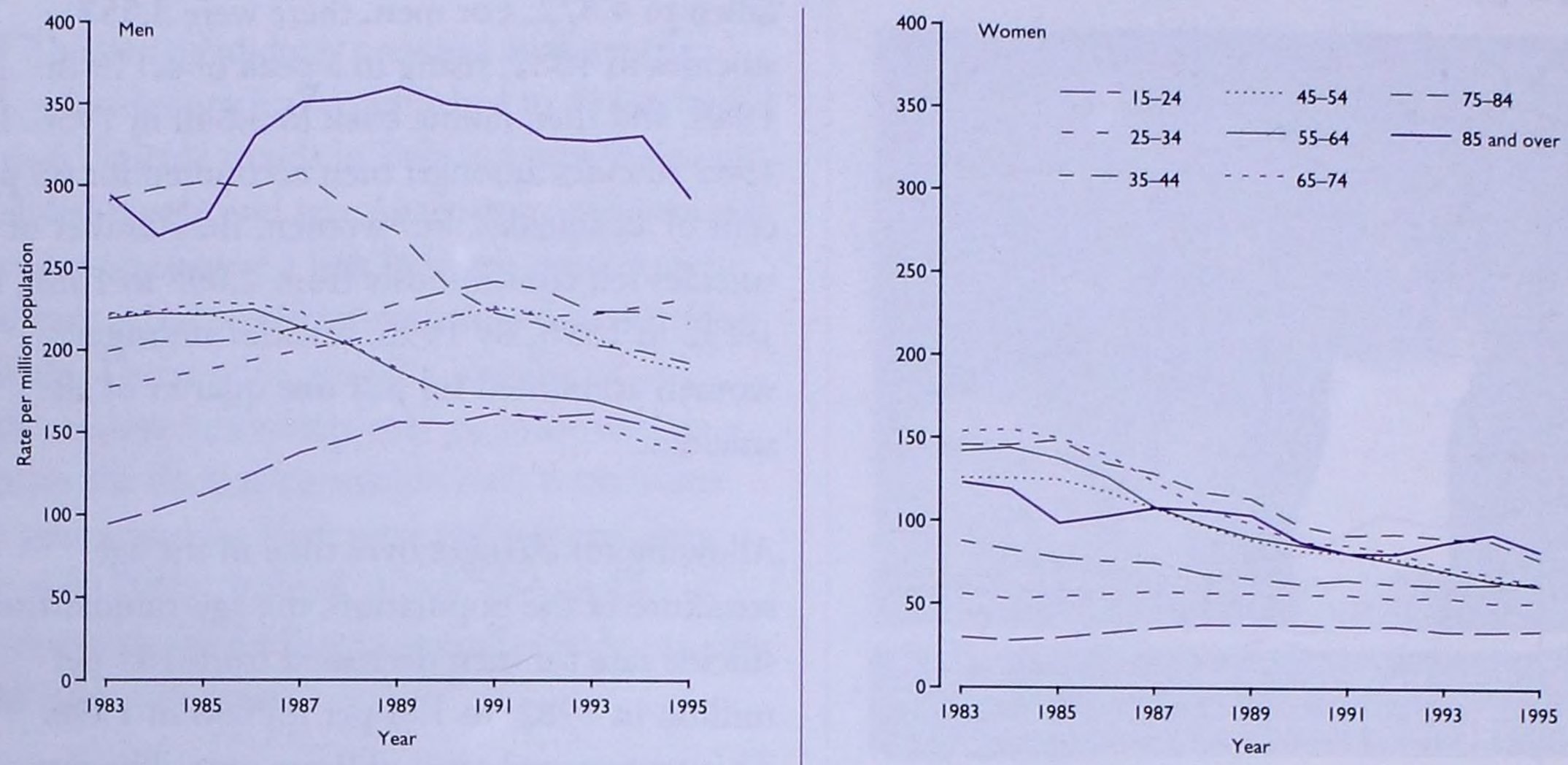
In 1982, in England and Wales, there were a total 5,655 suicides. By 1996 the number had fallen to 4,872. For men, there were 3,557 suicides in 1982, rising to a peak of 4,119 in 1988, and then falling back to 3,640 in 1996. In 1982 suicides amongst men accounted for 63 per cent of all suicides. For women, the number of suicides fell continuously from 2,098 in 1982, to 1,232 in 1996. By 1996, suicides amongst women accounted for just one quarter of all suicides.

Allowing for changes over time in the age structure of the population, the age-standardised suicide rate for men decreased from 191 per million in 1982, to 174 per million in 1996. This represented a fall of 9 per cent. The rate had, however, peaked at 207 per million in 1988. For women, the age-standardised suicide rate decreased steadily from 98 per million in 1982, to 56 per million in 1996, a fall of 43 per cent. Figure 1 shows trends in overall age-standardised suicide rates for men and women. It also shows corresponding trends for suicide verdicts and open verdicts separately.

Age

Our earlier analyses[1] also showed a striking convergence in age-specific suicide rates between 1946 and 1990. Figure 2 shows trends in age-specific suicide rates for men and women. These are presented in 10-year age-groups and on a 3-year moving average basis. For the three years centred on 1983, the highest suicide rates for men were in the oldest age-groups (age 45 and over). However, between 1983 and 1995, suicide rates for men decreased by between 30 and 40 per cent in the age-groups 55–64, 65–74 and 75–84. The rate for the 45–54 age-group fell by 15 per cent over the same period. Rates in the

Figure 2 - Age-specific suicide rates* by sex, England and Wales, 1982-96



* 3-year moving averages plotted on central year.

25–34 age-group rose steadily, from 177 per million in 1983 to 230 per million in 1995, an increase of 30 per cent. This age-group now has the highest suicide rate for men outside the open-ended age-group of 85 and over. Rates in the age-groups 15–24 and 35–44 increased from 1983 to reach a peak in 1991. Since then the rates have fallen by about 10 per cent in each age-group. However, in 1995, the rate for the 15–24 age-group was 55 per cent higher than in 1983, at 150 per million. The rate for the 35–44 age-group was 8 per cent above its 1983 value, at 215 per million. These results only partly bear out the expectations of our earlier cohort analysis[1], that suicide rates in the under 45s may continue to rise for some years to come.

For women, between 1983 and 1995, suicide rates fell in all age-groups except for those aged 15–24. However, the falls were much more dramatic in the older age-groups. For women aged between 45 and 84, rates fell by between 45 and 60 per cent. In the 35–44 age-group, rates decreased by 27 per cent between 1983 and 1995, from 88 per million to 64 per million. Rates in the 25–34 age-group fell by 6 per cent, whilst in the 15–24 age-group rates rose by 16 per cent. This youngest age-group of women still has by far the lowest suicide rate, at 35 per million in 1995.

Teenage Suicides

Amongst those aged under 20, a higher proportion of 'suicide and undetermined' deaths are in the undetermined category than for adults (39 per cent compared to 24 per cent for males, and 47 per cent compared to 33 per cent for females, over the period 1982–96). Table 1 gives the numbers of suicide verdicts and undetermined deaths, separately and combined, for males and females, by single year of age, from age 10 to 19. Data are presented for the combined period 1982–96, as we identified no obvious time trend in the annual data. Over the 15-year period there have been a total of 2,196 suicide and undetermined deaths in males aged

Table 1 - Number of suicides and undetermined deaths by sex, ages 10–19, England and Wales, 1982–96

	Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total 10-19
Males												
	Suicide	0	2	3	9	24	50	114	234	392	505	1,333
	Undetermined	9	9	16	33	42	61	90	142	228	233	863
	Total	9	11	19	42	66	111	204	376	620	738	2,196
Females												
	Suicide	0	0	1	11	11	31	42	64	83	117	360
	Undetermined	2	3	5	6	23	38	42	56	71	78	324
	Total	2	3	6	17	34	69	84	120	154	195	684

10–19, and 684 deaths among females aged 10–19. The number of suicides increases at each year of age. At ages under 16, the number of undetermined deaths exceeds the number of suicide verdicts except in 13 year old girls.

Hawton and Fagg[8] have shown that attempted suicide by adolescents is primarily a problem in older teenagers, especially females. Over the period 1976–89, 2,282 individuals (1,662 females and 620 males) aged 10–19 were referred to the general hospital in Oxford following a total of 2,741 episodes of deliberate self-poisoning or self-injury. They found higher rates of repetition in adolescent attempters not admitted to a general hospital bed and in those not referred to the hospital psychiatric service. Relationship problems were common in adolescent attempters, particularly in females; and excessive drinking or drug abuse, or both, were quite common, especially in males. Unemployment rates of both male and female attempters were found to be considerably higher than local unemployment rates for older teenagers.

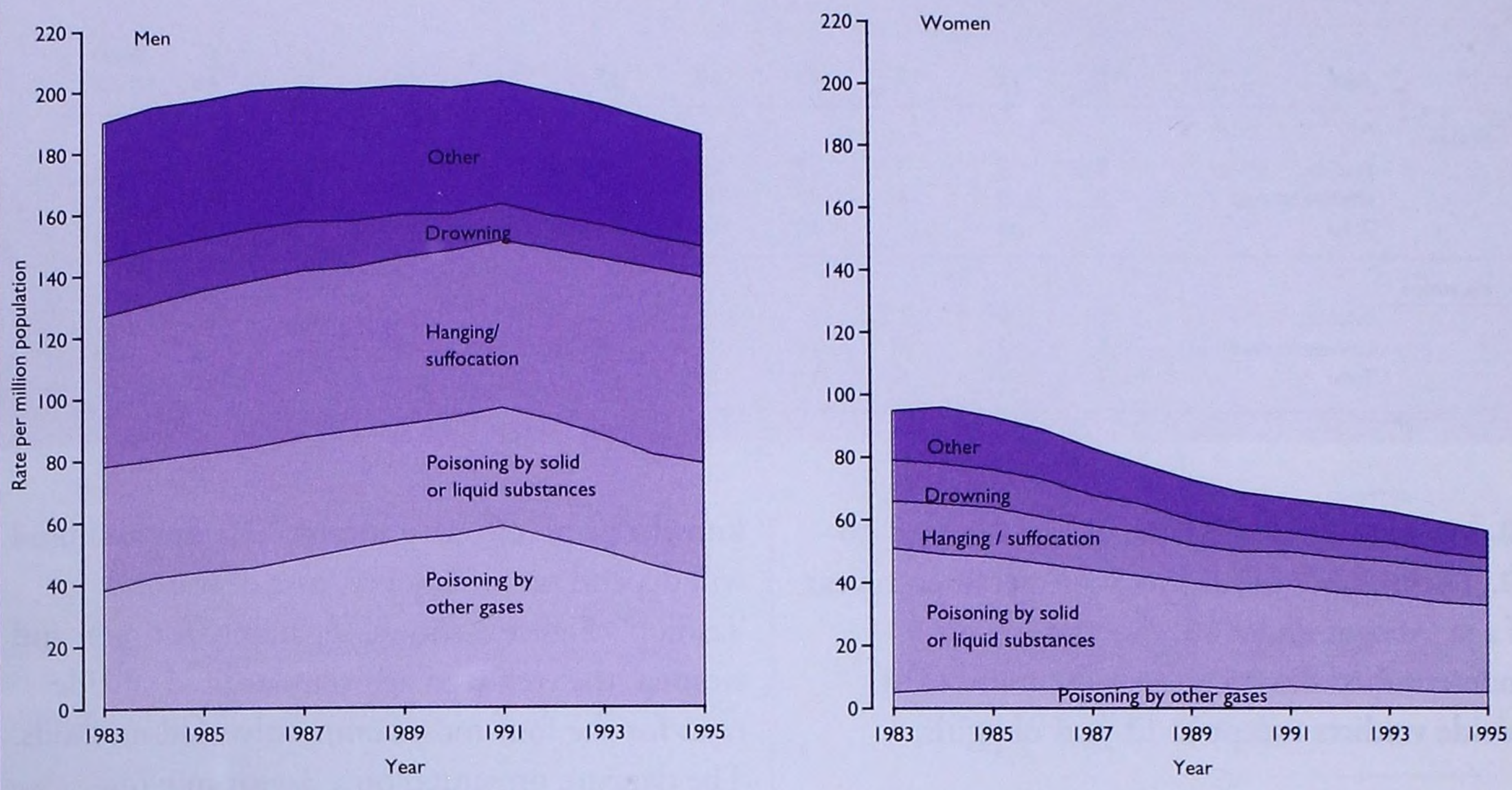
Access and Method

The likelihood of committing suicide will depend to some extent on the ease of access to, and knowledge of, effective means. The method used will depend on availability, ease of use and 'fashion'. Figure 3 shows, separately for men and women, the trends in age-standardised suicide rates for the four most commonly used methods. The data are presented on a 3-year moving average basis to smooth out year-on-year fluctuations.

Poisoning by Solid or Liquid Substances

Poisoning by solid or liquid substances (ICD9 codes E950 and E980) is still by far the most common method of suicide for women, but is now only the third most common method for men. For women, this method still accounts for one half of the total suicide rate, whilst for men it represents one fifth. The suicide rate from this method has decreased for both men and women since 1983, by 8 and 39 per cent, respectively. For women aged 15–44 the suicide rate from this method is lower than for other age-groups, but this is the only age-group for which the rate is not declining. Men aged 15–44 had the lowest suicide rate from this method in 1983, but they now have the highest rate - this age-group being the only one for which male rates have increased. Over the period 1994–96 about 55 per cent of deaths from this method were actually given a

Figure 3 - Age-standardised suicide rates* by sex and method, England and Wales, 1982-96



* 3-year moving averages plotted on central year.

suicide verdict, with 45 per cent being given an open verdict.

There is some evidence that changing patterns in prescribing have an impact on the drugs used for self-poisoning. Table 2 shows the distribution of poisoning deaths by substance (as identified in ICD9 codes), for the time periods 1982–84 and 1994–96, for men and women combined. The main changes have been a reduction in the use of barbiturates (ICD9 codes E950.1 and E980.1), for which prescriptions have been falling, and an increase in the proportion of suicides from this method using (other) tranquillisers and other psychotropic agents (ICD9 codes E950.3 and E980.3). This reflects a shift in prescribing patterns from barbiturates to benzodiazepines. The proportion of poisonings using analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics (which includes paracetamol) (ICD9 codes E950.0 and E980.0) has remained about the same. However, total female suicides using these drugs have decreased substantially between the time periods, whilst for men the number of suicides has increased. The Department of Health has introduced measures to restrict the sale of paracetamol (and aspirin). The law will come into effect from September 1998, and any impact this legislation has on the

Table 2 - Suicides from poisoning by solid or liquid substances: distribution by substance, England and Wales, 1982-84 and 1994-96

	1982–84		1994–96	
Substance	**Number of deaths**	**%**	**Number of deaths**	**%**
Analgesics, antipyretics & antirheumatics	1,750	34	1,558	38
Barbiturates	735	14	85	2
Other sedatives & hypnotics	346	7	184	4
Tranquillizers & other psychotropic agents	1,026	20	1,072	26
Other specified drugs & medicaments	744	14	726	17
Unspecified drug or medicament	279	5	416	10
Agricultural & horticultural chemical & pharmaceutical preparations	138	3	24	1
Corrosive & caustic substances	64	1	19	0
Arsenic and its compounds	1	0	1	0
Other and unspecified	118	2	69	2
Total	**5,201**	**100**	**4,154**	**100**

number of suicides from paracetamol poisoning will be monitored.

Poisoning By Other Gases And Vapours

There are now less than 10 suicides per year from poisoning by gases in domestic use (ICD9 codes E951 and E981). The reduction in the number of suicides from this method paralleled the reduction in the carbon monoxide content of the domestic gas supply. Poisoning by other gases and vapours (ICD9 codes E952 and E982) is now the second most common method of suicide for men and the third most common method for women. In 1995, it accounted for 22 per cent of the overall suicide rate for men and 8 per cent of the rate for women. For both sexes, suicide rates from this method increased between 1983 and 1991 and then declined. Since their 1991 peak, rates for both men and women have fallen by just under one third. This method is far more common among those aged under 65. This category consists mainly of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicle exhaust gas. Therefore the previous observation is likely to be related to access, with those aged under 65 more likely to have access to, or drive, a vehicle, whether for work or pleasure (see also the next section on occupation). Over the period 1994–96 about 90 per cent of deaths from poisoning by other gases and vapours were actually given a suicide verdict.

If we look specifically at the motor vehicle exhaust deaths (ICD9 codes E952.0 and E982.0), we find that suicide rates reached a peak at the beginning of the 1990s and then fell dramatically in 1993. Part of this fall was due to a revised coroner's reporting form, introduced in May 1993[9,10]. Because the form no longer includes specific questions about type of injury and parts of body injured in addition to the section on cause of death, coroners now often provide less detail than before. In 1993 the number of suicides coded to poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas declined substantially, while those from poisoning by other carbon monoxide (ICD9 codes E952.1 and E982.1) rose. What is interesting is that this method of suicide appears to be the only one for which there is a clear association between the suicide trend and the change in coroner's form. However, even after 1993, suicide rates from this method continued to fall. The decrease in suicide rates from poisoning by other gases and vapours accounts for most of the overall fall in suicide rates for men since 1991.

This fall may be explained to some extent by new legislation which, from January 1993, required all new petrol vehicles to be fitted with catalytic converters, which reduce carbon monoxide emissions. Of motorcars licensed at the end of 1994, 93 per cent were petrol vehicles[11]. Of these, 14 per cent were first registered in 1993 or later. By the end of 1996, 90 per cent of licensed motorcars were petrol vehicles[12], of which 28 per cent were first registered in 1993 or later. Taking into consideration that, even before the introduction of the legislation, some cars with catalytic converters already existed, the steadily growing number of cars with catalytic converters may go some way to explain the decreasing suicide rate for this method since the early 1990s. The increased popularity of diesel cars, which emit much lower levels of carbon monoxide, may also have contributed to this fall. We need to observe whether the decrease in suicides from this method continues.

Hanging and Suffocation

Hanging and suffocation (ICD9 codes E953 and E983) is the most common method of suicide among men. In 1995 this method accounted for one third of the overall male suicide rate, compared with one quarter in 1983. Suicide rates from hanging and suffocation have increased steadily for men since 1983. This increase is due entirely to a rise in the 15–44 age-group. Suicide rates for all other age-groups have decreased since 1983. Amongst women, hanging and suffocation remains the second most common suicide method, accounting for one fifth of the overall suicide rate for women in 1995. Suicide rates from this method for women have decreased since 1983. However, among 15–44 year olds, the age-specific death rate has been increasing. In 1983 the suicide rate from this method for women aged 15–44 was about one third of the rate in the older age-groups. But, by 1995, the suicide rates for all but the oldest age-group (75 and over) were almost identical. Over the period 1994–96, 85 per cent of deaths from this method were actually given a suicide verdict.

Within the method group hanging and suffocation, a higher proportion of men than women hang themselves. Over the period 1982–84, hanging (ICD9 codes E953.0 and E983.0) accounted for 85 per cent of male suicides in this group and suffocation by plastic bag (ICD9 codes E953.1 and E983.1) accounted for 9 per cent. Over the same period, 49 per cent of female suicides in this group were due to hanging and 37 per cent to suffocation. By 1994–96 the proportions for men had changed little - 91 per cent for hanging and 3 per cent for suffocation. However, among women, the proportion of suicides in this group due to hanging had increased to 68 per cent, whilst the proportion due to suffocation had fallen to 20 per cent. This was mainly due to a large decrease in the number of female suicides by suffocation, though there was a small increase in the number of suicides from hanging.

Drowning

Drowning (ICD9 codes E954 and E984) is the fourth most common suicide method for both men and women. In 1983 it accounted for 9 and 13 per cent of the overall suicide rate, for men and women respectively. By 1995 these proportions had fallen to 5 per cent for men, and 7 per cent for women. Since 1983, for both men and women, suicide rates from this method have fallen more than for any other method. The suicide rate from this method has fallen in all

Table 3 - Percentage distribution of 'other' methods of suicide by sex, England and Wales, 1982–84 and 1994–96

Method (ICD9 codes)	1982–84	1994–96
	%	%
Men		
Firearms & explosives (E955 and E985)	25	20
Cutting & piercing instruments (E956 and E986)	11	10
Jumping from high place (E957 and E987)	23	15
Jumping or lying before moving object (E958.0 and E988.0)	17	12
Burns, fires (E958.1 and E988.1)	6	8
Other and unspecified (E951 and E981 and E958.2–.9 and E988.2–.9 and E959 and E989)	18	35
Total 'other' methods (=100%)	**2,561**	**2,223**
Women		
Firearms & explosives (E955 and E985)	5	2
Cutting & piercing instruments (E956 and E986)	8	6
Jumping from high place (E957 and E987)	34	15
Jumping or lying before moving object (E958.0 and E988.0)	20	13
Burns, fires (E958.1 and E988.1)	13	15
Other and unspecified (E951 and E981 and E958.2–.9 and E988.2–.9 and E959 and E989)	20	49
Total 'other' methods (=100%)	**976**	**551**

age-groups, with the greatest fall in the 65–74 age-group. However, it is still the oldest age-groups which have the highest suicide rates from drowning. Over the period 1994–96 less than 30 per cent of deaths from this method were actually given a suicide verdict, with more than 70 per cent being given an open verdict. This is a much higher proportion of open verdicts than for the other common methods discussed above.

Other Methods

Other methods (ICD9 codes E951 and E981 and E955–E959 and E985–E989) account for about 15 per cent of the overall suicide rate for women, and 20 per cent of the rate for men. The proportions of deaths due to these other causes are summarised in Table 3 for the periods 1982–84 and 1994–96. There has been a large decrease in the proportion of other methods accounted for by jumping from a high place (ICD9 codes E957 and E987), and jumping or lying before a moving object (ICD9 codes E958.0 and E988.0). There has been a shift to the 'other and unspecified means' category (ICD9 codes E958.8 and E958.9 and E988.9). This is likely to be due to the changes to the coroner's reporting form introduced in May 1993 (see above). The total number of suicides from unspecified means increased from about 100 per year in the 1980s, to a peak of 327 in 1993. By 1996, the number had reduced to 278.

Teenage Suicides by Method

Table 4 shows the distribution of suicides and undetermined deaths by method, for males and females aged 10–19, for the years 1982–96 combined. Compared with adult men, there were higher proportions of deaths from hanging and suffocation, jumping from a high place, and firearms. Among females aged 10–19 there was a much higher proportion of deaths from jumping from a high place than among adult women. These findings would support a link between suicide and access to means. Teenagers would have relatively easier access to high places than to, say, drugs or cars, for which the proportions of teenage deaths are much lower than among adults, except for female deaths from poisoning. For both teenage and adult women, poisoning by solid or liquid substances accounts for one half of all suicides.

Occupation

Suicide data for two time periods, 1982–87 and 1991–96, were used to calculate proportional mortality ratios (PMRs) for both men and women by their own occupation. The selection of occupations was based on the number of deaths occurring in the first time period to men and women aged 20–74. For men we selected occupations with 20 or more suicide deaths and for women, who have fewer suicide deaths than men, we selected occupations with 10 or more suicide deaths. In addition we included occupations that had lower numbers of deaths but had been shown in our previous work[3] to have high PMRs. For example, male and female veterinarians were included, despite having only 17 and 2 suicides respectively between 1982 and 1987. It should be noted that the selection of occupations on these criteria mean that there may be other occupations which also have low numbers of suicides, and which have not previously been shown to have high PMRs, that were not selected. The selection of occupations on these criteria meant that we analysed 139 occupations for men and 47 occupations for women, out of about 350 possible occupation codes.

Table 4 - Percentage distribution of suicides and undetermined deaths by method and sex, ages 10-19, England and Wales, 1982-96

Method (ICD9 codes)	MALES			FEMALES		
	Suicides	Undetermined	Total	Suicides	Undetermined	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Poisoning by solid or liquid substances (E950 and E980)	12	17	14	43	62	52
Poisoning by other gases and vapours (E952 and E982)	19	4	13	8	2	5
Hanging and suffocation (E953 and E983)	43	32	39	27	9	18
Drowning (E954 and E984)	1	10	4	0	5	2
Firearms and explosives (E955 and E985)	8	5	7	1	1	1
Cutting and piercing instruments (E956 and E986)	1	0	1	1	1	1
Jumping from high place (E957 and E987)	6	12	8	7	11	9
Other and unspecified (E951, E958, E959, E981, E988 and E989)	11	20	14	12	10	11

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

The PMR is a ratio of how much more or less likely a death in a given occupation is to be from suicide as opposed to other causes of death, than a death to someone of the same age and sex in England and Wales as a whole. A PMR of 100 means that there is no difference in the ratio of suicide deaths to all deaths in the given occupation compared to England and Wales. A value of 50 means that the chances of a death in a given occupation being certified as suicide are half that of England and Wales as a whole. Whereas, a value of 200 means that the given occupation has double the proportion of all deaths certified as suicide compared to England and Wales. PMRs should be interpreted with care because the proportion of deaths from the cause of interest is affected by the relative frequency of other causes of death. If mortality from all causes is low in a given occupation, a high PMR from suicide may be found, even if the suicide rate in that occupation is lower than the national rate. As a result, an observed excess may represent a true difference, but may also simply represent a deficit of deaths from other causes (see Box 1).

PMRs are presented only for those occupations whose ratios were significantly different from England and Wales at one or both of the time periods; that is where the 95% confidence interval excluded 100. In Tables 5–8 occupations are not ordered by the value of their PMR but by their confidence intervals. The occupations with the highest ratios of those analysed are presented in descending order of the lower confidence interval. Those occupations with the lowest ratios are presented in ascending order of the upper confidence interval. This means that the occupations with PMRs most significantly different from England and Wales are always presented at the top of the tables. This method of ordering PMRs 'has the advantage of taking account of both the magnitude and level of statistical variability'[13]. It must be remembered that the initial selection of occupations was based on those having high numbers of suicides or those known to have high PMRs. Therefore, there may be other occupations which would have had lower PMRs for suicide than those which we selected for our analysis. However, occupations which have very low numbers of deaths are less likely to produce significant results.

Analyses by occupation were restricted to men aged 20–64 and women aged 20–59. The upper

Box 1

Proportional mortality ratios (PMRs)

The PMR enables the impact of a disease upon an exposed population to be examined. In this paper we are interested in PMRs for suicide amongst different occupation groups, for men aged 20–64 and women aged 20–59. The PMR is calculated as follows:

$$\text{PMR} = \frac{\text{Observed deaths from suicide}}{\text{Expected deaths from suicide}} \times 100$$

The expected deaths are computed by applying the proportion of total deaths due to suicide in the comparison or general population (in this case, all men aged 20–64 or all women aged 20–59) to the total deaths in the occupation group of interest.

A PMR of 200 means that the given occupation has double the proportion of all deaths certified as suicide compared to England and Wales. PMRs should be interpreted with care because the proportion of deaths from the cause of interest is affected by the relative frequency of other causes of death. If mortality from all causes is low in a given occupation, a high PMR from suicide may be found, even if the suicide rate in that occupation is lower than the national rate. As a result, an observed excess may represent a true difference, but may also simply represent a deficit of deaths from other causes.

Table 5 - Proportional mortality ratios by occupation, men aged 20-64, England and Wales, 1982-87 and 1991-96

PMRs which are significantly high* 1982–87

Occupation	PMR	Confidence interval Lower	Upper	No. of suicides
Veterinarians	349	(203	559)	*17*
Farmers, horticulturists, farm managers	202	(180	226)	*311*
Librarians, information officers	226	(140	345)	*21*
Pharmacists	214	(140	313)	*26*
Medical practitioners	175	(138	218)	*78*
Dental practitioners	192	(117	296)	*20*
Deck, engine-room hands, bargemen, lightermen, boatmen	144	(117	176)	*95*
Teachers (not elsewhere classified)	132	(116	150)	*233*
Gardeners, groundsmen	134	(116	154)	*197*
Hotel porters	171	(113	249)	*27*
Other domestic and school helpers	175	(111	262)	*23*
Forestry workers	173	(107	264)	*21*
Shop salesmen and assistants	123	(106	141)	*196*
Driving instructors – (not HGV)	152	(106	213)	*34*
Chemical scientists	153	(105	215)	*33*
Sales representatives	116	(101	134)	*203*
Farm workers	120	(101	141)	*142*

PMRs which are significantly high* 1991–96

Dental practitioners	249	(161	367)	*25*
Veterinarians	324	(148	615)	*9*
Farmers, horticulturists, farm managers	144	(124	166)	*190*
Sales representatives – property and services	151	(122	184)	*97*
Medical practitioners	147	(115	185)	*71*
Garage proprietors	155	(112	208)	*43*
Pharmacists	171	(111	252)	*25*
Other motor drivers	124	(108	141)	*221*
Painters and decorators, french polishers	119	(108	132)	*389*
Publicans	128	(107	152)	*129*
Builders	119	(106	132)	*332*
Cleaners, window cleaners, road sweepers	122	(105	139)	*204*
Shop salesmen and assistants	118	(105	133)	*296*
Carpenters and joiners	115	(103	127)	*384*
Gardeners, groundsmen	117	(102	133)	*234*

* 95 per centconfidence interval does not include 100.
+ Occupations listed in descending order of lower confidence interval.

age limit reflects the age of retirement and the lower limit was set to 20 rather than 16 because previous work has shown that over 40 per cent of men aged 16–19 are classified as unoccupied; by age 20–24 this has reduced to just over 10 per cent[14].

Table 5 gives the PMR and number of suicides for occupations with the significantly highest ratios of suicide to all-cause mortality for men aged 20–64, in descending order of their lower confidence intervals, for the two time periods 1982–87 and 1991–96. Vets had the highest proportion of deaths from suicide in 1982–87, more than 3 times that for men aged 20–64 in England and Wales as a whole. The second most significantly high PMR was for the group comprising farmers, horticulturists and farm managers, which had twice the ratio of England and Wales. Two other occupations had ratios of more than twice England and Wales in the first time period: librarians/information officers and pharmacists. By 1991–96, vets and farmers had the second and third most

Table 6 - Proportional mortality ratios by occupation, women aged 20-59, England and Wales, 1982-87 and 1991-96

PMRs which are significantly high* 1982–87

Occupation	PMR	Confidence interval Lower	Upper	No. of suicides
Medical practitioners	355	(236 -	513)	*28*
Therapists - (not elsewhere classified)	269	(147 -	452)	*14*
Pharmacists	274	(131 -	504)	*10*
Nurse administrators, nurses	146	(129 -	164)	*276*
Domestic housekeepers	210	(118 -	347)	*15*
Physiotherapists	256	(117 -	487)	*9*
Students	144	(113 -	182)	*72*
Ambulancewomen	396	(108 -	1014)	*4*
Waitresses	148	(101 -	209)	*32*

PMRs which are significantly high* 1991–96

Medical practitioners	285	(185 -	421)	*25*
Domestic housekeepers	247	(141 -	402)	*16*
Veterinarians	500	(136 -	1279)	*4*
Waitresses	187	(132 -	258)	*37*
Nurse administrators, nurses	137	(121 -	156)	*240*
Professional & related in education,welfare and health	183	(119 -	268)	*26*
Students	139	(117 -	165)	*132*
Cleaners, window cleaners, road sweepers	138	(112 -	169)	*95*
Hospital ward orderlies	130	(109 -	153)	*139*

* 95 per centconfidence interval does not include 100.
+ Occupations listed in descending order of lower confidence interval.

Table 6 gives the PMR and number of suicides for occupations with significantly high ratios for women aged 20–59, in descending order of their lower confidence intervals, for the two time periods. Of those analysed, medical practitioners had the highest PMR at both time periods, 355 and 285 respectively. As for men, the occupations with significantly high PMRs are dominated by the medical and associated professions, suggesting a link between occupation and access to, and knowledge of, methods of committing suicide. The PMR for vets, who had the highest ratio amongst men, is not significant for women in the first time period but is significant in 1991–96, despite being based on only 4 deaths. Women classified as students have significantly high PMRs at both time periods, 144 and 139 respectively, and are based on relatively high numbers of deaths. However, it must be reiterated that these PMRs show the likelihood that a death in a given occupation is from suicide rather than another cause. Because students are predominantly in the younger ages the likelihood of them dying from any cause is very low, so that if they do die it is more likely to be from external causes of death such as suicides or accidents than from natural causes. However, this is not to take away from the fact that there have been 1,256 suicides to women aged 20–24 and 5,645 suicides to men aged 20–24 over the last 15 years, which contribute significantly to the years of working life lost as a result of premature death.

Access and Method by Occupation

The earlier section on methods of suicide and our

For all but one of the 17 occupations that had a significantly high PMR in 1982–87 there was a decrease in the PMR by 1991–96. Only seven of the occupations with a significantly high PMR in the first time period still had a significantly high PMR in the second time period. The PMR for librarians/information officers showed the greatest decrease, of 63 per cent, between the two time periods, from 226 to 83. The only occupation which had a significantly high PMR in 1982–87 and for which the PMR increased by 1991–96 was dentists, with PMRs of 192 and 249 respectively, an increase of 30 per cent.

Although dentists had a lower PMR than vets in the second time period (249 and 324 respectively) the proportion of suicide deaths to dentists is more significant because it is based on a higher number of deaths.

Table 7 - Percentage distribution of suicides by method and occupation, men aged 20-64, England and Wales, 1982-96

Occupations with high PMRs (alphabetical order)	Poisoning by solid or liquid substances (E950 and E980)	Poisoning by other gases and vapours (E952 and E982)	Hanging and suffocation (E953 and E983)	Drowning (E954 and E984)	Firearms and explosives (E955 and E985)	Other	Number of suicides (=100%)
Builders	13	37	28	4	7	10	*675*
Carpenters and joiners	14	27	34	6	5	14	*830*
Chemical scientists	38	17	20	6	4	14	*69*
Cleaners, window cleaners, road sweepers	21	25	28	6	2	18	*444*
Deck, engine-room hands, bargemen, lightermen, boatmen	27	14	21	21	3	14	*168*
Dental practitioners	24	24	28	4	7	13	*54*
Driving instructors - not HGV	10	61	21	4	2	2	*84*
Farm workers	11	24	34	7	16	8	*317*
Farmers, horticulturists, farm managers	6	18	33	4	36	3	*609*
Forestry workers	9	22	31	5	19	14	*58*
Garage proprietors	6	55	16	2	13	8	*96*
Gardeners, groundsmen	23	21	30	6	5	15	*554*
Hotel porters	37	8	24	6	2	24	*51*
Librarians, information officers	17	14	28	17	3	22	*36*
Medical practitioners	50	10	16	4	6	14	*185*
Other domestic and school helpers	31	15	25	8	2	19	*52*
Other motor drivers	14	48	23	3	1	11	*432*
Painters and decorators, french polishers	22	25	29	5	3	16	*856*
Pharmacists	61	13	7	5	5	10	*61*
Publicans	17	36	21	3	12	11	*304*
Sales representatives	14	50	19	3	4	10	*404*
Sales representatives - property and services	15	49	16	4	5	11	*255*
Shop salesmen and assistants	19	37	21	4	3	16	*623*
Teachers - not elsewhere classified	16	30	22	8	4	21	*518*
Veterinarians	76	3	5	0	16	0	*38*
All men	**20**	**27**	**27**	**6**	**5**	**16**	***45,445***

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

previous articles noted that the probability of committing suicide will depend to some extent on the ease of access to effective methods. We have already noted above that the occupations with the highest proportional mortality ratios (PMRs) for both men and women are predominantly the medical and allied professions which have easy access to, and knowledge of, drugs. Tables 7 and 8 show for men and women the distribution of suicides by method for the occupations which had significantly high PMRs, aggregated for the years 1982–96. The occupations are presented in alphabetical order. For both men and women the distribution is split between the most commonly used methods and a remainder category. The four most commonly used methods for both men and women were poisoning by solid or liquid substances (ICD9 codes E950 and E980), poisoning by other gases and vapours (ICD9 codes E952 and E982), hanging and suffocation (ICD9 codes E953 and E983) and drowning (ICD9 codes E954 and E984), although there was a sex difference in the percentage distribution of these methods. For men the additional category of firearms and explosives (ICD9 codes E955 and E985), the fifth most common method, has been included in the table because its use varies greatly with occupation. The ordering and percentage distribution in these tables differ from figures presented in the earlier section on methods since these latter figures were based on averages for the years 1982-84 and 1994–96.

Table 8 - Percentage distribution of suicides by method and occupation, women aged 20-59, England and Wales, 1982-96

Occupations with high PMRs (alphabetical order)	Poisoning by solid or liquid substances (E950 and E980)	Poisoning by other gases and vapours (E952 and E982)	Hanging and suffocation (E953 and E983)	Drowning (E954 and E984)	Other	Number of suicides (=100%)
Ambulancewomen	50	38	13	0	0	8
Cleaners, window cleaners, road sweepers	50	4	16	12	17	206
Domestic housekeepers	51	11	11	11	16	37
Hospital ward orderlies	60	9	13	4	13	210
Medical practitioners	67	8	14	3	9	66
Nurse administrators, nurses	59	12	13	5	11	672
Pharmacists	94	0	6	0	0	17
Physiotherapists	37	26	26	5	5	19
Professional & related in education, welfare and health	46	28	13	5	8	39
Students	32	11	22	6	30	250
Therapists - not elsewhere classified	31	24	28	3	14	29
Veterinarians	89	11	0	0	0	9
Waitresses	53	6	10	14	17	87
All women	**46**	**10**	**17**	**9**	**18**	**14,082**

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

For men, there was little difference in the overall percentage using the three most common methods; each of which accounted for about one quarter of all suicides. However, there were big variations by occupation within each method. For example, for poisoning by solid or liquid substances, which accounted for 20 per cent of all suicides in men, the percentages amongst the medical and allied professions were much higher. Vets had the highest percentage of suicides using this method (76 per cent), followed by pharmacists (61 per cent) and medical practitioners (50 per cent).

Over 12,000 suicides between 1982 and 1996 to men aged 20–64 resulted from poisoning by other gases and vapours (which excludes poisoning by gases in domestic use, ICD9 codes E951 and E981), with an average of 95 per cent of these specifically attributable to motor vehicle exhaust gas (ICD9 codes E952.0 and E982.0). Poisoning by other gases and vapours accounted for about one quarter of all male suicides but around half of suicides in the occupation groups garage proprietors, driving instructors - non HGV, other motor drivers and sales representatives.

The percentage of suicides which resulted from hanging and suffocation varied little across occupations. For drowning, two of the occupations which had high PMRs had percentages much higher than the overall figure of 6 per cent. These were deck and engine room hands (seafarers) and librarians/information officers.

Some of the greatest differences by occupation were seen for the percentage of suicides resulting from firearms. Overall, firearms accounted for 5 per cent of suicides to men aged 20–64 between 1982 and 1996. However, among the occupation group farmers, horticulturists and farm managers, firearms accounted for 36 per cent of all suicides. Other occupations with high percentages of suicides from firearms included forestry workers, farm workers and vets. Following a literature review, including experiences from a few studies on gun control in the United States, Öström et al.[15] concluded that a reduction in the availability of methods of committing suicide is a convincing and conceivable means of reducing the number of such deaths.

For women aged 20–59, nearly half of all suicides between 1982 and 1996 resulted from poisoning by solid or liquid substances. As with men, the occupations with the highest percentage of suicides resulting from this method were pharmacists (94 per cent) and vets (89 per cent). For the second most common method among women, hanging and suffocation, there was little variation by occupation - the percentages were low in pharmacists and vets because of the predominance of poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The percentage of suicides by occupation which resulted from poisoning by other gases and vapours was highest in the medical support professions, those classified as - ambulancewomen, professional and related in education, welfare and health (not elsewhere classified), therapists (not elsewhere classified) and physiotherapists. Drowning, the fourth most common method of suicide amongst women, showed little occupational variation.

For women, there was little occupational variation in the method used, mainly as a result of the predominance of a single method - poisoning by solid or liquid substances - which accounted for half of all suicides in women. For men, the method of suicide used was strongly related to their occupation and therefore their access to certain methods; for example, medical practitioners and drugs, and farmers and guns. The association between the method used and ease of access was also confirmed by the high percentage of teenage suicides which resulted from hanging and suffocation and from jumping from a high place; methods which are the most 'readily available' to teenagers. These findings pose the question as to whether people in these occupations are more likely than those in other occupations to 'attempt' suicide, or whether men and women in these occupations have easier access to, and better knowledge of, effective methods of suicide.

Seasonality

Monthly suicide data for the fifteen years 1982–96 were tested for seasonality. For men and women combined, and separately, there was no evidence of significant levels of seasonality although the peak months were March and April, and suicides were at their lowest in December. Similar peaks and troughs have been found in Belgium[16], whilst suicides in the United States have been found to peak in late spring[17].

Conclusions

Since 1982 female suicides have fallen continuously, whilst male suicides have only started to fall since 1988. Men aged 25–34 are now the only male age-group for which suicide rates continue to rise. Rates among women aged 15–24 have risen since 1982, but they remain at a relatively low level. Although the total number of suicides has declined in recent years, the contribution of suicides to total years of working life lost has increased. This is due to the increase in suicide in some younger age-groups.

Hanging is the most common method of suicide for teenage and adult men, whilst poisoning by solid and liquid substances is the most common method among teenage and adult women. Our analyses support the view that there is a link between suicide rates and access to, and knowledge of, effective means of committing suicide. For men, suicides from poisoning by other gases and vapours (principally motor vehicle exhaust gas) have fallen from a peak in the early 1990s. There is some indication that this may be due to the increasing numbers of cars fitted with catalytic converters. The reduction in suicides from this method is the major reason for the recent decline in overall suicide rates among men. The access link is also borne out by our

occupational analyses. Men and women classified to the medical and allied professions had the highest proportions of suicides relative to other causes of death. Amongst these professions poisoning by solid or liquid substances was the predominant method. For men classified as farmers, a much higher proportion of suicides resulted from firearms compared to the national average.

In an article to be published in *Population Trends* 93 (September 1998), we look at the geographic variation in suicide mortality for 1982–96. Data will be presented for the constituent countries of the United Kingdom and, within England and Wales, for Government Office Regions and local authorities.

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To Be Or Not To Be - What Are The Odds?

by John Craig formerly OPCS.

Life expectancies are averages. Among the group of people to which the average refers there will be wide variations in the length of their lives. This article quantifies these variations by looking at the chances of an early death and the chances of an exceptionally long life. Persons aged 40, for example, have an estimated average future length of life of 35 years for men and 40 years for women according to the most recent decennial *English Life Tables*. But some would die much sooner - 1 percent within 5 or 7 years (respectively) and 10 percent within 20 or 24 years; while at the other extreme some would live much longer - 10 percent for 49 or 53 years and 1 percent for 57 or 61 years. The article goes on to explain how these differences are related to the underlying patterns of mortality.

Introduction

The latest decennial *English Life Table*[1] is for 1990–92 and gives the estimated future length of life at birth, otherwise known as the life expectancy at birth, as 73 years for men and 79 years for women. The meaning and derivation of these figures are explained in Box 1. A key point is that they are averages derived from, and applying to, large groups of people. Averages suffice when dealing with aggregates such as a pension scheme's funding or when looking for a single figure to summarize a set of age specific mortality rates. But often some indication of the variations about the average are relevant - especially for individuals. To quote from a recent Presidential Address to the Royal Statistical Society:

> *When individual members of the public are confronted by arguments about health or environmental issues the question most likely to be asked is 'how does this affect me or my immediate family?'. In so far as the statistician's answer is couched in terms of 'averages' or frequencies of occurrence calculated by reference to membership of a 'population' with which the individual does not readily identify, there will be a lack of perception of relevance on the part of the individual and a failure of communication on behalf of the statistician.* JRSS, Series A, 1996, Vol 159, Part 3, p373.

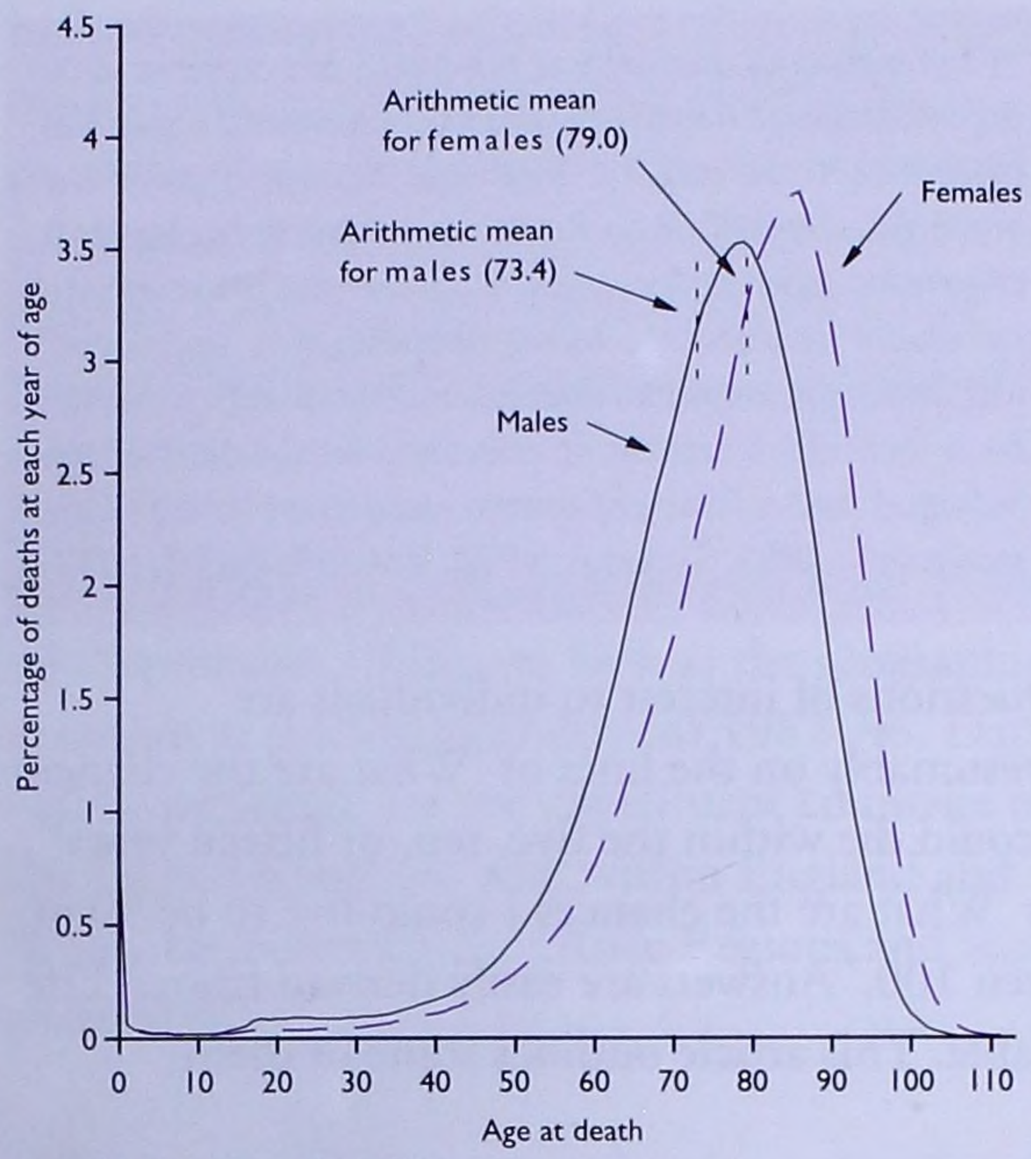
Questions of interest to individuals are presumably on the lines of 'What are the chances I could die within the five, ten, or fifteen years?' or 'What are the chances I could live to be 90 or even 100.' Answers are easily derived from a Life Table. This article outlines some of them.

Age at Death

The ages at death of individuals in the 1990–92 Life Table used in this article are shown in Figure 1. Their estimated future length of life at birth is the arithmetic mean of these ages at death. So the Figure itself shows the variations about this mean - for a group of new-born babies who experience, throughout their lives, the mortality rates used in calculating the Life Table. The main features of the Figure are:

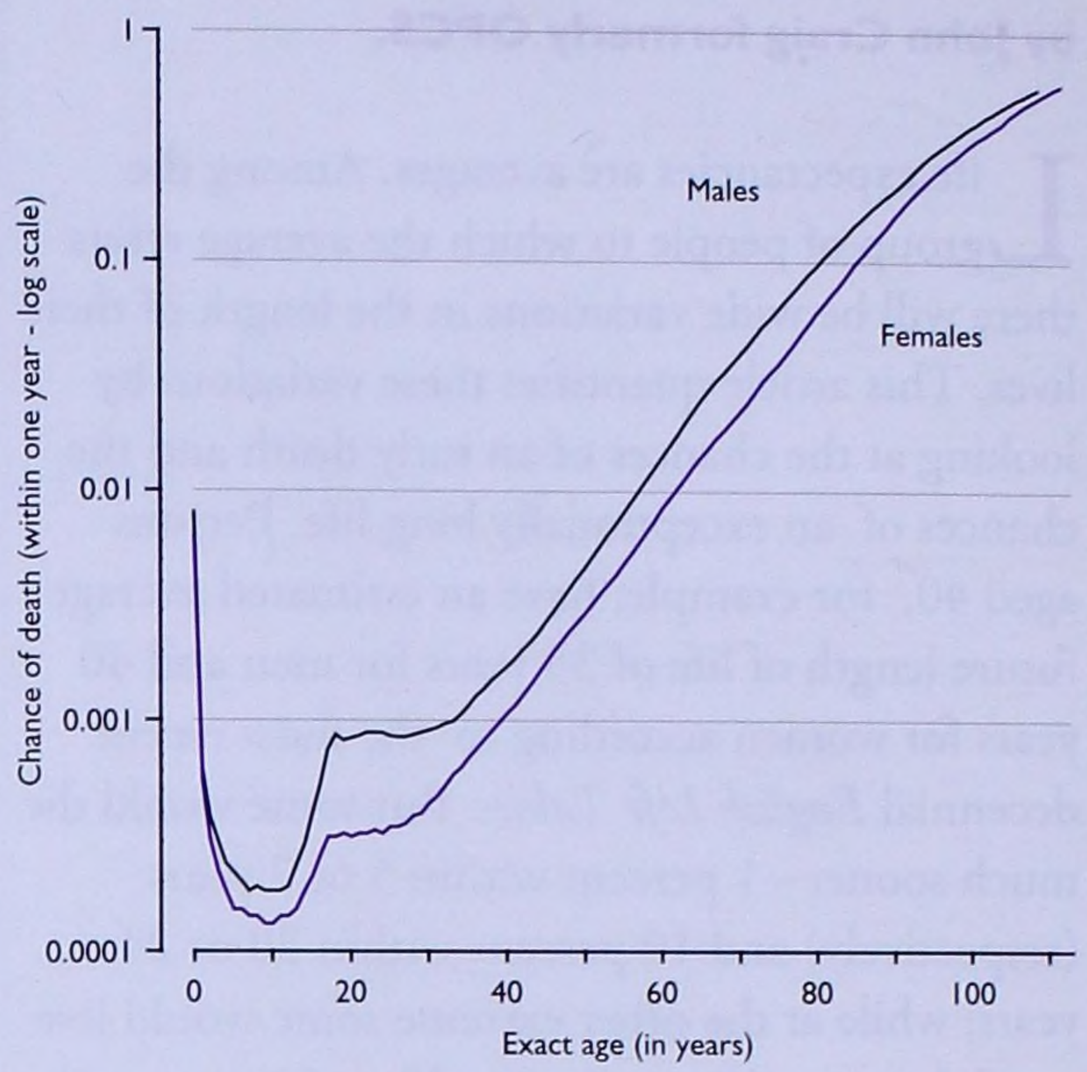
- the deaths are spread over a wide age-range. Only a small fraction take place at, or near, the age which equals the life expectancy of the whole group. The greatest percentage of deaths at any single year of age, for either men or women, is less than 4 per cent; and if a ten year age range around the peak is taken no more than one-third of all the deaths are included. So the majority (two-thirds) of all deaths take place at ages which differ by at least five years from the average.

Figure 1 - Deaths by single year of age*



* In English Life Table for 1990–92

Figure 2 - Chances of death within a year



- more than half the initial population lives to an age which exceeds their estimated length of life at birth. The difference is about 2 1/2 years for both sexes. This is because in Figure 1 the tail from the peak towards the younger ages is much longer than the tail to the older ages.

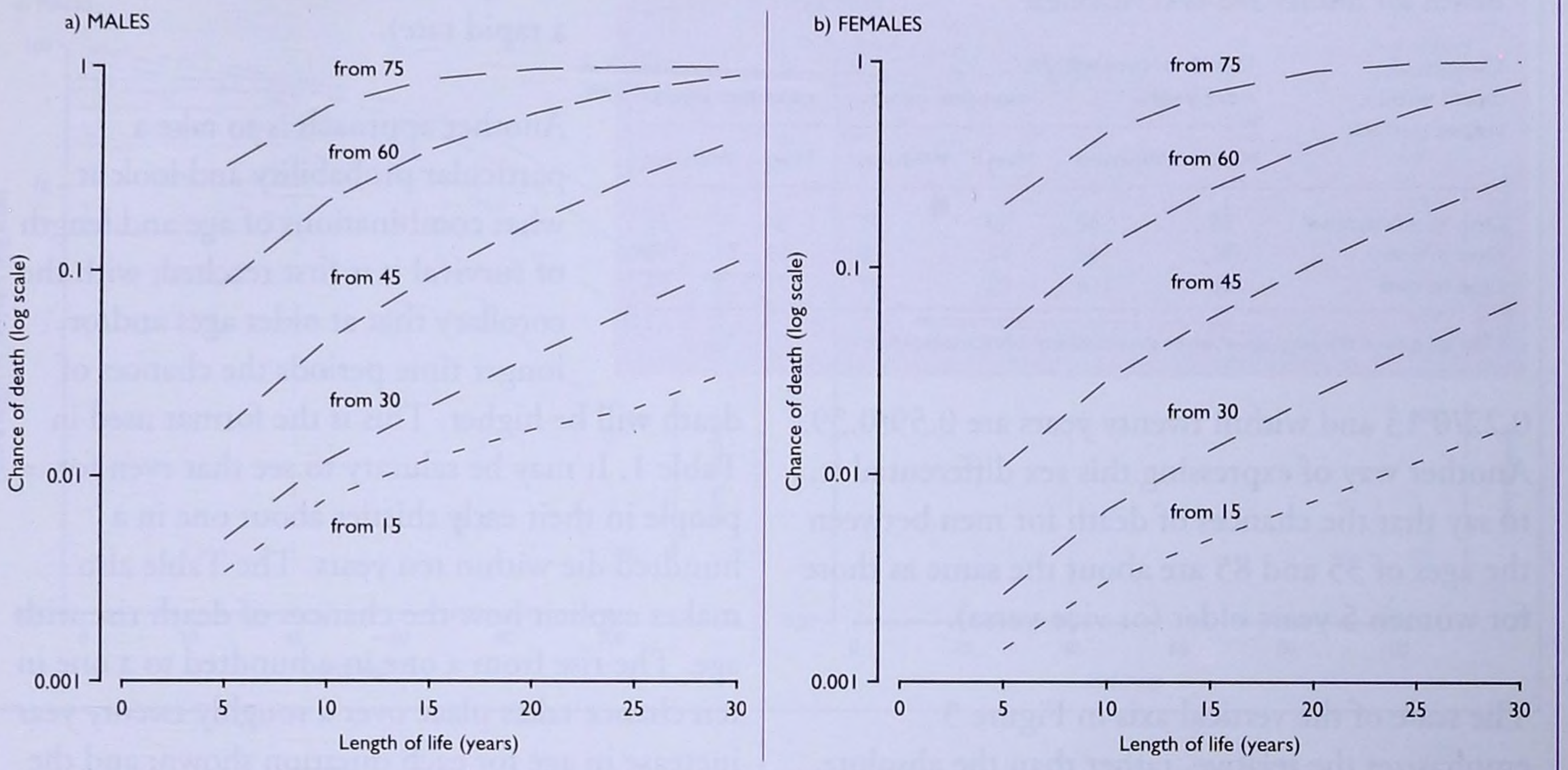
- the graph for women differs from that for men. The shift to the right reflects womens' lower death rates and longer life expectancy. The higher peak indicates womens' deaths are more concentrated by age; and that the relative difference between men and womens' death rates declines at the oldest ages.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of deaths from birth. The distribution for older people will start from whatever is the age of the group; but thereafter will have the same basic shape. As an example take a group of women aged 60. For them deaths to under 60s are irrelevant so the percentages in Figure 1 for women of 60 and over would not add up to 100 per cent. Hence all the percentages of deaths at age 60 or over would be scaled-up by a factor which adjusts for the absence of the 'tail' of younger deaths.

The Chances of Death at Different Ages

The chances of dying within one year are derived from the pattern of deaths depicted in Figure 1. To do so the number of deaths at different ages are compared with the number of people remaining alive at successive birthdays. The chances themselves are shown in Figure 2. As would be expected the chances of death generally increase with age. The big exception is a fall in the first year of life (much of which is in the first month); there is also a much smaller fall between the ages of 1 and 9. Other exceptions are a small decline for men as they pass through their mid-twenties; and a plateau for women from ages 17 to 20. These latter exceptions are a kind of steadying down after an appreciable rise as children become young adults. Between the ages

Figure 3 - Chances of death as a length of life from initial age increases



of about 40 and 80 the two lines in Figure 2 have a nearly constant upward slope; this corresponds to an increase in the chance of death of about 11 per cent with each year of age. After about 80 the rate of increase eases off a little - also the difference between the two sexes reduces.

The increases with age in the proportions dying leads to increasing numbers, and proportions, of deaths as is shown by the upward slope in Figure 1 at younger ages. Thus about 2 out of every thousand men in their early forties die each year; as already mentioned this death rate increases with each year of age by about 11 per cent. So as age rises the number of men in their forties in the Life Table population declines - despite this the number of deaths increases because the death rate is rising much more rapidly than the population is declining. However, as the death rate rises, an age is eventually reached at which the proportion dying, and so the fall in the population, is itself about 11 per cent (see Figure 2 again). From this age onwards the drop in the size of the population at each year of age is so large that the number of deaths does decline with age. (For men this peak in the number of deaths is at age 79; and for women at age 86).

The chances shown in Figure 2 are those for one year. The chance of dying in, say, the next five years is roughly about five times the chance of dying in the next year at all but the oldest ages. However exact probabilities, over any length of time, are easily calculated from the Life Table and form the basis of the rest of this article.

The Chances of an Early Death

The age at which a future death might be regarded as 'early' is a subjective opinion influenced by the current age of an individual, their health, occupation, and so on. Figure 3 shows, for selected ages, how the chances of death for the average individual rise as the time period lengthens. At age 60 men/women have a 0.09/0.05 chance of dying within five years; the chances of death within the next ten years are

Table 1 - Ages* at which some selected probabilities of death for adults are first reached

Chance of death within stated period	Death occurs within: next year		next five years		next ten years	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
One in a hundred	58	62	40	45	28	35
One in ten	81	86	62	68	53	58
One in two	106	108	82	87	71	77

*The age given is the exact age at which the probability is first exceeded.

0.22/0.13 and within twenty years are 0.59/0.39. Another way of expressing this sex differential is to say that the chances of death for men between the ages of 35 and 85 are about the same as those for women 5 years older (or vice-versa).

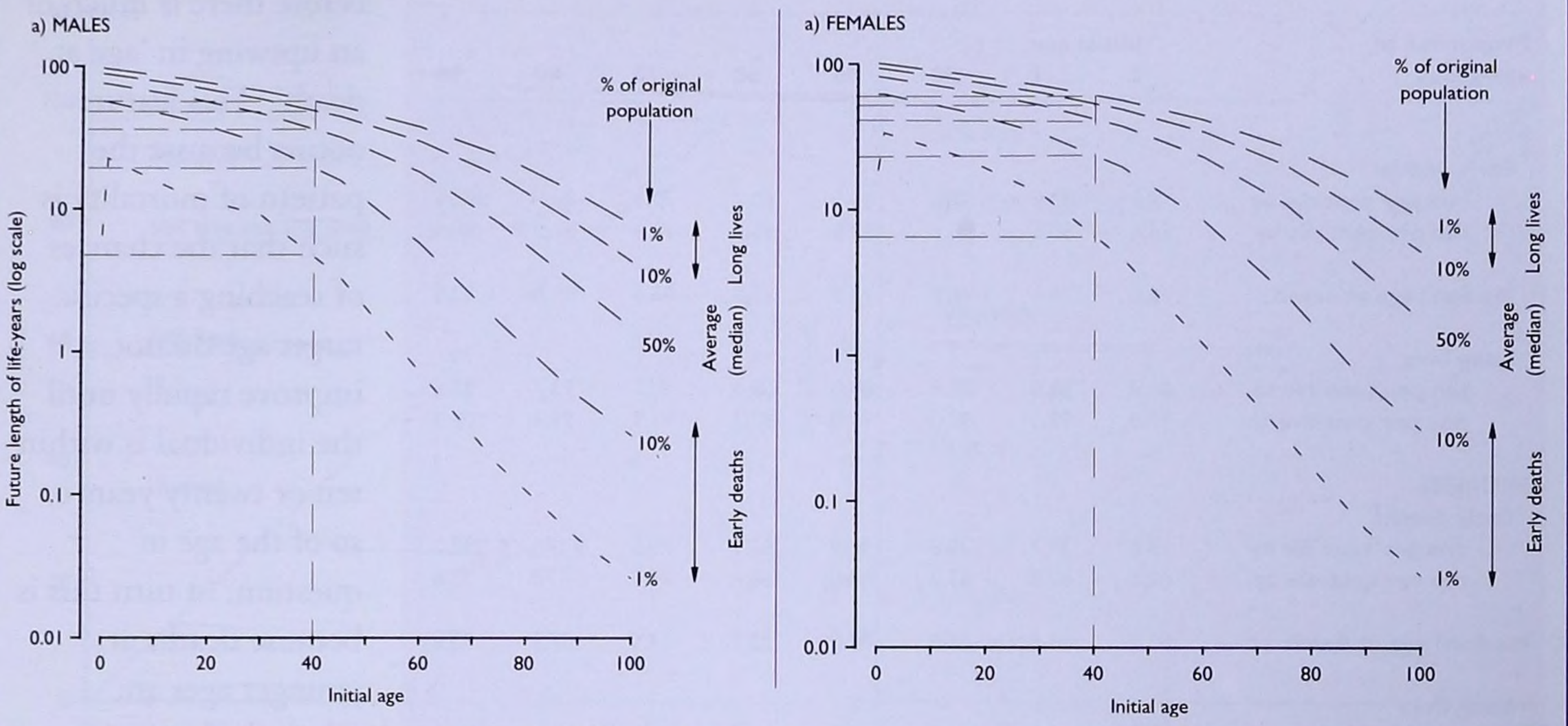
The scale of the vertical axis in Figure 3 emphasizes the relative, rather than the absolute, differences between the chances of death at different ages. The shape of the curves, with slopes flattening out as the length of time increases, means that the rate of increase in the proportion of the original cohort dying each year is falling with increasing age - although Figure 2 showed that for the survivors the chance of death increases with age. This apparent paradox can be understood from the pattern of deaths in Figure 1. At the older ages the numbers of deaths are falling so the rate of increase in the proportion of the original cohort dying must be falling too. At the younger ages the numbers of deaths is rising but not steeply enough to lead to a rising overall proportion. (To see this more clearly take a group aged, say, 45. In the first 5 years a certain number die; in the next five years there are rather more deaths. So the chance of death within ten years is more than double the chance within five years. For this rate of increase to be maintained the chance of death within fifteen years - before age 60 - would need to be more than double what it was for death within ten years. Which means that the number of deaths between ages 55 and 60 would need to exceed the number of deaths between ages 45 and 55. In reality deaths do not increase at such a rapid rate).

Another approach is to take a particular probability and look at what combinations of age and length of survival it is first reached; with the corollary that at older ages and/or longer time periods the chances of death will be higher. This is the format used in Table 1. It may be salutary to see that even for people in their early thirties about one in a hundred die within ten years. The Table also makes explicit how the chances of death rise with age. The rise from a one in a hundred to a one in ten chance takes place over a roughly twenty year increase in age for each duration shown; and the rise from a one in ten chance to that of one in two takes place over the following twenty years.

The chances of death within one year across the whole age-range were shown in Figure 2. In the first year of life the chance is relatively high (1 in 125 for boys and 1 in 160 for girls). Many of these deaths occur in the first few days; the chances then fall almost daily for the first month or so. By age 1 the chance has reduced by a factor of 10 and continues to drop until at around the age of 10 a minimum is reached. Consequently the chance of a new born baby boy dying within ten years is about 1 in 94. For older children the odds lengthen rapidly as age rises and the smallest chance of death at age - whether over a one, five, or ten year period - is around the age of 10.

Figure 4 adds to Figure 3 by showing how many years it is before 1, 10, and 50 per cent, of each single year of age group, are dead. Amongst a group of 40 year old men/women 1 per cent are dead after 5/7 years, 10 per cent are dead in 20/24 years, and half live for 36/42 years. (These differences are shown on Figure 4 by the vertical

Figure 4 - Future lengh of life for selected proportions of initial age-groups



line at age 40 and the corresponding horizontal intercepts on the 'Future length of life' axis). Naturally at older starting ages these time periods are reduced - and the steadily rising death rates mean they shorten at an ever increasing rate as indicated by the 'concave from below' curves.

The 50 percent line indicates an average future length of life which often does not coincide exactly with the arithmetic mean. As this line indicates when half of an age group has died it must be the limit for a death to be regarded as 'early'. Table 1 showed that the chances of living for ten years become less than 50 per cent (0.5) for men at age 71, and for women at age 77; the chances of living five years become less than 50 per cent for men at age 82 and for women at age 86.

The Chances of Living for An Unusually Long Time

The proportions alive after an unusually long time are also shown on Figure 4. Amongst a group of 70 year old men/women, half die within 11/15 years but a minority of 10 per cent live over half as long again (for 20/24 years) and a smaller 1 percent minority for over twice as long (for nearly 28/32 years). Two points can be made about these figures. First there is the same 4 year difference between the sexes at each probability; which means that proportionately the difference between men and women is lessening as age increases. Second the difference between the future length of life for the 10 per cent and the 1 per cent of long lived individuals is 8 years for both sexes; so proportionately it is slightly less for women than for men. These patterns occur more generally. At all ages the lines for the 'long lives' are closer together, and less curved, than the equivalent percentages of 'early deaths'; showing that the relative differences for 'long lives' are not so great as for early deaths.

Another way to use Figure 4 is to read off the information given in Table 1 for periods other than five or ten years. But this, and the preceding analyses, have all been in terms of the future length of life. Alternatively the findings can easily

Table 2 - Variations in age at death - by initial age

Proportion of age-group	Initial age 0	1	20	40	60	70	80	90
MEN								
Early deaths								
one per cent die by	6.5	23.5	31.5	44.9	60.7	70.3	80.1	90.05
ten per cent die by	56.6	57.5	58.1	59.9	65.6	72.4	81.0	90.5
Median* age at death	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.5	77.9	80.6	85.6	92.8
Long lives								
ten per cent live to	88.9	88.9	88.9	89.0	89.6	90.7	93.1	97.6
one per cent live to	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.3	97.9	99.4	102.5
WOMEN								
Early deaths								
one per cent die by	18.6	34.7	39.8	46.9	61.2	70.5	5,146	90.1
ten per cent die by	62.1	62.8	63.2	64.0	68.4	74.0	5,178	90.6
Median* age at death	81.7	81.8	81.8	82.0	82.1	84.5	87.8	93.6
Long lives								
ten per cent live to	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7	94.0	94.6	96.0	99.2
one per cent live to	101.0	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.3	101.6	102.4	104.6

* 50 per cent die before this age; and 50 per cent reach it.

be expressed as ages at death; this is done explicitly in the next section.

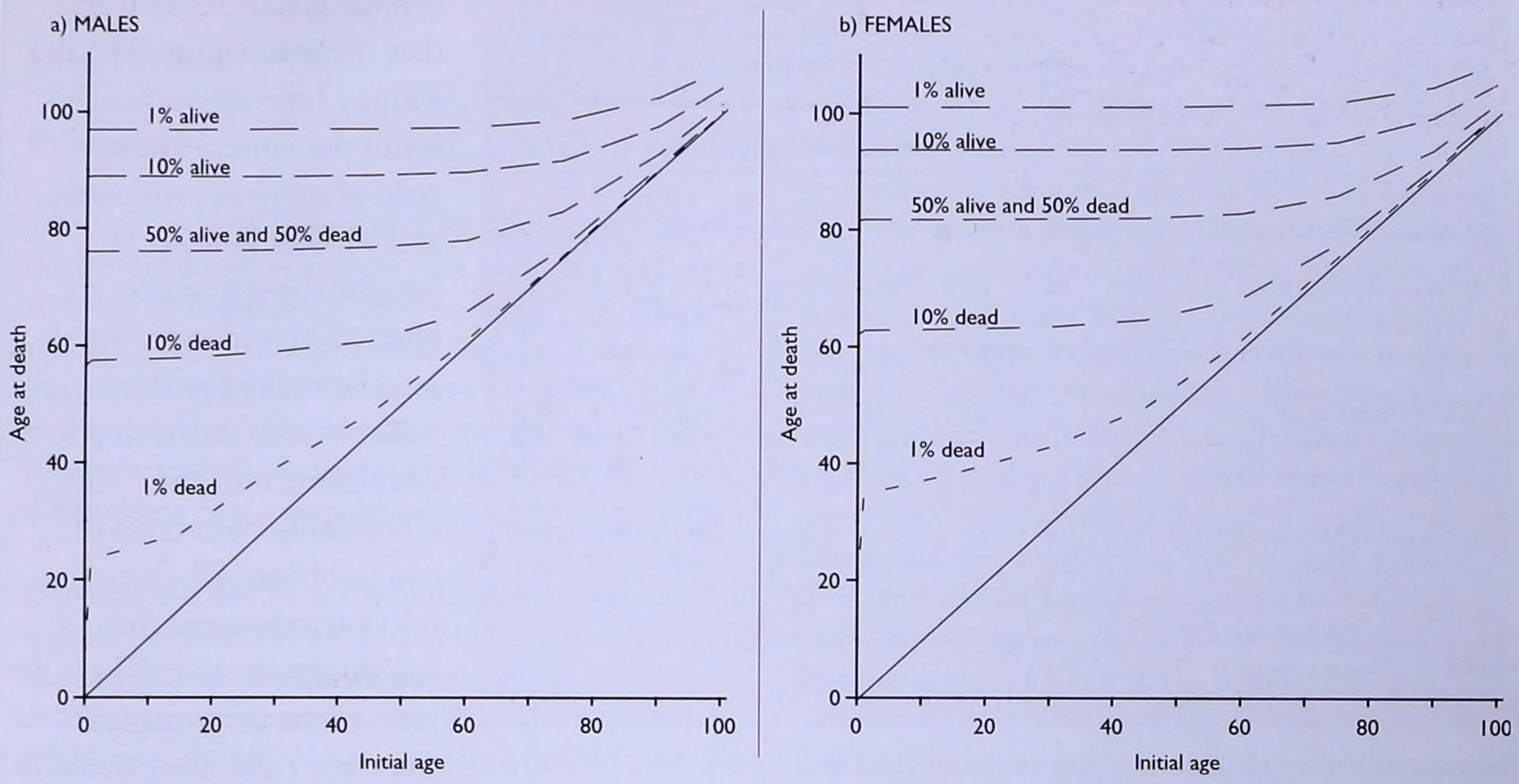
The Chances of Reaching Particular Ages

Figure 4 showed that for men aged 70 the chances of living to age 100 are a little less than one in a hundred; and for women aged 70 are slightly better than one in a hundred. A fuller analysis in terms of age at death, rather than length of life, is shown in Figure 5 both for those who die early and for those who live for an unusually long time.

Some key statistics are given in Table 2. The table shows, for example, that for a group of women aged 60 ten percent will be dead by age 68.4, half will live to age 82.1 and a minority of ten percent will still be alive at age 94; and so on. The striking feature of Figure 5 is that all the lines - except that for the 1 per cent of early deaths which are mainly those in early childhood - are nearly horizontal before there is much of an upswing in 'age at death'. This feature occurs because the pattern of mortality is such that the chances of reaching a specific target age do not improve rapidly until the individual is within ten or twenty years or so of the age in question; in turn this is because deaths at younger ages are relatively few in number and survival is the norm. The odds only improve substantially when our contemporaries start to die in sizeable numbers! At birth men have an evens chance of reaching age 76; not until men are 68 do they have an evens chance of getting to age 80. Women have an evens chance of reaching age 81 at birth; but they have to be nearly 85 before their chance of reaching age 90 is evens.

The chances of becoming a centenarian are of special interest. However the odds are heavily against this until people are well into their nineties. At birth the expectation is that 1.5 percent of baby girls - which means a 1 in 67 chance - become centenarians. This implies that not until only 15 percent of the original babies remain alive - which happens at the age of 94 - do the odds of women becoming centenarians fall to 1 in 10; and they become evens at age 98. For men at birth the odds are over 1 in 100 and only attain this level at age 83; the odds fall to 1 in 10 by age 94 and are evens at about 98 1/2. For those who live to celebrate their hundredth birthday the likelihood is that 39/32 percent of men/women will die before their next birthday;

Figure 5 - Variations in age at death by initial age



so the median length of future life is more than one year but less than two. But not until about the ages of 106/108 do 50 per cent die within one year.

Chances Involving Two People

Life tables can also be used to calculate the chances of combinations of death or survival involving two, or more, people. For example the chances of husbands dying before their wives; or children before their parents. In doing this it is almost a necessity to assume that the chance of the death to one person is not related to the chance of death to another. Complete independence is unlikely in practice as couples or families often share similar lifestyles and therefore similar risks. (Any difference that marital status, or cohabitation, makes to life expectancy is also ignored). Nevertheless a calculation using Life Tables gives a reasonable approximation. To demonstrate this take the chances of the alternative scenarios for mixed sex couples in which both the man and the woman are aged 30. (The same age is used to avoid age differences having an influence - the procedure could be repeated for any combination of ages. Apart from the 1 per cent of early deaths the findings would not differ greatly for couples under 30 since there would be few deaths before age 30). To simplify matters the effects of divorce or separation are ignored. We are simply considering survivals and deaths regardless of whether or not the couple are living together.

For couples aged 30 Table 3 shows, in Row (1), how the proportion of couples with both people still alive declines with increasing age. The decline is more rapid than that for either men or women taken separately as the chance of one or other dying is greater than the chance of the death of an individual. Row (1) shows the percentages at particular ages; alternatively taking some key percentages it is found that one percent of the couples are parted by death by age 37, and ten percent by age 55. Their median age of separation by death is nearly 72. Among the long-lived couples, there are ten percent with

Table 3 - Deaths to couples - both initially aged 30

	When couple are - or would be - aged:						
	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
	Percentages (of initial number of couples)						
1) Man and woman alive	98.2	93.9	82.6	56.5	20.9	1.6	-
2) One alive, one dead of which:	1.8	6.0	16.6	37.8	51.7	25.2	1.8
(m) man alive	0.7	2.3	6.2	13.2	16.1	6.4	0.3
(w) woman alive	1.2	3.7	10.4	24.6	35.5	18.8	1.5
3) Both dead of which:	-	0.1	0.8	5.7	27.5	73.1	98.2
(m) man lived longer	-	-	0.4	2.8	12.7	29.8	36.6
(w) woman lived longer	-	-	0.4	2.9	14.8	43.3	61.6
4) Couples with a death(s) of which:	1.8	6.1	17.4	43.5	79.1	98.4	100.0
(m) man lived longer	0.7	2.4	6.6	16.0	28.8	36.2	36.9
(w) woman lived longer	1.2	3.8	10.8	27.5	50.3	62.1	63.1

Row (4) = Row (2) + Row(3).
Row(1) + Row(2) + Row (3) = Row(1) + Row(4) = 100.

both individuals living to 83 and one percent with both living to 91.

Returning to Table 3 the incidence of 'first' deaths means that the proportion of the original couples with just one member alive rises (Row (2)) - until the ages are reached at which the survivors start to die in greater numbers than the numbers of new 'first' deaths. The higher mortality rates of men cause the ratio of women:men among the survivors to increase steadily with age - compare rows 2(w) and 2(m) - until there more than three women to each man at the oldest ages.

When the survivor dies the couple become 'extinct' and Row (3) of the Table shows how this proportion changes from a negligible figure at the younger ages to ultimately including everybody - with an especially rapid increase when the couples would have been in their eighties. Amongst the 'extinct' couples the difference between the sexes as to who lived longer and who died first, is small when both have died at under the age of 80 or so. The reason being that if a woman dies at such a relatively young age there is a better chance that the man will outlive her.

Another question about couples is how likely it is that the man will outlive the woman - or vice-versa. This is not the same as the sex ratio of surviving widowers and widows in Row(2) because these numbers are affected by widowers' death rates being higher than widows'; also the 'extinct' couples are omitted. Combining both types of couples (Row(4)) gives the relevant answers as the couples grow older. The ratio of the percentages in rows 4(m) and 4(w) are fairly constant; unlike their Row(2) or Row(3) equivalents. The man lives longer for slightly over one-third of the couples; this ratio rises marginally with age once again because at the oldest ages the relative difference between men and womens' death rates narrows (see Figure 2) so the proportion of women who die first increases.

Changes Over Time

The Life Table used thus far has been that based on mortality rates in the early 1990s. A time series of life expectancies for other years up to 1995 is given on page 65. Mortality rates change over time; so no group of living people actually experience over a lifetime the age specific mortality patterns which prevail at a single point in time. However tables can be constructed which do summarize the actual or projected mortality experienced by a group of people of the same age; Box 1 gives details of these group or 'cohort' tables. Comparisons for three different generations are shown in Table 4. The generations are those born in 1910, 1950, and

Box 1

Life Tables

Procedure

The simplest Life Table would be calculated from the deaths occurring in a single year. In practice a period of three or five years is used to reduce the effect of random fluctuations. The basic data needed are deaths and population - analysed by age. Because the mortality experience of males and females differs it is usual to calculate separate tables. Other subdivisions of the population may also be possible.

Provided the deaths and population data are reliable a good estimate can be made of the proportion of the population of each single year of age who die within a year of their birthday. Then the cumulative effect over the whole age range can be deduced. As it is proportions that are relevant it helps to start with a large round number - by supposing, say, the initial population to be 100,000 new born live births. The proportion who die before their first birthday is known so the number of deaths and the number who survive to their first birthday are easily calculated. This process can be repeated for those who die before their second birthday; and so on up to that age (of 110 or so) when nobody is left alive. This gives a Life Table from age 0. To derive a table starting at another age is easy. The pattern of deaths and survivors from any other age is that already used in the basic table; so to start with 100,000 people at another age is only a scaling up, from the required age and upwards, of the numbers in the basic table.

Interpretation

A Life Table isolates, and summarizes, the effects of the mortality patterns used. The age structure of survivors, and of deaths, do not coincide with those of the population from which it was constructed because the latter are the consequence of fertility and migration, as well as mortality, patterns over a hundred years or so. In this sense the Table relates to a hypothetical population.

Mortality rates are not usually constant but change over time. Nowadays, at most ages, the rates tend to fall over time. So most of us should have slightly longer life expectancies, better chances of living an unusually long time, and less likelihood of dying early than implied by today's mortality rates. To allow for such changes in mortality a Cohort Life Table which relates to a group of people born in a particular year can be constructed. This is done by considering their past age-specific mortality rates at each year of age from birth up to their current age; at older ages assumptions must be made about future mortality rates. Each calendar year (of birth) then has its own table; again the starting age can easily be changed and there will be a separate tables for those reaching this age in each calendar year. Some illustrative results are given in Table 4.

Life Table analyses are only valid for a people whose health and life-style can be regarded as average. While sub-groups at exceptionally high risk can be identified - from their poor state of health or from their hazardous occupation or whatever - it would be difficult to assess exactly how much difference this would make.

Terminology

When Life Tables were first calculated mortality from the recent past was used as a guide to mortality, or population structure, in the future. At that time this was logical since there was no reason to expect either a long term improvement or deterioration in mortality patterns. So the results of the calculations were indeed what could be 'expected' in the future. This terminology was encouraged by the fact that the arithmetical thinking had been developed originally to deal with calculating the odds in games of chance. Today, for period life tables, it is not strictly accurate to regard the results as expectations; as explained above cohort tables are a better guide. So the use of the word 'expectation' has been minimized in the article.

Table 4 - Variations in age at death for different generations of 40-year olds

Proportion of age group	Year in which attained age 40* 1950	1990†	2030
Men			
Early deaths			
one per cent die by	43.1	45.0 (44.9)	45.3
ten per cent die by	56.1	61.0 (59.9)	61.7
Median age at death**	73.6	80.6 (76.5)	80.7
Long lives			
ten per cent live to	88.1	94.5 (89.0)	94.6
one per cent live to	97.4	103.2 (97.0)	103.2
Women			
Early deaths			
one per cent die by	43.8	46.9 (46.9)	47.0
ten per cent die by	60.6	65.9 (64.0)	66.1
Median age at death**	80.7	85.9 (82.0)	85.9
Long lives			
ten per cent live to	95.1	99.0 (93.7)	99.0
one per cent live to ††	102.5	.. (101.1)	..

* For those aged 40 in 1950 the mortality rates used are those they actually experienced up to the age of 80; thereafter the rates are projections. For those aged 40 in 1990 or 2030 the mortality rates used are projections.

† The figures in brackets are taken from Table 2 and show the results of using the 1990-92 mortality rates at all ages rather than the actual or projected rates for 40 year olds as they get older.

** 50 percent have died; 50 percent are still alive.

†† The two 'not available' ages for the 1 per cent of long lived' women are over 105. The tables could not be reliably computed after this age.

1990. The comparisons are of variations in the age at death for groups of people aged 40; this birthday would be reached in 1950, 1990 and 2030 respectively.

One comparison from Table 4 is the difference between the Life Table which uses the rates for 1990–92 and that which allows for projected future changes in mortality. For the early deaths only a short time has elapsed so the difference is small; but for most people the projected improvements in mortality add an extra 4–6 years to many of the results. Or, put another way, the odds of surviving a particular length of time have improved. The 1990–92 Table showed that men aged 40 had a 10 percent chance of reaching age 89.0; the cohort table, from which Table 4 is derived, shows the same group of men have a 23 percent chance. This can only be an estimate as there is some uncertainty in projecting mortality for over 50 years ahead.

Another comparison in Table 4 is that between the generations. The difference between those aged 40 in 1990 and those reaching this age in 2030 is minimal; the projected rates for the latter are so far into the future that it has been impossible to anticipate what changes there might be from those projected for the former. In contrast there is a big improvement at all ages between the results for 1990's 40 year olds and 1950's. Taking the one percent of early deaths, for the 1950 cohort these occurred within 3.1 years; but for the 1990 cohort this had increased to 5.0 years - an increase of over one-half. Moving down the two columns the absolute difference increases steadily as the proportion surviving diminishes; this pattern is caused by the lower future mortality rates across the whole age range for the 1990 cohort.

Conclusion

The average future length of life (life expectancy), whether it is the arithmetic mean or the median, is a key statistic but some idea of the variability that is attached to it can also be relevant. We all know that the variability exists; what this article does is to look at ways of quantifying it. But even these are based on averages for the whole population; there will be some individuals whose chances of death are much higher and some whose chances are somewhat less. In particular there will be differences between different social and ethnic groups. This is much too large a subject to include in this article but some information is available in other ONS publications.[3]

References

A list of references is available from:

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New Catalogue

The 1998 edition of the ONS statistical outputs and services catalogue *The Source* is now available. Produced on behalf of the Government Statistical Service, the catalogue is intended to be the first step in an ongoing process to draw together in one place the vast array of outputs produced by central government departments and agencies and, as a result, publications and electronic methods of data dissemination from throughout the GSS are included. Copies are available, free of charge from:

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☎ 01633 812973

New Look General Household Survey to Continue

A five-yearly review of the General Household Survey (GHS) by National Statistics has recommended a major redesign of the GHS and its relaunch as a more efficient survey, better focused on meeting users' needs.
Consultation with users showed a clear requirement for GHS data covering demographic, social and health topics, from both government departments for policy purposes and from the wider community including academic research.

Key features of the proposals are:

- A 'new look' GHS will start in April 2000 with development taking place in 1999/2000;
- The survey will be subject to a major redesign;
- The survey sample will be reviewed;
- The feasibility of alternative fieldwork arrangements, including using an element of telephone interviewing, will be investigated;
- Processing will be simplified;
- There will be a partnership between Government Departments on funding.

The design of the 'core' element of GHS will remain largely unchanged for a five year period, thus avoiding the need for any significant annual redesign. The current topic areas and the continuity of statistical series will be maintained. Any additional sections, which may vary from year to year, will need to be sponsored separately. The simplified nature of the new survey will bring large cost savings, while introducing some significant additional benefits to customers in terms of quality, timeliness and ease of access.

National Statistics is grateful for the range of views and comments made throughout the period of review. The next step is to detail proposals for the redesigned survey and to discuss these with GHS users inside and outside Government. National Statistics will continue to consult users throughout the process, either directly or through such avenues as the GHS User Group of the Data Archive.

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Rebasing

The June edition of *Economic Trends* contains an article entitled 'Rebasing the National Accounts'. For the United Kingdom National Accounts, rebasing is a five yearly exercise in which volume (and price) indices are updated to a more recent base. This rebasing will see estimates published on a 1995 price base rather than the present 1990 price base. The use of a more up to date price base improves estimates of growth, leading to revisions to growth rates in recent years. The article explains the rebasing process, why it is carried out, and also provides an early indication of its likely impact upon estimates of growth.

The first rebased annual estimates will appear in the *United Kingdom National Accounts* (the National Statistics *Blue Book*) published in September 1998. Quarterly estimates on the new basis will appear in the National Accounts *First Release* at the same time. Related series, for instance the producer prices index, the index of production and the monthly trade figures, will be published on a 1995 base in the next *First Release* following the September National Accounts publication.

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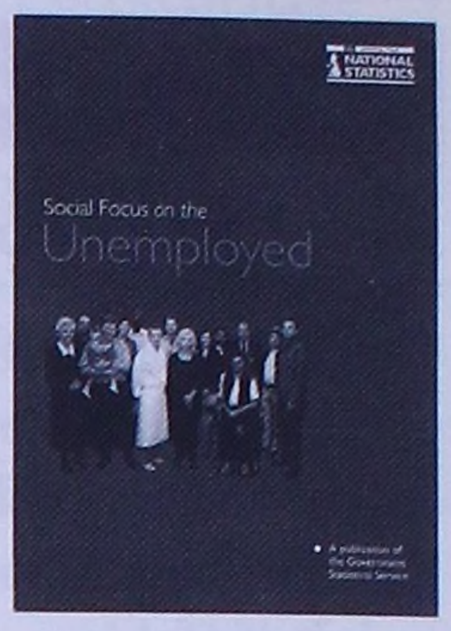
Social Focus On The Unemployed



Unemployment affects many people during the course of their lives. While unemployment in the United Kingdom has fallen dramatically since the peak at the beginning of 1993 to less than 2 million in 1998, the group of people it affects is constantly changing.

Social Focus on the Unemployed is the fifth in a series of publications which paint a picture of different groups of people in contemporary society. This edition looks at unemployed people in the United Kingdom and the experience of unemployment, both economically and socially, for the individual, their household and their family.

Among the report's findings:

- Between 1990 and 1995, around a quarter of the working-age population claimed some form of unemployment-related benefit.
- In Spring 1997, three quarters of a million people had been unemployed for a year or more, equivalent to two out of five of all unemployed people.
- Sixty-two per cent of unemployed men, but only 32 per cent of unemployed woman, had previously been in work immediately prior to unemployment. Conversely, 37 per cent of women had previously been looking after the family or home compared with only 4 per cent of men.
- Of those who began claiming unemployment-related benefit between October 1997 and January 1998, around a half of men and a quarter of women had claimed on four or more occasions in the previous ten years.

- The average gross income of a non-retired couple with both adults unemployed was £163 per week in Great Britain in 1995-96. This was barely a quarter of the £607 per week income of a couple with both adults in employment.

- Double the proportion of unemployed people reported their health as being 'fair' or worse than those who were in employment.

Social Focus on the Unemployed
The Stationery Office
£30/ISBN 0 11 621039 7

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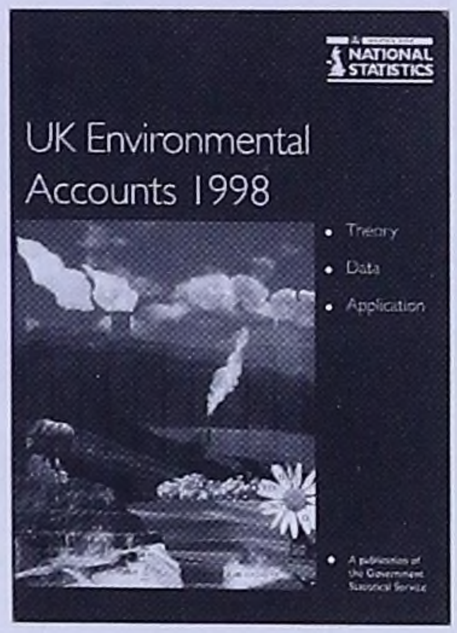
UK Environmental Accounts

UK Environmental Accounts 1998 is part of an important new development for government statistics - the linking of environmental statistics with national accounts.



The book presents the main results so far of the United Kingdom Environmental Accounts (UKENA). Its ten chapters include an analysis of the flow of material resources through trade (Chapter 7), a time series of atmospheric emissions (Chapter 3), an illustrative water account (Chapter 6), results from a survey of environmental expenditure (Chapter 5) and three chapters re-printed from *Economic Trends*.

As well as the official papers contained in this book, there are two invited chapters that use valuation techniques to place money values on the physical data on the environment. These chapters present interesting ideas and are intended to provoke debate, their inclusion does not imply Government endorsement for the views of the authors.

An analysis of trends in the flow of materials between the UK and its trading partners between 1976 and 1995 is outlined in Chapter 7. Charts 1 and 2 in the attachment show the mass of UK imports per person in 1995 and a time series of mass of imports for different resource themes. In 1995 the mass of imports plus exports were 100 kg per person per week, about the same weight as a large adult.

The commodities selected for analysis account for between 70 per cent and 90 per cent of UK trade flows (imports plus exports) by mass in the period under discussion. The total mass of imports plus exports rose by 20 per cent between 1976 and l995 to over 310 million tonnes in l995.

Fossil fuels, and more specifically petroleum and petroleum products, are the largest traded goods by mass, accounting for 141 million tonnes of movements in l995; metals were next - 51 million tonnes. Trade in non metal minerals and agricultural was 29 million tonnes and 24 million tonnes respectively.

The UK meets most of its material import needs from other OECD countries. In 1995, 70 per cent by mass of imports of the commodities under analysis were from other OECD countries. Non coniferous wood was one of the few commodities in which non-OECD countries were a major source of UK imports.

A time series of atmospheric emissions (Chapter 3), shows that between 1987 and 1994 there has been an overall reduction in total emissions from greenhouse gases, brought about largely because of a marked reduction in emissions intensities in the electricity industry, despite the rise in emissions from road, air and water transport. Emissions from the electricity, gas and water industries fell by 30 per cent, reflecting a decrease in the use of carbon intensive fuels in electricity generation.

Acid rain precursors and black smoke emissions (responsible for respiratory problems) also declined during this period. This was due to a number of reasons such as changes in fuel mixes and more widespread use of catalytic converters.

The chapter also includes information in the constant price 'value added' or direct contribution to GDP made by different industries after correcting for changes in prices output. The attachment shows how emissions of greenhouse gases have changed over time as a ration to value added. Emissions per value added from the electricity industry have fallen from 20,000 tonnes per £m of C02 to just under 15,000 tonnes per £m of C02.

Chapters 9 and 10 contributed by non-Government economists discuss the feasibility of valuing physical data. Two approaches are adopted. Doctors Ekins and Simon's paper proposes that sustainability targets should first be set for emissions of different substances. The valuation of emissions would then be calculated from the cost of attaining these standards. The approach advocated by Professor Markandya values emissions in terms of the economic costs of the damage caused to human health, goods and natural environment.

UK Environmental Accounts
The Stationery Office
£30, ISBN 0 11 621022 2

For further information contact:

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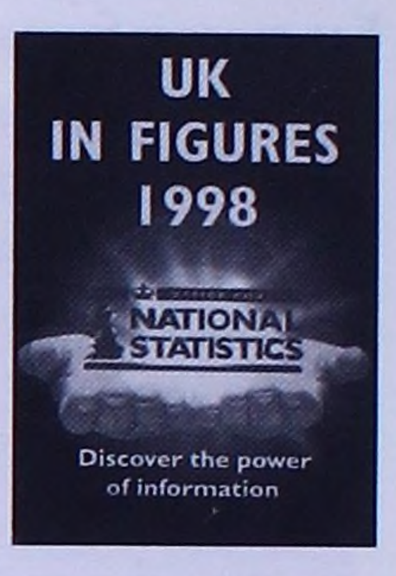
UK In Figures



The 1998 edition of *United Kingdom in Figures* is now available. This credit-card sized, fold-out booklet contains summary statistics on a range of topics including population and vital statistics, the economy and health.

Copies are available, free of charge from:

National Statistics Library Services
Room 1.008
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG
☎ 01633 812973

Department For The Environment, Transport And The Regions

Reorganisation Of Divisions

Following the merger of the Departments of Environment and Transport in June 1997, and subsequent regroupings of policy responsibilities, there have been a number of changes to the organisation of statistical work. Statistical work is now organised in the following divisions:

- **Construction Market Intelligence Division,** managed by Henry Neuburger, located within the Housing, Construction, Regeneration and Countryside Group and supporting Construction Directorate in particular on all aspects of the construction industry.

- **Environment Protection Statistics and Information Management Division,** managed by Hilary Hillier, located within the Environmental Protection Group and supporting Environment Protection Strategy Directorate in particular on sustainable development and environmental indicators, and atmosphere, water, waste, land and wildlife statistics.

- **Housing Data and Statistics Division,** managed by Mike Hughes, located within the Housing, Construction, Regeneration and Countryside Group and provides statistical support to both Housing and Regeneration Directorates.

- **Local Government Finance Statistics Division,** managed by Pauline Penneck, located within the Local and Regional Government Group and supporting Local Government Finance Policy Directorate in particular on all aspects of local authority finance.

- **Planning and Land Use Statistics Division,** managed by Alan Oliver, located within the Planning, Roads and Transport Group and supporting Planning Directorate in particular on all aspects of planning and land use.

- **Transport Statistics Roads Division,** managed by Roger Donachie, located within the Planning, Roads and Transport Group and supporting National Roads Policy Directorate in particular on all aspects of transport road statistics.

- **Transport Statistics Freight Division,** managed by Richard Butchart, located within and supporting both the Planning, Roads and Transport Group on freight statistics and the Railways, Aviation and Shipping Group on passenger and freight statistics relevant to the Group. Richard Butchart is also Head of Profession for statisticians in the Department.

- **Transport Statistics: Personal Travel Division,** managed by Peter Capell, located within the Planning, Roads and Transport Group and supporting Urban and Local Transport Directorate in particular on all aspects of personal travel statistics.

DETR Indices For The Construction Industry

"NEDO Indices go Silver" - This headline appeared in a recent DETR *News Release* to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the "NEDO Indices". Most people in the construction industry know of the NEDO Indices, but how many people in the statistics world have heard of these long lasting, hard working index numbers?

DETR produces a wide range of statistics for the construction industry. The Indices Group,

within the Construction Directorate, compiles specialist indices for measuring the change in the value of construction works. Construction works include building, civil engineering and mechanical and electrical engineering.

The Indices Group produces two kinds of indices:

- **Cost Indices** which measure the movement of incoming resource costs borne by contractors in paying for labour and plant and buying in materials.

- **Price Indices** which measure the movement of tender prices which contractors charge out to their clients. Contractors' prices will include resource cost changes but in addition will react to market conditions, particularly the scarcity or abundance of work.

This distinction between resource costs and tender prices is the key to understanding expenditure on construction works.

Cost Indices

These are the celebrated NEDO Indices, so called because they were set up under the auspices of the National Economic Development Office in 1973. The first Working Group was chaired by Mr J W Baxter and the civil engineering indices are still sometimes referred to as the "Baxter Indices."

Before the NEDO Indices were available, any increased costs due to contractors were laboriously worked out from wage sheets and invoices. This was a very costly and time consuming process. At the end of the 1960's the search was on for a formula method to calculate increased costs. Such a formula method was eventually developed by a Working Group representing all sides of the construction industry and chaired by the then DOE. The formula method linked contractors' payments to suitable indices. Labour and plant indices were specially constructed and material indices were generally Producer Price Indices. DOE was entrusted to provide an independent Technical Secretariat, now part of the Indices Group, to compile and publish these indices every month which it has done now without a break for 25 years.

NEDO Indices are used by the whole of the construction industry for the payment of cost changes (rise or fall) on construction contracts. They are applied to large contracts of long duration where it is agreed that the client will bear the risk of cost changes during the period of the contract. They are also invaluable on smaller contracts which may start out as fixed (or firm) price but which overrun the originally agreed contract period. A mechanism is then required to value any increased costs which may be due under the contract. Thus contracts requiring NEDO Indices may range from the largest civil engineering projects to small building works.

The result, over the last 25 years, has been that payments to contractors have been speeded up and administrative labour has been much reduced. NEDO Indices are not statistics that gather dust on shelves. They are working statistics that are used every month to settle accounts between clients and contractors. As Construction Minister Nick Raynsford said in the anniversary News Release: "This is an excellent example of how statistics can improve the effective operation of industry. We look forward to a continuing role alongside the construction industry by maintaining this service well into the future".

Officially known as the Price Adjustment Formulae for Construction Contracts, the NEDO Indices are published in the Monthly Bulletin of Indices. A Users Guide is also published for use with the Indices and contains

descriptions of the Indices and details of application including worked examples.

The Monthly Bulletin contains cost indices mainly for new works. DETR also produce percentage adjustments and indices for updating repair and maintenance contracts, particularly running or term contracts. These are issued in a separate publication entitled Adjustments for Measured Term Contracts - Updating Percentages.

Price Indices

Just as important as knowing how construction costs are moving in order to settle contractors' accounts, clients also need to know the state of the construction market for preparing estimates and budgets. Market conditions are best revealed by price indices which track the movement of contractors' tender prices. Plotted on a graph, price indices tend to weave above (boom) and below (bust) cost indices, indicating the state of the construction market which is also generally the state of the national economy.

The unit price is the basis of measuring price levels of tenders. Unit prices are, for example, the price of one cubic metre of concrete, one square metre of brickwork, one linear metre of drainpipe, one door, etc. Such unit prices are extracted from tender documents which have been accepted by clients and compared to standard (base) prices for units of work of identical specification. These standard prices are yardsticks which can be used to measure the level of each tender unit price. Each unit price is weighted by the quantity of that particular item in the tender and then totalled, giving a price level, expressed as an index, for the whole project. As many projects as possible are analysed in this way each quarter and combined to give a national average tender price index.

Most construction contracts of any size incorporate some form of priced document which includes unit prices. The best priced documents are Bills of Quantities which are prepared by quantity surveyors and priced by contractors. Wherever possible, priced Bills of Quantities are obtained from clients and repriced at standard unit prices. This work is carried out in the Indices Group by quantity surveyors who have the technical knowledge of specifying, measuring and pricing construction works.

The Indices Group publishes a number of tender price indices in the Quarterly Building Price and Cost Indices. Separate series of price index numbers are published for building works, for housing and for road works. In addition to national indices, projects are analysed by region to give location factors. The Quarterly publishes a graph which shows the relative movement of tender prices and resource costs. This publication also includes the Output Price Index.

As well as helping clients control expenditure, tender price indices are also used to construct the DETR Output Price Index. Tender price indices measure the price level of tenders accepted in each quarter whereas the Output Price Index measures the price level of work actually carried out in each quarter. The Output Price Index can therefore be used as a deflator to convert the money spent on construction, in any quarter, from current to constant (base) prices. Constant prices measure the change in the volume of construction work carried out which in turn feeds into the calculation of the Gross National Product.

Enquiries

The Indices Group monitors and regularly revises all indices as necessary. In addition, the Group

provides a continuous advisory service, to both clients and contractors, to help with the application of all the indices published.

The contact is:

Bob Packham
Department of the Environment,
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London SW1E 5DU
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Fax: 0171 890 5639

PUBLICATIONS

Monthly Bulletin of Indices - Price Adjustment Formulae for Construction Contracts
The Stationery Office
Orders ☎ 0171 873 9090

Users Guide - Price Adjustment Formulae for Construction Contracts
The Stationery Office
Orders ☎ 0171 873 9090

Updating Percentages - Adjustments for Measured Term
CRC Ltd.
Orders ☎ 0171 505 6622

Quarterly Building Price and Cost Indices - Public Sector Construction Works
CRC Ltd.
Orders ☎ 0171 505 6622

Construction Monitor

The *Construction Monitor* is produced by the DETR as a means of informing the construction industry of Government and EU policies, initiatives and information. It appears ten times a year as an insert into Building magazine and is also available on the DETR website:

www.construction.detr.gov.uk.

As well as covering news affecting the industry the magazine dedicates pages to particular areas of interest. The back page is dedicated to monitoring industry trends and is assembled by the Department's Construction Market Intelligence division. Coverage of recent statistics may be complemented by analyses not otherwise available to the industry at large.

Digest Of Data For The Construction Industry

In May 1998 the DETR published the fifth edition of the annual publication *The Digest of Data for the Construction Industry.* The digest has now firmly established itself as a key publication providing comprehensive analyses of the statistics available on the construction industry. The success of this publication reflects the growing demand for more detailed information on the construction industry.

The digest brings together information collected from a wide variety of sources including government departments, local authorities and the private sector. It was compiled in order to provide the construction industries with statistics that would be useful for planning purposes.

This edition updates the range of information included in the last issue, which was published in 1997, and also includes some new items covering the following topics:

- data on job vacancies in the construction industry;
- analysis of the Private Sector Housing Repair and Maintenance survey, both from the supply and demand side;

- information on English Partnerships and the Construction Industry Board;
- far more information on public/private partnerships and the Private Finance Initiative; and
- extensive new information on National Lottery projects.

For more information please contact:

Andrea Solomou
☎ 0171 890 5598

Van Survey

A pilot survey is currently underway to monitor the activity of Small Commercial Vehicles. The number and use of small commercial vehicles has increased substantially in recent years. For example, between 1986 and 1996 small commercial vehicle traffic grew by 52 per cent, compared to car traffic growth of 37 per cent and heavy goods vehicle traffic growth of 30 per cent. This survey will help better understand the needs of the small commercial vehicle owner and user. Subject to ministerial approval the survey proper is due to start in July 1998.

Mystic

The Transport Statistics Freight (TSF) division of the Department of the Environment Transport and the Regions is working, in partnership with public and private sector organisations in a number of countries, on EC's MYSTIC (The Methodology and Evaluation Framework for Modelling Passengers and Freight on Transport Infrastructure Scenarios using the European Transport Information System) project. The overall aim of MYSTIC is to develop methodologies and corresponding software for building origin and destination matrices for both passenger and goods transport at the European level. TSF is particularly involved in that part of the project concerned with investigating whether data on the origins and destinations of freight flows can be derived automatically from the computer systems of transport operators.

Home Office

Change In Rules For Counting Crime

Since October last year, the Home Office Research and Statistics Directorate, in conjunction with the Association of Chief Police Officers and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, have being revising the rules for the recording of crime in England and Wales. The changes, effective from 1 April 1998, were the first major revisions to the coverage and counting rules of recorded crime since 1980.

Under the new counting rules, the recorded crime (or "Notifiable Offence") statistics wherever possible measure one crime per victim. Many of the more serious crimes, such as violence against the person and sexual offences, have always been counted on this basis. However the new rules will have a substantial effect on some of the offences contained within the fraud, theft, and criminal damage categories. Equating the number of crimes recorded to the number of victims will lead to a more accurate picture of crime, and will improve their comparability with the results of victim surveys, such as the British Crime Survey.

In addition to changes to the counting rules, changes were also made to the coverage of notifiable offences. The series now comprises all offences that can be tried in the Crown Court (i.e. indictable and triable-either-way offences), together with a few closely linked summary offences. This expanded coverage has resulted in

offences such as common assault, drugs possession and dangerous driving being included in the crime statistics.

The changes will without doubt increase the number of offences that are recorded by the police. Provisional estimates indicate a rise in the region of 20 per cent. The Home Office will be monitoring the changes, and a sampling exercise is being undertaken in order to calculate the effect more precisely.

To coincide with these changes, the crime statistics will be published on a financial year, rather than calendar year basis. This will bring the statistics in line with the Audit Commission performance indicators, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary's annual report, and the forces' own annual reports.

The first set of statistics using the new rules and expanded coverage will be for the financial year 1998/99, and will be published in Autumn 1999.

Further details are available from:

Julian Prime
Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, RSD,
Room 815, 50 Queen Anne's Gate
London, SW1H 9AT
☎ 0171 273 2245

Interactive Fire Statistics

The Fire Statistics Dissemination Project undertaken by the Research and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office reached fruition in February 1998 with the launch of the *FireStat* CD (provided to fire brigades free of charge). *FireStat* is an interactive runtime software package which can produce customised statistical tables based on Home Office fire and casualty data for 1994 and 1995. *The FireStat* CD utilises many of the table formats which appear in the *Fire Statistics United Kingdom* publication.

FireStat will run on a modern desktop PC with a Windows interface. It is user-friendly, relying on a menu-driven system to select the variables which make up a table. *FireStat* is flexible about both the geographical areas and time periods required by the user. A table can be based on a country-wide, rural, urban, shire or brigade area selection. It is possible to select time periods on the basis of a financial year or on individual quarters.

The user is able to select a range of variables which originate from the questions on the Fire Report form (FDR1). All the variables can be viewed in an easy-to-use pulldown menu. The tabulation process is very quick - tables are created in seconds! The output can be exported into either Excel or Lotus for further analysis.

FireStat does not require significant training: the CD contains on-line help and comes with a User Guide. For anyone familiar with the QuickTab programming, there is a Text Editor facility which allows the users to "tweak" and re-save previous tabulation runs. The CD also contains a number of ready-made historical tables which contain fire data back to 1983. There is also a record-listing facility which enables the user to output a complete list of individual fire reports for a particular brigade (users must be registered with the Data Protection Registrar).

The *FireStat* CD is a revolutionary development in the electronic dissemination of statistical data by the Home Office. An individual CD has the capacity to hold approximately 40 years worth of data. Future - and more timely - updates of the fire data contained on the *FireStat* CD will increase its usefulness as a data analysis tool.

FireStat is available to other Government Departments free of charge upon request from:

Fire Statistics Section
Home Office Research and Statistics Directorate
☎ 01923 892900

Northern Ireland Statistics And Research Agency

Green Paper - Statistics: A Matter Of Trust

On 25 March 1998 Dennis Roberts (ONS) and Joe Grice (HMT) visited Northern Ireland to discuss issues relating to the Green Paper - Statistics: A Matter of Trust.

The visit was comprised of two sessions, the first of which was targeted at NISRA staff. Following a presentation on the Green Paper from the guest speakers there was a discussion about the possible alternatives for the creation of an independent statistical service and their likely implications for Northern Ireland. The second session was held in conjunction with the Royal Statistical Society (RSS) and was attended by the RSS President, Professor Robert Curnow. Users of statistics in Northern Ireland, along with senior NISRA staff, were given an opportunity to express their views on the options put forward in the Green Paper.

Scottish Office

Liaison Group On Road Accident Statistics (LGRAS)

A meeting of LGRAS took place on 24 April 1998. It discussed the implementation of the changes arising from the recent Quinquennial Review report on the collection of 'STATS19' personal injury road accident data in Great Britain, and also covered other matters to do with the processing and the smooth running of the road accidents statistics system in Scotland. The membership of the Group includes representatives of Police Forces, Councils and other interested parties. The Group's Secretary is:

Martin Bolt
Transport Statistics Branch
The Scottish Office Development Department
Room 3-F82
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ
☎ 0131 244 7255
Fax: 0131 244 0888
E-mail: Martin.Bolt@so005.scotoff.gov.uk

Other Organisations

Bank of England

European Monetary Institute Guides

The statistical requirements for Stage Three of Monetary Union were set out in the European Monetary Institute's (EMI) Implementation Package report (July 1996). On 28 April, the EMI published three guides to assist in the production of the money and banking statistics that are to be submitted to the European Central Bank (ECB).

The Implementation Package contained a new, key definition of a "bank", introducing the term Monetary Financial Institution (MFI), in order to define a homogeneous monetary sector and statistical reporting population covering the EU area. MFIs are defined as "credit institutions as defined in Community Law, and all other resident financial institutions whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from entities other than MFIs, and, for their own account (at least in economic terms), to grant credits and/or make investments in securities" which coincides with two sub-sectors in ESA95, namely central banks (S.121) and other monetary financial institutions (S.122). The List of MFIs in the European Union as at December 1997 defines a population of over 11,000 financial institutions, consisting of central banks, credit institutions (9,500), money market funds (1,500) and a small number of other financial institutions. It will be updated on a regular basis to ensure it remains sufficiently homogeneous and accurate.

The List of MFIs will facilitate the production of money and banking statistics in the single currency area. The list will form the starting point for the selection of monetary policy counterparties, including the institutions to be subject to minimum reserves - if these are introduced.

The Sector Manual complements the MFI list by providing guidance to reporting institutions on the classification of their non-MFI counterparts in other EU member states. The manual presents ESA95 and current national rules for sectorisation and will be updated periodically to reflect the process of full implementation of ESA95 in member states.

The Compilation Guide has been produced to assist National Central Banks (NCBs) with the compilation of aggregate statistical data. Recommended practice and, where relevant, practical advice on implementation is outlined for a number of statistical issues to improve the overall homogeneity of the euro-area monetary aggregates. Copies of these publications are available from:

Monetary and Financial Statistics Division
H0-5,
Bank of England,
Threadneedle Street,
London EC2R 8AH
☎ 0171 601 4312
Fax 0171 601 3334
E-mail mfsd@bankofengland.co.uk.

Financial Statistics User Group

FSUG are planning a large scale meeting, to coincide with the AGM in Autumn, to discuss existing publications and plans to improve them. At the meeting, the Bank of England and the

Office for National Statistics will outline the current publications and discuss their plans for the future.

For further information, please contact:

Daxa Khilosia
☎ 0171 601 5353

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.

Bank Of England: Quarterly Bulletin

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

- **The Inflation Report projections: understanding the fan chart** *(by Erik Britton, Paul Fisher and John Whitley of the Bank's Conjunctural Assessment and Projections Division).* Since February 1996, the Bank's inflation forecast has been published in the form of a probability distribution - presented in what is now known as 'the fan chart'. This article discusses the motivation for the change, describes how the chart is produced and explains how it reflects the forecast process.

- **Investment in this recovery: an assessment** *(by Simon Whitaker, of the Bank's Structural Economic Analysis Division).* Investment has grown less rapidly in this recovery than during the previous one, despite a relatively low user cost of capital, high levels of profitability and high stock market valuations of capital. Part of the reason may have been that firms were correcting for over-optimistic forecasts of demand in the late 1980s. Another possibility is that conventional measures of investment do not capture additions to the productive potential of the economy as accurately as they once did.

- **Macroeconomic policy and economic performance in developing countries** *(by Maxwell Fry, Director of the Bank's Centre for Central Banking Studies).* In this article, Maxwell Fry, who became Director of the Bank's Centre for Central Banking Studies (CCBS) is September 1997, examines the relationship between monetary and fiscal policies for a sample of 70 developing countries. He finds that the size of the government's deficit and the methods by which it is financed determine monetary policy reactions to increases in both government credit and not foreign assets. In particular, Maxwell Fry finds that larger deficits and greater reliance by governments on the domestic banking system are associated with more accommodating monetary policies. In turn, such inflationary macroeconomic policies are associated not only with higher inflation, but also with lower economic growth.

- **Updating the Central Gilts Office** (*by Christopher P Mann of the Bank's Market Services Division and Controller of the CGO Project).* The Central Gilts Office system, first introduced in 1986, was designed and

built to meet basic market demands: the provision of settlement for gilt-edged securities through an efficient and secure system of electronic book-entry delivery of stock in real time against an assured payment. By 1994, it had become apparent that the system needed to be upgraded to reflect continuing improvements in information technology (especially in data security) and developments in market practices, as well as structural reforms in the gilt market and payments systems and the possibility of UK membership of European Monetary Union. This article explains the background to the decision taken in 1995 to upgrade the system, describes the process involved and sets out some of the features and changes introduced by the upgraded system.

For more information contact:

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LONDON SW1W 9SS

Piers Bisson
Her Majesty's Treasury
Room 88/4
Parliament Street
LONDON SW1P 3AG

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

Supplement

New Surveys Notified to Survey Control Unit
October 1997 - December 1997

For further information about the survey listed, the appropriate contact may be obtained from ***Ehshan Sumun****, Survey Control Unit, Office for National Statistics, Zone D2/11, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ.*
☎ 0171 533 6324.

New Surveys Assessed

SCU No.	Title	Dept.	Ass Dept	Activity of respondents	Number of respondents	Location	Freq
11200023	Business News Readership Survey	C&E		Reader	400	GB	AH
11200024	VAT Questionnaire	C&E		Finance	2,000	E	AH
12500125	*Feasibility Study into the Collection of Data on Vacancies	ONS		Employer	200	UK	AH
13800036	Evaluation of the Impact of Running Sport and the Volunteer Invmt. Prog.	DNS		Soc. Services	391	E	AH
13900190	Final National Evaluation of City Challenge	DETR		Finance	648	E	AH
13900259	Planning Inspectorate Casework Information Needs Survey	DETR		Planning	436	EW	AH
13900323	Effectiveness of Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 Transport (Ppg13)	DETR		Planning	170	E	AH
13900324	*Agricultural Trade Liberalisation and its Environmental Effects	DETR		Farming	250	GB	AH
13900325	Housing Market Transactions	DETR		Housing	2,850	GB	AH
13900328	Study Into Whole Life Costing (in the Construction Industry)	DETR		Construction	270	UK	AH
14200112	Statutory Sick Pay - Percentage Threshold Scheme: 1996/97	DSS		Soc. Services	10,000	GB	AH
14200113	CA Business Unit Customer Survey: Scotland	DSS		Soc. Services	1,500	S	AH
14400158	*DME Technical Development	DTI		Chemicals	625	UK	AH
14400161	The Insolvency Service User Survey 1997	DTI		Business Serv.	720	EW	AH
14400162	*Benchmarking Development of the Information Society	DTI		Business Serv.	500	UK	AH
14400164	Business Information Security Survey 1998	DTI		Business Serv.	1,060	UK	AH
14400165	DTI/Foundry 2000 Statistics Survey	DTI		Metals	640	UK	AH
14400166	Evaluation of the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme (SFLGS)	DTI		Business Serv.	913	UK	AH
14400167	*Local Agenda 21 and Renewable Energy	DTI		Engineering	500	UK	AH
14400168	*Review of EU SME Suppted Netwks in the UK and Relationship with Bus.Link	DTI		Business Serv.	100	UK	AH
14400169	*Research into the Relevance and Appeal of Mutual Guarantee Societies in the UK	DTI		Business Serv.	67	E	AH
14500266	*Photographs on Licences	DETR	DVLA	Transport	220	GB	AH
15100031	An Evaluation of Centralised Vacancy - Taking and Marketing	ES		Employer	1,300	ES	AH
15100034	New Deal Tracking Research	ES	COI	Employer	1,000	GB	Q
15100036	Evaluation of Employment Zones	ES		Employer	60	UK	AH
15100039	Disability Symbol Review Questionnaire	ES		Disabled	3,900	GB	AH
16800063	Baseline of Current Health and Safety Quarry Regulations	HSE		Quarrying	1,756	GB	AH
16800065	Effectiveness of Chemical Hazard Warnings within the UK	HSE		Chemicals	80	UK	AH
16800066	*Confidential Reporting Systems	HSE		Business Serv.	45	GB	AH
16800067	*To Determine Number of COMAH Sites not subject to Consents Procedures	HSE		Health	499	GB	AH

SCU No.	Title	Dept.	Ass Dept	Activity of respondents	Number of respondents	Location	Freq
16800068	Baseline of Quarries Legislation	HSE		Quarrying	1,756	GB	AH
17100054	Survey of Scottish Charity Repayment Customers	IR		Customer	800	S	Y3
17100055	Capital Taxes Office - Customer Survey	IR		Finance	3,050	UK	Y3
17100056	Capital Taxes Office - Shares Valuation Division Survey	IR		Finance	1,200	UK	Y3
17100057	Accounts Office Cumbernauld - Survey of Complaints Handling	IR		Finance	200	UK	AH
17100058	Financial Intermediaries and Claims Office Audit & Compliance Survey 1997/98	IR		Finance	370	UK	Y3
17100059	Accounts Office Shipley - 1996/97 Survey of Complainants	IR		Finance	220	UK	A
17100060	Evaluation of Customer Service Initiatives for Self-Assessment	IR		Finance	1,750	UK	AH
17100061	Customer Service Performance Indicator	IR		Finance	28,333	UK	A
17300010	Court Service Customer Survey	LCD		Customer	75,000	EW	C
17900095	Vegetables and Flowers Survey (Old Number :-7122)	MAFF		Farming	3,566	EW	A
17900096	Glasshouse Survey (Old Number:- 76794)	MAFF		Farming	3,524	EW	A
17900188	Economic Evaluation of the Nitrate Sensitive Areas Scheme	MAFF		Farming	500	E	AH
17900202	Interim Evaluation of PESCA Community Initiative	MAFF		Business Serv.	60	UK	AH
17900203	Economic Evaluation of Stage IV Environmentally Sensitive Areas	MAFF		Farming	650	E	AH
17900205	National Survey of Pig Production Systems: 1998	MAFF		Farming	5,000	EW	A
17900207	*Rabbit Control Survey 1998	MAFF		Farming	450	EW	AH
23200053	Tourism Labour Market Survey	SO	SE	Tourist	1,500	S	AH
23200054	*(Provisional) Availability and Use Of ICT Among Businesses in Scotland	SO	SE	Business	200	S	AH
23200055	Review of National Planning Policy Guidelines	SO		Business	89	S	AH
23300021	*Pesticide Usage on Woodlands	SO		Farming	200	S	AH
23300022	The Economic Impact of the Scottish Salmon Farming Industry	SOAF	SOID	Fish Farming	650	S	AH
23300023	*Hill Cattle and Sheep Enterprise Study for Scotland 1998	SOAF		Farming	300	S	AH
23500019	Cost of Pre-School Education Provision	SOED		Education	707	S	AH
23500020	Teachers' Information and Communication (ICT) Technology Needs	SOED		Teacher	3,435	S	AH
23500021	Evaluation of Business Information Source and Business Advisory Services	SOEID	HIE	Business Serv.	380	S	AH
23700035	The use of Licensing Schemes for Houses in Multiple Occupation	SODD		Housing	165	S	AH
23700036	'Looking After Children' - Evaluation of the Scottish Pilot	SOHH		Child	258	S	AH
23700037	Foster Care as an alternative to Secure Accomodation	SOHH		Child	255	S	AH
23800054	Regional Selective Assessment (RSA) Customer Service and Awareness Survey	SOID		Customer	460	S	AH
23800055	Survey of Scottish Service Sector Exports in 1996	SOID		Export	1,000	S	A
23800056	*Skills Survey of the Electronics Industry in Scotland	SOID	SE	Engineering	200	S	AH
23800057	Research, Design and Development Activity in Foreign Owned Companies	SOID		Business Serv.	150	S	AH
23800058	An Evaluation of the Scottish Road Safety Campaigns' Safety Diaries	SOID		Education	1,214	S	AH
24900057	Welsh SME Survey	WO	WDA	Business	4,000	W	AH
24900062	Review of Residential Provision for Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Misuse	WO		Business Serv.	27	W	AH
26000135	*Costs and Outcomes for Pupils with Moderate Learning Difficulties	DFEE		Pupil	132	E	AH
26000137	*Training and Development of Young People in Employment	DFEE		Youth	75	GB	AH
26000138	*Valuation of Higher Education Regional Development Fund	DFEE		Education	133	E	AH

SCU No.	Title	Dept.	Ass Dept	Activity of respondents	Number of respondents	Location	Freq
26000139	*Evaluation of National Traineeships	DFEE		Trainee	140	E	AH
26000140	*Evaluation of the Trials of the New Record of Achievement	DFEE		Pupil	85	GB	AH
26000146	The Role of Employee Development Schemes in increasing Learning at Work	DFEE		Employee	350	UK	AH

Household and Individual Surveys Assessed

11200025	Public Knowledge of Smuggling	C&E	COI	Legal	2,000	GB	AH
13400105	PAMS: Recruitment and Retention Publicity Research	DH	COI	Health	59	E	AH
13400106	Adult Dental Health Survey 1998	DH		Health	7,000	UK	AH
13400107	Emergency Helpline Advertising: Creative Development Research	DH	COI	Health	60	E	AH
13400108	Cot Death Awareness Survey	DH	COI	Health	500	GB	AH
13400109	Mental Health Awards Evaluation	DH	COI	Patient	500	UK	AH
13400110	DoH Website Research	DH		Health	124	E	AH
13400111	Nursing: Press Ads Further Creative Development	DH		Nurse	48	E	AH
13900326	Occupying Households Survey	DETR		Planning	1,200	EM	AH
13900329	Final Evaluation of City Challenge: Residents' Survey	DETR		Resident	4,800	E	AH
14400163	The Insolvency Service Communications Review Questionnaire	BD/OR 1	DTI	Business Serv.	1,197	EW	AH
14500269	1997 Survey of Mavis Clients	DETR		Transport	300	GB	AH
14500270	Condition Assessment of Footways: Pedestrian Attitude Survey	DETR	HA	Pedestrian	1,920	E	AH
14500271	Evaluation of DSA Schools Initiative	DETR		Driver	0	GB	AH
14500272	Leeds Guided Busway: Scott Hull Road Bus Passenger Questionnaire	DETR		Transport	500	YH	AH
14500273	Leeds Guided Busway: Scott Hull Road Car Driver Questionnaire	DETR		Transport	2,000	YH	AH
14500274	Trial of Hazard Perception Test	DETR		Driver	20	SE	AH
14500275	Environmental Assessment of Traffic Management Schemes	DETR		Transport	150	SE	AH
14500276	The Ageing Driver Questionnaire	DETR		Driver	1,500	UK	AH
14500277	AA Questionnaire	DETR		Driver	600	UK	AH
14500278	Survey to Evaluate the Practicality of Roadside Drug Screening	DETR		Driver	5,500	ES	AH
14500279	External Vehicle Speed Control - Stated Preference Study	DETR		Driver	190	YH	AH
15100032	CDLS - Direct Mail Research	ES	COI	Business	30	E	AH
15100033	Careers Service Corporate Identity Research	ES		Youth	48	GB	AH
15100035	New Deal Leaflet Research	ES	COI	Employer	48	E	AH
15100037	New Deal - Agency Pitch Research	ES	COI	Employer	52	E	AH
15100038	National Training Organisations - Exploratory Research	ES	COI	Business Serv.	70	GB	AH
16800069	Prevalence of Occupational Dermatitis amongst Printers in the Midlands	HSE		Printing	2,000	E	AH
17300009	Lay Magistrates Target Market Research	LCD	COI	Legal	112	E	AH
17900204	Exhibition Stand Evaluation	MAFF	COI	Business Serv.	400	WM	AH
17900206	Maff Xmas Food Safety Campaign Evaluation	MAFF	COI	Food & Drink	4,000	GB	AH
18600056	TA Advertising Development Research	MoD	COI	Forces	72	UK	AH
18600057	RAF Advertising Development Research	MoD	COI	Forces	8	GB	AH
21000007	"Buying A Used Car?" Leaflet Research	OFT	COI	Consumer	40	EW	AH

SCU No.	Title	Dept.	Ass Dept	Activity of respondents	Number of respondents	Location	Freq
23200052	Review Of PSYBT	SO	SE	Business Serv.	1,600	S	AH
23500022	Parental Roles and Expectations of Pre-School Education	SOED		Education	1,500	S	AH
23800060	Newbridge Interchange Community Questionnaire	SOEID		Transport	31	S	AH
24900058	Sports Participation	WO		Soc. Services	22,000	W	AH
24900060	1997 Welsh House Condition Survey: Physical Condition Survey	WO		Housing	17,000	W	AH
26000136	Survey of Pre-Vocational Training	DFEE		Education	1,200	E	AH
26000141	Evaluation of the Trials New Record of Achievement	DFEE		Pupil	3,000	GB	AH
26000142	Temporary Employment in Great Britain	DFEE		Employee	7,500	GB	AH

Abbreviation

AA	Automobile Association
CA	Contribution Agency
CDLS	Career Development Loans
COI	Central Office of Information
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
DSA	Driving Standard Agency
DME	Degradation of Materials in Aggressive Environments
EU	European Union
NEDB	National Exposer Database
PAMS	Professions Allied to Medicines
PESCA	Italian for Fish
PSYBT	Prince's Scottish Yacht Business Trust
RSA	Regional Selective Assistance
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TA	Territorial Army
VAT	Value Added Tax
*	Assessed by Survey Control Liaison Officer

FR-Frequency

A	Annual
AH	Ad hoc
C	Continuous
Q	Quarterly
Y3	Every 3 years

LOC-Location

E	England
EA	East Anglia
EM	East Midlands
EW	England and Wales
ES	England and Scotland
GB	Great Britain
S	Scotland
SE	South East
UK	United Kingdom
W	Wales
WM	West Midland
YH	Yorkshire and 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.

Surveys to Businesses

MAFF	Regular review of the Vineyard Register
MAFF	Telephone survey of ADAS free conservation advice

Surveys to Local Authorities

Welsh Office	Review of the collection of statistics on teachers in service in Wales

For more information contact:

Ehshan Sumun, Survey Control Unit
Office for National Statistics
☎ 0171 533 6324

Departmental Listings

Office for National Statistics

Recently Available Publications

Economic Trends Digest of Articles[1]

National Statistics, July
Price £19.95, ISBN 1 85774 271 0

Collection of articles recently published in *Economic Trends.*

General Household Survey 1994: Follow-Up Survey of People Aged 65 and Over

National Statistics, May[1]
Free, ISBN 1 85774 266 4

Technical report and preliminary analysis of data from a methodological study carried out for the Department of Health.

Informal Carers

The Stationery Office, May[2]
Price £15, ISBN 0 11 621044 3

The findings of the most recent investigation by National Statistics of informal carers, based upon questions in the 1995 General Household Survey.

International Migration 1996, MN no. 23[2]

The Stationery Office, June
Price £30, ISBN 0 11 621036 2

Flows of international migrants to and from the United Kingdom during the last ten years.

Key Health Statistics from General Practice 1996[2]

National Statistics, June
Price £30, ISBN 1 85774 273 7

The second in a series of Morbidity reports using anonymised patient-based data taken from the Department of Health's General Practice Research Database.

Key Population and Vital Statistics 1996, VS no. 23/PP1 no. 19[2]

The Stationery Office, June
Price £30, ISBN 0 11 621046 X

Key statistics for local and health authorities in 1996. Topics covered include population, births, death and migration within England and Wales in the reference year.

Marriage and Divorce Statistics 1995, FM2 no.23[2]

The Stationery Office, July
Price £25, ISBN 0 11 621028 1

Review of the Registrar General on marriages and divorces in England and Wales during 1995.

Mortality Statistics 1996: Childhood, Infant and Perinatal, DH3 No. 29[2]

The Stationery Office, June
Price £35, ISBN 0 11 621048 6

Statistics on stillbirths, infant and childhood deaths in England and Wales in 1996.

Mortality Statistics 1996: Injury and Poisoning, DH4 no. 21[2]

The Stationery Office, July
Price £30, ISBN 0 11 621052 4

Statistics on deaths in England and Wales attibuted to accidents, poisoning and violence.

Population Trends No. 92 - Summer 1998[2]

The Stationery Office, June
Price £19, ISBN 0 11 620970 4

Includes the following articles:

- Childhood, infant and perinatal mortality 1996: social and biological factors in deaths of children aged under three;
- Birth cohort analyses of dependent children and lone mothers living in one parent families in Great Britain;
- Dementia in people aged 65 years and over: a growing problem?
- Trends in suicide in England and Wales, 1982-96;
- To be or not to be - what are the odds? (English Life Tables).

Regional Trends 33 1998[2]

The Stationery Office, June
Price £39.50, ISBN 0 11 621021 4

Compendium of official statistics about each of the Government Office Regions of the United Kingdom, covering population, labour market, education, housing, health and other social and economic topics.

Social Focus on the Unemployed[2]

The Stationery Office, July
Price £30, ISBN 0 11 621039 7

For further information, see page 34.

UK Environmental Accounts[2]

The Stationery Office, May
Price £30, ISBN 0 11 621022 2

For further information, see page 35.

Population and Health Monitors[1]

- Legal Abortions 1997 England and Wales. AB 98/3. ONS June, price £4.
- Legal Abortions 1997 Health Authorities. AB 98/4. ONS June, price £4.
- Legal Abortions 1997q4. AB 97/2. ONS May, price £4.
- Births 1997. FM1 98/2. ONS May, price £4.
- Cancer Registrations 1993. MB1 98/2. ONS July, price £4.
- Cancer Survival 1981 and 1989. MB1 98/1. ONS June, price £4.
- Deaths registered 1997. DH2 98/1. ONS May, price £4.
- Divorces in England and Wales 1995. FM2 98/2. ONS July, price £4.
- Infant and perinatal mortality 1997. DH3 98/1. ONS June, price £4.
- Marriages in England and Wales 1995. FM2 98/1. ONS July, price £4.

Copies of these publications can be obtained from:

1 ONS Direct
☎ 01633 812078
Fax 01633 812762
E-mail sales.ons@gtnet.gov.uk

2 The Stationery Office
☎ 0171 873 9090
Fax 0171 873 8200

Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

Digest of Environmental Statistics, no. 20, 1998

The Stationery Office, July

This publication is the DETR's main annual publication of environmental protection statistics. The information it contains is arranged in chapters: global atmosphere, air quality, inland water quality and use, coastal and marine waters, radioactivity, noise, waste and recycling, land use and land cover, wildlife and, this year a chapter

summarising the results from the 1996/7 survey of public attitudes to the environment. Each chapter comprises mainly tables of data, some graphics and maps plus explanatory text which focuses on statistical interpretation of the data and highlights trends. There is also a section of supplementary tables which underpin or augment the data presented in the preceding chapters.

The Environment in Your Pocket 1998

The Digest will again be accompanied by *The Environment in your Pocket 1998*. This handy booklet, which as its name suggests is exceptionally portable, comprises almost 60 key statistics distilled from the Digest. Available free of charge. *Contact:*

PO Box 236
Wetherby
West Yorkshire, LS23 7NB
☎ 0870 1226 236

Municipal Waste Management Survey

DETR, December 1997
Price £10, ISBN 1 85112 064

This publication is a report of the results of a new survey commissioned by the DETR to collect information on the management of municipal and household waste including levels of recycling and recovery, levels of service provision and types and duration of disposal contracts. The report includes a brief explanation of how the data were handled and analysed. It comprises a number of tables, some graphics and explanatory text. *Contact:*

DETR Publications Sales Centre
☎ 01709 891318

Municipal Waste Management 1996/7, reporting the results of the survey of municipal and Household Waste Management in 1996/7, is due to be published in late Summer 1998.

Transport Statistics Publications

Transport Trends

The Stationery Office, May
Price £29.50, ISBN 0 11 551987 4

The first edition of *Transport Trends*, a new annual publication from the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions was published on 29 May. It is hoped that it will be developed to become the flagship for this subject area.

Transport Trends is intended, through a set of indicators, to provide readers with an introduction to the major trends in domestic transport and, by way of articles, a greater depth of understanding of some of the current areas of interest, debate and development. It is intended to be a first point of reference for statistics on transport and to complement the information in Transport Statistics Great Britain, the Department's annual digest of transport statistics, and its other, more specialist, publications.

Although *Transport Trends* has been compiled largely by the staff of Transport Statistics, two of the articles are invited contributions from external authors who have particular expertise in the subjects covered. It is hoped, in future editions, to continue to include contributions from people outside Transport Statistics in order to provide a different perspective on the statistics and make use of the widest possible body of expertise for articles. *For further information contact:*

☎ 0171 271 3743

Walking in Great Britain

The Stationery Office, June. Price: £25

This is a companion volume to *Cycling in Great Britain*, published in 1996. The publication is a compendium of data from a number of sources, including characteristics of pedestrians (National Travel Survey data), travel to work (LFS and Census) and accidents to pedestrians.

Traffic Speeds in Central and Outer London: 1996-97

DETR, April. Free, ISBN 1 85112 828 X

The latest report on the rolling programme of road traffic speed surveys in London. *Contact:*

☎ 0171 890 3098

Transport Statistics for Metropolitan Areas 1998

DETR, May. Free, ISBN 1 85112 835 2

A collection of transport statistics in the six former metropolitan counties covering topics such as travel to work, personal travel, car ownership, road traffic and speeds, road casualties, public transport, freight traffic, air traffic and air quality together with background data on population and employment. *Contact:*

☎ 0171 890 3098

Transport Statistics for London 1997

The Stationery Office, November 1997
Price £25, ISBN 0 11 552009 0

A collection of transport statistics in London covering topics such as travel to work, personal travel, car ownership, road traffic and speeds, road casualties, public transport, freight traffic, air traffic and air quality together with background data on population and employment.

Transport of Goods by Road in Great Britain 1997

DETR, May. Price £10, ISBN 1 85112 085 8

Annual statistics report of the Continuing Survey of Road Goods Transport (CSRGT). Provides information on the activity of heavy goods vehicles over 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle weight in Great Britain. *Contact:*

☎ 01709 891318

Road Goods Vehicles Travelling to Mainland Europe

DETR, May. Free, ISSN 0952 1156

Quarterly statistical bulletin providing details on the number of powered vehicles and unaccompanied trailers carried on each route to mainland Europe. *Contact:*

☎ 0117 987 8484

Bulletin of Rail Statistics

DETR, June. Free, ISSN 1462 0383

The Bulletin of Rail Statistics is published on a quarterly basis and brings together all the information available on the rail industry in one place following the major changes which have taken place in recent years. *Contact:*

☎ 0171 271 3746

Home Office

Persons Granted British Citizenship, United Kingdom, 1997

Statistical Bulletin Issue 09/98
The Home Office. Free, ISSN 0143 6384

The regular annual Home Office *Statistical Bulletin* on British citizenship was published on 9

April. It contains summary information on applications for British citizenship, grants, refusals and renunciations for 1997 and earlier years together with detailed tables of grants of citizenship by basis of application and previous nationality.

The main points for 1997 were:

- an increase to 65,000 in applications for British citizenship in the United Kingdom;
- a decrease to 37,000 in persons granted British citizenship;
- a small decrease to 5,000 in unsuccessful applications;
- in addition, 3,400 persons were granted British citizenship in Hong Kong.

Control of Immigration: Statistics, United Kingdom, First Half 1997

Statistical Bulletin Issue 26/97
The Home Office. Free, ISSN 0143 6384

The regular half-yearly Home Office *Statistical Bulletin* on the control of immigration was published on 23 October 1997. It contains summary information for the first half of 1997 and earlier years on: grants of entry clearance; admissions to the UK; applications for asylum; extensions of stay including settlement; and enforcement action. A table of projected settlement to the year 2003 is included for the first time.

The main points for the 12 months ending June 1997 were:

- a decrease to 30,000 in applications for asylum;
- a small increase to 60,000 in persons accepted for settlement (ie allowed to stay indefinitely);
- an increase to 21,600 in enforcement action initiated and (to 5,800) in persons leaving the UK as a result of such action.

Research And Directorate Publications

Research Findings

66. **Electronic monitoring of curfew orders: the second year of the trials.** *Ed Mortimer and Chris May. 1998.*
67. **Public perceptions of drug-related crime in 1997.** *Nigel Charles. 1998.*
68. **Witness care in magistrates' courts and the youth court.** *Joyce Plotnikoff and Richard Woolfson. 1998.*
69. **Handling stolen goods and theft: A market reduction approach.** *Mike Sutton. 1998.*
70. **Drug testing arrestees.** *Trevor Bennett. 1998.*
71. **Prevention of plastic card fraud.** *Michael Levi and Jim Handley. 1998.*
74. **Fast-tracking of persistent young offenders.** *John Graham. 1998.*
75. **Mandatory drug testing in prisons - an evaluation.** *Kimmet Edgar and Ian O'Donnell. 1998.*

(Research Findings 72 and 73 are not yet published).

Home Office Research Studies (HORS)

178. **Handling stolen goods and theft: A market reduction approach.** *Mike Sutton, Katie Johnston and Heather Lockwood. 1998.*
181. **Coroner service survey.** *Roger Tarling. 1998.*
182. **The prevention of plastic and cheque fraud revisited.** *Michael Levi and Jim Handley. 1998.*

183. Drugs and crime: the results of research on drug testing and interviewing arrestees.
Trevor Bennett. 1998.

(Home Office Research Studies 175 and 180 are not yet published. Home Office Research Study 179 was listed in the previous issue).

Priced Publications

Contact the Home Office Publications Unit for details of price and availability: 0171 273 3072.

Meeting Refugees' Needs in Britain: The Role of Refugee-Specific Initiatives.
Jenny Carey-Wood. 1997.

Home Office Statistical Bulletins

Issue No.	Date	Title
1/98	21.01.97	Summary Fire Statistics, United Kingdom 1996.
2/98	29.01.98	Revised Projections of Long Term Trends in the Prison Population to 2005.
3/98	19.02.98	Criminal Appeals, England and Wales, 1995 and 1996.
4/98	03.03.98	Statistics on the Operation of the Prevention of Terrorism Legislation, Great Britain 1997.
5/98	26.03.98	The Prison Population in 1997.
6/98	03.04.98	Ethnicity and Victimisation: Findings from the 1996 British Crime Survey.
7/98	07.04.98	Notifiable Offences, England and Wales, 1997.
8/98	09.04.98	Motoring Offences, England and Wales, 1996.
9/98	09.04.98	Persons Granted British Citizenship, United Kingdom, 1997.
10/98	09.04.98	Statistics of Drug Seizures and Offenders Dealt With, United Kingdom, 1996.
11/98	23.04.98	Statistics of deaths reported to coroners, England and Wales 1997.

Copies of the Home Office Research Studies from no. 143 onwards, Research and Planning Unit Papers, Research Findings, Research Bulletins and Home Office Statistical Bulletins are available subject to availability from:

Research and Statistics Directorate
Information and Publications Group
Room 201
Home Office
50 Queen Anne's Gate
London SW1H 9AT
☎ 0171 273 2084
Fax: 0171 222 0211
E-mail: rsd.ho.apollo@gtnet.gov.uk
RSD Internet site: http://
www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rsd/rsdhome.htm

Ministry Of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Main Releases this quarter:

- **Agriculture In The United Kingdom: 1997**
- **Farm Incomes In The United Kingdom: 1996/97**

For further information, see page 62.

Farm Surveys

The following Statistical Notices are available free of charge:

- Agricultural and Horticultural Census, June 1997;
- Annual Survey of Tenanted Land *(Annual);*
- Cereal Production Survey *(Biannually);*
- Cereals Stocks Survey *(Quarterly);*
- December Survey of Agriculture *(Annual);*
- Dried Pea and Bean *(Annual);*
- Earnings and Hours of Agricultural and Horticultural Workers *(Monthly);*
- Farmed Deer *(Irregular);*
- Glasshouse Census *(Annual);*
- Grain Fed to Livestock *(Monthly);*
- Irrigation of Outdoor Crops *(Irregular);*
- Minor Crops *(Annual);*
- Oilseed Rape Production *(Biannually);*
- Orchard Fruit Survey *(Annual);*
- Vegetables and Flowers Survey *(Annual).*

Contact:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Publications and Output Section
Statistics (Censuses and Surveys) A
Room 133a,
Foss House,
Kings Pool,
1-2 Peasholme Green,
York YO1 7PX
☎ 01904 455332 or GTN: 5137 5332
Fax: 01904 455315 or GTN: 5137 5315

Commodities and Food

(Household food consumption and expenditure; nutritional value of household food - Quarterly Statistical Notices and more detailed data (on subscription) are available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Statistics (Commodities & Food) E
Room 513
Whitehall Place (West Block)
London SW1A 2HH

The following Statistical Notices are available free of charge:

- Animal Compound Feedingstuffs: monthly average prices;
- Bacon and Ham Production in Great Britain;
- Brewers, Distillers and Maltsters Usage and Stocks;
- Farm Incomes, Outputs and Productivity *(end of January);*
- Forecast of Total Income from Farming *(end of November);*
- Home Grown Apples and Pears used in Cider Production *(Annual);*
- Mushrooms; Production and Sales *(Annual);*
- Oilseed Crushed and the production of Crude Vegetable Oil, Oilcake and Meal in the United Kingdom;
- Output of Refined Vegetable and Marine Oils and Animal Fats by United Kingdom Processors;
- Poultry Feed Production for Units in Great Britain with Large Flocks;
- Production of Margarine, Other Table Spreads and solid cooking fats in the United Kingdom;
- Production of Processed Feeding Stuffs and Usage of Raw Materials;
- Production of Processed Milk in the United Kingdom;
- Quarterly Supplies and Total for Domestic Usage of Meat in the United Kingdom;
- Stocks in Public Cold Stores in the United Kingdom;
- Stocks of Cereals held at Ports and by Agricultural Co-operatives;
- United Kingdom Egg Market *(Monthly);*
- United Kingdom Milk Prices;

- United Kingdom Poultry and Poultrymeat *(Monthly);*
- United Kingdom Slaughter Statistics;
- Utilisation of Milk by Dairies in England and Wales;
- Wheat Milled and Flour Production.

Available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Statistics (Commodities and Food),
Foss House,
Kings Pool,
1-2 Peasholme Green,
York YO1 7PX
☎ 01904 455055 or GTN 5137 5055

Prices

Agricultural Price Indices - *a monthly Statistical Notice is available free of charge from:*

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Statistics (Censuses and Surveys) A
Room 145,
Foss House,
Kings Pool,
1-2 Peasholme Green,
York YO1 7PX
☎ 01904 455249 or GTN 5137 5249

PUBLICATIONS

Agriculture In The United Kingdom 1997

The Stationery Office.
Price £14, ISBN 0 11 243036 8

Agriculture in the United Kingdom 1997 is the tenth in a series which succeeds the Annual Review of Agriculture White Paper. It provides, in an accessible format, information on the economic conditions of the United Kingdom Agriculture industry. The Government will draw on this information when considering policy issues, including proposals by the European Commission for agricultural support in 1998/99.

Available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Statistics (Commodities and Food),
Foss House,
Kings Pool,
1-2 Peasholme Green,
York YO1 7PX
☎ 01904 455055 / Fax: 01904 455065

The following are also available from the above address:

- Monthly Crop Reports on Fruit and Vegetables;
- Basic Horticultural Statistics *(Annual).*

The Digest of Agricultural Census Statistics - United Kingdom 1996

The Stationery Office
Price £22, ISBN 0 11 243039 2

Compendium of statistics from the June 1996 Agricultural and Horticultural Census at United Kingdom country, region and county level.

Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom 1996/97

The Stationery Office
Price £30, ISBN 0 11 243038 4

Farm Incomes in the United Kingdom 1996/97 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 thirteenth 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 1996 and 1997.

For further information, contact:

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

National Food Survey 1996

The Stationery Office
Price £27, ISBN 0 11 243031 7

The *National Food Survey* is a long-established source of detailed statistical information on household food purchasing and eating out in Great Britain.

The results of the 1996 survey, expressed as averages of expenditure and consumption per person per week and intakes of nutrients per person per day, are presented in this annual report. For household food, comparisons are made with expenditure and consumption one year and ten years ago and a breakdown of 1996 consumption results by quarter is provided. The usual breakdown of NFS results by region, income group and household composition are also included.

The household part of the survey was extended to include Northern Ireland in 1996. Although full results for Northern Ireland will be published separately, some are shown in the 1996 regional tables of this report. This year's special analysis looks at regional food expenditure, consumption and nutrient intakes averaged over the years 1994-96. Comparisons are also made with the period 1984-86. The new regions (Government Office Regions) to be used in future reports are also introduced.

Agricultural Market Report: England and Wales (Weekly)

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.

Other Information

Analyses of June Census Data

- **Region and County Results:** Detailed results of the June 1996 Agricultural and Horticultural Census for England and Wales showing crops, labour, livestock and horticulture.
- **Frequency Distributions:** Results of the June 1996 Agricultural and Horticultural Census for England and Wales showing frequency distributions of holdings and items by item size groups.
- **Small Area Statistics:** Results of the June 1996 Agricultural and Horticultural Census 1988 to 1996, by Parish Groups, Agricultural Districts and Local Government Districts.

Charges will be made for Small Area Statistics where the order exceeds £40.00 in total. Available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Publications and Output Section
Statistics (C&S) A
Room 133a, Foss House,
Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green,
York YO1 7PX
☎ 01904 455332 or GTN 5137 5332
Fax: 01904 455315 or GTN 5137 5315

Additional chargeable data from the June Agricultural and Horticultural Census are available on an ad-hoc basis to suit individual requirements. Enquiries to the above address or telephone 01904 455312.

Northern Ireland Departments

Department Of Agriculture For Northern Ireland

Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture 1997

Price £14, ISBN 1 85527 345 4

Comprehensive statistics on Northern Ireland agriculture in 1997: contains details of outputs, inputs and incomes, aggregate gross margins, payments of subsidies and grants, capital investment, land use, crop areas, livestock numbers, size and types of farms and employment on farms and in the food processing and input supply sectors.

Available from:

Economics and Statistics Division
Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland
Room 817, Dundonald House
Belfast BT4 3SB.
☎ 01232 524594
Fax 01232 524676,
E-mail blinnia.cunningham@dani.gov.uk

Farm Incomes in Northern Ireland 1996/97

Price £14, ISBN 1 85527 344 6

Financial information for the main types of farm business in 1995/96 and 1996/97 - contains data on returns, costs, incomes, subsidies, borrowings and investments, enterprise gross margins and fixed costs for farms in the Farm Business Survey.

Available from:

Economics and Statistics Division
Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland
Room 817, Dundonald House
Belfast, BT4 3SB.
☎ 01232 524594 / Fax 01232 524676,
E-mail blinnia.cunningham@dani.gov.uk

Department Of Education Northern Ireland

Press Releases

Enrolments on vocational courses at Northern Ireland Further Education colleges 1996/97.
Free publication, available from:

Statistics and Research Branch
Department of Education Northern Ireland
Rathgael House
Balloo Road
Bangor, BT19 7PR
☎ 01247 279679
E-mail: stats.deni@nics.gov.uk

Student enrolments on Higher Education courses: Northern Ireland 1996/97

Free publication, available from:

DENI (address as above)
☎ 01247 279391
E-mail: stats.deni@nics.gov.uk

Research Briefings

An investigation into non-completion of NVQ and GNVQ courses in Further Education colleges.

Reports findings of a study in Northern Ireland conducted in 1995 and 1996

Free publication, available from:

DENI (address as above)
☎ 01247 279679
E-mail: stats.deni@nics.gov.uk

Science at Key Stage 4

Reports findings of a study in Northern Ireland conducted between 1993 and 1996.

Free publication, available from:

DENI (address as above)
☎ 01247 279679
E-mail: stats.deni@nics.gov.uk

Department Of Economic Development

Labour Market Statistics

This is a new monthly free publication of *Labour Market Statistics* incorporating data from the following sources in one document; Labour Force Survey, Claimant Count, Workforce Jobs, Vacancies, Employment and Training Measures, Index of Production and Manufacturing Productivity and New Earnings Survey. Available from:

Statistics Research Branch
Department of Economic Development
Netherleigh
Massey Avenue
Belfast BT4 2JP
☎ 01232 529399
Fax: 01232 529459

Department Of The Environment For Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Road and Rail Transport Statistics Bulletin: 1 October to 31 December 1997

Free publication. Available from:

Central Statistics and Research Branch
Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland)
Room 4.36B, Clarence Court
10 - 18 Adelaide Street
Belfast BT2 8GB
☎ 01232 540801/540807
E-mail: csrb.doe@nics.gov.uk

Northern Ireland Housing and Construction Bulletin: 1 October to 31 December 1997

Free publication. Available from:

Central Statistics and Research Branch
Department of the Environment (NI)
Room 4.36B, Clarence Court
10 - 18 Adelaide Street
Belfast BT2 8GB
☎ 01232 540800/540799
E-mail: csrb.doe@nics.gov.uk

Northern Ireland Office

Digest of Information on the Northern Ireland Criminal Justice System 3

The Stationery Office
Price £15.80, ISBN 0 337 03101 0

The use of Bail and levels of offending on Bail in Northern Ireland

Free publication. Available from:

Statistics and Research Branch
Northern Ireland Office
Massey House
Stoney Road
Belfast BT4 3SX
☎ 01232 527534
Fax: 01232 527507
E-mail: crime.nio@nics.gov.uk

Police Authority For Northern Ireland

Reflecting all Shades of Opinion

Free publication. Available from:

Statistics and Research Branch
Community Affairs Division
Police Authority for Northern Ireland
River House
48 High Street
Belfast BT1 2DR
☎ 01232 230111
Fax: 01232 700472
E-mail: information.pani@nics.gov.uk

Surveys Notified To Northern Ireland Survey Control Unit
January To March 1998

For further information about the surveys listed, please contact Máire Rodgers, Survey Control Unit, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Arches Centre, 11-13 Bloomfield Avenue, Belfast, BT5 5HD. ☎ 01232 526972.

Surveys to Business

Title	Department	Those approached	Approximate number approached	Frequency
1997-98 NISRA Customer Satisfaction Survey	DFP/NISRA	NISRA Customers	18	AH
Health and Safety in small firms in Northern Ireland	DED	Small Businesses	2,000	AH
Conference Market Research	DED/NITB	Conference Venues	200	AH
Management Standards Research	DED/T&EA	Manufacturing and Tradable Services Companies	1,000	AH
Review of the NI Census of Employment	DED	Respondents to 1995 Census	395	AH
Housing Advice Services Project	DOE / NIHE	Advice Providers	45	AH
Policing Priorities Survey of Belfast City Centre Businesses	RUC	Businesses within Musgrave Street Sub Division	800	AH
NISRA Customer Satisfaction Survey	DFP / NISRA	Civil Servants	37	AH

Surveys to Households and Individuals

The Impact of LEDU's Graduate Into Business Programme on Business Success	DED / LEDU	LEDU Client companies	60	AH
Ballymena Residents Policing Survey	RUC	Ballymena Residents	1,200	AH
NISRA Customer Satisfaction Survey	DFP / NISRA	External Users of NISRA's Services	14	AH
DVLNI Customer Satisfaction Survey	DOE / DVLNI	DVLNI Customers	3,600	AH
Progression of GNVQ Intermediate Students	DENI	Former GNVQ Intermediate Students	1,800	AH
Estate Based Surveys-Programme for 1998/99	DOE / NIHE	NIHE Estate Households	4,135	AH

Abbreviations

Departments

DED	Department of Economic Development
DENI	Department of Education for Northern Ireland
DFP	Department of Finance and Personnel
DOE	Department of the Environment
DVLNI	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Northern Ireland
LEDU	Local Enterprise Development Unit
NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
NITB	Northern Ireland Tourist Board
RUC	Royal Ulster Constabulary
T&EA	Training and Employment Agency

Frequency

AH	Ad Hoc
R	Regular

Location

All surveys were carried out in Northern Ireland.

Scottish Office

The Scottish Office Education And Industry Department: Education Statistics Division

Statistical Bulletin: Education Series Edn/H1/1998/2 Community Education Statistics, 1996-97

The Stationery Office, March
Price £2, ISBN 0 7480 6978 X

This bulletin provides details on the numbers of community education groups and participants, as well as the staff numbers and budgets, of statutory community education providers in Scotland in the financial year 1996-97.

In an average week in the financial year 1996-97 there were around 510,000 participants in 30,000 groups participating in community education in Scotland. This represented around 10 per cent of the population.

Community education participants in an average week consisted of around 120,000 children, 130,000 youths and 260,000 adults.
There were 14,200 paid community education staff in 1996-97 of which 10,600 were in temporary or sessional posts. There were also 14,900 voluntary staff involved in the direct provision of community education in 1996-97.

Total budgeted community education expenditure in 1996-97 was £95m. Staffing costs accounted for £53m, more than half (56 per cent) of the total community education expenditure.

For further information contact:

Miss Venetia Radmore
Further Education Statistics
The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department
Area 1-A, Victoria Quay
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ
☎ 0131 244 0325
E-mail: venetia.radmore@SO013.scotoff.gov.uk

Statistical Bulletin: Education Series Edn/F8/1998/5 . Further Education Bursary Statistics, 1996-97.

The Stationery Office, April
Price £2, ISBN 0 7480 7065 6

This bulletin provides information on the expenditure by further education colleges on bursaries to support students on non-advanced courses. It also provides information on the students who receive bursary support.

Around £45m was allocated and spent on further education bursaries in the financial year 1996-97. Ninety-six per cent of this money went to support students, with only 4 per cent going on administration costs. Nearly 60 per cent of the expenditure was on maintenance allowances and a further 20 per cent was on fees.

The total number of students assisted by college bursaries in Scotland in the first two terms of the academic year 1996-97 was 26,440. The number of students assisted in the third term was 21,062. This can be compared with the third term of the academic year 1995-96 when only 18,014 students were assisted.

Around three quarters of all students enrolled on a full-time vocational further education course received a college bursary in terms 1 and 2 of the 1996-97 academic year.

The average assistance received in a bursary in the first two terms of the academic year 1996-97 was £1,300 per recipient. *For further information contact:*

Miss Venetia Radmore
Further Education Statistics
The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department
Area 1-A, Victoria Quay
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ
☎ 0131 244 0325
E-mail:venetia.radmore@SO013.scotoff.gov.uk

Further and Higher Education Statistics, 1996-97

This is a joint further and higher education statistics news release. It provides summary statistics on further and higher education students in Scotland in 1996-97.

In 1996-97, 595,101 students were enrolled in further or higher education courses in Scotland. There were 332,838 students enrolled on further education courses in the 43 incorporated further education colleges in 1996-97 - an increase of 27 per cent over 1995-96 - and a further 22,958 students in other institutions.

There were 239,305 students (excluding 16 students who were studying non-vocational education courses or at evening centres) registered on higher education courses in Scotland - an increase of 11 per cent over 1995-96.

For further information or a copy of the news release contact:

Robin Bate
Further Education Statistics
Scottish Office Education and Industry Dept.
Area 1-A
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ
☎ 0131 244 0328
E-mail: robin.bate@SO013.scotoff.gov.uk

The Scottish Office Development Department: Economic Advice and Statistics Division (Transport)

Bus and Coach Statistics: 1996-97 Statistical Bulletin

The Stationery Office, April
Price £2, ISBN 0 7480 7061 3

The main points contained within this bulletin include the following:- The distance travelled by local bus services in Scotland increased by 22 per cent between 1986-87 and 1996-97.

In real terms, fares on local bus services in Scotland rose by 11 per cent over ten years. The total number of passenger journeys on local bus services in Scotland fell by 28 per cent in ten years.

Bus and Coach Statistics: 1996-97 contains tables on topics such as the distance travelled by vehicles, the number of passenger journeys, fare indices, passenger receipts, public transport support, operating costs, vehicle stock and staffing, together with some comments on points shown in the tables, and some notes on the definitions and sources of the statistics, which were provided by DETR.

For further information contact:

Martin Bolt
Transport Statistics Branch
The Scottish Office Development Department
Room 3-F82
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ
☎ 0131 244 7255
Fax: 0131 244 0888
E-mail: Martin.Bolt@so005.scotoff.gov.uk

The bulletin can be found on the Scottish Office Web site:

http://10.1.128.70/content/corporate/newso/library/documents3/bus-00.htm

The Scottish Office Development Department: Economics, Advice and Statistics Division (Housing)

Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland 1986-87 to 1996-97

The Stationery Office, March
Price £2, ISBN 0 7480 7059 1

This bulletin presents statistics on how local authorities assessed and dealt with applicant households (referred to as "applicants" throughout) under the homeless persons legislation in Scotland from 1986-87 to 1996-97, as recorded in the returns they submitted to The Scottish Office.

For further information, contact:

Irene McDermaid
The Scottish Office Development Department
Economic Advice and Statistics (Housing)
1-G24
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ
☎ 0131 244 7236
Fax: 0131 244 0446
E-mail:Irene.McDermaid@so060.scotoff.gov.uk

The Scottish Office Home Department, Civil and Criminal Justice Statistics Unit

Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts 1996 - CrJ/1998/1

Home Department. Price £2, ISBN 0 7480 7064 8

This bulletin presents statistics on criminal proceedings in Scottish courts during 1996. It includes information on the types of crime or offence involved in court proceedings and on the characteristics of offenders as centrally recorded by the police.

For further information contact:

Fred Thorne
The Scottish Office Home Department
Criminal Justice Statistics
W1(c) Spur
Saughton House
Edinburgh, EH11 3XD
☎ 0131 244 2227

Recorded Crime in Scotland 1997 - CrJ/1998/2

Home Department. Price £2, ISBN 0 7480 7062 1

This bulletin presents statistics on crime and offences recorded and cleared up by the eight Scottish police forces in 1997.

For further information, contact:

Jean Wilson
The Scottish Office Home Department
Criminal Justice Statistics
W1(c) Spur
Saughton House
Edinburgh EH11 3XD
☎ 0131 244 2225

The following bulletins are also available :-

- Recording of Offending while on Bail *(Published March 1997);*
- Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland 1996 *(Published September 1997);*
- Firearms Certificates Statistics, Scotland 1996 *(Published June 1997);*
- Prisons Statistics Scotland, 1996 *(Published December 1997);*
- Homicide in Scotland 1987-1996 *(Published December 1997);*
- Liquor Licensing Statistics 1996 *(Published May 1997);*
- Motor Vehicles Offences in Scotland, 1994 *(Published February 1996).*

The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment And Fisheries Department

Economics, Statistics and IACS Division Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture: 1998 Edition

The Stationery Office. Price £13.50

This report is published annually by The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department. It is split into the following three distinct sections:

- **Section A** (aggregate output, input and income) - this section contains estimates of outputs and inputs to Scottish agriculture in the calendar year 1997 as well as aggregate income figures.
- **Section B** (financial results by type of farming) - the information in this section is derived from the annual Farm Accounts Survey in both the 1995 and 1996 crop years.
- **Section C** (agricultural surveys) - the vast majority of the information in this section is derived from the June 1997 Annual Census of Main Agricultural Holdings and includes information on cropping areas, livestock numbers and the size of farm labour. In addition, figures from the 1997 Agricultural Census of minor holdings are published for the first time.

For further information contact:

Mr A D Reid
The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department
Room 028, Pentland House
47 Robb's Loan
Edinburgh EH14 1TY
☎ 0131 244 6149
Fax: 0131 244 6140
E-mail: andy.reid@so076.scotoff.gov.uk

A copy of the report is also being made available on the Internet.

Copies of all above bulletins and other titles published by The Stationery Office can be obtained from:

TSO Scottish Publications Sales
71 Lothian Road,
Edinburgh, EH3 9AZ
☎ 0131 228 4181
Fax: 0131 622 7017

General Registrar Office For Scotland

- Mid - 1997 Population Estimates Scotland - booklet - *Published in May.*
- Scottish Life Tables 1990-1992 - *Published in May.*
- Registrar General for Scotland Annual Report 1997 - *Published in July.*

For further information contact:

☎ 0131 314 4254

Articles in Recent Issues of Statistical News

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	Introducing the Office for National Statistics	*Dr Tim Holt*
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	30 Years of Statistical News	*Frances Pottier*
	4th Electronic Dissemination Conference: London, 30 October 1997	*Ed Swires-Hennessy*

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

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

The cost is £5 a copy, inclusive of postage and handling, for the articles listed, and for articles from earlier issues. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc., should be made payable to 'Office for National Statistics'.

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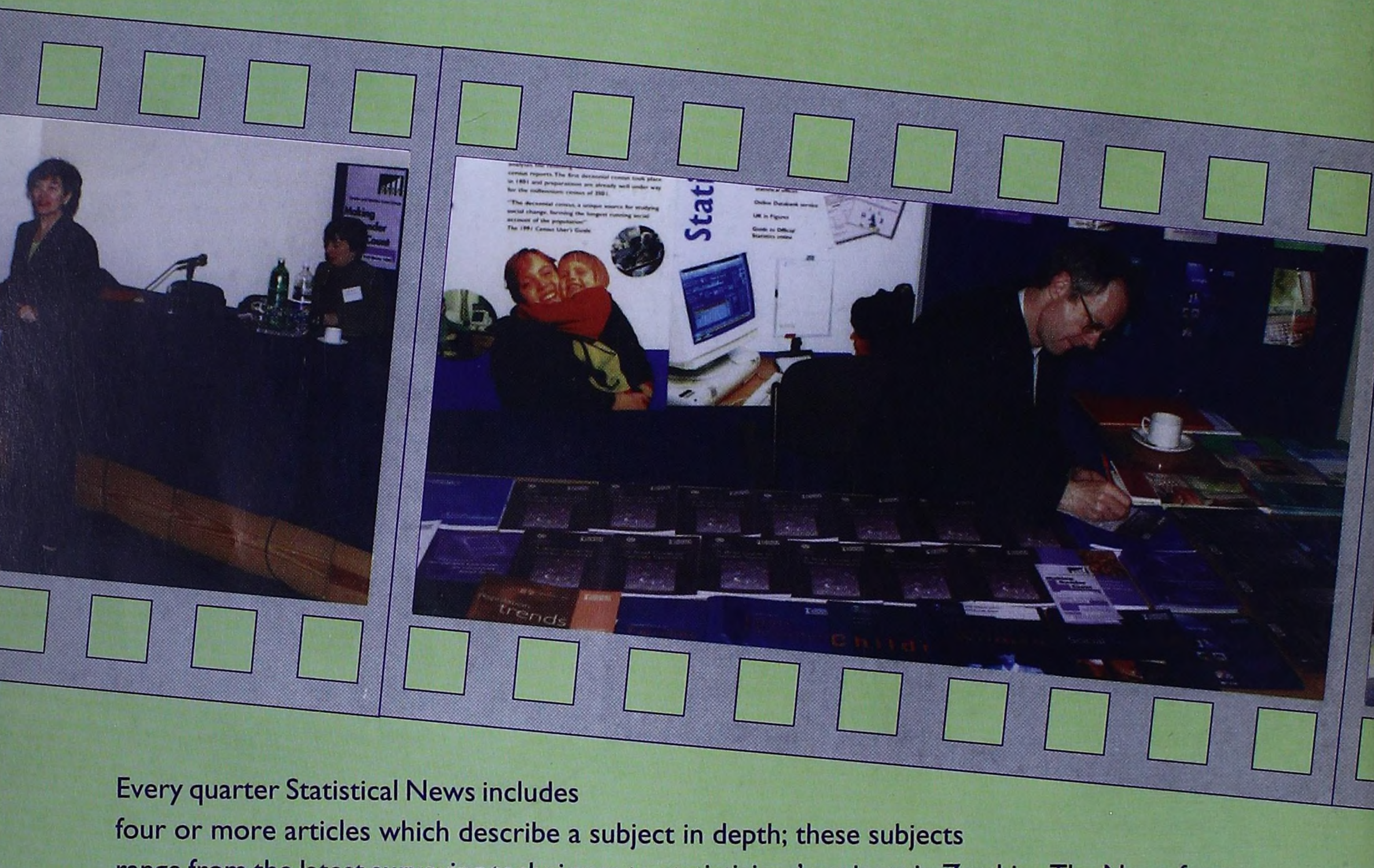

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