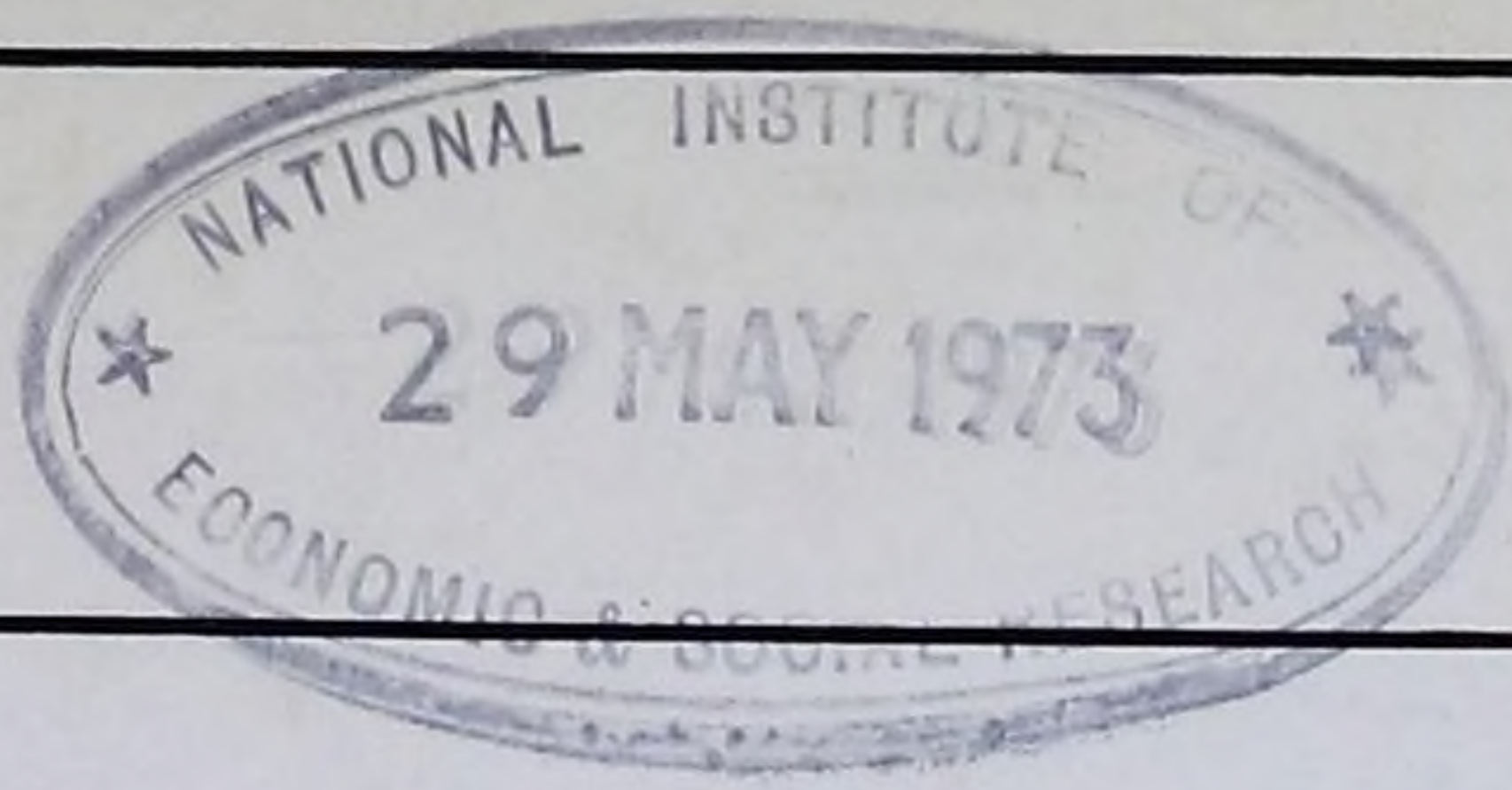


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STATISTICAL NEWS

Developments in British Official Statistics

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Note by the Editor

The aim of *Statistical News* is to provide a comprehensive account of current developments in British official statistics and to help all those who use or would like to use official statistics.

It appears quarterly and every issue contains two or more articles each dealing with a subject in depth. Shorter notes give news of the latest developments in many fields, including international statistics. Some reference is made to other work which, though not carried on by government organisations, is closely related to official statistics. Appointments and other changes in the Government Statistical Service are also given.

A full, cumulative index provides a permanent and comprehensive guide to developments in all areas of official statistics.

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

Enquiries about this publication should be addressed to:
The Information Officer,
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London, SW1P 3AQ.

Subscriptions and sales enquiries should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH or any of the addresses listed on back page of cover.

CENTRAL
STATISTICAL
OFFICE

MAY 1973

Statistical News

No. 21

**Developments
in
British
Official
Statistics**

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CHANGING THE WAY WE THINK

STATISTICAL

OFFICE

Statistical News No. 27

Developments

in

British

Official

Statistics

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Manpower planning
Preparing for the Census of Distribution
ISIS - an Integrated Statistical Information System

C. A. Moser
P. Redfern
Louis Moss
J. A. Rowntree
R. W. Makepeace
T. F. Hughes

No. 17 May 1972

The Survey of Personal Incomes
Use of official statistics in firms and Profit from Facts
Post-Census Survey on the Census of Production 1970
Qualified manpower: statistical sources

F. R. L'Aiguille
P. J. Stibbard
S. R. Curtis
E. G. Whybrew

No. 18 August 1972

Taking care of soft figures: reflections on improving the accuracy of the GNP
Food marketing trends in the United Kingdom: some implications for agriculture
The relative price effect in public expenditure: its nature and method of calculation
Form-filling: The Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms
Developments at Business Statistics Office
Survey of collections of economic statistics in the United Kingdom

George Jaszi
Dr A. P. Power
P. M. Rees and F. P. Thompson
Note by the Government Statistical Service
R. F. L. Sims
Note by the Committee of Librarians and Statisticians

No. 19 November 1972

The statistics of value added tax
The new system of industrial statistics: statistical and computing aspects of the quarterly inquiry
Reshaping of the agricultural census for England and Wales
The Universities' Statistical Record

M. R. Noyce
A. D. Cunningham
P. G. Horscroft and C. R. Orton
A. A. Croxford

No. 20 February 1973

Epidemiology and occupational medicine
The Further Education Statistical Record
Progress of statistical work at the Business Statistics Office
A national heavy goods vehicle register
Inter-city statistics

A. J. Fox
C. J. Belliss
M. C. Fessey
T. F. J. Hobson and R. M. Taylor
Note by the Press and Information Service, Central Statistical Office

Statistical publications of the Commission of the European Communities - a selected bibliography

Compiled by I. B. Beesley, *Statistician, Central Statistical Office*

The following list is intended as a selective guide to the sources and methods of statistical data published by the Commission of the European Communities. It is mainly taken from information published in the *Bulletin of the European Communities* and is not designed to be exhaustive. It represents those publications which might be of widest interest in the United Kingdom. Only issues which are thought to be currently available are included; these may be obtained through Her Majesty's Stationery Office. In addition, many of the items can be consulted at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library (SMIL) of the Department of Trade and Industry at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU.

Where possible, an indication of the languages in which the publication is available is given (d=German; e=English; f=French; i=Italian; n=Dutch). This availability is taken from records which were compiled in advance of the enlargement of the Communities and therefore does not take account of the adoption of additional official languages. It cannot be assumed that all publications will already be available in English, nor that data relating to the three new member countries will be included yet.

Future editions of *Statistical News* will endeavour to cover major developments in the statistical publications of the Communities.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Basic Statistics

(Statistiques de base de douze pays européens)

Frequency Annual

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description Statistics on most aspects of life in the Communities, in several other European countries and in the main industrial countries of the remainder of the world (Canada, United States of America, Japan, USSR).

The Common Market Ten Years On: Tables 1958-1967

(Quelques chiffres: Dix ans de Marché commun en tableaux 1958-1967)

Frequency Published in 1968

Languages d, i, n, e; f (out of print)

Description Contains basic statistics and indicators of the EEC countries to show how they developed in the ten-year period 1958-1967.

Regional Statistics

(Statistiques régionales)

Frequency Annual (So far only published in 1971)

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description A new publication covering statistics of the economic and social life of the Community's regions. It mainly comprises statistics available in member states, not necessarily on a harmonised basis. A chapter is devoted to each country, beginning in each case with methodological notes.

Social Statistics

(Statistiques sociales)

Frequency Usually six issues per year plus yearbook every two years

Languages d, f, i, n

Description The contents of volumes issued since 1960 have been as follows:

1960

No. 1 Family budgets of workers in the European Coal and Steel Community 1956/57

No. 2 Real income ECSC 1954-1958

No. 3 ECSC - Wage statistics 1959
Wage costs and real income 1954-1959

1961

No. 1 Statistics of male and female wages in the six countries of the European Community

No. 2 The housing situation of workers in the ECSC industries

No. 3 Survey of wages in the industries of the European Economic Community - Year 1959

1962

No. 1 ECSC - Wage statistics 1960
Wage costs and real income 1954-1960

No. 2 Industrial accidents in the steel industry 1960

No. 3 Survey of wages in the industries of the European Economic Community
Year 1959 - Survey of workers' income

No. 4 Social security statistics 1955-1960

Social Statistics (continued)**1963**

- No. 1 Survey of wages in the industries of the European Economic Community – Year 1960
- No. 2 ECSC wages – 1961
Labour costs and workers' income in the ECSC industries
Year 1961 and development 1954–1961
- No. 3 Industrial accidents in the steel industry 1960–1961
- No. 4 Employment statistics in the Community countries and Greece 1958–1962

Supplement 1963:

Labour costs EEC 1961 – ECSC 1962
(Preliminary results)

1964

- No. 1 Money wages in coal mining and the steel industry, as compared with those in other industries (1953–62)
- No. 2 Survey of wages in the industries of the European Economic Community 1961
- No. 3 ECSC wages – 1962
Labour costs and workers' income in the ECSC industries
Year 1962 and development 1954–1962
- No. 4 Industrial accidents in the steel industry 1960–1963
- No. 5 Survey of wages in the industries of the European Economic Community 1962

Supplements 1964:

Employment statistics in the countries of the Community 1962–1963

Labour costs – EEC 1962
(Preliminary results)

1965

- No. 1 Money wages in coal mining and the steel industry (1953–1963)
- No. 2 ECSC wages – 1963
Labour costs and workers' income in the ECSC industries
Year 1963 and development 1954–1963
- No. 3 Harmonised statistics of average gross hourly earnings in the industries of the European Communities – April 1964
- No. 4 Employment in the countries of the Community 1963–1964 (tables only, terminology in the language of the country concerned)
- No. 5 Harmonised statistics of average gross hourly earnings in the industries of the European Communities – October 1964
- No. 6 Survey of wages in the industries of the European Economic Community – 1963

Supplement 1965:

Labour costs in eight industries of the EEC
(Preliminary results) 1963

1966

- No. 1 Harmonised statistics of average gross hourly earnings in the industries of the European Communities – April 1965
- No. 2 ECSC wages – 1964
Labour costs and workers' income in the ECSC industries
Year 1964 and development 1954–1964
- No. 3 Industrial accidents in the steel industry 1960–64
- No. 4 Harmonised statistics of average gross hourly earnings in the industries of the European Communities – October 1965
- No. 5 Survey of wages in the industries of the European Economic Community – 1964

Social Statistics (continued)**Supplements 1966:**

Labour costs in the industries of the EEC and ECSC
(Preliminary results) 1964

Employment in the Community countries 1964–1965 (tables only, terminology in the language of the country concerned)

1967

- No. 1 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings in the industries of the European Communities – April 1966
- No. 2 Harmonised statistics on average weekly hours of work per worker – October 1965 and April 1966
- No. 3 Housing conditions in the Community
- No. 4 ECSC wages – 1965
Labour costs and workers' income in the industries of the ECSC
Year 1965 and development 1954–1965
- No. 5 Social accounts in the member countries of the European Economic Community 1962–1963
- No. 6 Paid employment in industry – April 1966
- No. 7 Industrial accidents in the steel industry 1960–1965

Supplement 1967:

Employment in the Community countries 1965–1966 (tables only, terminology in the language of the country concerned)

1968

See: *Statistical Studies and Surveys* 1968: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and supplement

Supplement 1968:

Employment 1966–1967

Yearbook 1968:

Demography
Employment and unemployment
Wages
Standard of living
Education
Social accounts, social security, industrial accidents

1969

- No. 1 Social accounts in the Common Market 1962–1965
- No. 2 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings, weekly hours of work and paid employment in industry – April 1968
- No. 3 Graduate and teaching strength in the Community countries
Industrial accidents in the steel industry 1960–1967
- No. 4 Labour costs in the Community industries – 1966
- No. 5 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings and weekly hours of work in industry – October 1968
- No. 6 Population and labour forces – 1968
- No. 7 Industrial accidents in the paper, glass and rubber industries
- No. 8 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings and weekly hours of work in industry – April 1969

Supplement A – 1969:

Employment 1967–1968

1970

- No. 1 Labour costs in road transport – 1967
- No. 2 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings, weekly hours of work and paid employment in industry – October 1969
- No. 3 Social accounts in the European Community 1962–1967
- No. 4 Population and labour forces
– Development of population and active population in the Community countries 1970–1980
– Results of the Community sample survey on labour forces – 1969

Social Statistics (continued)

1970 (continued)

- No. 5 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings, weekly hours of work and paid employment in industry - April 1970
Appendix: Methods and definitions
- No. 6 Labour costs in industry: results by regions - 1966
Industrial accidents in the steel industry 1960-1969
- Yearbook of Social Statistics 1970:
Demography
Employment and unemployment
Wages
Standard of living
Education
Social accounts, social security, industrial accidents

1971

- No. 1 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings, weekly hours of work and paid employment in industry - October 1970
- No. 2 Results of the Community sample survey on labour forces 1970
- No. 3 Labour costs in the industries of the Community 1969
- No. 4 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings, weekly hours of work and paid employment in industry
- No. 5/6 Industrial accidents in the steel industry
Supplement 1971:
Labour costs in the industries of the Community (Preliminary results) 1969

1972

- No. 1 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings, weekly hours of work and paid employment in industry - October 1971
- No. 2 Social accounts in the European Community 1962-70
- No. 3 Results of the Community sample survey on labour forces 1971
- No. 4 Labour costs in banking, insurance and the retail trade 1970
- No. 5 Labour costs of workers in industry 1966-71
Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings, weekly hours of work and paid employment in industry - April 1972
- Supplement 1972:
Social accounts in the European Community (Preliminary results) 1962-71

Social Statistics (Special Series) - Survey on the Structure and Distribution of Wages

Statistiques sociales (série spéciale) - enquête sur la structure et la répartition des salaires)

Frequency Occasional

Languages d, f, i, n

Description Description and results of the 1966 survey of the structure and distribution of wages and salaries:

- Volume 1 Methods and definitions
Volume 2 Belgium
Volume 3 Germany
Volume 4 France
Volume 5 Italy
Volume 6 Netherlands
Volume 7 Luxembourg
Volume 8 Synthesis of the principal results for the Community

Statistical Studies and Surveys

(Etudes et enquêtes statistiques)

Frequency Four times a year.

Languages Each study is published in the original language of authorship and is sometimes translated into one or more of the official languages of the Communities.

Description Each issue contains studies and results of Community statistical enquiries. The contents of issues since the beginning of 1968 are as follows:

1968

- No. 1 Elimination of seasonal variation: the new Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) method (f)
Scientific research and national accounting (f)
The calculation of indices of production for the EEC (d)
- No. 2 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings, weekly hours of work and paid employment in industry - April 1967 (d, f, i, n)
- No. 3 Social statistics, their degree of comparability, and the difficulties encountered in their harmonisation (d, f, i, n)
Industrial accidents in the steel industry 1960-1966 (d, f, i, n)
School and university attendance in the Community countries (d, f, i, n)
- No. 4 Harmonised statistics of gross hourly earnings and weekly hours of work in industry - October 1967 (d, f, i, n)
- No. 5 ECSC wages - 1966
Labour costs and workers' earnings in the ECSC industries
Year 1966 and development 1955-1966 (d, f)
- No. 6 Retail prices in the major specialised stores and department stores in October 1968 (d, f, i, n)
The structure of trade in the European Communities (d, f, i, n)
- Supplement:
Labour costs in the industries of the Community (Preliminary results) 1966 (d, f, i, n)

1969

- No. 1 Tax revenue in the six member countries of the European Communities 1958-1967 (f)
- No. 2 Final results of the 1963 industrial survey (d, f)
- No. 3 Indirect trade in steel in the Community - Retrospective analysis 1955-1966 (d, f)
- No. 4 Development in fuel oil prices in the EEC countries from 1955 to 1965 (d, f)

1970

- No. 1 Export and supply of manganese, foundry ferro-manganese and specular iron in the EEC (text d; statistics d, f)
Application of the gravitational model to the structure of international trade in capital goods (f)
- No. 2 Public financing of research and development in the Community countries
Analysis by objectives 1967-1970 (text: d, f; tables: d, f)
- No. 3 The balance of payments of the European institutions (f)
The methodology of the German balance of payments (d, f)
Retail prices in the major specialised stores and department stores in April 1969 (d, f, i, n)
- No. 4 Petrochemistry (d, f)
Retail prices in the major specialised stores and department stores in October 1969 (d, f, i, n)

Statistical Studies and Surveys (continued)

1971

- No. 1 The methodology of the French balance of payments (f)
The methodology of the Italian balance of payments (f, i)
- No. 2 Public financing of research and development in the Community countries
Analysis by objectives (1967-1971) (d, f)
Retail prices in the countries of the European Community in April 1970 (d, f, i, n)
- No. 3 Development of gas prices in the Community countries from 1955 to 1970 (d, f)
- No. 4 The methodology of the Dutch balance of payments (f, n)
Retail prices in the countries of the European Community in October 1970 (d, f, i, n)

1972

- No. 1 Public financing of research and development in the Community countries
Analysis by objectives (1968-1972) (d, f)

(It is understood that no subsequent issues have been published)

Principles and Methods Used in the Surveys of Business

Confidence in the Communities

(Principes et méthodes des enquêtes de conjoncture harmonisées dans la Communauté)

Frequency Last issued in 1967

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Report on the Surveys into Business Confidence in the Communities

(Rapport sur les résultats des enquêtes de conjoncture auprès des chefs d'entreprise de la Communauté)

Frequency Three times per year

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description In four sections analysing (with graphs and tables) results for all industries, consumer goods industries, investment industries and intermediate industries.

Agricultural Statistics

(Statistique agricole)

Frequency Six issues per year and a yearbook

Languages d, f

Description The contents since 1968 have been as follows:

1968

- No. 1 Supply balance sheets: cereals
Supply balance sheets: rice
Supply balance sheets: sugar
Brief report on land use in 1966
- No. 2 Supply balance sheets: fruit and vegetables as a whole
Market supply balance sheets: certain types of fruit and vegetables
Supply balance sheets: other crop products
Forestry statistics
Consumption of chemical fertilizers
- No. 3 Supply balance sheets: oils and fats
- No. 4 Economic accounts: agriculture
Agricultural prices
Price indexes
- Nos. 5-7 (Out of print)
- No. 8 Supply balance sheets: wine
Vegetable production
Fruit production
Tractor fleet
Brief report on land use in 1967

Agricultural Statistics (continued)

1968 (continued)

- No. 9 Fishing: supply balance sheets, landings, catch, price, crew members, fleet
- No. 10 Milk and dairy products
Milk balance sheets
Egg production and balance sheets
- No. 11 Supply balance sheets: fruit and vegetables as a whole
Market supply balance sheets: certain types of fruit and vegetables
Supply balance sheets: other crop products
Forestry statistics
Regional statistics: variations in livestock numbers

1969

- No. 1 Supply balance sheets: cereals
Supply balance sheets: rice
Supply balance sheets: sugar
Supply balance sheets: wine
- No. 2 Livestock numbers
Meat production
Supply balance sheets: meat
Retrospective balance sheets 1955/56-1965/66
- No. 3 Supply balance sheets: oils and fats
- No. 4 Economic accounts: agriculture
Agricultural prices
Price indexes
- No. 5 Regional statistics: plant production
- No. 6 Land use
Crops from arable land
Forage production
Forestry statistics
- No. 7 Milk and dairy products
Milk balance sheets per production year
Egg production and balance sheets
Consumption of chemical fertilizers
- No. 8 Production of vegetables
Production of fruit
Supply balance sheets: fruit and vegetables as a whole
Market supply balance sheets: certain types of fruit and vegetables
Supply balance sheets: other crop products
Non-edible horticultural products

1970

- No. 1 Supply balance sheets: cereals
Supply balance sheets: rice and broken rice
Supply balance sheets: sugar
Supply balance sheets: wine
- No. 2 Fishing: supply balance sheets, landings, catch, price, crew members, fleet
- No. 3 Livestock numbers
Meat production
Meat supply balance sheets
- No. 4 Agricultural and forestry accounts
Prices and price indexes
- No. 5 Supply balance sheets: fruit and vegetables as a whole
Market supply balance sheets: certain types of fruit and vegetables
Supply balance sheets: other crop products
Forestry statistics
- No. 6 Supply balance sheets: oils and fats
- No. 7 Milk and dairy products
Milk balance sheets per production year
Egg production and balance sheets

Agricultural Statistics (continued)

1970 (continued)

Yearbook:

- General
- Agricultural economic accounts
- Structure
- Crop production
- Animal production
- Prices and price indexes

1971

- No. 1 Supply balance sheets: cereals
Supply balance sheets: rice and broken rice
Supply balance sheets: sugar
Supply balance sheets: wine
- No. 2 Supply balance sheets: oils and fats
- No. 3 Fishing: supply balance sheets, landings, catch, price, crew members, fleet
- No. 4 Land use
Crops from arable land
Forage production
Vegetable production
Fruit production
Crops grown under cover
- No. 5 Milk and dairy products
Milk balance sheets per production year
Egg production and balance sheets
- No. 6 Livestock numbers
Meat production
Meat supply balance sheets

Yearbook:

- General
- Agricultural and forestry accounts
- Structure
- Crop production
- Animal production
- Prices and price indexes

1972

- No. 1 Supply balance sheets: cereals
Supply balance sheets: sugar
Supply balance sheets: molasses
Supply balance sheets: wine
- No. 2 Supply balance sheets: rice and broken rice
Supply balance sheets: fruit and vegetables as a whole
Market supply balance sheets: certain types of fruit and vegetables
Supply balance sheets: other crop products
Forestry statistics
- No. 3 Supply balance sheets: oils and fats
- No. 4 Agricultural and forestry accounts
Unit values
Prices and price indexes
- No. 5 Milk and dairy products
Milk balance sheets per production year
Egg production and balance sheets
- No. 6 Fishing: supply balance sheets, landings, catch, price, crew members, fleet
- No. 7 Results of pig surveys
Livestock
Meat production
Meat supply balance sheets
- No. 8 Land use
Fruit and vegetable production

Yearbook:

- General
- Agricultural and forestry accounts
- Structure
- Crop production
- Animal production
- Price and prices indexes

Agricultural Statistics (Special Series) – Basic Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings

(Statistique agricole (série spéciale) – Enquête de base sur la structure des exploitations agricoles)

Frequency Last issued for 1966–1967

Languages See below

Description Eleven of the thirteen volumes have been published containing information as below:

- 1 Survey of the structure of farms
Recapitulatory results: Community, member states (d, f, i, n)
- 2 Survey of the structure of farms
Recapitulatory results: Germany (FR) – Regions (d)
- 3 Survey of the structure of farms
Recapitulatory results: France – Regions (f)
- 4 Survey of the structure of farms
Recapitulatory results: Italy – Regions (i)
- 5 Survey of the structure of farms
Recapitulatory results: Benelux (f)
- 6 Survey of the structure of farms
Germany (FR) – Districts: Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen, Saarland, Berlin (West), Hanover, Hildesheim, Lüneburg, Stade, Osnabrück, Anrich, Braunschweig, Oldenburg, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Aachen, Münster, Detmold, Arnsberg (d)
- 7 Survey of the structure of farms
Germany (FR) – Districts: Darmstadt, Kassel, Wiesbaden, Koblenz, Trier, Montabaur, Rheinhessen, Pfalz, Nordwürttemberg, Nordbaden, Südbaden, Südwürttemberg-Hohenzollern, Oberbayern, Niederbayern, Oberpfalz, Oberfranken, Mittelfranken, Unterfranken, Schwaben (d)
- 8 Survey of the structure of farms
Recapitulatory results: France – Survey areas (f)
- 9 Survey of the structure of farms
Recapitulatory results – France – Survey areas (f)
- 10 Survey of the structure of farms
France – Districts: Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Haute-Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, Doubs, Jura, Haute-Saône, Territoire de Belfort, Côte-d'Or, Nièvre, Saône-et-Loire, Yonne, Allier, Cantal, Haute-Loire, Puy-de-Dôme (f)
- 11 Survey of the structure of farms
France – Districts: Ain, Ardèche, Drôme, Isère, Loire, Rhône, Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Aude, Gard, Hérault, Lozère, Pyrénées-Orientales, Basses-Alpes, Hautes-Alpes, Alpes-Maritimes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Corse, Var, Vaucluse (f)

Industrial Statistics

(Statistiques industrielles)

Frequency Quarterly and yearbook

Languages d, f, i, n

Description The first part of each issue contains indices of industrial production in the countries of the Communities and certain other states. The second part contains data, in physical units, about the production in the Communities of basic materials and manufactured articles.

Energy Statistics

(Statistiques de l'énergie)

Frequency Quarterly and a yearbook

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description Data on production, consumption, prices and foreign trade in coal, oil, gas and electricity.

Iron and Steel Statistics

(Sidérurgie)

Frequency Six issues per year and an 'annual' volume which appears every two years

Languages d, f, i, n

Description Information about the production, employment and wages and salaries, orders and deliveries, and external trade in the iron and steel industry in member countries.

European System of Integrated Economic Accounts

(ESA)

(Système Européen de comptes économiques intégrés - SEC)

Frequency Last published 1970 as special issue of *General Statistics*

Languages d, f, i, n; e in preparation

Description Description of the Community system of national accounts, including input-output tables and financial accounts.

General Statistics

(Statistiques générales)

Frequency Eleven issues per year

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description Contains the principal data on short-term economic trends in the Communities, by subject and by country. The section by subject gives, under each heading, the data available for the different countries and, in a few important cases, for the United States. Except where indicated, the figures are expressed in common units and the base year for the indices is 1963. The figures in this section come from official sources in the countries concerned, but adjustments are sometimes made to improve comparability. An annual volume gives detailed information on the contents of the data and the way they are prepared, indicating the sources for each case.

The section by country gives a number of series covering the various aspects of each country's economy. These are chosen from those series most readily available and with an eye to their importance to the country concerned, irrespective of comparability with data from other countries. As a rule, the information is taken directly from data published by national statistical offices with no special adjustment (except that 1963 is taken as base year for the indices).

Standard Goods Classification for Transport Statistics

(NST)

(Nomenclature uniforme de marchandises pour les statistiques de transport (NST))

Frequency Last appeared in 1968

Languages d, f, i, n

Description Classification compatible with NIMEXE

Transport Statistics

(Statistiques des transports)

Frequency Annual

Languages d, f, i, n

Description In three parts: Part I contains broadly comparable data about the infrastructure, mobile plant, industrial structure, technical operations and commercial operations of railways, inland navigation and road transport. Part II contains data taken from national sources concerning sea and air transport and oil pipelines. Part III records results from studies or surveys conducted by the Community.

The latest edition relates to 1970 (published in 1972) and contains the following in part III:

- results of sample surveys of road haulage within member states (including some regional detail but excluding international journeys)
- annual distances covered by various categories of vehicles
- road accidents statistics 1962-70.

General Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE)

(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés Européennes (NACE))

Frequency Last published in 1970

Languages d, f, i, n; e in preparation

Description The publication is in three parts. The first defines statistical units: the enterprise, the local unit and the kind of activity unit. The second contains the classification designed for the categorisation of production units according to their activities and sub-divided with 'classes' (2-digit level) and 'groups' (3-digit level) occupying a central position. The final part contains explanatory notes.

The Economic Situation in the Community

(La situation économique de la Communauté)

Frequency Quarterly

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description Economic developments and short-term prospects.

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community

(Graphiques et notes rapides sur la conjoncture dans la Communauté)

Frequency Monthly

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description Short period economic indicators.

National Accounts

(Comptes nationaux)

Frequency Annual

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description Annual national accounting data, generally covering the preceding eleven years.

Input-Output Tables 1965

(Tableaux entrées-sorties 1965)

Frequency Published 1970 as special issue of *General Statistics*

Languages f, and the language of the country concerned

Description Six volumes reproducing input-output tables for 1965:

- Volume 1 Community methodology
- Volume 2 Italy
- Volume 3 France
- Volume 4 Belgium
- Volume 5 Netherlands
- Volume 6 Germany

Tax Statistics

(Statistiques fiscales)

Frequency Annual

Languages d, f, i, n

Description The 1972 volume covers the years 1965 to 1971.

Balance of Payments

(Balances des paiements)

Frequency Annual

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description Annual balance of payments information, generally for an eleven-year period.

Communities Classification for Statistics of External Trade (NIMEXE)

(Nomenclature harmonisée pour les statistiques du commerce extérieur des pays de la CEE (NIMEXE))

Frequency Annual, 1973 edition now available

Languages d, f, i, n, e

Description NIMEXE is a statistical classification based upon the Common Customs Tariff which, in turn, is based upon the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature of 1955.

Foreign Trade: Standard Country Nomenclature – NDP

(Commerce extérieur: Nomenclature des pays (NDP))

Frequency Annual

Languages d, f, i, n

Description A complementary publication to the NIMEXE classification which defines, in a uniform manner, the countries and territories of origin and destination covered in the foreign trade statistics of member states.

Statistical and Tariff Classification for International Trade (CST)

(Classification statistique et tarifaire pour le commerce international (CST))

Frequency Last published in 1964

Languages f

Description CST is a synthesis of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

Foreign Trade: Analytical Tables (NIMEXE)

(Commerce extérieur: Tableaux analytiques (NIMEXE))

Frequency Annual

Languages d, f

Description Import and export statistics from all countries of origin and destination according to NIMEXE. Appears in thirteen volumes:

- Volume A Agricultural products
- Volume B Mineral products
- Volume C Chemical products
- Volume D Plastic materials, leather
- Volume E Wood, paper, cork
- Volume F Textiles, footwear
- Volume G Articles of stone, plaster, ceramic products, glass and glasswear
- Volume H Iron and steel, etc.
- Volume I Base metals
- Volume J Machinery and mechanical appliances
- Volume K Transport equipment
- Volume L Precision and optical instruments
- Yearbook Countries-products

Foreign Trade: Analytical Tables based upon CST

(Commerce extérieur: Tableaux analytiques (CST))

Frequency Annual

Languages d, f

Description Published in two volumes (imports and exports) giving information about quantity and value of foreign trade based upon the statistical and tariff classification for international trade (CST).

Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics

(Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle)

Frequency Eleven issues per year

Languages d, f

Description Information relating to short-term developments in external trade of member states and associated countries.

Foreign Trade: Products of the ECSC

(Commerce extérieur: Produits CECA)

Frequency Annual

Languages d, f, i, n

Description Foreign trade statistics of the European Coal and Steel Community.

Overseas Associates: Retrospective Yearbook of Foreign Trade

(Associés d'outre-mer: Annuaire rétrospectif du commerce extérieur des EAMA)

Frequency Last appeared 1971

Languages d, f, i, n

Description Two volumes covering the foreign trade of fourteen overseas associate countries: Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Cameroon, Chad, Central Africa Republic, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville), and Madagascar.

Overseas Associates: Statistical Yearbook

(Associés d'outre-mer: Annuaire statistique des AOM)

Frequency Annual

Language f

Description Principal statistics relating to the overseas associate countries.

Crown Court statistics: developments in 1972

Julia Whitburn, *Statistician, Lord Chancellor's Office*

Introduction and historical perspective

Figures relating to the work of the courts are important not only as a measure of the efficiency of the courts but also to provide an indicator of social justice. For example, it is essential to know how long defendants are waiting for their cases to be heard, or litigants are waiting for their claims to be dealt with. It is important to know whether such defendants are waiting in custody or on bail, and whether they are receiving legal aid. These are matters relating to social justice, and must be quantified if assessments and comparisons are to be made. On the other hand, for the efficient administration of the courts, both in the day to day running and for long term planning, data relating to the workload of the courts are necessary. Such data include measurement of the volume and type of work faced by courts, both individually and in geographical areas. It is also necessary to know what use is currently being made of judicial and administrative manpower and of courtroom accommodation in order to make adequate plans for the future provision of these commodities. All of this information is vital for optimum utilization of resources currently available.

By 1966, after a steady deterioration over a number of years, it had become apparent that the higher court system was ceasing to work efficiently since, on the one hand, many of the old Quarter Sessions were under-utilized and had spare capacity in terms of judges and courtrooms, whereas on the other hand, other courts, and particularly those in London, were grossly overloaded and cases appeared to be taking longer and longer to come to trial, although no reliable data were then available. Faced with a near break-down in the administration of justice in the higher courts, the Government decided that only a radical inquiry into the whole system would serve, and the Royal Commission on Assizes and Quarter Sessions, under the chairmanship of Lord Beeching, was appointed with terms of reference which, as subsequently extended to cover London and the county courts, required it:

'To inquire into the present arrangements for the administration of justice at Assizes and at Quarter Sessions outside Greater London, to report what reforms should be made for the more convenient, economic and efficient disposal of the civil and crimi-

nal business at present dealt with by those courts and to consider and report on the effect these will have on the High Court, the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Greater London and the County Courts throughout England and Wales'.

The Commission reported in 1969, and made far-reaching proposals for overhauling the entire system⁽¹⁾. Their two principal recommendations were that the central government should be responsible for administering the higher courts and that Assizes and Quarter Sessions should be abolished. They proposed that the latter should, for criminal work, be replaced by a single Crown Court, capable of sitting wherever it was needed, and, on the civil side, by the High Court with similar power to sit anywhere. Some ninety locations for the Crown Court were specifically recommended, which replaced some one hundred and fifty towns where Assizes and/or Quarter Sessions had previously been held. By means of the Courts Act, 1971, the recommendations became reality on 1 January 1972.

Throughout the period of study, the Commission was hampered by the lack of statistical information regarding the caseload of the courts, and a special statistical survey was initiated which was carried out during the year 1967. This survey was designed to give basic information essential for planning purposes, with particular reference to the waiting times in both civil and criminal cases, and also to study the length of time taken by court proceedings. Considerable help was given by the Home Office in the initiation and execution of this survey. As part of the survey, a form was completed by court staff in respect of each case (civil and criminal) dealt with in 1967. The findings of the survey were used by the Royal Commission and the full results were published in a separate report. While some research had been carried out previously on delays, it was possible for the first time to give complete coverage to delays in bringing cases to trial, and to say, for example that 'for criminal trials at the Old Bailey, nearly 70 per cent of all accused persons had to wait longer than . . . eight weeks . . . even though 36 per cent of them were in custody.' (Report para. 65).

Although this survey provided invaluable information, its main limitation was that it covered only the one year, 1967. With the coming into force of the

COMMITTAL FOR TRIAL		1	Name of Defendant/Appellant			25	SUCCESSIVE DEFENDANT APPELLANT										
1	CLASS OF CASE AFTER INDICTMENT	2	Number of Defendant/Appellant			26	DEFENDANT/APPELLANT NOT REPRESENTED										
2		3				27	DEFENDANT/APPELLANT PRIVATELY REPRESENTED										
3		4				28	LEGAL AID REFUSED BY CROWN COURT										
4		5				29	LEGAL AID ORDERED BY CROWN COURT										
VOLUNTARY BILL PREFERRED		6	Number of Case			30	FOR COUNSEL ONLY	31	FOR SOL'R & 2 COUNSEL								
RELEASED OR LISTED FOR C.J. (CLASS 2 & 3 CASES ONLY)		7	COMMITTED FROM: (P.S.D.)			CODE		32	FOR SOL'R & COUNSEL								
COMMITTAL FOR SENTENCE		8				CODE		33	LEGAL AID ORDER BY MAGISTRATES								
BROUGHT BACK		9	TO CROWN COURT AT:			CODE		34	CONTRIBUTION ORDER MADE								
APPEAL	AGAINST CONVICTION AND SENTENCE	10				CODE		35	BENCH WARRANT ISSUED								
	AGAINST SENTENCE	11				CODE		36	DISPOSED OF BEFORE ARRIVING IN COURT								
OTHER		12	TRANSFERRED TO CROWN COURT AT:			CODE		37	DISPOSED OF IN COURT BUT WITHOUT HEARING								
BENCH WARRANT EXECUTED		13				CODE		38	ACQUITTED ON ALL COUNTS								
MISCELLANEOUS		14				CODE		39	CONVICTED ON ONE OR MORE COUNTS								
MULTI DEFT./APPT. CASE NO.		15				CODE		40	JURY DISAGREEMENT								
TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COURT		16	HPW 56-7935-11/72			CODE		41	RETRIAL ORDERED								
DEFT./APPT. COMMITTED IN CUSTODY		17				CODE		42	MAJORITY VERDICT 1 DISSENTIENT								
DEFT./APPT. COMMITTED ON BAIL		18	INTERVAL BETWEEN COMMITTAL ETC. AND START OF HEARING (IN GROUPS OF WEEKS)			HEARD BY		43	MAJORITY VERDICT 2 DISSENTIENTS								
DEFT./APPT. NEITHER IN CUSTODY NOR ON BAIL		19								44							
DEFT./APPT. COMMITTED IN CUSTODY SUBSEQUENTLY BAILED		20															
RETRIAL HEARING		21															
GUILTY		22															
NOT GUILTY		23															
NONE RECORDED		24															
PLEA																	

Courts Act at the beginning of 1972, it was possible to establish a comprehensive system for recording and collecting statistics relating to the administration of courts, and it is this system which is the focus of this article.

Development of the present statistical system

In devising a statistical system covering the work of the courts, the following were considered important factors:

- basic information was needed at regular, frequent intervals, by those concerned locally with administering the courts, and also at central headquarters;
- more detailed information was required on a less frequent basis, to assist in long-term planning;
- all information should be capable of being extracted and used both by Courts Administrators responsible for groups of courts at the local level, and by the Lord Chancellor's Office in London; and
- the system of recording information should impose only the minimal burden on court staff.

With these considerations in mind it was suggested that the following methods would cover all these needs:

- there should be a weekly form completed by all courts (High Court, Crown Court and County

Courts) showing, in a very general way, the cases received during the week, those dealt with (by trial or otherwise) and those outstanding: and

- a punched card document should be completed in respect of each defendant dealt with by the Crown Court. These would be sent on a weekly basis to the Courts Administrator, or, in London, direct to the Lord Chancellor's Office. The edged punched card that is now used is shown above; it can be seen that to a large extent it is self-explanatory. Instructions are, however, given to each court to ensure correct completion, and, in general, the card is punched in court by court clerks, at the time that the case is being heard.

The punched card is designed to cover the following areas of information:

- type of case (that is, committal for trial, appeal against sentence, etc.);
- class* of case (if a committal for trial);
- the type of judge hearing the case (that is, High Court judge, Circuit judge, etc.);
- whether the defendant is on bail or in custody;
- legal representation and legal aid;
- result of case (acquittal, etc.);
- defendant's plea;

*For the purpose of trial in the Crown Court, offences are classified into Classes 1, 2, 3 or 4, as set out in the Directions by the Lord Chief Justice.

- (h) length of time the case has been waiting (measured between date of committal, etc., and start of hearing);
- (i) time taken in court to hear the case;
- (j) the Petty Sessional Division from which the case has been committed; and
- (k) the location of the Crown Court centre hearing the case.

These methods were planned and developed with the help of a Working Party which included not only legal and statistical representatives from the Lord Chancellor's Office, but also representatives from the Home Office, the Crown Court, County Courts, and the South-Eastern Circuit Office, on a regular basis. Other interested parties were also invited to attend to deal with special problems.

Pilot study

To test the preliminary recommendations of the Working Party with regard to the collection of statistics from the Crown Court, a pilot study was carried out between June and September 1971. This covered Middlesex Quarter Sessions (a busy London court), Dudley Quarter Sessions (a less busy provincial court) and Liverpool Crown Court (which dealt with both Assizes and Quarter Sessions work and was therefore similar in character to the Crown Court of the then proposed system). As part of this pilot study, a punched card was completed in respect of each defendant dealt with by these courts during the three months mentioned. As a result, the punched card was slightly modified in content before its introduction at the beginning of 1972, and the Lord Chancellor's Office is most grateful to the staff of these courts for acting as 'guinea pigs' in this way. It was found that these punched cards represented a feasible method of recording information and did not impose an unreasonable burden on court staff.

Introduction of the present system

It was possible before the new system was brought into use to give some training in the use of the punched card, on the one hand to court staff regarding completion of the card, and on the other hand to Courts Administrators and their staff regarding extraction and use of the information. Several training sessions were already being organised at this time for a more general introduction to the court service, and it was found possible to utilize these training sessions for discussion of the statistical system. This generally took the form of 'selling' the system: once the co-operation had been obtained, the rest was simple. This training in the use

of the card, done centrally, was reinforced by visits to Crown Court centres, Courts Administrators' offices and Circuit headquarters. During 1972, in fact, those directly responsible for planning and introducing the new system visited all six of the Circuit Offices, saw nineteen of the twenty Courts Administrators outside London, and thirty of the eighty-six Chief Clerks of the Crown Court.

Although the initial reaction of court staff on being asked to complete such a document cannot be said to have been favourable, this resistance was overcome remarkably quickly and easily when it was realised that no lengthy forms had to be completed and that the punched cards, once despatched at the end of a week, were unlikely to be seen again.

All the data extraction is performed manually which, while being crude, has the advantage of simplicity, as well as enabling any Courts Administrator to obtain any cross-tabulation of information relating to his group of courts immediately. Standard monthly tabulations enable a statistical report to be made centrally each month on the work of the courts: this appears in the third week following the month reported on and is made available to the Lord Chancellor, to the senior members of the judiciary and to Circuit and Courts Administrators. Copies also go to the Home Office and the Metropolitan Police.

All the information thus collected is issued regularly and frequently, both centrally and locally. For the first time, the Lord Chancellor's Department has accurate information on delays and these can be analysed within and between regions and courts. The length of court time taken by a case can be related to the seriousness of the case (measured by 'class of case') and also to the type of judge hearing the case. The percentage of defendants pleading guilty can be analysed regionally and by courts. The amount of time spent by defendants on bail or in custody can be related to the result of the case, and so on. Some of these factors relate to matters of social justice, while much of the material is required for efficient administration. For example, the workload received at any particular Crown Court centre can be analysed by the individual magistrates' courts which committed the cases. With this information, Crown Court catchment areas can be altered either for temporary periods, to relieve pressure on centres which are congested, or on a permanent basis to take account of changing committal patterns. By establishing committal patterns, trends can be measured which will assist in estimating workload, future courtroom needs and requirements for judicial and administrative manpower.

Comparison of data

Some of the Lord Chancellor's Office interest in the work of the courts is similar to that of the Home Office; occasionally it seems surprising that the overlap is not more substantial. However, whereas the Lord Chancellor's Office is concerned that cases be brought for trial speedily and efficiently, its interest really disappears once a case has been heard. The Home Office, on the other hand, is greatly concerned about the fate of the defendant following his trial. In statistical matters, the main overlap in interest between the two departments relates to the 'number of cases tried' by a particular court in a particular year. The Lord Chancellor's Office was naturally concerned to check the results of the new statistical system with the longer-established methods of data collection of the Home Office and, when checks were carried out for a particular court for the first quarter of 1972, a high level of agreement was reached between the two sets of figures. This was certainly encouraging, since the sources of information were separate and different; the Home Office relies on record sheets completed by the police in respect of all defendants, whereas the new data comes from court staff. This agreement in a particular court between the two methods suggests a high level of accuracy, although it is fair to say that, as the new system has been running only for a short period, the opportunities for comparing data have so far not been very great.

Publication of data

It is intended that the data obtainable from the new system relating to the administration of the courts will be published on an annual basis. The publication, *Statistics on Judicial Administration*, referring to 1972 should be available in June 1973 (see August 1973 issue of *Statistical News* for details). In addition, as already mentioned, monthly reports are prepared for internal circulation.

Implications for Civil Judicial Statistics

It is obvious that the system outlined so far has application mainly to the field of crime; at present its coverage of civil statistics is limited. A Working Party on Civil Judicial Statistics is, however, currently examining the existing publication *Civil Judicial Statistics* in the light both of the Adams Report⁽²⁾ and of the later recommendations of the Beeching Commission. Written contributions from interested parties concerning views on this publication either in its present form or by way of suggestions for the future would be welcomed by the Working Party, and any contributions should be addressed to the author of this article at the Lord Chancellor's Office, 67 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

Concluding remarks

Finally, it would be pleasant to be able to report that the implementation of recommendations of the Beeching Commission has enabled the courts to reduce the delays in hearing cases. Although the position in the provinces is now satisfactory, since the average time between committal and hearing is eight weeks for bail cases and six and a half weeks for custody cases, in London the delays in getting a case tried are still serious. The average waiting time for all cases in London is twenty-two weeks[†], and at the Old Bailey defendants are currently waiting twenty weeks, on average, for their cases to be heard. When considering these waiting times, however, it must be pointed out that whilst 13 per cent more committals for trial were dealt with by the higher courts in 1972 than in 1971, the courts received a staggering 18 per cent more cases. This meant that the number of cases awaiting a hearing at busy centres increased and so, therefore, did the waiting times at these centres, especially London. The London courts are still receiving more committals than they are disposing of in a given period. In addition to this increase in amount of work, the time taken by jury trials is increasing. At the Old Bailey, for example, a jury trial now takes between twenty-two and twenty-three hours of court time compared with seventeen hours in 1967. All these factors serve to indicate the pressure which the Crown Court centres (and before that, Assizes and Quarter Sessions) have been facing in recent years. Some thirty additional courtrooms have been utilized since 1970 as part of a 'crash programme' to improve the situation on delays, and there has been a large increase in the number of judicial appointments. Ten more courtrooms will become available in London later this year, which should enable a substantial reduction to be made in the arrears, and hence the waiting times, in London. Until that time, perhaps the most encouraging point that can be made is that it is only since the introduction of the statistical system that court delays can be monitored in this way, and that in itself must be regarded as a step forward.

References

- (1) *Report of the Royal Commission on Assizes and Quarter Sessions* 1966-69 Cmnd 4153 (HMSO 1969).
- (2) *Report of the Committee on Civil Judicial Statistics* Cmnd 3684 (HMSO 1968)

[†] This includes both bail and custody cases. If custody cases alone are taken, the figure is thirteen weeks.

Retention of statistical survey information by the Business Statistics Office

C. H. Jackson, *Principal, Business Statistics Office*

Introduction

Like every major agency engaged in conducting statistical surveys the Business Statistics Office (BSO) needs to retain much of the data it collects and processes not only to support on-going programmes of work but also to make it possible to carry out retrospective analyses in the light of new and unforeseen requirements of users both within and outside the Government Statistical Service. Although it is relatively straightforward to frame a policy of record retention to meet the operational needs of the BSO, it is more difficult to provide for the needs of other users when these are largely unknown, particularly as the new system of statistics⁽¹⁾ which the BSO is engaged in introducing provides a new and integrated pattern of information about industry. This article describes the present arrangements in the BSO for storing data relating to individual firms with a view to stimulating thought about the long-term use of the wide range of statistical information available to the BSO and about the considerations which should influence the policy for retaining it.

Present arrangements for holding basic data

The present policy for the retention and destruction of completed questionnaires from firms dates from 1969 and provides for the permanent retention of questionnaires relating to some of the old-style quinquennial census of production (in fact, questionnaires for censuses of production back to 1930 are still held in the Office) and for the retention of questionnaires from other inquiries for periods ranging from three to eighteen years depending upon their topic. The detailed arrangements are shown in Table A below.

The BSO holds data from the inquiry forms on computer listings and magnetic tape and, to a small extent, on punched cards. The policy is to hold such machine records for the same period as the original material. The basic data received from respondents are adjusted as the result of correspondence with firms, credibility tests, imputations for missing items, etc. Thus the basic data stored in computer accessible form are those

making up the final results in any inquiry (for example they include imputed figures).

Table A *Retention of Data*

<i>Description of returns</i>	<i>Period of preservation</i>
Quinquennial census of production	
1930, 1935, 1937 (partial only) 1948, 1954	Permanent
Others after 1954	12 years
Annual censuses of production	
1970 onwards	7 years
Quarterly sales inquiries	5 years
Other short-period production inquiries	5 years
Censuses of distribution	
Large traders	18 years
Others	12 years
Annual inquiries into distributive and service trades	
Base-year	12 years
Others	3 years

Needs of the BSO for basic data

In the BSO the value of comparison of data obtained from an individual respondent to successive quinquennial censuses has been very limited because of the time interval between them. The most important demand met in recent years was to reclassify respondents to the 1963 Census of Production to the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification in order to provide comparable figures for the results of the 1963 and 1968 Censuses of Production. Although the demand within the BSO for past data held either on the returns themselves or in computer accessible form has been small to date, there is a growing need to have past data available for purposes of comparison in the new integrated system of industrial statistics, which includes inquiries of different periodicity. The BSO's own requirements – for credibility checking, for providing links when the Standard Industrial Classification is amended and so on – will be fully met if original questionnaires and machine data derived from them are retained on the basis set out below:

To be held for a rolling period of 5 years:

All inquiries held more frequently than once a year – monthly production, quarterly sales, monthly retail trade (when taken over by the BSO), etc.

Annual censuses of production

Annual inquiries into the distributive and service trades (other than base-year inquiries)

To be held until completion of the next inquiry but one:

Base year inquiries into the distributive and service trades

Detailed purchases inquiries

Censuses of distribution

In practice this would mean a five year rolling period for all inquiries in the new system of industrial statistics except for the detailed purchases' inquiries. For the latter, and for 'old type' inquiries in the distribution field, the needs of the Office are in line with the present policy of data retention.

Technical problems of storing basic data

The simple storage of both paper and machine records for long periods presents little difficulty and can be done at low cost. The cost of magnetic tapes and exchangeable discs has fallen dramatically in recent years and their potential for storing larger quantities of information on the same physical surface have, at the same time, been increasing. Given proper maintenance and occasional re-writing to ensure that deterioration of stored data does not occur, archival files in computer form can now be kept cheaply and effectively. At present the BSO's computer records are filed by type of inquiry and within those by form type and data item (for example, the tapes for the quarterly sales inquiries are sorted first by industry and then, within each industry, by each product heading.) The retrieval of information relating to an individual firm, over a period of time, from a number of inquiries, could thus involve much computer processing time. The form in which historical data are stored must therefore pay regard to the frequency and type of use required. An alternative to present practice would be to hold these data in an 'on-line' form where they could all be quickly accessed by a complex data base management system; but this would be expensive both in terms of hardware and software. A compromise would be to hold copies of data in each of the sequences likely to be required, for example, by commodity, by contributor, by period or by any other type of data cell likely to be needed, such as employment.

It is estimated that when the new system of business statistics is fully running, the BSO could receive perhaps three million documents a year. Over a ten year period the data from them could be held sequentially on up to three hundred magnetic tapes costing no more

than £2,000. Although the basic storage costs would be low, the processing costs could, on the other hand, be considerable if retrieval of data in unforeseen ways were required. To answer an *ad hoc* inquiry, retrieval and printing out of information currently kept on magnetic tapes could cost about £50 per reel when processed by manufacturer's software or the BSO's general programs. Special programming costs could be at the very least double this amount. The alternative of storing data for a ten year period on exchangeable discs would cost in hardware terms between £25,000 and £30,000. Against this, the operation of a disc based system would make retrieval requests much easier to meet, but it has also to be borne in mind that changes to the basic framework of such systems can often be expensive. A balance must be struck between the cost of holding and retrieving information relating to individual firms over a long period, the extent of demand for the data and the difficulties of making good use of the data.

Needs of other users for basic data

While there has been little demand so far for analyses based on historic data about individual firms, this may merely reflect the fact that the BSO has never been in a position to offer a very sophisticated service of data retrieval. In the first place, there has been little experience so far of matching returns from different inquiries, either at the level of the establishment (the reporting unit for most of the industrial inquiries) or at a higher level, such as the enterprise. Secondly, changes in the organisation and statistical reporting structure of firms are very frequent. No study has been made of how this inhibits the provision of time series for particular firms but clearly, the greater and more frequent these changes the greater the problem of providing comparable figures over time. In the light of these factors it is not surprising that there have been very few requests within government for analyses of the experience of individual firms over time. However, as storage methods are improved and processing techniques are developed and extended, there is a growing interest within the BSO in the means for facilitating comparisons with earlier data. So far as the public are concerned – market research organisations, universities, etc. – the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 rule out the disclosure of historic data about individual firms.

A recent request, which is of general interest, was received from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) and illustrates the kind of application which may be useful for historic data. In general, the requirement was to show the change over

time of the performance of the hundred largest manufacturing enterprises, in aggregate, classified by Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification, using both employment and net output as criteria of size. The task of identifying the largest hundred manufacturing enterprises at any particular time and extracting information on their performance from the annual censuses of production presents no insuperable difficulties and arrangements are being made to provide these analyses. But to select the hundred largest manufacturing enterprises from one annual census and to keep track of their fortunes in subsequent censuses, whatever their ranking or composition in terms of their subsidiary companies, establishments and so on, involves problems of record linkage and the need to monitor changes in structure due to liquidations, mergers, etc. At present the registry procedures of the BSO are not geared to retaining information about past changes in structure – only up-to-date information is kept – and it will be necessary to institute special procedures for this purpose. It will also be necessary to formulate rules to define the births and deaths of companies. Once the basic rules for dealing with births and deaths have been determined and registry procedures implemented for monitoring changes in ownership, it will then be possible to compare data from successive annual censuses.

To compare the results of, say, an annual census with the quarterly sales inquiries for this same period also introduces the problem of comparison between reporting units. These difficulties underlie the Central Register of Businesses project which the BSO is studying.

Conclusion

The retention requirements of the BSO will be met if completed questionnaires and machine data for all inquiries in the new system of industrial statistics, other than the detailed purchases' inquiry, are held for a rolling period of five years. Records of the detailed purchases' inquiry and 'old type' inquiries will be required until completion of the next inquiry but one. There has not been much demand for analyses of historic data of individual returns and retention and use of such data raises a number of statistical and technical problems. For the time being it is proposed to preserve questionnaires and all machine readable records in the sequential form in which they are collected in order to gain experience of demands for long term retention. Once these are better known, it may then be possible to formulate a policy of retention which pays regard to the costs involved, the demand for the data and the difficulties of using it.

Readers of this article who wish to make their views on this problem known to this Office are invited to write to The Director, Business Statistics Office, Newport, Monmouthshire, NPT 1XG.

Reference

- (1) 'The development of industrial statistics' by J. Stafford *Statistical News* No. 1 (HMSO May 1968).

Assessment of surveys

P. W. Brierley, *Statistician, Survey Control Unit*

Introduction

A brief article in *Statistical News* 18.16 gave details of the pertinent recommendations made by the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms (the Bolton Committee) in its report published in November 1971, which the Prime Minister implemented in March 1972 as indicated by statements made in answers to Parliamentary Questions at that time). Chapter 15 of the report discussed the problem of reducing the burden of form-filling on firms and made a number of recommendations on statistical forms and procedures. This note outlines the relevant developments as they have since affected the Survey Control Unit.

There were two recommendations which specifically mentioned the Unit and, as a result of the Prime Minister's statement on 14 March 1972 (*Statistical News* 17.32), a strengthening of the existing arrangements was begun. The Prime Minister requested that Departments should consult the CSO whenever it was proposed to undertake a new survey or to make significant alterations to an existing one. Such consultations should always be at an early stage.

The details required by the Survey Control Unit had been listed, and, in his statement, the Prime Minister said that the CSO would consider this information and where necessary would propose changes to the Departments concerned.

Formalised procedures

In the subsequent months it became obvious that it would be necessary to formalise the considerations of the many surveys about which the Unit was being consulted, and a document was drawn up for discussion amongst the relevant departments. The Survey Control Unit has since acted along the lines given in that paper, the main features of which are summarised below.

(i) *Sponsored surveys*: Many government departments ask others to conduct surveys on their behalf. Those approached may be outside government, such as commercial research agencies or university departments, or within, such as the Central Office of Information or the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Surveys so conducted should be treated as if

directly undertaken by the government department in terms of the need for reporting details to the Unit.

(ii) *Public bodies* whose range of activities are the responsibility of a government department are also included under the aegis of the relevant department. Details of surveys undertaken by them should also be given to the Unit.

(iii) *Statistical surveys*: Only statistical surveys come within the purview of the work of the Unit and, in this context, a statistical survey is defined as one from which aggregated data is obtained and used. Administrative surveys are broadly concerned with collecting and using individual information about firms, other organisations, or persons.

(iv) *Type of survey*: Although the Bolton Committee was primarily concerned with postal questionnaires, the terms of reference of the unit have been taken to include inquiries conducted through personal interview. Surveys using only desk research techniques (assessing information already available) or measuring items mechanically (such as traffic counts) are however excluded since no respondents are involved. The degree of contact with members of the public is indeed the key guiding principle.

(v) *Size of survey*: Some very small surveys are more in the nature of individual case studies than balanced inquiries. Details are not required where there are less than ten respondents involved.

(vi) *Type of respondent*: Surveys conducted solely within central government are excluded from the activities of the Unit. A clearer definition of the exact coverage thus entailed is still under preparation.

Assessment

The following details are requested for every survey notified to the Unit:

- (a) Purpose of the survey
- (b) Draft questionnaire, explanatory notes and covering letter
- (c) Whether survey is voluntary or statutory
- (d) Frequency and timing
- (e) Number and description of respondents
- (f) Sampling arrangements, if any

- (g) An estimate of the burden of the survey on respondents
- (h) Details of any consultations with respondents or their representatives (such as trade associations)
- (i) Whether results will be published
- (j) Highest level within a Department at which clearance was made.

The scrutiny of these details includes an assessment of the number, style, content and pertinence of the questions asked, as well as the general design of the questionnaire. As a result the Survey Control Unit grades most surveys into one of four categories. Those not graded include some upon which the Unit initially was asked to comment on only in part (for example, the pilot survey or the form of only certain questions) because the remainder had not been fully decided or those notified but which are subsequently delayed.

The gradings used are (1) Recognised (2) Provisionally recognised (3) Under consideration and (4) Unrecognised. The gradings are given so that Departments have a clearer idea of the Unit's assessments and are particularly pertinent if complaints are received from members of the public. It follows, however, from the decentralised form of the Government Statistical Service that the Survey Control Unit has no power of veto, and Departments may proceed with any survey which does not enjoy the Unit's full recognition if they consider Departmental requirements outweigh the Unit's objections.

This grading system was first used in November 1972 and the following tables indicate the grades allocated to surveys which had been assessed in the seven weeks to the end of the year 1972, and in the first quarter of 1973. It is intended to publish similar quarterly tables regularly in each issue of *Statistical News* to give an indication of the volume of activity in this field.

Table A
Surveys assessed in period
13 November to 31 December 1972

Type of survey	Initial grading				No grading given	Total
	Unrecognised	Under consideration	Provisionally recognised	Fully recognised		
Small <i>ad hoc</i>	1	1	2	3	2	9
Other <i>ad hoc</i>	—	2	2	2	1	7
Continuous	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total	1	3	4	6	4	18

Table B
Surveys assessed during 1st quarter 1973

Type of survey	Initial grading				No grading given	Total
	Unrecognised	Under consideration	Provisionally recognised	Fully recognised		
Small <i>ad hoc</i>	—	—	5	13	5	23
Other <i>ad hoc</i>	2	2	6	4	2	16
Continuous	—	1	—	5	1	7
Total	2	3	11	22	8	46

Comments on the tables

During the first few months of using these grades the Survey Control Unit has been coping with a large volume of new work and the above tables reflect this. The small number of continuous or regular surveys shown is not proportional to the number actually being conducted. A small *ad hoc* (or single time) survey is not solely defined objectively by the number of respondents; it also includes a subjective assessment of its relative importance.

The tables show *initial* gradings only. Some of those with gradings short of full recognition have subsequently been allotted that category. The small unrecognised *ad hoc* survey shown in Table A has since been dropped entirely.

Continuous surveys are defined for the purpose of these tables as those which are more frequent than once a year and include, for example, the many quarterly enquiries conducted by the Business Statistics Office described in *Statistical News* 20.12. *Ad hoc* surveys include, for example, the many housing studies being conducted by the Department of the Environment, the report on one of which was described in *Statistical News* 20.31, or the 1973 New Earnings Survey, described in the same issue on page 20.33.

Of the surveys shown in Tables A and B, most happen to have come from the Department of the Environment (because of the number of *ad hoc* surveys they conduct) but all other major departments are included.

Further information may be obtained from the author at the Central Statistical Office (Telephone: 01-930 5422 ext. 566).

Reference

Small Firms: Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms (the Bolton Committee) (HMSO) November 1971 (Price £2.55 by post £2.68)

Notes on current developments

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Report of the Population Panel

The five chapters supporting the Report's Conclusions and Recommendations contain a good deal of statistical and economic analyses.

After a brief background review of developments in the population of the world as a whole, the developed and developing countries and some of the main industrial countries, the Report turns to a more detailed examination of British population history and prospects. Particular attention is given to past changes in fertility patterns and the problems of understanding their causes. In looking to the future, emphasis is put on the difficulty in forecasting trends in fertility and on the resulting uncertainty on longer term population projections.

The Panel considered a range of population projections, prepared by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, using three assumptions about future fertility. The central assumption was that fertility would continue at about the 1971 rate. The other projections assumed fertility either falling to replacement rate by 1977 or rising by 1981 to the high level of the first half of the sixties. These assumptions were not intended as limits of what may happen but, historically, they are not implausible and they provided the Panel with 'a quantitative basis for the evaluation of economic and social costs and benefits of a faster or a slower growing population'. A fourth projection was made for illustrative purposes which assumed very low fertility, that is, markedly below replacement level: this would stop population growth within the next few years and, if maintained, would eventually lead to a declining population. The alternative projections are summarised and discussed in the Report; the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys hopes to publish later a fuller account of the methods and results. The projected total populations for Great Britain were:

Year	Total population (millions) on fertility assumption :			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
1971 (actual)	54.1			
1991	54.3	57.3	59.2	61.7
2011	52.3	60.7	66.1	74.3
2051	39.0	63.6	81.9	116.5

The Report goes on to analyse rates of growth, age structures and, for the low and very low fertility

assumptions, the implication for family size, before turning to the wider social and economic consequences for the projections. However, looking to the middle of the next century, it was considered that population growth would by then give rise to problems which were likely to be progressively more difficult.

The Panel then considered the net economic and other costs and benefits implied by the three projections of population growth. Quantitative estimates were made for the year 2011 of the expected standard of material welfare. For this purpose projections were made of the labour force, working hours and holidays and output per man hour to give gross domestic product; and of investment and various elements of public consumption, to see how much would be left for consumption (defined as personal consumption and varying sections of public consumption – for example, health services). These estimates of consumption were then compared with the size of the populations among whom it was to be shared, giving various weights to children, people of working age and the retired. The calculations showed a higher standard of material welfare in the low fertility, slow growth case than in the higher fertility, faster growth case, by a margin of around 5 to 10 per cent, according to the definition of consumption and the weighting of age groups. It was shown that this conclusion was not seriously affected by quite wide variations in the assumptions used in calculating output, investment, etc., *provided* that activity rates and, even more, productivity growth rates were assumed to be independent of the rate of population growth. On the other hand, the margin of 5 to 10 per cent was small compared with the increase of 150 per cent or more expected in consumption per head even in the fast growth case.

An examination of prospects in four fields where pressure on limited land resources might be expected to add to cost, namely agriculture, water supplies, sewage disposal and transport, did not reveal any evidence to suggest that there would be marked differences in unit costs between the three population models, though, particularly in the last three cases, faster population growth would demand greater investment. Similarly, though a larger population would be more vulnerable to increases in world prices of goods and materials, the difference was shown to be small. The Department of the Environment made projections for the Panel of the demand for urban land in each

region, compared with the area available, similar to those in the Long Term Population Distribution Report.

The Panel also considered the more general social consequences of population growth; these aspects are less amenable to quantitative treatment. The concluding chapter of the Panel's Report considers population policies and in particular the feasibility and effect of extending family planning services.

The Recommendations and Conclusions of the Panel of particular technical interest include suggestions as to areas in which further work is required and how it should be undertaken. The Panel proposes the establishment of a centre of demographic studies within a university, an expansion of the work of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, and the creation of a body within Government responsible for organising co-ordinating and implementing the work programme. A mid-term Census in 1976 is also recommended as a basis for the next major stocktaking on population questions. Two members of the Government Statistical Service were members of the Panel – Mr B. C. Brown of the Department of the Environment and Miss J. H. Thompson of OPCS and like all members of the Panel they were appointed as individuals with relevant knowledge and experience and not as representatives of their Departments.

Reference

Report of the Population Panel Cmnd 5258 (HMSO) March 1973 (Price 90p net)

Census of Population in Scotland

1971 Census

The county report series for Scotland will be completed in June by the publication of a composite report on the five new towns. The standard 'small area statistics' on population and households are already available as tape or print. A summary leaflet containing total and household population, male and female economic activity and the numbers 'not working' for each burgh and district of county was published earlier this month. The small area statistics on 10 per cent sample topics are now becoming available and should be completed over the next few months.

Population census field test October 1972

The householder-marked test forms (*Statistical News* 20.27) were successfully read by the census computer (6 illegible out of 4,000). The proportion of marking errors and omissions was generally around 2 per cent on straightforward demographic questions, but rose to around 5 per cent on the more complex economic

topics. Three quarters of the forms were readable complete and free from marking errors.

Population and vital statistics: Scotland

The Registrar General's annual estimates of the population of Scotland were published in March. The fourth quarterly return for 1972 will be published shortly. In addition to the usual quarterly tables it will contain the provisional return for the calendar year 1972, an analysis of 1972 births by parents' countries of birth and comparative table on causes of death by age and sex for countries of the United Kingdom, which was held over from the 1971 Annual report.

Reference

Annual Estimates of the Population of Scotland 1972 (HMSO) March 1972 (Price 12½p by post 15p).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND HEALTH

National Child Development Study

The Department of Education and Science and the Department of Health and Social Security are jointly to sponsor a third sweep of the National Child Development Study. This third follow-up of 17,000 children born in a week in 1958 will study the children when they are sixteen, and is to be conducted by the National Children's Bureau which carried out the two previous follow-ups.

The exact amount of the grant is under consideration but it is expected to be in the region of £250,000 spread over a four-year period, shared equally by the two sponsoring departments. Other Government departments will be involved in planning the project.

The purpose of the survey is to study the educational, behavioural, social and physical development of a representative group of British children. The group comprises every child in England, Scotland and Wales born in the week 3–9 March 1958. They were the subject of a detailed survey at the time of their birth, and information on many aspects of their development and environment was collected in the two previous follow-ups at seven and eleven years, at the end of their infant and their junior schooling. It is proposed to mount the third follow-up during their last year of compulsory schooling.

The data so far collected and analysed cover obstetric and medical as well as social and educational information including the children's abilities and attainments; type of schooling and educational needs; behaviour at home and at school; physical development; health; home background and utilisation of educational, medical and social services. The third follow-up is expected to cover similar ground to the

earlier surveys, comparing the progress and development of sixteen-year-olds in different regions of Britain and from different home and school environments, and looking for possible causes of handicap and difficulties as well as for reasons why some young people do particularly well at school and in other respects.

It is hoped that an article on the National Child Development Study will be included in the next issue of *Statistical News*.

Hospital In-patient Enquiry

Preliminary tables for 1971 from the Hospital In-patient Enquiry (see *Statistical News* 17.20) are being published this month and will be followed within two or three months by publication of the main tables for that year. This represents a considerable reduction in the time lag before publication (when the 1971 Report appears, data for four years will have been published in the space of eighteen months) and it is hoped to reduce this further by speedier submission of data from hospital authorities and improved processing techniques. The 1971 Report will mark the introduction of a more regular pattern of published tables: the majority will continue to appear annually but others, which cover specialised aspects or contain figures which vary little from one year to the next, will be published every third year in recurring sequence.

Research workers may like to know that various unpublished reference tables are produced each year, including further details within four main categories: ICD fourth digit classification, catchment areas, type of surgical operation, and maternity statistics. It is intended that the triennial tables will be available in unpublished form in the years when they are not published. Enquiries should be addressed to:

HIPE Section,
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,
Wingfield House,
316 Commercial Road,
Portsmouth,
PO1 4TF

Telephone Portsmouth (0705) 27666 extension 272.

Reference

Report on the Hospital In-patient Enquiry for the year 1971 - Preliminary Tables (HMSO) May 1973 (Price 34p net).

Incapacity statistics

The method by which statistics of certified incapacity for work are obtained by the Department of Health and Social Security from claims to sickness and injury benefits under the National Insurance Acts was described in *Statistical News* 5.14. The latest issue in

the Department's series of *Digests of Statistics analysing Certificates of Incapacity* covers the period June 1969 to May 1970. It has been distributed free of charge to those known to be interested. A limited number of copies is still available and, while stocks last, a copy can be obtained on request from the Department's Statistics Branch at 10 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6HD (Telephone 01-930 9066 ext. 167).

HOUSING

Housing surveys

Housing Survey Report No. 9 to be published by the Department of the Environment gives the results of the National House Condition Survey conducted in the autumn of 1971. The survey was designed to monitor changes in the condition of the housing stock in England and Wales since the previous survey of February 1967. For this reason - and to reduce the margin of error in comparisons - the same sample of rateable units was re-used with minor adjustments for demolitions and changes of use.

As in 1967, the sample of some six thousand addresses was visited by a team of public health inspectors seconded from local authorities, each of whom worked outside his home district. Twelve of the twenty-seven inspectors had taken part in the earlier survey. The reporting form used included all the questions covered in 1967 with a few additions such as that on central heating. To have represented housing built since the original sample was selected at the end of 1966 would have entailed a special sampling operation and the associated additional fieldwork of visiting seven hundred new houses and flats. This was considered to be unjustified as it was reasonable to assume that all such dwellings were in good condition and possessed all the basic amenities. The survey estimates have been adjusted to include these dwellings using data from other sources for information on their characteristics. The precautions taken to ensure that the sample had not become unrepresentative as a direct result of the 1967 inspections and the care taken with the training of the surveyors to secure uniform standards of reporting are detailed in the introductory chapter of the report.

The twenty basic tables each relate to the total stock of 17.1 million dwellings in England and Wales at the end of 1971. Data are presented on unfitness, lack of amenities and repair costs by region, type of area, age, tenure, size (in terms of the number of rooms) and gross rateable value of the dwellings and the inter-relationships between unfitness, repair costs and lack of amenities.

The four sections of the commentary, respectively reviewing the fitness of the stock, the availability of basic amenities and repair costs, together with a short summary, concentrate on comparing the results of the 1967 and 1971 surveys and include a number of tables illustrating the changes noted.

The most important findings are that the total number of unfit dwellings declined in the four and a half years between the surveys by one third to 1.2 million, that the number lacking one or more of the five basic amenities had been reduced from 3.9 million to 2.9 million, that the three regions in the north of England still face the largest problem of outdated and neglected housing, and that the costs of outstanding repair work are estimated at four times those of installing basic amenities where these are missing.

Reference

Housing Survey Report No. 9, *House Condition Survey 1971 England and Wales* (Obtainable only from the Department of the Environment, 83-91 Victoria Street, SW1H 0JP) forthcoming

EDUCATION

Secondary school staffing in Scotland

A report *Secondary School Staffing* incorporating proposals for a new system of staffing standards in Scottish secondary schools based on the application of modelling techniques was published by the Scottish Education Department (SED) on 26 March 1973. The report was the culmination of over three years of research by SED into the organisation and staffing of secondary schools. A Secondary Schools Staffing Model designed by SED was used to simulate different circumstances and curricular patterns and to study their relationship to staffing needs. The results of several hundred runs of the model were used to validate the new staffing standards which are in the form of a system of recommended complements which can be applied automatically to any school. The new standards allow for various improvements on present standards, including reduced class sizes, to be attained by all schools by 1977-78. The report also includes an analysis of future prospects for teacher supply in Scotland.

The report follows the publication in 1972 of three volumes of statistics and commentary on the findings of a comprehensive survey of organisation and staffing in all secondary schools in Scotland which was carried out by SED in 1970 as part of the overall investigations.

References

Secondary School Staffing (HMSO) March 1973 (Price 85p net).
Secondary School Staffing Survey 1970 (HMSO) Volume 1 March 1972 (Price £1.90 by post £2.06) Volume 2 October 1972 (Price £1.90 by post £2.03) Volume 3 January 1973 (Price 90p by post 97½p).

Northern Ireland education statistics

The latest information about education statistics in Northern Ireland which relates mainly to schools, pupils and teachers and also includes sections on scholarships and awards, is contained in the booklet *Education Statistics No. 15*, published by the Ministry of Education.

These statistics reflect the continuing growth in the numbers of pupils and full-time teachers in schools. The aggregate total of almost 357,000 school pupils at January 1972 represents an increase of more than 5,000 over the preceding year; the comparable figures for teachers are 15,290 and 550. As a result the overall pupil teacher ratio decreased from 23.8 to 23.3. The continuing increase in the number of teachers has been made possible by a rapid expansion in output from the universities and colleges of education. The number of students who successfully completed courses of teacher training in Northern Ireland has risen from 472 in 1961 to 1,005 in 1971 – an increase of over 100 per cent. Of the qualified teachers who were appointed for the first time in 1971, over 39 per cent were university graduates.

The number of awards from public funds made to students in higher and further education continues to increase. Some indication of the demand for such awards is given by a comparison of figures for 1966 with those for 1971: in 1966 5,401 undergraduates held awards to the value of £1.7 million, whereas in 1971 this number had increased to 7,559 holding awards to the value of £2.9 million. Postgraduate awards held by students increased from 196 in 1966 to 352 in 1971.

In addition to university awards 1,693 students held full value further education awards to the value of £697,000 in 1971 compared with 552 students holding similar awards to the value of £167,000 in 1966.

Reference

Northern Ireland Education Statistics No. 15 (HMSO Belfast) February 1973 (Price 87½p net).

MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

Unemployment trends

An article examining trends in the composition of the unemployed since the mid-1950's was published in the March 1973 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. It was one of a series of articles describing changes in the structure and behaviour of unemployment which had been recommended in the White Paper on *Unemployment Statistics* (*Statistical News* 20.31).

The main conclusions reached in this study were:

- (1) most of the increases in unemployment in recent years have occurred amongst males;
- (2) there have been few profound changes in the distribution of male unemployment by region, by industry in which last engaged, or by occupation; and
- (3) there have been increases in the proportions of the male unemployed who are in the younger and the older age groups with corresponding reductions in the proportion in the intermediate age ranges (20–55).

Special articles have been published on trends in the patterns of flow through the unemployment register (*Department of Employment Gazette*, September 1972) and duration of time spent on it (see below).

Reference

Department of Employment Gazette March 1973 pages 246 to 254 (HMSO Price 52½p).

Duration of unemployment

Information about trends in the duration of time which people seeking work spend on the unemployment register was published in the *Department of Employment Gazette* February 1973.

One source of information is the analysis of those enumerated on particular dates which have been analysed according to the duration of their current registration. The calculation of seasonally adjusted median and quartile values of duration from these dates counted at quarterly intervals since 1948, amongst those so enumerated at different times reveals that:

- (1) unemployment duration begins to lengthen after each unfavourable change in the business cycle or rise in unemployment levels;
- (2) median unemployment duration is greater amongst males than amongst females; and
- (3) duration of unemployment amongst males is generally greater in regions with the highest rates of unemployment, and it increases with age throughout the normal working life.

Another approach to the analysis of duration of unemployment is to consider the length of time which a particular cohort joining the register on a particular date can expect to remain on it. The article presents some estimates of this expectation based on the methods used by R. F. Fowler. On the assumptions made by Fowler, those joining the register on a given day could expect to remain on it for an average of about seven weeks under the conditions prevailing in 1961–65 when the level of unemployment averaged 1.7 per cent. The expectation of remaining on the register increased to

about eight weeks during 1967–70 when the average level of unemployment was 2.4 per cent.

References

Department of Employment Gazette February 1973 pages 111 to 116 (HMSO Price 52½p).

Studies in Official Statistics: Research Series No. 1 *Duration of Unemployment on the Register of Wholly Unemployed* by R. F. Fowler (HMSO August 1968).

Employment and Training Bill

There are provisions relating to the collection and disclosure of information in the Employment and Training Bill presented to Parliament in March 1973. If enacted, a Manpower Services Commission with two executive agencies – the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency – will be established and take over many functions of the Department of Employment. The government intentions in this field and how it is envisaged that the proposed new arrangements would operate were explained in a White Paper (Cmnd 5250).

The main objects of proposed provisions relating to statistical and associated matters are to enable the statistical service at present provided by the Department of Employment to be maintained and developed, and to enable the new statutory corporations to obtain information they would need in carrying out their functions and, if so directed, to collect information from employers needed by the government. The statistical responsibilities of the Department of Employment within the Government Statistical Service would remain unchanged but, for example, some data collected previously through Employment Exchanges might be collected through local offices of the Employment Service Agency. To avoid duplication of enquiries and unnecessary form-filling by employers, transfers between government departments and the new authorities of information provided by employers would be permitted where authorised by the Secretary of State. The information disclosed and the purposes for which it could be used would be restricted under the legislation and notices issued under the legislation.

References

Employment and Training Bill 1973 (HMSO) March 1973 (Price 37p net).
Employment and Training: Government Proposals Cmnd 5250 (HMSO) March 1973 (Price 13½p net).

Measured Daywork

The Office of Manpower Economics (OME) in January 1973 reported on Measured Daywork (MDW) as part of its function of carrying out research in the pay or manpower fields. This is the most comprehensive study of this payment system published in this country. The report defines Measured Daywork as follows: 'In MDW the pay of the employee is fixed on the understanding that he will maintain a specified level of

performance, but the pay does not fluctuate in the short term with his actual performance. This arrangement relies on some form of work measurement or assessment, as a means of both defining the required level of performance and of monitoring the actual level'.

For the purpose of the report the OME carried out two statistical surveys. The first was a comprehensive sample survey of over three thousand establishments (representing a 71 per cent response) mainly in production industries. This survey described the extent of the use of MDW; plans for introducing new schemes; the types of production, process or other work in which it is used; how long MDW had been in operation and the payment system replaced; and management reasons for, and assessment of the, results of the changeover. The second survey was one of employees' attitudes to MDW and to the establishment in which they were employed and their views on various features of its operation. This survey covered about eight hundred and forty employees in thirteen establishments.

Reference

Measured Daywork: Report by the Office of Manpower Economics (HMSO) January 1973 (Price £1.15 by post £1.21).

Incremental payment systems

The Office of Manpower Economics (OME) in March 1973 reported on incremental payment systems in accordance with a request by the Secretary of State for Employment on 21 December 1972. The terms of reference were: 'To investigate the extent to which pay systems, for all categories of employees, include incremental payments on account of age, attainment of qualifications, length of service, merit and performance; to analyse the various incremental systems in use and the policies underlying them, and assess their relative advantages and current trends in their adoption; to invite views from employers, employers' organisations and organisations of employees; and to report'. The report describes the many different incremental systems in use and their relative advantages and disadvantages. It summarises existing statistics on incremental systems and, in addition, contains appendices analysing the results of research by OME into the extent of the use of incremental payment systems and changes made since 1969; the size of increments in fixed scales; the cost of increments in theory as well as in practice in a number of organisations in which detailed studies were carried out; a few case studies of incremental payment systems in the private sector; a

report on the Civil Service system; and a description of salary controls.

Reference

Incremental Payment Systems: Report by the Office of Manpower Economics (HMSO) March 1973 (Price £1.00 by post £1.05).

Wage drift

The Office of Manpower Economics (OME) in March 1973 issued a review of literature and research on wage drift. The report provides definitions of wage drift, describes its mechanisms and means of measuring it at the national, industrial and plant levels, and summarises the various research studies in this field conducted in recent years. Some statistics are provided to show the extent of wage drift; the results of some regression analyses at national level and studies of wage drift at industrial level conducted by OME; some empirical work based on the Coventry Tool Room agreement; studies of regional earnings movements. There is also a discussion of the significance of the Department of Employment's wage drift series and a bibliography.

Reference

Wage Drift: Review of Literature and Research by the Office of Manpower Economics (HMSO) March 1973 (Price 50p net).

Civilian manpower statistics in the Ministry of Defence

The Ministry of Defence is the largest employer of Civil Servants accounting for one-quarter of all non-industrial and three-quarters of all industrial staff. Civilian manpower planning carried out by Defence Statistics Division has so far concentrated on the structure of the Administration Group for all grades from Executive Officer upwards. This work will be extended to include Clerical and other groups of staff when more comprehensive data become available from pay/records computer systems being installed.

Wastage and recruitment rates are collected and analysed, and are used in projections of the existing staff data with a view to studying future age structures, recruiting needs and promotion trends. Where appropriate this work is done in co-operation with the Civil Service Department in order to avoid duplication in the construction of mathematical manpower models.

As well as looking at manpower planning problems for the whole of the Ministry of Defence, studies of groups of staff employed in specialist organisations within the Ministry are also being undertaken. In some cases the emphasis is on highlighting future management succession problems likely to result from

the current age pattern of the staff and the structure of the organisation in which they are employed.

Such work provides management with the appropriate numerical background to help their considerations of recruitment, retirement and career planning policies. For further information on the technical statistical aspects telephone 01-930 9400 ext. 4254.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Standard Industrial Classification

A Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was first issued in 1948 by the Central Statistical Office to promote greater uniformity and comparability in official statistics of the United Kingdom. Revised classifications were subsequently issued in 1958 and 1968. The 1968 revision was prepared by an interdepartmental committee on which the principal departments collecting statistics were represented. Account was taken of representations and advice from trade organisations and individual experts familiar with different industries and of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) issued by the United Nations.

Following accession to the European Communities the UK has an obligation to provide information based on the classification of economic activities used by the Communities, known as the *Nomenclature générale des activités économique dans les Communautés Européennes* (NACE). Since it would be extremely cumbersome to convert information classified in accordance with the SIC on to a NACE basis and unnecessary, and in many ways undesirable, to have series on both classifications available on a continuing basis, it has been decided that the existing SIC should be replaced by a classification closely corresponding to NACE from the beginning of 1976.

An interdepartmental committee has been set up to revise the SIC along these lines and has commenced its meetings. Members of trade associations and others wishing to make representations or offer advice are advised to contact the Department which deals with the industries which they represent.

An approved English version of NACE has not yet been published but a version in French and German is available from HMSO, PO Box 569 London SE1 9NH (Price £1.31 plus postage).

The joint secretaries of the interdepartmental committee are:

Mr R. A. Bowditch,
Central Statistical Office,
Great George Street,
London, SW1P 3AQ
Tel. 01-930 5422 ext. 115
and

Mr. R. F. Sellwood,
Department of Trade and Industry,
Dean Bradley House,
52 Horseferry Road,
London, SW1P 2AQ
Tel. 01-799 5688 ext. 257

Census of Production

Census of Production, 1968

As the separate parts of the Report on the Census of Production for 1968 have become available, they have been listed in *Statistical News* (see 15.17, 16.22, 17.25, 18.28, 19.26 and 20.35). Copies of these separate parts are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The following table lists further parts of the Directory of Businesses which have been published in recent months. For further information telephone 01-866 8771 ext. 523.

Available parts of the Report on the Census of Production for 1968

<i>Report Part No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification Order</i>
159	Directory of Businesses: Mining and Quarrying; Construction; Gas, Electricity and Water	II, XX and XXI
163	Directory of Businesses: Mechanical Engineering (Volumes I and II)	VII
166	Directory of Businesses: Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	XII
168	Directory of Businesses: Leather, Leather Goods and Fur; Clothing and Footwear	XIV and XV
169	Directory of Businesses: Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc; Timber, Furniture, etc.	XVI and XVII
170	Directory of Businesses: Paper, Printing and Publishing	XVIII

Annual Census of Production, 1970

Publication in the Business Monitor Census Series of the Report on the Census of Production for 1970 has begun. The following table lists those Business Monitors which have been published and can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Similar information relating to the additions to this list will be provided in future issues of *Statistical News*.

*Available Business Monitors of the Report on
the Census of Production for 1970*

<i>Business Monitor No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading</i>
C1	Introductory notes	—
C2	Coal mining	101
C9	Biscuits	213
C14	Fruit and vegetable products	218
C17	Margarine	229(1)
C25	Mineral oil refining	262
C62	Food and drink processing machinery	339(7)
C65	Ordnance and small arms	342
C81	Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380
C90	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393
C92	Cans and metal boxes	395
C95	Drop forgings, etc.	399(5)
C96	Metal hollow-ware	399(6)(7)
C98	Production of man-made fibres	411
C105	Lace	418
C108	Made-up household textiles and handkerchiefs	422(1)
C128	Cement	464
C145	Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather-cloth, etc.	492
C151	Gas	601
C152	Electricity	602

Further information on these Business Monitors and on the Census generally can be obtained from:

Business Statistics Office,
Cardiff Road,
Newport, Monmouthshire,
NPT 1XG

Tel. Newport (0633) 56111 ext. 2455

Annual Census of Production, 1971

Provisional results of the 1971 Census of Production have been published in the Business Monitor Census Series (reference C200) HMSO (Price 43p by post 45½p).

Reorganisation of industrial statistics

The new system of quarterly sales inquiries, which has been fully reported in earlier issues of *Statistical News*, will be extended in the second quarter of 1973 with the introduction of nine new inquiries. This brings the total number of inquiries operative in the system to 160. The industries covered by the new inquiries are:

Grain Milling – MLH 211

*Animal and Poultry Foods – MLH 219

*Soft Drinks – MLH 232

†Dyestuffs and Pigments – MLH 277

Explosives and Fireworks – MLH 279/3

Ordnance and Small Arms – MLH 342

Miscellaneous Metal Goods – MLH 399/12

Rope, Twine and Net – MLH 416

Water Supply – MLH 603

*These inquiries will replace existing quarterly inquiries into production and stocks of fish and meat meals of feeding quality (MLH 219); and production of soft drinks (MLH 232).

†Monthly inquiries carried out by Dyestuffs Office ceased at the end of 1972.

In each of the above industries the inquiry will cover all establishments with twenty employees or more except for Soft Drinks where coverage will be eleven employees or more. The results of these inquiries will in due course be published on a regular basis, subject to safeguards on confidentiality, in the Business Monitor series.

The following short period inquiries will continue:

Grain Milling – MLH 211

Weekly inquiry into flour millers' usage of home grown and imported wheat, production of flour and stocks of wheat and flour

Monthly inquiry into oatmillers' usage of oats, production of oat products, and stocks

Monthly inquiry into the production of cereal breakfast foods

Quarterly inquiry into production of soya flour and meal

Animal and Poultry Foods – MLH 219

Monthly inquiry into production and stocks of feeding stuffs and usage of raw materials

Monthly inquiry into production and stocks of concentrates and usage of raw materials

Monthly inquiry into production of cat and dog foods

Dyestuffs and Pigments – MLH 277

Monthly inquiry into total sales of dyestuffs and pigments

Further information on the inquiries listed above can be obtained from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Statistics Division 1,
Great Westminster House,

Horseferry Road,
London, SW1P 2AE

Tel. 01-834 8511 ext. 6418 for enquiries into MLHs 211, 219 and 232

Department of Trade and Industry,
Economics and Statistics Division 3,

Dean Bradley House,
52 Horseferry Road,
London, SW1P 2AG.

Tel. 01-799 5688

ext. 107 for inquiries into MLHs 277 and 279/3

ext. 102 for MLH 399/12

ext. 110 for MLH 416

Department of the Environment,

Regional Statistics Division,
2 Marsham Street,

London, SW1P 3EB

Tel. 01-212 8264 for the inquiry into MLH 603.

Business Statistics Office,
Production Statistics,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Monmouthshire, NPT 1XG.

Tel. Newport (0633) 56111 ext. 2614 for the inquiry
into MLH 342

Department of Trade and Industry,
Room 618,
Dean Bradley House,
52 Horseferry Road,
London, SW1P 2AG.
Tel. 01-799 5688 ext. 100.

Engineering industries

Monthly index numbers of orders and sales

The new monthly engineering inquiry replaced the former monthly comprehensive inquiry into the engineering industries in January 1972. To assist users requiring long runs of data, new estimates of orders and sales have been made for January 1969 to December 1971 which are consistent with the new inquiry series. These were produced by processing returns from firms included in both the old and the new inquiries, using the techniques developed for the new inquiry. An article in *Economic Trends*, April 1972, explained the differences between the new inquiry and its predecessor.

The February issue of the monthly Business Monitor P113 *Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders)*, includes an annex presenting the newly calculated series from January 1969. Monthly seasonally adjusted index numbers are given for mechanical engineering, instrument engineering and electrical engineering (SIC Orders VII to IX), both separately and combined, for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders. Home, export and total series are shown. In addition, trend estimates of the series are included; these are the seasonally adjusted indices smoothed by the removal of the irregular component of the series. In this Monitor it is the normal practice to present trend estimates as well as seasonally adjusted series.

The annex to the February issue of P113 also contains the monthly seasonally adjusted deliveries and orders series for 1963 to 1971 produced under the old inquiry, for the three engineering industries combined. Graphs of these and of the corresponding newly calculated series are included to show how the new and old series compare in the overlap period 1969 to 1971.

Summary information, comprising quarterly index numbers of the new series back to 1969 for the three engineering industries combined, is given in *Trade and Industry*, 1 February 1973.

Business Monitor P113 is available by subscription from HMSO, Price £1.00 per annum. Enquiries about these series should be addressed to:

Motor trades

With effect from the beginning of 1973, the monthly inquiry to the motor distribution and garage trades has been re-designed to permit the publication, in due course, of a more detailed analysis of turnover. This will distinguish retail sales from sales to other motor traders, and sales of cars from sales of commercial vehicles and motor cycles, and will give a breakdown of 'other sales and receipts'.

To minimise the burden on the firms who contribute to the statistics, they are now being asked to analyse their turnover quarterly rather than monthly. In consequence the statistics will in future be compiled on a quarterly basis.

The returns made by the contributors are used to project the figures of turnover in a base year, obtained in a comprehensive inquiry to all motor traders. It will therefore not be possible to compile quarterly statistics in the additional detail until the necessary base and framework have been obtained from the comprehensive inquiry which is being taken by the Business Statistics Office this year in respect of 1972. When the necessary data is available it is intended to provide runs of figures starting from the first quarter of 1972. Meanwhile the statistics will be published in the same detail as in the past, but quarterly rather than monthly.

In addition to being presented on a quarterly basis, the index numbers have now been fully rebased on the results of the comprehensive base year inquiry for 1967. Previously they were calculated with 1967=100 but only incorporated 1967 weights at a broad level of aggregation. An article describing the rebasing and containing the new series will be published in *Trade and Industry* shortly.

Catering trades

The monthly index numbers of caterers' turnover have been provisionally rebased on the results of the large scale inquiry to the Catering Trades for 1969. (See *Statistical News* 15.8 and 20.14). The rebased seasonally adjusted series for all caterers and some recent percentage changes for the main kinds of business were published in *Trade and Industry* for 12 April 1973. More detailed statistics are published in the Service and Distributive series of the Business Monitor (reference SD5). The issue for February 1973 (published

in April 1973) contained rebased data from January 1969 onwards.

Distribution costs and margins of agricultural products

The results of a pilot survey into costs and margins in the distribution of agricultural products are to be published shortly by the University of Lancaster. The study was commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from the Marketing Department of the University of Lancaster on a pilot basis in order to evaluate a research methodology that might eventually be used in a larger scale project. The study examines in detail the distributive costs and margins of cauliflowers, early potatoes, lettuces, apples, pears and oranges in the Preston area. The report will contain three sections:

- (i) an examination of distribution from the grower to the wholesaler (or retailer depot);
- (ii) a study of margins at the Preston wholesaler level; and
- (iii) an examination of margins for independent retailers in Preston.

Input-output tables for Northern Ireland 1963

Input-output tables for the Northern Ireland economy were published in March 1973. The work on the preparation of the tables was carried out during the past three years when data for the Northern Ireland economy were analysed by the Economic Section, Ministry of Finance, to test whether the data were sufficient to compile input-output tables for the Province. Some interest has been shown in this work by Universities and other institutions, hence it has been decided to publish some of the tables which have been produced. The publication of the tables does not indicate that all of the problems have been solved satisfactorily; instead the tables should be considered as an indication that such work is possible and regarded as a starting point from which improved tables might be produced for later years.

The input-output tables are based mainly on the data from the 1963 Census of Production but other data have been derived from published sources. After the data from establishments were analysed on the basis of Minimum List Heading they were aggregated to produce three sizes of tables. The largest table shows the economy divided into sixty two sectors; these are aggregated further to produce a second table for thirty eight sectors; and a further aggregation produces the smallest table for twenty two sectors.

The publication *Input-output Tables for Northern Ireland 1963* contains transactions, coefficient and inverse matrices for each of the three sizes of table. In addition an appendix shows the definition of the individual sectors in each table and there is also a brief description of the sources and methods.

Reference

Input-output Tables for Northern Ireland 1963 (HMSO Belfast) March 1973 (Price £1.50 net).

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Agricultural censuses and surveys

October Census of Vegetables 1972 (England and Wales)

The results of this census were published on 18 January 1973⁽¹⁾. They showed a decrease, compared with the previous year, of about five thousand six hundred acres (3.7 per cent) in the total area of vegetables and an increase of some six hundred acres (3.7 per cent) in the area of bulbs. The areas under cauliflower, summer and autumn cabbage, turnips, swedes, leeks and lettuce went up; but those under brussels sprouts, winter cabbage, savoys, spring greens, rhubarb, salad onions, broad beans, asparagus and watercress all fell.

Irrigation Enquiry – October 1972 (England and Wales)

The results of the biennial enquiry into the practice of irrigation held in October 1972 were published in April 1973⁽²⁾.

Grain Storage Capacity in Great Britain

A special survey was carried out in October 1972 into the extent and type of facilities which farmers had for storing grain on their farms. Data were collected on a voluntary basis from a sample of about five thousand cereal growers – some four thousand five hundred in England and Wales and six hundred in Scotland. The results were published in April 1973⁽³⁾ and a fuller account is given in the *Arable Farmer and Vegetable Grower*, Volume 7, No. 7, 10 May 1973, published by Farming Press, price 15p.

The total capacity recorded was about fifteen million tons in England and Wales and three million tons in Scotland. To assist in the interpretation of the results England was divided into six areas, and Scotland into five. Wales was treated as one area. Storage capacity exceeded production in all areas, by about 20 per cent on average. An estimated 84 per cent of all the cereal growing holdings in England and Wales had some storage capacity.

A table showing estimates (and standard errors) of capacity by the various types of storage for England and Wales and areas is available from:

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
(Census Branch – Room A616),
Government Buildings,
Epsom Road,
Guildford,
Surrey.

December Sample Census of Agriculture 1972 (England and Wales)

The results of the first of the new style general-purpose December censuses⁽⁴⁾, with figures derived from a stratified random sample of holdings instead of from holdings in a fixed one-third sample of parishes, were published on 7 February 1973⁽⁵⁾. They showed that the beef herd was continuing to expand, having risen by 11 per cent since December 1971. The rise of 68 per cent over the same period in the number of beef type heifers was regarded as an even more significant indication of the industry's response to the needs of the market. There were also more breeding sheep and more lambs retained for breeding than a year ago; and the pig breeding herd was larger than it has been in the previous December. Fowls for egg laying and breeding both showed decreases, but there was an increase in broiler fowls. Nearly two and a half million acres of wheat were sown by 4 December, surpassing by some fifty four thousand acres the 1971 acreage – itself the highest recorded since 1943.

The results of the glasshouse census, formerly held in January but now part of the December census, were published in April 1973⁽⁶⁾ together with the results of the census of agricultural machinery and acreage forecasts for cereals, also now part of the December census.

References

- (1) Statistical Information Notice (Stats 20/73) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (2) Statistical Information Notice (Stats 117/73) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (3) Statistical Information Notice (Stats 101/73) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (4) 'Reshaping of the agricultural census for England and Wales' by P. G. Horscroft and C. R. Orton, *Statistical News* No. 19 (HMSO November 1972).
- (5) Press Notice No. 67 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (6) Statistical Information Notice (Stats 105/73) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Annual Review of Agriculture 1973

Accession to the European Communities has inevitably had a considerable effect on the nature and scope of the Annual Review on Agriculture. The conclusions drawn from the Review are no longer simply relevant

to the determination of guaranteed prices but also contribute towards the formulation of policy in respect of price-fixing under the common agricultural policy (CAP) and of other aspects of the Community support system. These developments are reflected in this year's White Paper in two ways. First, the White Paper is now a factual survey of the main features of the economic condition and prospects of the industry and it does not contain policy statements relating to the guaranteed prices for the coming year. These are now treated separately. Secondly, the range of material covered in the White Paper has been significantly extended.

Since the common agricultural policy applies to a wider range of commodities than the present guarantee system, all those commodities which are subject to an EEC regime and which are produced to a significant extent in the United Kingdom have been brought within the ambit of the Review. Poultrymeat and maize have been treated more fully than in the past and some important horticultural crops (apples, pears, cauliflower and tomatoes), hops, oilseed rape and herbage seed have been examined for the first time. Details of acreages, yields, home production, imports, exports, total supplies and prices are now shown for these products in the White Paper.

Other aspects of the industry have received more attention or have been considered for the first time. The White Paper contains a more detailed analysis of farm structure than before and contains information on rents and the return to farm workers which has not previously been included. The definition of agricultural support now includes expenditure in the United Kingdom under CAP arrangements. The statistical tables on trade in different commodities now show separately trade with other member states of the enlarged EEC and trade with third countries. Finally, the information on prices has been extended.

Reference

Annual Review of Agriculture 1973 Cmnd 5254 (HMSO) March 1973 (Price 24p net).

Sea fisheries

Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables are published annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and a broad picture of the United Kingdom fishing industry and its operations, in particular of the quantity and value of United Kingdom landings of fresh and frozen sea fish broken down by species, main port of landing, fishing grounds, method of capture, etc. Data are also included on numbers of fishermen and fishing vessels, and on United Kingdom trade in fish and fish products. The 1972 Tables will largely follow the layout of the

previous year's publication, and will be published by HMSO about the middle of this year.

Food consumption

Estimates of food consumption in the United Kingdom are prepared annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and are published in June or July of each year. In order to meet requests for more up-to-date statistics a shortened version, giving preliminary estimates of food supplies moving into consumption for 1972 compared with revised estimates for 1971 was published in *Trade and Industry* 22 March 1973 pages 656 to 657. Revised figures with more detailed nutritional analyses will be published in July.

National Food Survey

The latest Report of the National Food Survey Committee was published on 26 March 1973. It deals with the economic, social and nutritional aspects of household food consumption, and gives tabulations of Survey results for two years instead of one, so that the information for 1971 has been made available considerably earlier than would otherwise have been the case. In addition to national averages, the results include tabulations of average food consumption and expenditure in the standard regions of Great Britain, and corresponding averages for families of various sizes and income levels. The Report deals analytically with events since 1966; it explores and tabulates estimates of price and income elasticities of demand for the main foods at the household level. Substitution relationships are also examined for several important food groups, including the carcass meats and broiler chicken.

Between 1966 and 1970, housewives' spending on food rose more rapidly than food prices and there was a general movement towards a greater use of convenience foods and especially of frozen foods. In 1971, housewives reverted to a slightly less expensive dietary pattern. Continuously throughout the past decade, household expenditure on food expressed as a percentage of consumers' expenditure on all goods and services has declined.

The nutritional section of the Report contains estimates of the average energy value and nutrient content of the diet in various types of household, and compares them with the intakes recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security. The broad picture revealed by the Survey is satisfactory. Notwithstanding the slight decline in 1971, intake of nutrients and the average energy value of the diet over the country as a whole still remained well above the levels recommended. Each year an increasingly high proportion of energy requirements is obtained from fat at the expense

of carbohydrate, with protein showing little change. The results do not preclude the existence of variation in some individual families, but they are consistent with the findings of the individual medical and dietary studies conducted under the aegis of the Department of Health and Social Security in indicating that there is little malnutrition in Great Britain.

A bibliography of special studies and analyses of Survey data undertaken between 1950 and 1971 is included as an appendix.

Summarised results are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* as soon as they become available. They are supplemented by brief quarterly commentaries in *Trade and Industry*. Additional information in a more detailed form is also obtainable each quarter. Applications for such data should be addressed to:

National Food Survey Branch,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Tolcarne Drive,
Pinner,
Middlesex.
Tel. 01-868 7161 ext. 43 or 44.

References

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1970 and 1971 with a review of the five years 1966-1970 (HMSO) March 1973 (Price £2.05 by post £2.16).

Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects No. 120 *Recommended intakes of nutrients for the United Kingdom* (HMSO) July 1969 (Price 27½p net).

TRANSPORT

Transport of goods by road

Large scale surveys of the transport of goods by road in Great Britain have previously been carried out at approximately five yearly intervals (1952, 1958, 1962 and 1967/68). Since 1970 a continuing survey has been conducted on a much smaller scale than earlier surveys in order to provide more regular statistics. It has also enabled the form-filling burden on operators of goods vehicles to be reduced. The survey provides, on a quarterly basis, estimates of tons and ton miles and, on an annual basis, more detailed breakdowns of selected aspects of the work done by the goods vehicle fleet, such as the commodity group representations of the total tonnage carried. The sample is drawn from a register of vehicles on Operators' Licences, covering all goods vehicles over three and a half tons gross weight. The register contains details of some five hundred and twenty thousand vehicles from which a stratified random sample of some three thousand vehicles is drawn each quarter. Each week one thirteenth of the quarter's sample is used (approximately two hundred and fifty vehicles). Operators of the selected vehicles

are asked to give for each journey, in the particular week, the details of the work done by the vehicle (tons, loaded miles and empty miles) together with information on the type of commodity carried.

Since the sample is based on the population of goods vehicles falling within the Operators' licensing regulations, a large number of vehicles, mostly those under three and a half tons gross weight, are not included in the survey. These vehicles, however, perform a very small proportion of the work done by the whole goods vehicle fleet and an estimate for this work is made and included in the published figures.

A report covering the first two and a half years operation is now available and contains information about the work done by the goods vehicle fleet in each quarter. On an annual basis, details are given of the work done for hire and reward and on own account, together with a breakdown by size of vehicle. The proportion of annual tonnage analysed by type of commodity carried is also included.

The report is available from:

The Department of the Environment,
Directorate of Statistics,
Room S10/21,
2 Marsham Street,
London SW1P 3EB.
Telephone 01-212 7383

Reference

The Transport of Goods by Road 1970-72 Department of the Environment, December 1972, Free.

Highway statistics

The latest issue of the Department of Environment's annual publication *Highway Statistics*, published in March, contains detailed statistics of vehicles in use, new registrations of vehicles, road traffic, road mileages and expenditure on roads. A new feature is the inclusion of maps of motorways in England and Wales, showing the average 24-hour traffic flows along the principal sections.

Reference

Highway Statistics 1971 (HMSO) March 1973 (Price £1.12 net).

CONSUMERS' EXPENDITURE

A survey of beer consumption

During 1972 the Brewers' Society undertook large-scale surveys into the quantity of beer purchased and into the prices paid. The results of these studies have been incorporated in the estimates of consumers' expenditure, and published for the first time in the

White Paper, *Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments 1967-1972*, published in March 1973.

A survey of quantity of beer purchased

The Brewers' Society sent a questionnaire to all their members, to non-member brewers, and to importers of beer, seeking information on the quantity of beer distributed to United Kingdom retail outlets in 1971. Information was requested on eleven different categories of beer and was net of returns and other losses. In terms of quantity, the response was 99.9 per cent.

Analysis of the results showed that the total quantity of beer distributed in 1971 was 36,602,410 bulk barrels, 2.3 per cent higher than the figure used in the official estimates of expenditure on beer. The official estimates, made by HM Customs and Excise, of quantity are based on the net quantity of beer on which duty is paid. These relate to the quantity of 'worts' produced during the period less a standard deduction of 6 per cent for wastage, 'worts' being the liquid produced from the mash before fermentation has begun. Over the years the brewers have reduced the wastage during processing and it is believed that this mainly accounts for the difference between the official estimate and the survey estimate - Customs and Excise were aware of this overall situation.

A survey of beer prices

In the official estimates, the quantity of beer is valued first at public bar prices (information supplied by the Society), and then revalued at average prices by applying a factor that implicitly takes account both of higher prices being paid in saloon bars, lounges and hotels, and of lower prices being paid in clubs and off-licences.

The 1972 survey into prices covered a sample of about 2,500 outlets - public houses, hotels, restaurants, off-licences and clubs. Information was obtained by visits to ascertain the brands sold and prices charged in each bar and observations made of the quantities sold in specified time periods. These beers were grouped into the eleven broad categories of beer and weighted to the total beer purchased to give average prices.

Until March of this year, it has been assumed that average prices had grown to be 5 per cent higher than public bar prices. This had come about as a result of the rapid expansion of saloon bar sales and of the relative decline of public bar sales. However, the survey showed that these trends had been considerably underestimated and that, in 1971, average prices were just over 10 per cent above public bar prices, averaged over all beers.

The effect on consumers' expenditure estimates

The result of using the information from these surveys has been to increase the estimate of consumers' expenditure on beer by £112m (current prices) in 1971. For the future it is now considered that the Central Statistical Office has better estimates of the quantities of beer purchased. Better measures are available of the differences between average and public bar prices – and this is known for each of eleven categories of beer, whereas before there was only one measure for the total of all categories of beer.

This suggests that the estimates of expenditure on beer are now more reliable, and that on the grading basis used in *National Account Statistics: Sources and Methods* (pages 40 and 188), they warrant a reliability grade A, that is, there is, say, a 90 per cent chance that the true value of the figures lies within 3 per cent of the published estimates.

HOME FINANCE

Instalment credit business of retailers

The monthly statistics of retailers' instalment credit business have now been finally rebased on the results of the 1966 Census of Distribution. An article describing the rebasing process will be published in *Trade and Industry* for 14 June 1973, and will also contain the main seasonally adjusted series. The detailed statistics are published each month in the Service and Distributive series of the *Business Monitor* (reference SD 8). The issue for April 1973 (to be published in June 1973) will contain rebased data from January 1966 onwards.

OVERSEAS TRADE

New system for recording exports

New procedures for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording were introduced just over eighteen months ago on 25 October, 1971. The new system was necessary because the measures taken in August 1969 to ensure the full submission of export documents, following the announcement in June 1969 of the discovery of significant under-recording of exports, achieved only a temporary success. The new system, based on proposals by the Simplification of International Trade Procedures (SITPRO) Board, permits exporters and agents registered with Customs to submit the required statistical export documents up to fourteen days after the departure of the ship or aircraft, and it embodies strengthened legal sanctions for the failure to meet the requirements of the new procedures.

Since its introduction, export recording under the new system has been monitored by checking a sample of ship and aircraft manifests, which contain a record of the goods exported, against the export documents received by Customs. The results of these checks have shown a significant improvement in the standard of export recording and, since the beginning of 1972, there has been no need to make adjustments to the export figures to allow for net under-recording. The manifest checks are, however, being maintained on a reduced scale to provide a continuing check on the completeness of the export recording.

An article published in *Trade and Industry* 15 February 1973 gave a fuller account of this assessment and of the operation of the new system.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Monthly presentation of the current account

The monthly press notice on United Kingdom overseas trade containing figures for February 1973 introduced a revised presentation which places the visible trade figures into perspective as a constituent element of the current account of the balance of payments. It was issued jointly by the Central Statistical Office and the Department of Trade and Industry; the text and tables are subsequently published each month in *Trade and Industry* and the figures will be included in monthly publications of the Central Statistical Office.

The first page of the press notice has a short text giving, for the latest month, an estimate of the level at which the current account is running, derived from the visible trade balance and an estimate of the running level of the surplus on invisible transactions. Additionally there is a table giving recent quarterly figures for the current account, and visible and invisible components, with running three month averages extending beyond the latest quarter for which balance of payments accounts have been published, to indicate more recent trends in the current account. The extended figures for the invisible balance are projections based mainly on past trends since monthly information in invisible transactions is not available. These projections will be subject to revision as relevant statistical information becomes available. The material provided on visible trade continues as in past press notices.

Various methods of estimating the monthly surplus on invisible transactions have been investigated by the Central Statistical Office. The most suitable approach appears to be to calculate a smooth trend of the moving average type from the past quarterly series and to extrapolate this to the period of the projections.

The moving average method adopted was that of exponential smoothing with the trend estimate associated with the value of the series at time t being a weighted average of that and all the preceding values, and the weights forming a geometric progression with the largest weight given to the value at t . The ratio of successive weights was taken as 0.8; thus, for example, the weights for the values at t and $t-8$ are 0.2 and 0.03 respectively. This method gives a fairly smooth trend series which lags about three quarters behind the original series. Two particular advantages of the method are the greater weight given to recent values and the computational simplicity of updating the trend when information for a later quarter becomes available. In practice, however, the latter advantage is partially lost because the estimates of invisible balances available at any one time are liable to subsequent revision.

The smoothed series of weighted averages is extended monthly over the projection period by a linear extrapolation of its slope over the latest year. Running three month averages are then derived from this projection together with an equivalent monthly rate during the latest quarter for which the regular published quarterly figure is available. An examination of the performance of this method over past years indicates that the difference between the monthly averages of the first published quarterly figure of the invisible balance and of the projections for the same period is unlikely to exceed £8 million.

Apart from past quarterly figures there may be some other information known about factors affecting the invisible balance in a particular period. In general it is proposed not to use such information, to make amendments to the trend projected from the past quarterly series, since it would be incomplete and may well be offset when more complete information is available. However the projections will be modified if it is considered that certain very important factors could significantly alter the trend. At present two such significant factors are being taken into account in making the projections. These are an allowance for the payments to, and receipts from, the European Communities' Budget which commenced in January 1973 (a net reduction in the invisible surplus) and an allowance for the effect on the sterling value of the United Kingdom's net foreign currency earnings arising from the float of the pound (a net addition to the invisible surplus).

The former allowance is simply subtracted from the projected series. The latter effect commenced in the third quarter of 1972 and since the exponentially smoothed series is not very responsive to a sudden

jump in the basic data a prior adjustment (subtraction) was made to the third and fourth quarters of 1972 before making the projections, and a post adjustment (addition) made to the first quarter of 1973.

METHODOLOGY

Agricultural expansion in the United Kingdom

A paper, by two economists in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will shortly be appearing in the Government Economic Service series of occasional papers. The purpose of the paper is to examine the process of agricultural adaptation in the United Kingdom to declining agricultural manual labour resources taking account of technological developments, changes in the volume and composition of agricultural output, quality improvements in both labour and other agricultural inputs and changes in the cost of manual labour relative to that of other factors used by farmers.

The authors develop a statistical model, based on index numbers, to measure the relative importance of the major components of the adaptation process as it manifested itself during the decade 1959/60 to 1969/70.

The model is then modified for predictive purposes and used to explore the conditions under which a continuing net outflow of manual labour from the sector is likely to prove a limiting factor in agricultural expansion in the United Kingdom. The approach and the methods developed may prove applicable in industries other than agriculture.

Reference

Government Economic Service, series of occasional papers No. 7 *Agricultural Expansion in the United Kingdom, with Declining Manual Labour Resources* by A. P. Power and S. A. Harris (HMSO) forthcoming

CIRET Conference

CIRET (Centre for International Research on Economic Tendency Surveys) is an international study group for the mutual exchange of experience in the field of business and consumer surveys.

At present CIRET has nearly three hundred members in thirty three nations of the world. The CIRET members and others interested in this field of research meet every two years to exchange views and experience. The next CIRET Conference, the eleventh since its foundation, will take place in London from 12 to 14 September 1973. The venue will be the rooms of the Royal Society, Carlton House Terrace, London SW1.

The organisation of the meeting is being handled by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Confederation of British Industry. About two hundred persons are expected to attend the London Conference

at which the most recent research findings in connexion with trade cycle indicators and investment and consumer surveys will be presented. The papers will deal with the predictive accuracy of *ex ante* data, as well as the contribution of survey data to trade cycle analysis in econometric models and as indicators. A research topic of special interest will be the forecast of cyclical turning points in capital expenditures with the help of short and long-term investment plans and other survey variables.

CIRET was founded in 1960, after several years of informal co-operation between different European institutes. In 1971, the CIRET Research Centre (formerly under the direction of Professor H. Theil and later of Professor O. Anderson) was combined with the CIRET Information and Documentation Centre, which was attached to Ifo-Institute of Economic Research, Munich. The new CIRET Centre is headed jointly by Professor O. Anderson, University of Munich, and Dr W. H. Strigel, Ifo-Institute.

Anyone interested in this year's CIRET Conference should apply for further particulars to Mr R. H. Price at:

Confederation of British Industry,
21 Tothill Street,
London, SW1H 9LP.
Telephone 01-930 6711
Telex 21 332, Telegrams: Cobustry London SW1

INTERNATIONAL

International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The postponed Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians is to be held at the International Labour Office, Geneva from 16 to 26 October 1973.

The agenda includes:

general review of labour statistics

- (a) objectives and programmes;
- (b) basic labour statistics for economic and social development policies and planning;
- statistics of wages and employee income;
- scope, methods and uses of family expenditure surveys.

These conferences are attended by government statisticians. The last conference was held in 1966.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

Agricultural and food statistics for the enlarged EEC

A 91-page booklet collating statistics of the agricultural and food sectors in each of the member countries of the enlarged European Economic Community has been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and

Food. The information has been drawn from a wide range of national and international sources and cover agricultural output and resources used in the Nine supplies and utilization of all of the main agricultural commodities, international trade and sources of supplies of food and feeding stuffs, together with institutional prices in member countries, and an analysis of Community budget expenditure.

This booklet, which is intended as a handy desk reference to agricultural statistical information in the new enlarged Community contains the latest information for the period from 1969. As more information becomes available revised and up-dated versions of the booklet will be published.

A limited number of the booklet *Agricultural and food statistics for the enlarged EEC* is available for distribution and may be obtained on request from the Ministry's Economics Division II, Whitehall Place, SW1A 2HH (Telephone 01-839 7711 ext. 406 or 262).

Labour costs and earnings

Proposals by the Statistical Office of the European Communities for surveys of labour costs and earnings in the distributive trades, banking and insurance are under consideration, *viz* a survey of employers' labour costs in 1974 and a survey of the structure and distribution of earnings in October 1974. There was a similar survey of labour costs in 1970 in the 'Six' original members of the Community. The other proposed survey would be the first SOEC survey of its kind in these sectors and be similar to surveys which have been held in manufacturing and some other industries.

1973 labour force survey in Scotland

The GRO for Scotland carried out a half per cent survey into Scottish employment and demographic characteristics earlier this month, on behalf of the Statistical Office of the European Communities and the Department of Employment. This voluntary survey, which places more emphasis on employment than the census but omits housing topics, was carried out by two hundred former census enumerators using a self-enumeration form. The enumerators' districts were smaller than at a census, to allow for the additional work needed on the more extensive employment questions. The sampling frame was the set of 1971 Census enumeration districts, grouped into strata of about 10,000 households. Each labour force survey area was planned as a fifty-household subdivision of the census enumerators' district containing the sampled household.

PUBLICATIONS

Inland Revenue

Inland Revenue Statistics

The 1973 edition of *Inland Revenue Statistics* will be published shortly and will include data for the latest year, normally 1970-71 but in some cases for 1971-72.

The publication contains statistics of general economic interest, including estimates of incomes (both personal and corporate) and the wealth of individuals. A series of brief notes on the taxes administered by the Inland Revenue is included. The results of the Survey of Personal Incomes 1970-71 will be published separately but summary tables will be included in *Inland Revenue Statistics 1973*.

Survey of Personal Incomes 1970-1971

The Survey of Personal Incomes 1970-71 will be published shortly. It will include all the major analyses which have been published in earlier Surveys. There will also be a short article on the incomes by region which have been produced from the survey.

Civil Aviation Statistics

Publication of civil aviation statistics through the Civil Aviation Series of the Department of Trade and Industry's Business Monitors will cease with the figures for 1972. The Civil Aviation Authority will publish statistics for January 1973 and thereafter in *Monthly Statistics* and *Annual Statistics*. The first publication will be the *CAA Monthly Statistics* in April and this will incorporate most of the Business Monitor CA Series 1-7 figures with a wide selection of historical statistics which will enable readers to identify trends using this one source. The airline operations statistics previously published quarterly will be given monthly; there will be graphs, commentary on the new month's figures, and a topical article; metric units will be used throughout.

The subscription for *CAA Monthly Statistics* will be £25.00 per annum including postage and orders should be placed with the

Civil Aviation Authority,
Printing and Publication Services,
Greville House,
37 Gratton Road,
Cheltenham, Glos, GL50 2BN.

Subscribers to the Business Monitor CA Series will have received information and an order form for *CAA Monthly Statistics* with their recent issues of the Business Monitor.

New Business Monitors

Seven new Production Series Business Monitors have recently been published giving the results of new quarterly inquiries into United Kingdom manufacturers' sales. The inquiries form part of a new system of industrial statistics being developed by the Business Statistics Office.

The new Business Monitors are as follows:

- P8 Gramophone records and tape recordings
- P13 Industrial engines
- P28 Refrigerating machinery and space-heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment
- P78 Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment
- P104 Aerospace products
- P136 Miscellaneous non-electrical machinery
- P145 Insulated wires and cables

The first four Business Monitors listed above replace five existing issues, the new quarterly P78 superseding both the monthly P78 (Radios, television sets and sound reproducing apparatus) and monthly P80 (Tape recorders). The new P8 takes the place of the monthly edition and has been extended to cover tape and video recordings; and P28 has been expanded to include sales information on space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment. For the last three Business Monitors shown above, quarterly sales statistics are being published for the first time. In addition to sales data, the new bulletins include statistics on imports and exports.

The Business Monitors will normally be available on subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH at 37½p per annum for each title. Exceptionally, copies may be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry's Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (Tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 3038).

Existing subscribers to P8, P13, P28, P78 and P80 will receive copies of the appropriate new Business Monitors for the duration of their current subscriptions.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Statistics Users Conference

Labour Statistics were the subject of this year's Statistics Users Conference held at the Royal Society on 3 April 1973. There were sessions on recent and proposed developments in Department of Employment

statistics, statistics for collective bargaining and labour costs statistics, statistics on manpower resources. The National Economic Development Office was responsible for organising this year's Conference.

Retirements

Mr R. F. Fowler, CBE

At the end of December 1972 Mr R. F. Fowler retired from the post of Director of Statistical Research in the Department of Employment after a long and fruitful career in the Government Statistical Service.

Mr Fowler is a graduate of the London School of Economics and studied also at the Universities of Brussels and Louvain. He taught at the LSE between 1932 and 1940 first as Assistant Lecturer and then as Lecturer in Commerce, and joined the Offices of the War Cabinet in 1940. He was one of the first members of university staffs to join Sir Harry Campion at the Central Statistical Office in developing both the statistical services which the Office came to provide and its co-ordinating role in the then small Government Statistical Service.

In 1948 the Central Statistical Office brought to publication an index of production using the considerable information then available on production which had been produced for wartime policy making and continued for the guidance of post-war economic policy. This was the Interim Index of Industrial Production based upon the up-dated results of the Census of Production for 1935. Mr Fowler played a big part in steering this work and in preparing the first title of Studies in Official Statistics on the compilation of the index. At the Central Statistical Office he also was influential in the development of the system, based on the quarterly exchange of national insurance cards, which was later to provide under his direction quarterly estimates of insured employees and the total working population.

Mr Fowler's interest in labour statistics led in 1950 to his appointment as Director of Statistics in the Ministry of Labour and as Director he pioneered a number of notable developments. For the preparation of the Index of Retail Prices a comprehensive enquiry into household expenditure was undertaken in 1953-4, and the continuing Family Expenditure Survey was launched in 1957. New techniques were devised and gained acceptance whereby the results of the survey would be used to up-date each year the weighting base of the retail prices index. The quarterly series of estimates of the working population already referred to was established from 1950. Inquiries were inaugurated and estimates made from 1959 of average earnings of administration, technical and clerical employees.

To obtain an early indicator of changes in earnings information was collected monthly and an index compiled from the beginning of 1963. In the same year inquiries were initiated into earnings of other employees. Annual estimates were also made of the number of workers in particular occupations in manufacturing industry and correspondingly in retailing. In 1964 an inquiry was undertaken into labour costs in manufacturing and some other industries. In 1968 Mr Fowler published a paper in the Research Series of Studies in Official Statistics entitled *Duration of unemployment on the register of wholly unemployed* which made an important contribution to the analysis of unemployment by developing the concept of the stationary unemployed register.

In the same year, 1968, Mr Fowler became Director of Statistical Research in the Department of Employment and had more time and opportunity to pursue his work on retail prices. In 1970 he presented, as a further paper in the research series, a study on *Some problems of index number construction*. His acknowledged expertise on this subject led to an invitation from the Canadian Government to assist the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa where he worked on secondment in 1971 and 1972. He also over a number of years took part in the international conferences of Labour Statisticians held by the International Labour Office.

Mr A. H. Watson, CBE

At the end of January 1973, Mr A. H. Watson retired from the post of Director of Statistics in the Department of the Environment (formerly in the Ministry of Transport) which he had held since 1965. He continued to work for the Department for a time as a part-time consultant.

Mr Watson joined the Ministry of Supply in 1940, moved to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and, in 1945, joined the Civil Aviation Department of the Air Ministry to organise the statistical service for the post-war development of air transport.

In the late 1940's Mr Watson was very largely instrumental in creating the system of civil aviation statistics. The system was based on a direct and detailed reporting of the operations of British airlines and airports which produced a large body of data to be handled and analysed on punch-cards. This was a flexible system which allowed for a wide range of statistical information to be derived regularly or 'as-required'. The system served well for twenty years, during which time there was around a twenty-fold increase in civil aviation activity. He was promoted to Chief Statistician in 1951 and for many years was involved in statistical and economic advisory work on

civil aviation. Mr Watson took a prominent part in the committees and advisory panels of the International Civil Aviation Organisation when it was setting up its statistical organisation and developing the world-wide system of civil aviation statistics. In 1964, he left the Ministry of Aviation and took charge of surface transport statistics for the Ministry of Transport. Mr Watson was awarded the CBE in 1965.

In the same year he was promoted to Director of Statistics, Ministry of Transport. During the time Mr Watson was with the Ministry of Transport, he was involved in rebuilding the statistical service which was needed to meet the continuous and growing demands from administrators, economists, etc., for information in support of policy for roads and road construction and for transport. He achieved substantial improvements in the statistics of national passenger travel and continuing developments both in the machinery of collecting and compilation and in the contents of statistics for road and rail.

On the creation of the Department of the Environment in November 1970, Mr Watson became Director of Statistics for the new Department and was responsible for welding the large diversified statistical organisation into a coherent unit.

Mr Watson's principal hobby is music and he will also be greatly missed by the musical community of DOE. He took an active part in the development of the St. Christopher Singers and, later, the Marsham Singers and played a wide variety of leading roles in their productions.

Mr Watson and his wife plan to move to the Edinburgh area but meanwhile Mr Watson has continued to work for the Department as a part-time consultant. He has concentrated on European aspects of transport statistics and particularly on the wide range of problems involved in membership of the EEC.

Appointments and changes

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. D. C. Upton, Chief Statistician, Head of Branch EcS2C, has been granted special leave to take up a temporary appointment as Chief Statistician in Singapore.

Mr J. R. Howe, Statistician, Department of Health and Social Security has been promoted Chief Statistician and will fill the vacancy caused by the move of Mr Upton.

Mr P. M. Rees, Chief Statistician, HM Treasury has been appointed Under Secretary and will fill the vacancy caused by the move of Mr Penrice.

Miss G. P. Ford, Statistician, has been promoted Chief Statistician and will fill the vacancy caused by the move of Mr Lockyer.

BUSINESS STATISTICS OFFICE

Mr M. J. G. Lockyer, Chief Statistician, Division EcS 4; Department of Trade and Industry has transferred to a new post at the same level in the Business Statistics Office, Newport.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Mr A. H. Watson, CBE, Under Secretary, has retired as Director of Statistics; Mr Watson will continue on a part-time basis as a Consultant.

Mr G. Penrice, Under Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry has been appointed Director of Statistics in succession to Mr Watson.

Mr J. Stafford, CB

Mr Stafford joined the staff of The Prices Commission on 1 April 1973 as Head of the Economics and Statistics Branch. He will continue as a Consultant to the Central Statistical Office (*Statistical News* 19.35).

Mr R. F. Burch

Mr Burch joined the staff of The Pay Board on 1 April 1973 as Chief Statistician. He will continue to act as Chief Statistician to the Office of Manpower Economics.

Dr J. B. Harding

Dr Harding, Senior Principal Scientific Officer in the Central Statistical Office has been promoted to Deputy Chief Scientific Officer.

LATE ITEM

Review of quarterly sales inquiries

The new series of quarterly sales inquiries have been introduced progressively since 1968 (see page 21.24). It has been decided that these inquiries should now be reviewed in the light of experience gained, and small official working groups will be commencing this task in June 1973. Advertisements inviting users and contributors of data to comment on, and suggest improvements to, the inquiries will be placed in the appropriate Business Monitors and in *Trade and Industry* during the review period. The first reviews will cover a number of the earlier inquiries in SIC Orders X (Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering), XVII (Timber, Furniture, etc.) and XVIII (Paper, Printing and Publishing).

List of principal statistical series and publications

Amendment list no. 4

Introductory note

It was stated in the CSO's guide, the *List of principal statistical series and publications* (HMSO) May 1972 (price 47p) that amendments and additions to the List would be summarised regularly in *Statistical News* so that users could keep their copies up to date. A list of amendments, covering the period from January to March 1973, is given below. A limited number of offprints of earlier amendment lists is available and copies can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Telephone 01-930 5422, ext. 545.

Amendments to Part I. List of principal series

	<i>Page</i>
Social Statistics	
3. Health and welfare	4
(d) General statistics of the National Health Service	
Delete (in headings and notes) <i>Digest of Health Statistics for England and Wales</i> ; substitute <i>Health and Personal Social Services Statistics</i> .	
(e) National Health Service finance and costs	
Delete <i>Digest of Health Statistics</i> in note; substitute <i>Health and Personal Social Services Statistics</i>	
(i) Local health authority services and local authority personal social services, including child care	
Delete <i>Digest of Health Statistics for England and Wales</i> ; substitute <i>Health and Personal Social Services Statistics</i> .	
4. Social security	5
(c) Detailed sickness and injury benefit statistics	
Delete <i>Digest of Health Statistics for England and Wales</i> ; substitute <i>Health and Personal Social Services Statistics</i> .	
Agriculture and Food	
1. Agriculture	9
(c) Total agricultural output	
Delete <i>Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees</i> ; substitute <i>Annual Review of Agriculture</i> .	
Production Industries	
1. The Census of Production and indexes of industrial production	10
(a) Census of Production	
Add to heading: <i>Business Monitors</i> (C series)	
Fifth line of notes, after <i>Trade and Industry</i> , add: 'and first 1971 results in the 14 December 1972 issue, also in a <i>Business Monitor</i> , C200. Detailed reports on the 1970 Census are now available for some industries; they are being published in a new <i>Business Monitor</i> (C) series. 1970 results will be published in 154 parts (Monitors C1-154).'	
Transport and Communication	
3. Shipping	12
(c) Nationality of vessels in the sea-borne trade of the United Kingdom	
Add to heading below <i>Trade and Industry</i> : <i>Business Monitor M8</i>	
National Income and Expenditure	
4. Stocks	18
(f) Farm stocks	
Delete <i>Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees</i> . Substitute <i>Annual Review of Agriculture</i> .	
6. Income and profits	19
(d) Farm income	
Delete <i>Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees</i> . Substitute <i>Annual Review of Agriculture</i> .	
Financial and Business Statistics	
4. Banking	23
(c) Assets and liabilities of the banking sector	
Amend final sentence in notes to read 'The <i>Monthly Digest</i> reproduces the figures for the assets and liabilities of the banking sector as a whole, the London clearing banks and the discount market, also the reserve and public sector lending ratios for all banks, finance houses and the discount market'.	

Amendments to Part II. List of publications

Page 28

Agricultural Statistics, England and Wales

Delete (1969/1970). Substitute (1970/1971)

Analyses of Hospital running costs, related income and statistics (N. Ireland)

Delete 70p (year ended 31 March 1971). Insert 80p (year ended 31 March 1972)

Annual Estimates of the Population of Scotland

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972)

Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees

Amend title to read **Annual Review of Agriculture**

Delete (1972). Substitute (1973)

Annual Statement of the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom

In note (1) at foot of page, delete 1970: Vol. 1 £6.00. Substitute 1971: Vol. 1 £6.50. (Prices of other volumes remain unchanged)

Page 29

Insert (above **Business Monitors Civil Aviation** series)

Business Monitors Census of Production (C) Series Department of Trade and Industry

Reports on the Census of Production. Priced individually

Annual *Page* 10

Business Monitors Miscellaneous series

Add M8 **Nationality of vessels in sea-borne trade** 37½p

Annual *Page* 12

Business Monitors Production series

Mechanical Engineering

Amend Monitor P28 to read **Refrigerating machinery and space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment**

Add following new Monitors:

P137 **Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork**

P136 **Miscellaneous non-electrical machinery**

P138 **Precision chains and other mechanical engineering**

Electrical Engineering

Amend Monitor P8 to read **Gramophone records and tape recordings**

Quarterly

Amend Monitor P78 to read **Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment**

Quarterly

Add P145 **Insulated wires and cables**

Page 30

Delete P80 **Tape recorders**

Vehicles

Add P104 **Aerospace products**

Quarterly

Page 31

Civil appropriation accounts (2 volumes)

Delete 1970/71. Substitute 1971/72

Classes I-V. Delete £2.75. Substitute £2.65 (price of Classes VI-XI volume unchanged)

Defence accounts

Delete (1970-71). Substitute (1971-72)

Digest of Health Statistics for England and Wales

Delete entry (publication renamed **Health and Personal Social Services Statistics**).

Digest of Port Statistics

Delete £2.25 (1971). Substitute £5.00 (1972)

Page 32

Estimates, Memorandum by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury

Delete (1972-73). Substitute (1973-74)

Financial Statement and Budget Report

Delete 52p (1972-73). Substitute 47p (1973-74)

First Employment of University Graduates

Delete 68p (1969-70). Substitute 75p (1970-71)

Insert (entry for renamed publication)

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics Department of Health and Social Security

£1.85 (1972)

Annual *Page* 4, 5

Health of the school child, The

Delete (1968-1970). Substitute (1969-1970)

Highway Statistics

Delete 85p (1970). Substitute £1.12 (1971)

Page 33

Local Government Financial Statistics, England and Wales

Delete (1969-70). Substitute (1970-71)

National Health Service, Hospital costing returns

Amend to read (year ended 31 March 1972)

National Insurance Acts 1965-1969

In title delete 1965-1969. Substitute 1965-1971

Delete (1970-71). Substitute (1971-72)

Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments

Delete (1966 to 1971). Substitute (1967 to 1972)

Page 34

Report of the Commissioners of HM Customs and Excise

Amend to read (for year ended 31 March 1972)

Report of the Commissioners of HM Inland Revenue

Amend to read (for year ended 31 March 1972)

Scottish Abstract of Statistics

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972)

Scottish Economic Bulletin

Delete 39p. Substitute 31½p

Statistical Review of England and Wales, The Registrar General's

Delete 1970 (referring to Parts I and II). Substitute 1971.

Page 35

Statistics of Education

Volume 5 Finance and Awards

Delete (1970). Substitute (1971)

Volume 6 Universities

Delete (1969). Substitute (1970)

Summary of Health Service Accounts

Delete 1970-71. Substitute 1971-72

Trading and other Accounts (N. Ireland)

Delete 89p (1970-71). Substitute 80p (1971-72)

Alphabetical Index

The index to *Statistical News* covers the last nine issues. Page numbers are prefixed by the issue number e.g. 19.31 signifies issue number 19, page 31.

Generally speaking articles relating to United Kingdom, Great Britain, England and Wales or covering several geographical groups are not indexed under these groups, but topics with a significant regional interest are indicated e.g. regional earnings. Articles and notes dealing particularly with Scottish statistics are indexed under 'Scotland' as well as the topic, e.g. 'Scotland, population projections', and similarly for Wales and Northern Ireland.

The following conventions have been observed in printing this index: references to items appearing in articles are shown by (A); italics are used for the titles of published books or papers.

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