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# STATISTICAL NEWS

## Developments in British Official Statistics

A publication of the Government Statistical Service



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# Note by the Editor

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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 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,  
Central Statistical Office,  
Great George Street,  
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

NOVEMBER 1973

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**Statistical News**      **No. 23**

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**Developments  
in  
British  
Official  
Statistics**

LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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# Articles in recent issues of *Statistical News*

## No. 18 August 1972

Taking care of soft figures: reflections on improving the accuracy of the GNP

George Jaszi

Food marketing trends in the United Kingdom: some implications for agriculture

Dr A. P. Power

The relative price effect in public expenditure: its nature and method of calculation

P. M. Rees and F. P. Thompson

Form-filling: The Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms

Note by the Government Statistical Service

Developments at Business Statistics Office

R. F. L. Sims

Survey of collections of economic statistics in the United Kingdom

Note by the Committee of Librarians and Statisticians

## No. 19 November 1972

The statistics of value added tax

M. R. Noyce

The new system of industrial statistics: statistical and computing aspects of the quarterly inquiry

A. D. Cunningham

Reshaping of the agricultural census for England and Wales

P. G. Horscroft and C. R. Orton

The Universities' Statistical Record

A. A. Croxford

## No. 20 February 1973

Epidemiology and occupational medicine

A. J. Fox

The Further Education Statistical Record

C. J. Belliss

Progress of statistical work at the Business Statistics Office

M. C. Fessey

A national heavy goods vehicle register

T. F. J. Hobson and R. M. Taylor

Inter-city statistics

Note by the Press and Information Service, Central Statistical Office

## No. 21 May 1973

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

I. B. Beesley

Crown Court statistics: developments in 1972

Julia Whitburn

Retention of statistical survey information by the Business Statistics Office

C. H. Jackson

Assessment of surveys

P. W. Brierley

## No. 22 August 1973

United Kingdom Official Statistics and the European Communities

Sir Claus Moser and I. B. Beesley

Developments in statistics at the Department of Trade and Industry

L. S. Berman

Eleven years of childhood

Ronald Davie

The General Household Survey: Introductory Report

R. Barnes

The Price Index of Local Authority Housebuilding

W. T. Osborn



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# The New Business Monitor Service

## Business Statistics Office

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Readers of *Statistical News* will be familiar with the new system of industrial statistics that has been introduced by the Government Statistical Service during the last few years. With the changeover almost complete, the Business Statistics Office are launching a new style of Business Monitor publication to carry the results from all of the inquiries but principally quarterly sales figures in respect of some five thousand products and the annual censuses of production giving structural information about each industry.

The new look of the Monitors will start with the coloured covers which follow the general style being introduced for all government statistical publications. The colours provide the first indication of the content. Monitors carrying annual census figures will be green and white; the quarterly sales figure will have blue and white covers; and the handful of monthly inquiries still being continued within the new system will be identified by red and white.

In addition, a new numbering system is being adopted. All of the Monitors carrying statistics for industry, principally the quarterly sales inquiries and the annual censuses starting with the 1971 figures, will have a code P (for 'production') followed by an indicator of periodicity, M for monthly, Q for quarterly and A annual; finally there will be the minimum list heading number of the SIC to which the Monitor relates – or the most appropriate number where the Monitor (infrequently) covers more than one MLH. A list of the new numbers follows this article.

The BSO will also continue and extend the practice of including in each Business Monitor other statistics relating to that particular industry. The most obvious candidates are import and export figures, wholesale price indices, employment and stocks. But in some cases it will be possible to bring in relevant information from other GSS sources. For example, the Business Monitor PQ 494.1 covering the pram and pushchair manufacturing industry shows among other things the latest Registrar General's birth figures.

The object will be, as far as is practicable, to bring together in one regular publication, the most up-to-date official statistical information of interest to a particular industry. This does not affect other statistical publica-

tions which may already carry these series. But it is felt that there is a need for publications classified by industry as well as those categorised in subject areas; and this development represents a further extension of the Government Statistical Service's effort to disseminate its information as widely as possible and to provide a comprehensive service to users.

Extensive publicity is being arranged to try to ensure that all potential users will be aware of the new service. The campaign will be centred around a descriptive brochure to be distributed initially to existing subscribers, contributors to the inquiries and to a wide range of trade associations, professional bodies and so on. Copies of the brochure can be obtained from The Library, Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Monmouthshire NPT 1XG (tel. Newport (0633) 56111 ext. 2302).

### Development of the Business Monitors

The present expansion of the Monitors continues the development that has been going on since the Monitors were first introduced over ten years ago with the object simply of providing fast publication of production statistics. At the end of 1962 there were forty eight separate titles, quarterly or monthly, providing sales or production figures for about a thousand commodities. Since then, the number of titles has trebled and, in addition to the production industries, take in distribution and service trades and various miscellaneous series. Total sales are in the region of 300,000 copies a year.

As already indicated, the new style of Monitors largely reflects the introduction of the new system of industrial statistics. Previously there was a clear division between the statistical series giving information about current trends in production and the large scale censuses of production which have been held at roughly five-yearly intervals since the beginning of the century. The censuses of production provided statistics about the structure of individual industries – the numbers of establishments and enterprises in them, their total purchases and sales, their capital expenditure and stocks, employment and the wage and salary bill. The censuses also gave detailed information about the commodities purchased and the products of each industry; the 1968



Census of Production, the last in the series of quinquennial censuses, gave the values (and in most cases quantities) of some two thousand commodities purchased and of five thousand products.

Apart from the censuses of production, which were conducted by the Board of Trade Census Office, Statistics Divisions of Government Departments carried out the short period production inquiries whose results appeared in the Business Monitors. These suffered from the disadvantage of being rather patchy in their coverage and of not being sufficiently well co-ordinated with the censuses of production.

The Business Statistics Office was set up at the beginning of 1969 to take over from the Statistics Divisions of Departments a very wide range of the inquiries they directed at business firms, and to introduce a more co-ordinated system of industrial statistics. This system is now almost complete. It consists of very summary monthly figures for most industrial sectors, typically of total sales without commodity details; detailed and comprehensive quarterly inquiries into the sales of about five thousand products; and annual censuses of production giving structural information about industry. Information about commodities purchased by industry will be collected rather infrequently as this survey imposes a particularly heavy form filling burden on industry; the first purchases inquiry in the new system will be for 1974. Except for the construction industry and perhaps the iron and steel industries, by the end of this year the new system of quarterly sales inquiries will extend to the whole field of about one hundred and seventy mining and manufacturing industries.

### **Speed of publication**

At present, quarterly statistics of an industry's sales appear on average about twenty weeks after the end of the quarter to which the figures relate, although the delay is usually longer when an inquiry is first introduced. We are gradually reducing the time taken to publish Monitors in the quarterly series, and our aim is to publish Monitors for all the one hundred and seventy industries by the end of the quarter following the period covered by the sales inquiries; but this will depend on the co-operation of those who complete the questionnaires. So far as the annual census of production reports are concerned, the first industry reports of the 1971 inquiry will appear in Business Monitors later this year; and we aim to begin publication of the 1972 reports early in 1974.

### **Other series of Business Monitors**

The Government Statistical Service is reviewing the whole system of statistics for the distribution and

service trades, and the Department of Trade and Industry is now inviting trade associations and other organisations interested in this field to comment on proposals for a new scheme of statistics. It will clearly take some years to introduce new arrangements – the new system of industrial statistics has been introduced over a period of five years. Meanwhile, Monitors in the series for the distribution and service trades, and in the miscellaneous series, will continue in the present form.

### **How to order Business Monitors**

Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are available on subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, from whom details of series and appropriate rates can be obtained. Copies of individual Monitors may be purchased from the Business Statistics Office Library, Cardiff Road, Newport, Monmouthshire NPT 1XG, the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET or the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Standing orders for the automatic supply, as published, of all or selected classifications of the Annual Census of Production will be accepted by HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, from HMSO account holders. Standing orders from customers not maintaining HMSO accounts will be accepted on receipt of a remittance of £5 against which despatches will be debited. Individual issues may be purchased from any Government Bookshop or from the Department's Libraries mentioned above.



# List of Business Monitors as at 20 August, 1973

(An asterisk indicates that a particular Monitor has not yet appeared)

## PRODUCTION SERIES

### Mining and quarrying

- \*PQ 101 Coal mining
- \*PQ 102 Stone and slate quarrying and mining
- \*PQ 103 Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction
- \*PQ 104 Petroleum and natural gas
- \*PQ 109.1 Iron ore and other mining and quarrying
- PQ 109.3 Salt

### Food, drink and tobacco

- \*PQ 211 Grain milling
- PQ 212 Bread and flour confectionery
- PQ 213 Biscuits
- \*PQ 214 Bacon curing, meat and fish products
- PQ 215 Milk and milk products
- PQ 216 Sugar
- PQ 217 Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
- \*PQ 218 Fruit and vegetable products
- \*PQ 219 Animal and poultry foods
- \*PQ 221 Vegetable and animal oils and fats
- PQ 229.1 Margarine
- \*PQ 229.2 Starch and miscellaneous foods
- PQ 231 Brewing and malting
- \*PQ 232 Soft drinks
- PQ 239.1 Spirit distilling and compounding
- PQ 239.2 British wines, cider and perry
- PQ 240 Tobacco

### Coal and petroleum products

- \*PQ 261 Coke ovens and manufactured fuel
- \*PQ 262 Mineral oil refining
- \*PQ 263 Lubricating oils and greases

### Chemicals and allied industries

- PQ 271 General chemicals
- PQ 271.2 Organic chemicals
- PQ 272 Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations
- PQ 273 Toilet preparations
- PQ 274 Paint
- PQ 275 Soap and detergents
- PQ 276.1 Synthetic resins and plastics materials
- PQ 276.2 Synthetic rubber
- \*PQ 277 Dyestuffs and pigments
- PQ 277.1 Colours
- PQ 278 Fertilisers
- PQ 279.1 Polishes
- PQ 279.2 Formulated adhesives, gelatine, etc.

### Chemicals and allied industries (continued)

- \*PQ 279.3 Explosives and fireworks
- PQ 279.4 Formulated pesticides
- PQ 279.5 Printing ink
- PQ 279.6 Surgical bandages
- PQ 279.7 Photographic chemical materials

### Metal manufacture

- \*PQ 311 Iron and steel general
- \*PQ 312 Steel tubes
- \*PQ 313 Iron castings
- PQ 321 Aluminium and aluminium alloys
- PQ 322 Copper, brass and other copper alloys
- PQ 323 Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals

### Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering

- PM 33-36 Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders)

### Mechanical engineering

- PQ 331 Agricultural machinery (except tractors)
- PQ 332 Metal-working machine tools
- PM 332 Metal-working machine tools, orders and deliveries
- PQ 333 Pumps, valves and compressors
- PQ 334 Industrial engines
- PQ 335 Textile machinery and accessories
- PQ 336 Construction and earth moving equipment
- PQ 337 Mechanical handling equipment
- PQ 338 Office machinery
- PQ 339.1 Mining machinery
- PQ 339.2 Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery
- PQ 339.3 Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilating and air-conditioning
- PQ 339.5 Scales and weighing machinery and portable power tools
- PQ 339.7 Food and drink processing machinery and packaging and bottling machinery
- PQ 339.9 Miscellaneous non-electrical machinery
- PQ 341 Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork
- \*PQ 342 Ordnance and small arms
- PQ 349.1 Plain ball and roller bearings
- PQ 349.2 Precision chains and mechanical engineering



## Business Monitors (continued)

### Instrument engineering

- PQ 351 Photographic and document copying equipment
- PQ 352 Watches and clocks
- PQ 353 Surgical instruments and appliances
- PQ 354 Scientific and industrial instruments and systems

### Electrical engineering

- PQ 361 Electrical machinery
- PQ 362 Insulated wires and cables
- PQ 363 Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment
- PQ 364 Radio and electronic components
- PQ 365.1 Gramophone records and tape recordings
- PQ 365.2 Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment
- PQ 366 Electronic computers
- PQ 367 Radio, radar and electronic capital goods
- PQ 368 Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use
- PQ 369.1 Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft
- PQ 369.2 Primary and secondary batteries
- PQ 369.4 Electric lamps, electric light fittings, wiring, accessories, etc.

### Shipbuilding and marine engineering

- PQ 370 Ships, boats and marine engineering

### Vehicles

- PQ 380 Wheeled tractors
- PQ 381.1 Road vehicles
- PM 381 Cars and commercial vehicles
- PQ 381.2 Trailers, caravans and freight containers
- PQ 382 Motorcycles and pedal cycles
- PQ 383 Aerospace products
- PQ 384 Locomotives, railway and track equipment, railway carriages, wagons and trams

### Metal goods

- PQ 390 Engineers' small tools and gauges
- \*PQ 391 Hand tools and implements
- PQ 392 Cutlery, spoons, forks, tableware and safety razors
- PQ 393 Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.
- \*PQ 394 Wire and wire manufacture
- \*PQ 395 Cans and metal boxes and metallic closures
- PQ 396.2 Jewellery
- \*PQ 399.12 Miscellaneous metal manufactures

### Metal goods (continued)

- PQ 399.1 Metal furniture
- PQ 399.2 Metal windows
- \*PQ 399.3 Safes, locks, keys and latches and springs
- PQ 399.5 Drop forgings, etc.
- PQ 399.6 Metal hollow-ware
- \*PQ 399.8 Needles, pins, fish-hooks and other metal small ware
- \*PQ 399.9 Domestic gas appliances
- \*PQ 399.11 Metal finishing

### Textiles

- PQ 411 Production of man-made fibres
- PQ 412 Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems
- PQ 413 Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres
- PQ 414 Woollen and worsted
- PQ 415 Jute
- \*PQ 416 Rope, twine and net
- PQ 417.1 Hosiery and other knitted goods
- PQ 417.2 Warp knitting
- PQ 418 Lace
- PQ 419 Carpets
- PQ 421 Narrow fabrics
- PQ 422.1 Household textiles and handkerchiefs
- PQ 422.2 Canvas goods, sacks and other made-up textiles
- PQ 423 Textile finishing
- PM 423.1 Foam backing, foam laminating and fabric to fabric bonding
- PQ 429.1 Asbestos
- \*PQ 429.2 Miscellaneous textiles industries

### Leather, leather goods and fur

- PQ 431 Leather and fellmongery
- PQ 432 Leather goods
- PQ 433 Fur

### Clothing and footwear

- PM 440 Made-up clothing (sales volume indices)
- PQ 441 Weatherproof outerwear
- PQ 442 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear
- PQ 443 Women's and girls' tailored outerwear
- PQ 444 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.
- PQ 445 Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.
- PQ 446 Hats, caps and millinery
- PQ 449.1 Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries
- PQ 449.2 Gloves
- PQ 450 Footwear



## Business Monitors (continued)

### Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.

PQ 461.1	Refractory goods
PQ 461.2	Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods
PQ 462	Pottery
PQ 463	Glass
PQ 464	Cement
*PQ 469.1	Abrasives
*PQ 469.2	Building materials (not elsewhere specified)

### Timber, furniture, etc.

PQ 471	Timber (sawmilling, etc. and builders woodwork)
PM471.1	Wood chipboard
PQ 472	Wooden furniture and upholstery
PQ 473	Bedding and soft furnishings
PQ 474	Shop and office fittings
PQ 475	Wooden containers and baskets
PM476	Imported timber
PQ 479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures

### Paper, printing and publishing

PQ 481	Paper and board
PM481	Paper and paper making materials
PQ 482.1	Boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases
PQ 482.2	Miscellaneous packaging products of paper and film
PQ 483	Manufactured stationery
PQ 484.1	Wallcoverings
PQ 484.2	Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board
PQ 485	Newspapers
PQ 486	Periodicals
PQ 489	General printing and publishing

### Other manufacturing industries

PQ 491	Rubber
PM491	Rubber Consumption and stocks
PQ 492	Plastic floor coverings, leathercloth, etc.
PQ 493	Brushes and brooms
PQ 494.1	Toys, games and children's carriages
PQ 494.3	Sports equipment
PQ 495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods
PQ 496	Plastics products
PQ 499.1	Musical instruments
PQ 499.2	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

### Gas, electricity and water

*PQ 601	Gas
*PQ 602	Electricity
*PQ 603	Water supply



# Business Monitors (continued)

## CENSUS SERIES (CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1970)

	<i>Coding for 1971</i>		<i>Coding for 1971</i>
C2 Coal mining	PA 101	C44 Iron and steel (general)	PA 311
C3 Stone and slate, quarrying and mining	PA 102	C45 Steel tubes	PA 312
C4 Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	PA 103	C46 Iron castings, etc.	PA 313
C5 { Petroleum and natural gas Salt and miscellaneous non-metalliferous mining and quarrying	PA 104	C47 Aluminium and aluminium alloys	PA 321
	PA 109.3	C48 Copper, brass and other copper alloys	PA 322
C6 Metalliferous mining and quarrying	PA 109.1	C49 Other base non-ferrous metals	PA 323
C7 Grain milling	PA 211	C50 Agricultural machinery (other than tractors)	PA 331
C8 Bread and flour confectionery	PA 212	C51 Metal-working machine tools	PA 332
C9 Biscuits	PA 213	C52 Pumps, valves and compressors	PA 333
C10 Bacon curing, meat and fish products	PA 214	C53 Industrial engines	PA 334
C11 Milk and milk products	PA 215	C54 Textile machinery and accessories	PA 335
C12 Sugar	PA 216	C55 Construction and earth-moving equipment	PA 336
C13 Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	PA 217	C56 Mechanical handling equipment	PA 337
C14 Fruit and vegetable products	PA 218	C57 Office machinery	PA 338
C15 Animal and poultry food	PA 219	C58 Mining machinery	PA 339.1
C16 Vegetable and animal oils and fats	PA 221	C59 Printing and book-binding and paper goods making machinery	PA 339.2
C17 Margarine	PA 229.1	C60 Refrigeration machinery (except domestic)	PA 339.3
C18 Starch and miscellaneous foods	PA 229.2	C61 Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	PA 339.4
C19 Brewing and malting	PA 231	C62 Food and drink processing machinery	PA 339.7
C20 Soft drinks	PA 232	C63 Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery	PA 339.9
C21 Spirit distilling and compounding	PA 239.1	C64 Industrial (including process) plant and steel work	PA 341
C22 British wines, cider and perry	PA 239.2	C65 Ordnance and small arms	PA 342
C23 Tobacco	PA 240	C66 General mechanical engineering <sup>(1)</sup>	PA 349
C24 Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	PA 261	C67 Photographic and document copying equipment	PA 351
C25 Mineral oil refining	PA 262	C68 Watches and clocks	PA 352
C26 Lubricating oils and greases	PA 263	C69 Surgical instruments and appliances	PA 353
C27 General chemicals (inorganic)	PA 271.1	C70 Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	PA 354
C28 General chemicals (organic)	PA 271.2	C71 Electrical machinery	PA 361
C29 Miscellaneous general chemicals	PA 271.3	C72 Insulated wires and cables	PA 362
C30 Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	PA 272	C73 Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	PA 363
C31 Toilet preparations	PA 273	C74 Radio and electronic components	PA 364
C32 Paint	PA 274	C75 Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	PA 365
C33 Soap and detergents	PA 275	C76 Electronic computers	PA 366
C34 Synthetic resins and plastic materials and synthetic rubber	PA 276	C77 Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	PA 367
C35 Dyestuffs and pigments	PA 277	C78 Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use	PA 368
C36 Fertilisers	PA 278	C79 Miscellaneous electrical goods	PA 369
C37 Polishes	PA 279.1		
C38 Formulated adhesives, gelatine, etc.	PA 279.2		
C39 Explosives, fireworks and matches	PA 279.3		
C40 Formulated pesticides and disinfectants	PA 279.4		
C41 Printing ink	PA 279.5		
C42 Surgical bandages, etc.	PA 279.6		
C43 Photographic chemical materials	PA 279.7		



**CENSUS SERIES (CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1970) (continued)**

	<i>Coding for 1971</i>		<i>Coding for 1971</i>
C80 Shipbuilding and marine engineering	PA 370	C120 Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	PA 445
C81 Wheeled and half track tractors (other than works tractors) <sup>(2)</sup>	PA 380	C121 Hats, caps and millinery	PA 446
C82 Motor vehicle manufacturing	PA 381	C122 Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries	PA 449.1
C83 Motor cycle and pedal cycle manufacturing <sup>(3)</sup>	PA 382	C123 Gloves	PA 449.2
C84 Manufacturing and repairing aerospace equipment	PA 383	C124 Footwear	PA 450
C85 Locomotives and railway track equipment	PA 384	C125 Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods <sup>(5)</sup>	PA 461
C86 Railway carriages, wagons and trams	(4)	C126 Pottery	PA 462
C87 Engineers' small tools and gauges	PA 390	C127 Glass	PA 463
C88 Hand tools and implements	PA 391	C128 Cement	PA 464
C89 Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	PA 392	C129 Abrasives	PA 469.1
C90 Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	PA 393	C130 Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products	PA 469.2
C91 Wire and wire manufactures	PA 394	C131 Timber	PA 471
C92 Cans and metal boxes	PA 395	C132 Furniture and upholstery	PA 472
C93 Jewellery and precious metals	PA 396	C133 Bedding and soft furnishings	PA 473
C94 Metal furniture	PA 399.1	C134 Shop and office fittings	PA 474
C95 Drop forgings, etc.	PA 399.5	C135 Wooden containers and baskets	PA 475
C96 Metal hollow-ware	PA 399.6	C136 Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	PA 479
C97 Miscellaneous metal manufactures	PA 399.8	C137 Paper and board	PA 481
C98 Production of man-made fibres	PA 411	C138 Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	PA 482.1
C99 Spinning and doubling on cotton and flax systems	PA 412	C139 Packaging products of paper and associated materials	PA 482.2
C100 Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	PA 413	C140 Manufactured stationery	PA 483
C101 Woollen and worsted	PA 414	C141 { Wallcovering Other manufactures of paper and board	PA 484.1
C102 Jute	PA 415	C142 Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	PA 484.2
C103 Rope, twine and net	PA 416	C143 General printing, publishing, etc.	PA 486
C104 Hosiery and other knitted goods	PA 417	C144 Manufactures of rubber	PA 489
C105 Lace	PA 418	C145 Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.	PA 491
C106 Carpets	PA 419	C146 Brushes and brooms	PA 492
C107 Narrow fabrics	PA 421	C147 { Toys, games and children's carriages Sports equipment	PA 493
C108 Made-up household textiles	PA 422.1	C148 Miscellaneous stationers' goods	PA 494.1
C109 Canvas goods and sacks, etc.	PA 422.2	C149 Plastics products	PA 494.3
C110 Textile finishing	PA 423	C150 { Musical instruments Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	PA 495
C111 Asbestos	PA 429.1	C151 Gas	PA 496
C112 Miscellaneous textiles	PA 429.2	C152 Electricity	PA 499.1
C113 Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	PA 431	C153 Water supply	PA 499.2
C114 Leather goods	PA 432		PA 601
C115 Fur	PA 433		PA 602
C116 Weatherproof outerwear	PA 441		PA 603
C117 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	PA 442		
C118 Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	PA 443		
C119 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	PA 444		

<sup>(1)</sup> Retitled 'Ball and other roller bearings. Precision chains and other mechanical engineering' for 1971.

<sup>(2)</sup> Retitled 'Wheeled tractor manufacturing' for 1971.

<sup>(3)</sup> Retitled 'Motorcycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing' for 1971.

<sup>(4)</sup> Retitled 'Locomotives, trams, railway carriages, wagons and track equipment' for 1971.

<sup>(5)</sup> Retitled 'Refractory goods. Building bricks and non-refractory goods' for 1971.



## Business Monitors (continued)

### SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION SERIES

SD1	Food shops
SD2	Clothing and footwear shops
SD3	Durable goods shops
SD4	Miscellaneous non-food shops
SD5	Catering trades
SD6	Instalment credit business of finance houses
SD7	Assets and liabilities of finance houses
SD8	Instalment credit business of retailers
SD9	Computer services

### MISCELLANEOUS SERIES

M1	Motor vehicle registrations
M2	Cinemas
M3	Company finance
M4	Overseas transactions
M5	Insurance companies' and private pension funds' investment
M6	Overseas travel and tourism
M7	Acquisitions and mergers of companies
M8	Nationality of vessels in sea-borne trade



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# Computer service for management applications in the Civil Service Department

R. F. A. Hopes, *Chief Statistician*, and D. Wishart, *Statistician*,  
*Civil Service Department*

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Statistics 3 Division of the Civil Service Department has installed and is operating a mini-computer system to provide a service to the other Statistics Divisions of the Department, the Behavioural Sciences Research Division, and the Management Services (Operational Research) Division and to any part of the Civil Service Department where computing facilities in the management area are required.

The equipment (an Electronic Associates Ltd SPACER configuration) has been programmed to emulate a number of remote batch terminals, enabling it to link with remote computer centres including several independent bureaux. In some cases this is through permanent private circuits and in others through the Post Office public telephone system. The permanent private links are to include one to the Personnel Record Information System for Management (PRISM) which is being developed by Statistics 2 Division to replace the existing Civil Service Central Staff Record and to take in the existing Central Management Staff Record (CMSR) in early 1975. The central data base of PRISM is being mounted on an ICL 1904S system at the Chessington Computer Centre of the Civil Service Department. It is believed to be the first time that links have been established in this way to a government ICL 1900 system on the one hand and to independent bureaux on the other. The diagram on the next page illustrates the overall system including its batch, interactive and graphics capabilities.

Two high-speed magnetic disc drives provide users with a convenient means of storing programs and data locally, thus reducing the access time and cost previously incurred with remote storage methods and enabling basic PRISM data to be handled without infringement of the stringent safeguards concerning their security. On-line teletype access to the SPACER for the creation, editing or extension of files, at the same time as remote job entry working, is possible using the real time operating system RTOS.

A graphics display terminal, with hard copy attachment, is available for the high speed plotting of graphs and, through its comprehensive character set, for

document manipulation. This equipment is mounted on a portable trolley for ready use in certain conference rooms and offices of the Department. It is capable of either direct connection to the SPACER or, through dialled circuits, into various independent bureaux.

A second visual display, connected exclusively to the PRISM computer at Chessington, will provide management with a convenient means of obtaining statistics derived from the personnel record.

A special feature of the work for which the system was installed – and for which the link to PRISM will be exploited – is the operation by Statistics Divisions (in collaboration with management) of manpower planning models. The models, developed in Statistics Divisions and by their academic consultants, are used to identify existing or future manpower problems in the Civil Service and to assist in the development and evaluation of manpower policies. These models are being linked together within an integrated manpower planning system (MANPLAN) which will interface with PRISM. This will allow for complex sequences of modelling operations to be constructed using a special-purpose batch processing language or interactively through on-line terminals. A feature of MANPLAN will be the direct presentation to management of manpower planning results in graphical form.

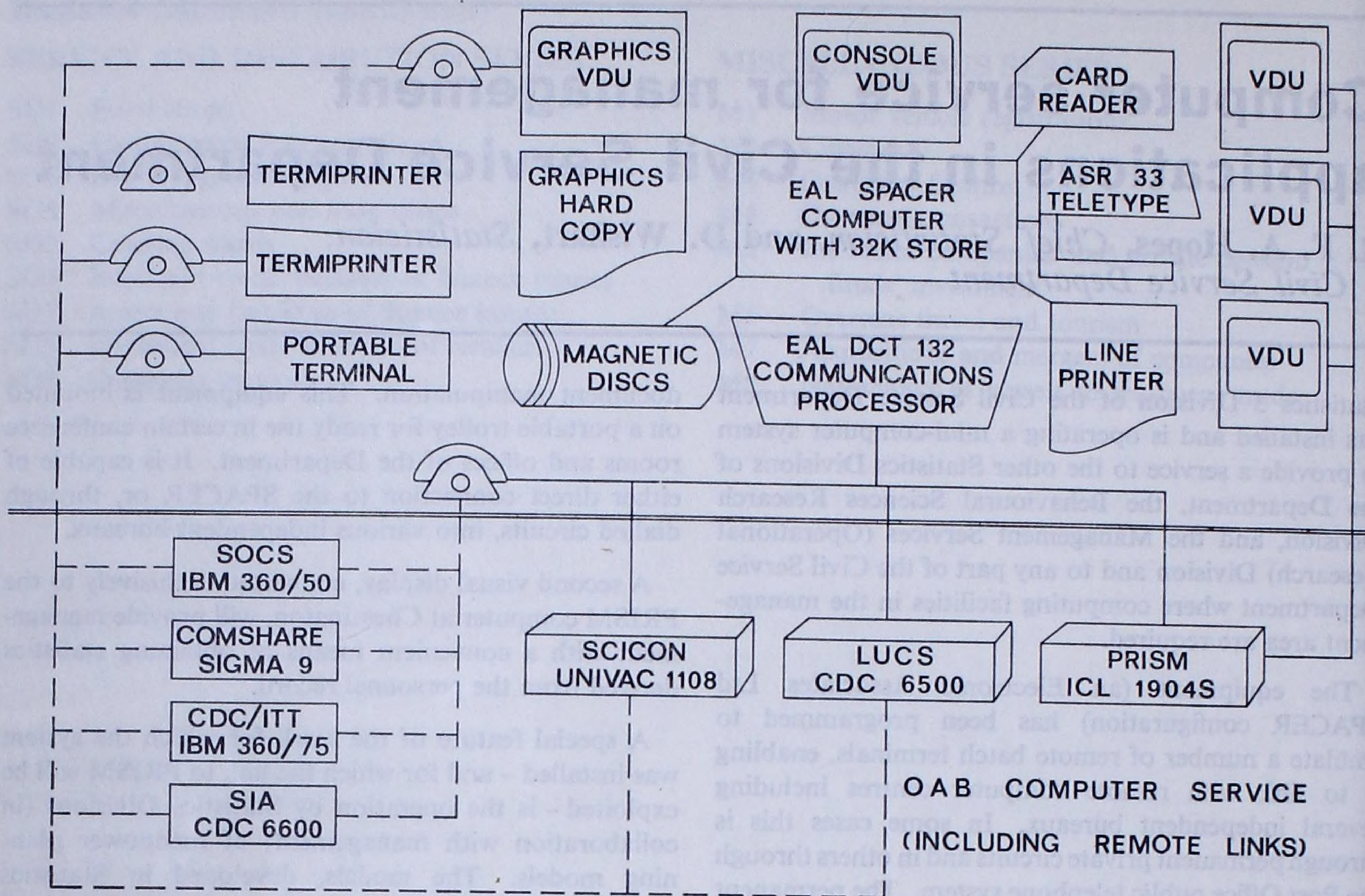
A major advantage of the computing system is that its linkage to several independent bureaux provides ready access to, not only substantial computing power, but a very wide range of statistical and other software packages. Thus the analytical work of the Department is backed by a flexible computing service to meet most likely requirements speedily and, because of the choice of competitive services available, by cost-effective means.

## Equipment details

The SPACER configuration, installed in the Old Admiralty Building, is as follows:

Electronic Associates Ltd PACER computer with  
32K 16-bit words;





DCT 132 programmable communications control module with 4K bytes;

Fixed and exchangeable cartridge disc system (2 drives, each of 1.1 million 16-bit words);

Card reader (300 cards/minute);

Visual display operator's console; and

Tektronix graphical storage display terminal with hard copy unit (1024 × 760 addressable points).

Interactive terminals employed are:

Visual display unit (240 characters/second) and associated printer;

Two ICL Termiprinter terminals (30 characters/second) with paper tape reader/punch;

Texas 725 portable terminal (30 characters/second);

IBM 2741 golfball terminal (15 characters/second); and

ASR 33 teletype.

#### Remote batch links

Provision has been made for private circuits into the following installations:

UNIVAC 1108: Scientific Control Systems

CDC 6500: London University Computing Services

ICL 1904S: Chessington Computer Centre (CSD).

Provision has also been made for dialled circuits to be established through the Post Office public switched network, enabling the SPACER to be connected to almost any independent computer bureau. In particular, there is to be evaluation of dialled links to:

IBM 360/50: Scottish Office Computer Service (Edinburgh)

SIGMA 9: Comshare (Chelsea)

IBM 360/75: CDC Data Services (formerly ITT, Barnet)

CDC 6600: SIA (Victoria)

The SPACER software provides the following remote batch entry emulator programs for communicating with these computers:

ICL 1900 series (emulating an ICL 7020)

IBM 360/370 series (emulating an IBM 2780 or 1130)

SIGMA 9 (emulating an IBM 2780)

CDC 6000/7000 series (emulating a CDC 200)

UNIVAC 1108 (emulating a Univac 1004)



### Local processing

Software provided for local processing on the SPACER computer is as follows:

- Fortran IV compiler
- Disc based operating system DOS
- Real time operating system RTOS
- Editing and code conversion routines
- Assembly language
- DOI (an interactive language similar to Basic)
- Plot-10 graphics subroutines for programming the Tektronix
- Statistical subroutine library.

In addition, users have access to any programming language, system or software package offered at a bureau to which the SPACER can be connected.

### Special bureau facilities

The following specialised services and equipment are available through the links with remote computer bureaux:

- Interactive time sharing computer systems;
- Incremental graph plotters, with 3 colour pens;
- Microfilm plotting for the cheap production of accurate diagrams or cine films;
- Microfiche output of line printer results;
- Private disc or magnetic tape storage;
- On-line card punching;
- Punched card interpreting;
- Computer typesetting, for preparing and maintaining documents such as manuals and directories;
- Selective label addressing, for distribution according to specialised mailing lists; and
- Document reading equipment.

### Staffing of the system

The administration and operation of the service are among the responsibilities of the Computer Applications Branch of Statistics 3 Division. The Branch is headed by a Statistician and four members of his staff are concerned with the daily operation of the system

and the provision of an advisory service to users in the Department.

Enquiries arising from this article should be made to:

Dr D. Wishart,  
Civil Service Department,  
Old Admiralty Building,  
Whitehall,  
SW1A 2AZ  
Telephone 01-839 7733 ext. 1150.



# Notes on current developments

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

### Population estimates – final revisions, 1971 and 1972

The previously published provisional mid-1971 and mid-1972 population estimates for local authority areas in England and Wales have now been revised in the light of the 1971 Census figures of the population usually resident in each area. At the national level the difference between the mid-1971 provisional estimate and the mid-1971 revised estimate is an increase of 39.4 thousand. The revised estimates were published in November in a special pamphlet, which also contains estimates as at mid-1971 and mid-1972 for the new counties and county districts which come into existence in April 1974 under the Local Government Act, 1972. The mid-1973 estimates of the population of the present local authorities, and of the new counties and county districts, will be published in January 1974.

#### Reference

*Revised Estimates of the Population of England and Wales, Regions and Local Authority Areas, 1971 and 1972* (HMSO) November 1973 (Price 42p net).

### Population Projections Booklet

The third annual booklet in the series has now been published. The basic format is unchanged and the aim is to make generally available the detailed results of the latest (mid-1972 based) projections together with a description of the methods and brief particulars of the assumptions used. As usual the projections were prepared by the Government Actuary after discussion with the three Registrars General in order to obtain agreed bases for the calculations; information is given for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland as well as for Great Britain and the United Kingdom. (Regional projections are prepared separately).

This set of projections generally shows only small changes from the preceding set because the only change made in the assumptions used was a short-term one concerning fertility. However for England and Wales the mid-1972 based projections took into account additional information about the home population derived from the 1971 Census. This leads to some discontinuity between the base population used for these projections and the series used previously. This alone would have caused some change in the projections. For fertility, following a further decrease in the number of births in 1972, births over the next few years have

been reduced as compared with last year's projection. In the absence of any new information to provide grounds for a major re-appraisal of future levels of family size, the long-term assumptions about family size remain the same as those adopted last year. Migration and mortality assumptions were unchanged from last year.

The booklet however gives more information, including several pages of text, and is the primary source for the national population projections.

For further information please contact

Miss D. Pace,  
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,  
St. Catherine's House,  
10 Kingsway,  
London, WC2B 6JP  
Telephone 01-242 0262 ext. 2169.

#### References

*Population Projections No. 3 1972-2012* Prepared by the Government Actuary. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (HMSO) October 1973 (Price £1.00 net).

*The Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales, No. 497* Quarter ended 31 March 1973 (HMSO) August 1973 (Price 23p net).

### Population and vital statistics: Scotland

The Registrar General's annual report for 1972, was published recently. The second quarterly report for 1973 is due for publication this month, containing Scottish and regional migration estimates for the second half of 1972 in addition to the usual quarterly tables.

#### Reference

*Annual Report of the Registrar General for Scotland 1972: Part I Mortality Statistics* (Price £3.90 net); *Part II Population and vital statistics* (Price £1.45 net) (HMSO November 1973).

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

### Health and Personal Social Services Statistics 1973

The 1973 issue, to be published shortly by HMSO, will be the fifth in an annual series the aim of which is to give the salient statistics for health and closely related social services. Some additional tables have been included this year to give information previously published in the Department's *Annual Report*.

In respect of most of this policy area, the Department is responsible for England only and this is reflected for



the first time in the majority of the latest statistics. Figures for England and Wales have frequently been retained for all except the latest year quoted in order to illustrate the trend and summary tables for Great Britain have been included for the purposes of international comparison.

Further information regarding the publication can be obtained from

Statistics and Research Division,  
Department of Health and Social Security,  
14 Russell Square,  
London, WC1B 5EP  
Telephone 01-636 6811 ext. 273

### **In-patient statistics from the Mental Health Enquiry**

A wide range of statistics relating to in-patients of psychiatric hospitals and units in England and Wales is contained in the latest report, published in July, based on statistics from the Mental Health Enquiry for 1971. The report follows similar lines to previous reports in the series covering the years from 1964. The origin of the Mental Health Enquiry was described briefly in *Statistical News* 7.28.

The numbers of admissions to mental illness hospitals and units have continued to increase though the rising trend appears to be levelling off. The numbers of in-patients being treated at any one time have continued to decrease and this trend appears to be accelerating. With an increasing number of patients being treated in units in general hospitals (admissions reached about thirty thousand in 1971) there has been a corresponding decrease in admissions to mental illness hospitals. The proportion of patients staying in hospital for very short periods continues to increase and now over 50 per cent of discharges are of patients who have been in hospital for less than one month and about 84 per cent less than three months.

Admissions in 1971 to hospitals for the mentally handicapped increased slightly over 1970 due almost entirely to admissions for short term care. The number of patients in these hospitals at any one time continues to decrease slowly but with the greater expectation of life of the patients the proportion who have been in hospital for five years or more continues to increase and reached 77 per cent in 1971.

#### **Reference**

Statistical and Research Report Series: No. 6 *Psychiatric Hospitals and Units in England and Wales: In-patient statistics from the Mental Health Enquiry for the year 1971* (HMSO) July 1973 (Price 90p 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, invalidity and injury benefits under the National Insurance Acts was described in *Statistical News* 5.14, 10.18 and 16.19. In the past, the more interesting tabulations have been included in the Department's series of *Digests of Statistics analysing Certificates of Incapacity*. The analyses from June 1970 are being included in a new publication *Social Security Statistics* (described in the following note).

Many of the analyses for the period June 1971 to May 1972 are now available. Details can be obtained from the:

Statistics Branch,  
Department of Health and Social Security,  
10 John Adam Street,  
London WC2N 6HD  
Telephone 01-930 9066 ext. 167

### **Social Security Statistics 1972**

A new publication entitled *Social Security Statistics 1972* is being published by HMSO for the Department of Health and Social Security, price £2.25 net. It is the first in a series of annual publications and it is hoped that most libraries will obtain copies.

*Social Security Statistics 1972* incorporates the statistical tables previously given in the Department's *Annual Report* and many additional tables. It also includes statistics of certified incapacity for work attracting sickness, invalidity and injury benefits which have hitherto been available in the Department's series of *Digests of Statistics Analysing Certificates of Incapacity*.

The tables cover each of the social security benefits, that is, the cash benefits paid by the Department of Health and Social Security and unemployment benefit paid by the Department of Employment and there are also tables about national insurance contributions and social security finances. Trends over several years are shown and more detailed analyses are provided for the most recent year available. Most of the statistics relate to Great Britain but summary tables for the United Kingdom are also included. In some tables statistics are given for Great Britain as a whole and in others separate figures are given for the English Regions and Wales and Scotland. The regional analyses are based either on the Department's Social Security Administrative Regions or on Standard Regions.



## Tax credits

The Select Committee on Tax Credits has published its report on the 1972/73 session in three volumes, as follows:

- Volume 1 Report and proceedings
- Volume 2 Evidence
- Volume 3 Appendices to minutes of evidence

Appendices 10, 11, 19 and 20 are contributions by the Department of Health and Social Security. Appendices 10 and 20 deal with single parent families and their potential eligibility under a tax credit system. Appendices 11 and 19 on means tested benefits indicate the data available on

- (a) the proportion of those eligible for benefits who take up their entitlement, and
- (b) the changes in marginal net incomes that will follow the introduction of a tax credit system.

### Reference

*Select Committee on Tax-credit*

*Volume I Report and Proceedings of the Committee* (HMSO) July 1973 (Price 68p net).

*Volume II Evidence* (HMSO) September 1973 (Price £3.50 net).

*Volume III Appendices to minutes of evidence and index* (HMSO) September 1973 (Price £1.20 net).

## SOCIAL STATISTICS

### Social Trends

The fourth issue of *Social Trends*, the annual CSO summary of all social statistics, is due for publication at the end of November. While continuing to develop, it retains the same general pattern, opening with a series of articles followed by tables and coloured charts setting out the key statistics relating to all areas of social policy and conditions. Notes, definitions and comprehensive source references are provided in appendices together with an index.

The social commentary by the Central Statistical Office in the third issue was a new type of article which took as its theme some of the changes in social conditions which had taken place during the previous decade. This year the social commentary concentrates on certain aspects of the life-cycle, particularly changes in lifetime patterns between one generation and the next. Such changes are examined using the cohort type of approach which follows the social conditions of an age-group in one generation through different points of time and compares it with the conditions of a similar age-group in another generation. In this way it is easier to isolate changes due to increasing age from those due to other long-term social factors.

The final stage of the life-cycle is examined in detail in the second article which is concerned with social and

demographic characteristics of the elderly. Particular attention is paid to occupational and housing characteristics as well as to the health of old people and there is also a section on public expenditure on the elderly.

The third article is on mental illness and the psychiatric services. This topic has widespread social implications and it is one for which statistical information is difficult to assemble. In this article estimates of the incidence of mental illness in the population at large have been assembled from various sources and are examined in the light of changes in the psychiatric services.

An article by Dr Mark Abrams of the Survey Unit of the Social Science Research Council looks at the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction felt by people with various aspects of their lives, for example, housing, education, earnings, family life. It considers the findings of two pilot surveys which explored the problems of compiling such measures of individual perception. There are also two shorter articles, one looking at trends in road accidents and casualties, while the other develops a framework for cultural accounts.

Among the main tables and charts there are many detailed additions and innovations and, as in the third issue, over a quarter of them are new. Nearly half of the tables, updated and with only minor modifications, have now appeared in all four issues of *Social Trends* and can be regarded as forming the core of the publication. Other tables and charts are of more passing interest and change from year to year. Material from the 1971 Census of Population has been used wherever available: substantial use has also been made of the results of the General Household Survey not only to cross-analyse different social characteristics but also to fill gaps in information on specific topics such as morbidity, smoking habits, job satisfaction, housing conditions and the use of the health services. One modification to the arrangement of the sections in this issue of *Social Trends* is the merging of the previous Public Expenditure and Manpower sections into a combined Resources section.

### Family Expenditure Survey 1972

The *Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1972* was published in September. Most of the analyses are similar to those given in recent years, but several new tables are included. Analyses of household expenditure are now provided separately for households comprising one man, one woman and three children, and those comprising two adults and four or more children; in previous reports these two groups were combined. There is a new three-way distribution of households by



household income, household composition and number of workers. Other new household distributions show employment status of the head separately by household income and by region. Households with certain durable goods available are additionally analysed by household income. Distributions of earnings of employees are no longer included, as more comprehensive and detailed analyses are now available annually from the New Earnings Survey.

For the first time in the Family Expenditure Survey reports, some of the data in the tables are also presented in graphical form. Four sets of charts illustrate the variations in household expenditure patterns with household income, time, and household composition, and the pattern of household composition associated with ranges of household expenditure.

#### Reference

*Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1972* (HMSO) September 1973 (Price £2.40 by post £2.51).

### Statistics on Judicial Administration

Since the Courts Act, 1971 came into force on 1 January 1972, statistics relating to the work of the High Court, the Crown Court and the County Courts have been kept by the Lord Chancellor's Department (*Statistical News* 21.8). *Statistics on Judicial Administration* which appears for the first time contains much of the information thereby available relating to courts administration and to the work of judges. It is intended that this report will be the first in an annual series.

#### Reference

*Statistics on Judicial Administration 1972* (HMSO) November 1973 (Price £1.50 net).

## MANPOWER AND EARNINGS

### Employment and Training Act 1973

Under the Employment and Training Act 1973, a Manpower Services Commission is to be established. It will be responsible to the Secretary of State for Employment for the employment and training services at present run by the Department of Employment. It will carry out these functions through two executive agencies, the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency. These agencies are at present being developed within the Department with a view to transfer to the Commission in the course of 1974.

When the new arrangements come into force, they will not change the role discharged by the Statistics Division of the Department as part of the Government Statistical Service.

Section 4 of the new Act amends the Statistics of

Trade Act 1947, in various ways. These legislative changes will *inter-alia* permit:

- (a) information required for functions of the Commission to be collected under the 1947 Act;
- (b) the new Commission to collect information under the Act, with the approval of or as directed by the Secretary of State for Employment;
- (c) the transfer where necessary between the new authorities and government departments of information obtained under the Act; and
- (d) the transfer of information from the new authorities to Industrial Training Boards, subject to the approval of and notices issued by the Secretary of State.

When they are brought into force, two provisions in Section 4 of the new Act will benefit statistical users outside government and the new statutory authorities. First, information consisting of the name and address of an establishment, the numbers of persons of various descriptions employed and the nature of the activities carried on which has been obtained under the 1947 Act (in, for example, the annual census of employment by the Department of Employment) may be disclosed to specifically authorised officials of local planning authorities, for restricted use in the preparation of the development plans which the authorities are required to prepare under town and country planning legislation. Secondly, analyses of the numbers of persons employed in, for example, particular industries within an area, compiled by the Department of Employment from information obtained under the 1947 Act, may be disclosed in certain circumstances, even if some of the figures relate to only one or a very small number of undertakings. Such disclosure to, for example, an academic research worker will be subject to a notice by the Secretary of State and the Commission acting jointly. The notice will specify the purpose for which the information can be used.

#### Reference

*Employment and Training Act, 1973* (HMSO) August 1973 (Price 42p net).

### Annual censuses of employment

First results of the new annual censuses of employment have been published in recent issues of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. The August 1973 issue gave the results for 1971 and 1972 analysed for Great Britain as a whole by Minimum List Heading (MLH) and for the standard regions by industry order of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968. Comparable figures for the United Kingdom as a whole and for regions analysed by MLH appeared in the September and October issues respectively.



The annual censuses of employment are part of a new series of employment statistics that will replace the counts of national insurance cards, which have been the main source of employment statistics for many years. The new system measures employment on a somewhat different basis from that shown by counts of national insurance cards. However, taking account of this difference of definition, the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are reasonably compatible with other prime sources of data, namely the national insurance card count and the censuses of population and production. The census of employment relies on returns from employers and is designed to provide statistics of employment which can be analysed by industry and area.

In addition to the new annual censuses, quarterly sample enquiries are to be introduced next year which, linked with the census information, will provide a quarterly series of employment statistics when national insurance cards for employees come to an end in 1975.

Consequent upon the introduction of census of employment statistics, three of the main tables showing short term employment series (Tables 101, 102 and 103) published monthly in the *Department of Employment Gazette* are being redesigned. These tables will show statistics up to June 1971 based on counts of national insurance cards whereas from June 1971 onwards the estimates of employees will be based on the census of employment. Data at June 1971 will provide a link between the old system and the new census.

Arrangements for the censuses and the method of obtaining addresses via Inland Revenue pay points have been described previously (*Statistical News* 9.22 and 17.24).

#### References

*Department of Employment Gazette* August 1973 pages 739 to 749, September 1973 pages 853 to 858, October 1973 pages 1008 to 1013 (HMSO) monthly (Price 52½p).

#### Labour turnover

Estimates of labour turnover, derived from employment and earnings surveys, were published in the July issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette* (pages 654 and 655), updating the estimates which appeared in the April 1972 issue (*Statistical News* 18.27).

#### Unemployment and unfilled vacancies: flow statistics

An article in the September 1973 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette* gave tables and charts showing the numbers passing through the registers of unemployed persons, the numbers of vacancies notified to the Employment Service and the numbers of vacan-

cies filled or cancelled.

The tables of unemployment flows up to July 1973 bring up to date the figures given in an article in the September 1972 issue of the *Gazette*; vacancy flow figures had not been published previously.

Both vacancies and unemployment are characterised by relatively large flows on to and off the registers, the rises and falls in level over a period being the net effect of these flows. Between about three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand unemployed adults enter the register each month and broadly similar numbers leave; flows of notified adult vacancies vary between about one hundred and fifty thousand and two hundred and fifty thousand each month. These monthly flows compare with levels of adult unemployment in the range four hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand over the period studied, and levels of unfilled vacancies in the range one hundred thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand.

The tables and charts show that the fall in the level of unemployment between mid-1972 and mid-1973 resulted from a fall in the monthly inflow on to the register, whilst numbers leaving the register did not change much. Since the beginning of 1972, there has been an increase in both the inflow and outflow of notified vacancies, with the inflow exceeding the outflow to produce a trebling of the level.

#### Reference

*Department of Employment Gazette* September 1973 pages 838 to 848 (HMSO Price 52½p).

#### Manpower Society Conference

The 1974 Manpower Society Conference will be held at Nottingham University from 8-11 April 1974. Members of the Government Statistical Service take an active part in this conference, and there will be sessions on the following topic areas among others:

- (a) Case studies of organization manpower planning.
- (b) Equal pay and opportunities.
- (c) Educational planning.
- (d) Management development.
- (e) The Manpower Services Commission.
- (f) Quality of working life.

as well as visits to local industries. Papers will be partly invited and partly submitted. Further information can be obtained from:

C. G. Lewis,  
Central Statistical Office,  
Great George Street,  
London SW1P 3AQ.  
Telephone: 01-930 5422 ext. 663 or 515.



## New Earnings Survey 1972 and 1973

The first instalment of the results of the New Earnings Survey 1973 (*Statistical News* 20.33) was published in the October issue of the Department's *Gazette* – one month earlier than in previous years. Further instalments are being published in subsequent issues of the *Gazette*.

The comprehensive report on the 1972 Survey (*Statistical News* 20.33) has now been published. It includes a group of analyses of earnings of part-time women for the first time.

### References

*New Earnings Survey 1972* (HMSO) October 1973 (Price £3.00 net).

*Department of Employment Gazette* October 1973 pages 948 to 990 (HMSO Price 52½p).

## Regional earnings

The regional statistics of gross annual earnings produced by the Department of Health and Social Security from information in the records of persons covered by the income tax PAYE scheme through which National Insurance graduated contributions are collected were described in *Statistical News* 1.22, 7.32 and 15.17. The analyses for the 1971–72 tax year are now available and summaries will be published in December in the 1973 issue of the *Abstract of Regional Statistics*.

Further details can be obtained from the

Statistics Branch,  
Department of Health and Social Security,  
10 John Adam Street,  
London WC2N 6HD.  
Telephone 01-930 9066 ext. 167

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

### Census of Production

#### *Census of Production 1968*

As the separate parts of 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, 20.35, 21.23 and 22.29). Copies of these separate parts are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Since the last issue of *Statistical News*, Report Part No. 155 *Index of Products* has become available.

In addition an analysis by employment size of establishment is now available from the Census of Production for 1968 showing separately for each manufacturing industry, for each Standard Industrial Classification Order III to XIX and for all manufacturing industries the total number of establishments, total average employment, gross and net output, net output per head,

the number of operatives and other employees, the wages and salaries paid to them and average amount paid in wages and salaries per head.

Copies of the publication, priced £2 net are available from:

The Library,  
Business Statistics Office,  
Cardiff Road,  
Newport,  
Monmouthshire,  
NPT 1XG  
Telephone Newport (0633) 56111 ext. 2302  
or

The Library,  
Department of Trade and Industry,  
1 Victoria Street,  
London SW1H 0ET  
Telephone 01-222 7877 ext. 3038

### *Annual Census of Production 1970*

In *Statistical News* 21.23 and 22.29 there appeared a list of Business Monitors which had been published for the Census of Production, 1970. Further Business Monitors have been published and copies are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The following table gives details:

#### *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>
C3	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102
C8	Bread and flour confectionery	212
C15	Animal and poultry foods	219
C18	Starch and miscellaneous foods	229 (2)
C21	Spirit distilling and compounding	239 (1)
C26	Lubricating oils and greases	263
C28	General chemicals (organic)	271 (2)
C30	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272
C31	Toilet preparations	273
C34	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276
C35	Dyestuffs and pigments	277
C39	Explosives, fireworks and matches	279 (3)
C40	Formulated pesticides and disinfectants	279 (4)
C41	Printing ink	279 (5)
C47	Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321
C51	Metal-working machine tools	332
C52	Pumps, valves and compressors	333
C54	Textile machinery and accessories	335
C55	Construction and earth moving equipment	336
C66	General mechanical engineering	349
C68	Watches and clocks	352
C70	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354
C71	Electrical machinery	361
C77	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367
C79	Miscellaneous electrical goods	369
C83	Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382



<i>Business Monitor No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading</i>
C85	Locomotives and railway track equipment	384
C86	Railway carriages, wagons and trams	385
C87	Engineers' small tools and gauges	390
C101	Woollen and worsted	414
C106	Carpets	419
C110	Textile finishing	423
C113	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431
C114	Leather goods	432
C117	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442
C120	Dresses, lingerie, infants wear, etc.	445
C124	Footwear	450
C125	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461
C126	Pottery	462
C130	Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products	469 (2)
C131	Timber	471
C132	Furniture and upholstery	472
C136	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479
C140	Manufactured stationery	483
C142	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	{ 485 486
C148	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495
C149	Plastics products	496
C153	Water supply	603

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

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

Telephone Newport (0633) 56111 ext. 2455

### New Business Monitors

Since the last issue of *Statistical News* eight Business Monitors have been issued in the Production Series containing results of new quarterly inquiries into sales by United Kingdom manufacturers. The inquiries are being conducted by the Business Statistics Office as part of the new system of industrial statistics.

The reference numbers and titles of the Business Monitors are:

P12	Electrical machinery
P26	Engineers' small tools and gauges
P34	Metal hollow-ware
P51	Electric lamps, electric light fittings, wiring accessories etc.
P77	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods
P146	Radio and electronic components
P152	Formulated adhesives, gelatine etc.
P158	Asbestos
PQ 229.1	Margarine

The new issue of P12 replaces three previous issues – namely P12 Rotating electrical machinery, P50 Motor

control gear, and P79 Rectifier plant. The new P26 replaces the previous issue P26 Engineers' tools. The new P34 replaces the previous issue P34 Domestic hollow-ware, and now includes statistics on vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware in addition to domestic hollow-ware. The new P51 replaces two previous issues: P51 Electric lamps, and P65 Electric light fittings. The new P77 replaces the previous issue P77 (monthly) Hearing aids, and the new issue now covers the whole of MLH 367. P146, P152, P158 and PQ229.1 are being published for the first time in the Business Monitors series.

In addition the first results of the new quarterly inquiry into United Kingdom manufacturers' sales of Synthetic Rubber have been published in the March 1973 issue of PM491, Rubber.

The Business Monitors are available on subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, at 37½p per annum for each title. 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 EC4. Copies of specific issues can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (Telephone 01-222 7877 ext. 3038).

### Rebasing of the index of industrial production

As foreshadowed in the previous issue of *Statistical News* (22.33), the index numbers of industrial production have been rebased on the relative prices of 1970 (replacing the previously published series which were based on 1963). Estimates on the new basis at Order level of the Standard Industrial Classification were published in the September issue of *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. The October issue of the *Monthly Digest* contained a supplementary table giving monthly figures on the 1970 base for January 1968 to December 1971.

A description of the rebasing exercise, together with a list of the weights and indicators used will appear in an article to be published probably in the December issue of *Economic Trends* and subsequently, in more detail, in a revised edition of the booklet *The index of industrial production and other output measures* (Studies in Official Statistics No. 17).

In addition to rebasing, a number of changes have been made to individual indicators. The major changes are outlined in the Notes to Table 15 of *National Income and Expenditure 1973* and will be described in more detail in the article to be published in *Economic*



*Trends* mentioned above. A quarterly analysis of the historical series of the index on the 1970 base similar in format to that introduced in *Economic Trends* in May 1972 will be published in the November 1973 issue of the same publication. In the same issue it is hoped that a new analysis of the components of the index of production, will be introduced. This will provide index numbers of production for groups of industries producing goods for broad sectors of the market – for example it will show separate index numbers for the output of capital and consumer goods industries. In all, ten different market sectors will be identified.

### **Input-output statistics**

A comprehensive set of input-output tables for the United Kingdom economy relating to 1968 has recently been constructed. The tables are based on the final results of the 1968 Census of Production and are broadly similar to those for 1963 published as *Studies in Official Statistics No. 16*.

The tables for 1968 will be published shortly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office as *Studies in Official Statistics No. 22, Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1968*.

### **Distributive trades**

The Department of Trade and Industry and other government departments have been reviewing the need for statistics of the distributive trades (retail trades, wholesale trades and motor trades), and have put forward, in a consultative note sent to a sample of interested organisations and other bodies, proposals for a possible new system of inquiries.

The main feature of the proposed new scheme is the introduction of an extended system of annual sample inquiries which will replace the existing large-scale full and sample censuses and other periodic benchmark inquiries. The range of topics to be covered in the new inquiries would, on present assessment, be broadly the same as now. The pattern of the monthly and quarterly inquiries would also be much the same as at present.

The working of the new system will be greatly facilitated by the availability of a much improved and up-dated register of businesses which will serve as a basis from which the annual, quarterly and monthly samples can be drawn. The register will be constructed from the VAT information which, under Section 55 of the 1973 Finance Act, may be passed to the Business Statistics Office, and also from information currently available to the BSO as a result of inquiries already undertaken.

The consultative note was sent out at the end of September, and asked for views by the end of this year. Further information can be obtained by writing to:

Mr A. D. Roy,  
Department of Trade and Industry,  
Room 260,  
1 Victoria Street,  
London, SW1H 0ET.

### **Retail sales rebasing**

The monthly statistics of retail sales have now been rebased on the provisional results of the 1971 Census of Distribution. An article describing the rebasing process, which is an interim measure undertaken before the final results of the Census become available, was published in *Trade and Industry* earlier this month. The article contained the revised monthly seasonally adjusted series, which are now expressed with 1971=100, for the main aggregates of retail trade. Unadjusted index numbers of the value of sales by individual kinds of business are published in the Service and Distributive series of the *Business Monitor (SD1, SD2, SD3, and SD4)*. The issues for September 1973 (published in November 1973) contained the rebased data from January 1971 onwards.

For retail trade as a whole, the provisional Census results indicate a rather larger increase between 1966 and 1971 than that shown by the monthly-based series. Full rebasing on the final results of the Census will be undertaken in due course. Further information can be obtained from:

Mr. K. M. Jackson,  
Department of Trade and Industry,  
Room 255,  
1 Victoria Street,  
London SW1H 0ET  
Telephone 01-222 7877 ext. 3821.

### **Retail stocks rebasing**

The monthly statistics of retail stocks have now been rebased on the results of the 1966 Census of Distribution. This is the third of the large-scale rebasing exercises using the Census information, and follows the work undertaken for retail sales and for the instalment credit business of retailers. At the same time, the method of computation of the estimates has been improved. An article describing the rebasing process and the improvements made was published in *Trade*



and *Industry* 20 September 1973 page 612. Further information can be obtained from:

Mr. K. Mansell,  
Department of Trade and Industry,  
Room 257,  
1 Victoria Street,  
London, SW1H 0ET  
Telephone 01-222 7877 ext. 3220.

### New statistics of the computer services industry

From the beginning of 1971 the Department of Trade and Industry commenced collecting statistics of the output of the computer services industry (part of Minimum List Heading 865 of the Standard Industrial Classification). The inquiry includes computer main frame manufacturers, service bureaux and software houses, and is based on an earlier inquiry conducted by the Ministry of Technology for the years 1968-1970 which excluded software houses. The current inquiry covers all computer services provided for clients; output for parent companies and associates is shown separately, and business for foreign clients is also distinguished.

The results for the first quarter of 1973, together with quarterly figures for 1971 and 1972, have now been published in a new Business Monitor *SD9 Computer Services*. This gives tables showing billings to clients analysed both by type of work done and by the nature of the clientele, together with figures showing the full and part-time employment in the industry. There is also a written commentary.

The publication of these statistics will be welcomed in the industry, which is growing steadily but whose output has not hitherto been successfully quantified. The two trade associations concerned, the Computer Services and Bureaux Association and the Software Houses Association, have been consulted throughout.

For further information please contact:

Mr. J. E. M. Lilley at DTI, tel. 01-212 6873.

#### Reference

Business Monitor *SD9 Computer Services, First Quarter 1973* (HMSO by subscription, 37½p per annum).

## ENERGY

### United Kingdom Energy Statistics

*United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1973* was published in October 1973 by the Department of Trade and Industry. It is the twenty fifth in a series of publications that have presented a comprehensive summary of the energy scene in the United Kingdom in the post-war period. During that time the energy sector has changed profoundly. Between 1947 and 1972 the

nation's appetite for energy increased by 61 per cent to reach a total of 328 million tons of coal equivalent. Oil consumption increased more than eightfold; and in 1971 oil displaced coal as the most important source of energy. In 1972 14 per cent of energy demand was met by fuels not known in the United Kingdom twenty five years previously - nuclear electricity and natural gas. And next year the production of oil from our North Sea reserves will begin.

The Department's statistical publications have been revised frequently to keep pace with changes in the energy sector, and to cover more aspects of the United Kingdom energy scene. The 181 pages and 131 statistical tables in the 1973 edition of *Energy Statistics* include further important revisions and additions.

The first section covers general energy statistics. In addition to the familiar tables showing consumption of individual fuels in their appropriate units, and aggregate energy consumption in terms of thermal content and of coal equivalent, *Energy Statistics* includes a new table giving energy consumption in terms of oil equivalent.

Other new tables put trends in the energy sector into a wider context. Following the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, statistics of production and consumption of the major fuels in the United Kingdom have been calculated as closely as possible according to the conventions employed by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, and shown alongside the principal statistics of the Six and the Nine. It can be seen that in 1971 the United Kingdom accounted for a quarter of the energy consumed in the enlarged EEC, and produced a third of its output of primary fuels.

The opening tables of *Energy Statistics* relate changes in energy consumption to changes in the economy as a whole by setting out the values of the 'energy coefficient'. This is calculated as the ratio of the percentage change in energy consumption to the associated percentage change in GDP. While the relationship between economic activity and energy consumption is a complex one, over a run of years the coefficient has averaged about 0.7, that is, a 1 per cent rise in GDP has on average been associated with a rise of about 0.7 per cent in energy consumption.

A new section of *Energy Statistics* deals with North Sea oil and gas; and brings together a wide range of information about United Kingdom hydro-carbon reserves and offshore exploration and development activity. Maps show the areas of the United Kingdom Continental Shelf which have been allocated for exploration and development, and the locations of the principal oil and gas discoveries. Tables provide details of numbers of licences issued and wells drilled,



the Exchequer Receipts from offshore licences, and other related matters.

These new features supplement the established series of detailed tables and charts published each year by the Department. These are grouped into sections which deal separately and in detail with all aspects of the production and use of the various fuels – their prices and values, and fuel imports and exports.

Each copy of *Energy Statistics* contains a handy card presenting in convenient form a summary of the UK energy statistics.

#### Reference

*United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1973* (HMSO) October 1973 (Price £3.50 net).

### National Coal Board

The *National Coal Board Report and Accounts* for the financial year 1972/73 was published in July 1973, price £1.50 net. It includes some summary statistics of the industry's performance.

### British Gas Corporation

The first *Annual Report and Accounts* of the newly formed British Gas Corporation for the financial year 1972/73 was published in September 1973 price £1.50 net. The report covers the activities of the old Gas Council for the nine months ended 31 December 1972 and the activities of the Corporation for the three months ended 31 March 1973. It also summarises, where appropriate, the activities of the industry as a whole for the twelve months. Appendix II gives statistics for the industry 1963/64 to 1972/73 and Appendix III gives Statistics for Regions 1972/73.

*The Terminal Reports and Accounts for the nine months ended 31 December 1972* of the twelve area boards (now dissolved) were also published in September price 75p net each.

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

### Rebased series of Agricultural Price Index Numbers

In line with the policy of regularly revising the structure of official index numbers, the United Kingdom Indices of Agricultural Prices have been rebased. While there has been no fundamental alteration to the methodology, certain revisions have proved necessary following changes in the availability of data, and at the same time the opportunity has been taken to introduce some other slight modifications.

The indices have been rebased using the average of the four harvest years 1968/69–1971/72 as the base both for the weighting pattern and for prices, in place of the

three harvest years 1964/65–1966/67 used previously. The choice of this four-year period was made in order to avoid the statistical problems associated with the adoption of a single year as base for commodities subject to substantial seasonal and year-to-year variations in prices and in output, and also to fit in with the acceptance by the Central Statistical Office and international organisations of 1970 as the base year for official series, since a simple average of the index numbers for each year in the base will correspond approximately to the calendar year 1970 and will equal 100.0.

In the rebased index, the series for 'Eggs – other' has been replaced by a series 'Eggs – direct sales'. This series, having wider coverage and being generally more representative of this important sector of the market, appears alongside the series 'Eggs – registered packing stations' and both series are weighted together to yield a series for 'All Eggs' which is in turn weighted into the 'All Products' index. Given current production techniques, it has proved unnecessary to continue to adopt a seasonal weighting pattern for the prices of large, standard and medium eggs passing through registered packing stations. The United Kingdom series for such eggs is now calculated using fixed weights for both the monthly and the annual series.

A revised and somewhat more evenly distributed monthly weighting pattern has been introduced in calculating the annual series for turkeys.

Recent and impending changes in subsidy arrangements for certain commodities resulting from the United Kingdom's membership of the European Communities affect the sources of price data used in the index. As the transition period following the adoption by the United Kingdom of the Common Agricultural Policy proceeds, the structure of the Agricultural Price Index will be increasingly affected. The commodities most obviously affected are cereals and fatstock in the outputs series and fertilizers in the inputs series – which were directly subsidised under the old arrangements. From March 1973, the price series for 'clean cattle' (steers and heifers) has been taken from the *Agricultural Market Reports* for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, whereas previously prices collected under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme had been used.

Where relevant, price series are calculated on both a 'gross' (after subsidy) and a 'market' (before subsidy) basis, the necessary data being available through the appropriate subsidy schemes. This distinction between gross and market price indices will be maintained where appropriate throughout the rebased index. For periods when no subsidy payment is made and where



such payments had been made during the base period, the gross price index is calculated by dividing the gross price base into the market price for the period in question.

Regarding longer-term developments arising from the considerable impact of membership of the European Communities on United Kingdom agriculture and hence on agricultural statistics, MAFF is actively engaged in discussions with the Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg and with the other member countries, on the construction of a series of price indices for the products of agriculture and for the means of agricultural production. These are designed to facilitate national and international comparisons and a community index reflecting price movements in the Community as a whole. While the problems involved are clearly considerable, the work is proceeding and the results will form the basis of a further note in a later issue.

The 1964/65–1966/67 based index will be discontinued at the end of the 1972/73 harvest year, when it will be replaced by the index on the 1968/69–1971/72 base. The new index has been calculated back to the beginning of the 1968/69 harvest year and, as were the earlier indices, will be available monthly through MAFF's Price Indices Section at Pinner. Detailed information on price series for each of the commodities included in the index will appear as an appendix to an early edition of *Agricultural Statistics of the United Kingdom*.

For further information please contact:

Mr. R. G. Carter at MAFF tel. 01–839 7711 ext. 550.

### **Agricultural censuses and surveys**

#### *The 1973 June Census*

A Press Notice giving the provisional results for agricultural items in England and Wales was issued on 8 August<sup>(1)</sup> and for the United Kingdom as a Statistical Information notice<sup>(2)</sup> on 22 August. A Statistical Information notice giving England and Wales provisional results for fruit and vegetables and other horticultural crops was issued on 10 August 1973<sup>(3)</sup>. Final results for both Agriculture and Horticulture for England and Wales should be available by the end of October, and for the United Kingdom in late November.

#### *The 1973 September Sample Livestock Enquiry*

It is hoped to publish the raised results of this enquiry in November 1973.

#### *The 1973 Special Pig Enquiry*

This enquiry, held in March, 1973, had a two-fold aim:

(i) to find out whether farmers could return numbers of fattening pigs by weight ranges instead of age ranges and (ii) to determine the relationship between the number of pigs in these two sets of ranges. To comply with EEC directives census questions will have to be rephrased in terms of weight ranges, starting from December 1973. The results were compatible with those from the March census and were used to calculate factors for converting age ranges to weight ranges.

#### *The 1973 Hardy Nursery Stock Pilot Survey*

A pilot enquiry into the quantities, costs and sales of hardy nursery stock was held on 31 July, 1973. The enquiry was held to test the feasibility of holding a wider survey, the purpose of which would be to help to obtain a comprehensive picture of the hardy nursery stock sector. Participants in the survey were asked to comment on the questions and some useful information about them has been received.

#### **References**

- (1) Press Notice 1973 No. 335
- (2) Statistical Information Notice No. 229/73
- (3) Statistical Information Notice No. 240/73

### **Food consumption levels**

Revised estimates of food consumption in the United Kingdom, together with detailed nutritional analyses for the years 1955 (the first full year after rationing) to 1972, were published in *Trade and Industry*, 30 August 1972. Estimates for the pre-war period and the years 1940 to 1954, published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, 8 March 1968, remain unchanged.

The estimates relate to total supplies of food moving into consumption (after deductions for exports, non-food uses and waste) divided by the estimated population to give average consumption per head. They are the only available figures for the total food consumption of the population as a whole, and enable the overall food position to be compared over differing periods of time.

The tables include estimates of the consumption of alcoholic drinks, based on statistics collected by HM Customs and Excise of the quantities of spirits, beer and wine retained for use in the United Kingdom.

### **TRANSPORT**

#### **A new sample survey of roads and traffic**

Traffic counts at one thousand three hundred sites will provide the data needed for up-to-date estimates of the total amount of travel on the 200,000 miles of road in Great Britain. Trends in vehicle miles are estimated from monthly counts at a sample of two hundred and



twenty census points but a more extensive survey is needed from time to time to determine the correct level of the estimates and to provide more information about the distribution of travel by each type of vehicle over the different classes of road. Similar surveys were carried out in 1959/60 and 1966/67.

The selected sites form a stratified sample representative of all roads. At each site traffic is being counted on a weekday, a Saturday and a Sunday, half the counting taking place in October 1973 and half in the Spring of 1974. The results from these counts will be scaled to an annual level by the use of data on hourly, daily and monthly variations in traffic from the monthly sample census. Traffic is being counted by roadside enumerators who classify the vehicles into twelve categories including five categories of goods vehicle, two more than those used hitherto. The fieldwork has been organized by English local authorities on behalf of the Department of the Environment. Similar arrangements have been made by the offices of the Chief Road Engineer, Scotland and the Director of Roads, Wales for roads within their jurisdiction.

A report will be published in due course. Results of the 1959/60 survey and a discussion of the survey design were published in Road Research Technical Paper No. 62; results and a description of the 1966/67 survey were published in Road Research Laboratory Report LR 206. Any enquiries about the current survey should be addressed to the:

Department of the Environment,  
Directorate of Statistics,  
St. Christopher House,  
Southwark Street,  
London SE1 0TE  
Telephone 01-928 7999 ext. 2260.

#### References

- Road Research Technical Paper No. 62 *Sample Survey of the Roads and Traffic of Great Britain* (HMSO 1962, reprinted 1966)
- Road Research Laboratory Report LR 206 *Traffic Survey at Thirteen Hundred Sites* (Transport and Road Research Laboratory, Crowthorne, Berks 1968).

#### Road haulage industry survey

A report recently published by the Department of the Environment examines the road haulage industry since the Operator's Licensing system was set up under the Transport Act 1968. The survey was conducted on behalf of the Department by Dr. B. T. Bayliss who is the Rees-Jeffreys Reader in Transport Economics at the University of Sussex.

The study, carried out in 1972, was designed to provide information on the structure, operations and financial aspects of the industry in Great Britain. In

particular it was desired to establish the effect of the workings of the Transport Act 1968 on the industry and to bring up to date some of the information collected in the survey of operating costs in road freight transport which was conducted by the Department of the Environment in 1965.

The results of the study are presented in three parts. Part one considers the structural aspects of the industry, particularly in the light of the Transport Act 1968. Two questions about the effect of that Act are considered. First it had been suggested that some professional road hauliers might shift to vehicles less than three and a half tons gross weight in order to avoid the requirement to maintain adequate maintenance facilities imposed by the Act on the operators of large vehicles. No evidence was found of such a shift. Secondly exits from and entrances into the industry are examined because of the fear that freedom of entry would make for greater competition and consequent instability in the industry. No evidence was found to support this suggestion. The report also shows that fleets have expanded only in relation to increases in demand.

Part two of the report considers the operating costs, rates of return, and levels of investment in professional road haulage and compares these with the results of the survey of operating costs in road freight transport. It was found that the profit margins in 1971 were substantially the same as those that existed in 1965; costs and charges rose at the same rate and kept in line with national price increases; little change in investment took place as a result of established operators' fears about the future.

Part three of the report contains full details of the survey technique.

#### References

- The Road Haulage Industry since 1968* by Dr. B. T. Bayliss (HMSO) May 1973 (Price 47p net).
- Operating Costs in Road Freight Transport* by S. L. Edwards and B. T. Bayliss. Available from the Department of the Environment, Directorate of Statistics, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1; free of charge.

#### Road accident statistics in Northern Ireland

The main source of road safety statistics in Northern Ireland is the *Annual Reports on Road Accident Statistics in Northern Ireland* published by the Royal Ulster Constabulary and available from Traffic Division Headquarters, Alexander Road, Belfast. The latest issue available is for 1972. The reports deal with death and injury accidents only and cover numerous aspects of road accidents in the province, such as classifications and ages of casualties, child accidents, road users to whom accidents were mainly attributable, principal factors, vehicles involved and responsible for



accidents, times and days, conditions of light and weather, and the classification, condition and construction of roads.

Statistical information on road accidents in the province is compiled by the Ministry of Home Affairs Road Safety Branch and Road Safety Unit in the course of special studies of particular road safety problems. Further information may be obtained from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3SU. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also responsible for driver and vehicle testing and licensing and for vehicles excise. Annual figures may be found in the *Report on the Administration of Home Office Services* published annually by HMSO, Belfast.

Following the reorganisation of local government at 1 October 1973, the Ministry of Development, Stormont, Belfast, became responsible for all roads in the province. Statistical information on roads in Northern Ireland may be found in the *Report of the Ministry of Development* published annually by HMSO, Belfast.

Information on road traffic offences may be found in the *Chief Constable's Report, 1972* published by the Police Authority for Northern Ireland.

Further information relevant to road safety in Northern Ireland may also be found in the *Digest of Statistics* and the *Ulster Yearbook*, both published by HMSO, Belfast.

Current trends show that there has been a marked increase in the severity of road accidents in the province in recent times. In 1972 accidents increased by 2 per cent and slight injuries by about 1 per cent compared to 1971. But deaths increased by 22.4 per cent and serious injuries by 14 per cent. The introduction to the RUC's 1972 *Report on Road Accidents* makes specific comment on this feature as well as providing a general summary of the findings in the report. Among the features noted is the fact that 'excessive speed having regard to conditions' was the most common principal factor in fatal accidents, where drivers, motor cyclists and pedal cyclists were at fault. 'Under the influence of drink' was the second most significant factor in these accidents. 38 per cent of pedestrian casualties were in the age group 2-10, 53.1 per cent of driver casualties were aged 17-30, 43.6 per cent of passenger casualties were aged 16-25, and 67 per cent of casualties to motor cyclists were aged 16-21.

Because of the deterioration in the road accident situation in the province, road safety statistics have for some time been issued on a monthly basis in an attempt to generate road safety publicity and to compensate for the pressure of other events in the province on the news media. As it was desirable for the information

to be as 'up to the minute' as possible, the provisional fatal accident statistics at the end of each month were used. (Similar figures for all casualties take some time to analyse, by which time their immediacy would have been lost.) The statistics were issued to the two local television stations in a form suitable for screening. A monthly road safety press statement was issued by the Northern Ireland Office incorporating the statistics for use by the press together with interestingly written comment on the latest trends in road accidents in the province and other items of road safety interest. The response of the media to this up to date road safety information has been most encouraging with the result that the monthly statistics and comment have now become a regular feature of news in the province.

#### References

*Report on the Administration of Home Office Services 1971* Cmnd 575 (HMSO Belfast) August 1973 (Price 85p net).

*Report of the Ministry of Development for the period 1.4.71 to 31.3.72* Cmnd 572 (HMSO Belfast) July 1973 (Price 52p net).

*Digest of Statistics* (HMSO Belfast) March and September (Price 75p net).

*Ulster Yearbook 1972* (HMSO Belfast) October 1972 (Price 75p net).

Other titles: no charge.

## HOME FINANCE

### Yield curves for gilt-edged stocks

The Bank of England published an article in the December issue of the Bank's *Bulletin*, describing a model for fitting to yields of actual stocks to produce a 'par yield curve'. This accounted for differences in yield due to coupon, assuming a linear relation between price and coupon.

Data from the beginning of 1973 seem to indicate that the price-coupon relation is now curvilinear, rather than linear. A modification has been made to the model to take account of this and an explanation, with the new results, is published in the September issue of the Bank's *Bulletin*.

Offprints of the new article may be obtained, free of charge, from the Economic Intelligence Department, Bank of England, London EC2R 8AH. For further information, please write to J. P. Burman at the Bank.

### Sterling certificates of deposits and the inter-bank market

A special enquiry has been made by the Bank of England, with the aid of the banks and discount houses, into the sterling certificate of deposit and inter-bank markets at 18 April 1973. It was undertaken partly in the aftermath of the difficulties which had overtaken the Scottish Co-operative Society, and partly, on more general grounds, to broaden the Bank's knowledge of



these markets. Some results of the enquiry are published in an article in the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* September 1973, adding to the information about sterling certificates of deposit given in an article in the December 1972 issue.

The new article gives a maturity analysis, by groups of banks (and discount houses where appropriate), of issues and holdings of sterling certificates of deposit and of sterling inter-bank borrowing and lending at 18 April 1973. It also analyses the commitments of banks and discount houses in the forward sterling certificate of deposit market at that date. Finally, it comments on the causes, many of which emerged from the enquiry, of the sterling 'inter-bank difference' – one of the main problems in the collection and interpretation of monetary statistics.

Offprints of this article may be obtained, free of charge, from the Economic Intelligence Department, Bank of England, London EC2R 8AH.

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

### Rebasing of constant price estimates on 1970

*National Income and Expenditure 1973*, was published on 12 September and included constant price estimates expressed at the relative prices of 1970. The October issue of *Economic Trends* included the usual long run of quarterly estimates revised to this basis and an analysis of the revisions to the estimates of gross domestic product at constant prices, together with a preliminary assessment of the effects of rebasing the estimates on the year 1970 (as distinct from the effects of other changes such as revisions to the current price estimates, updating of seasonal adjustment factors or changes in methodology). It is intended that the results of further work, analysing the effects of using different price bases for the constant price estimates, should be published in *Economic Trends* later in the year.

#### References

*National Income and Expenditure 1973* (HMSO) September 1973 (Price 85p net).

*Economic Trends* (HMSO) monthly (Price 63p net).

### Derived statistics of national income and expenditure

*Economic Trends* for October each year contains additional tables providing percentages derived from the figures published in the National Income and Expenditure Blue Book. The time-table for producing the Blue Book does not allow time for the inclusion there of these derived figures but, as they are of general interest and widely used, the figures are made available in this

way. The derived percentages given include those for the composition of total final expenditure, total domestic income and total personal income; also given are growth triangles (which show the annual rates of change between any given pair of years) for gross domestic product at constant factor cost and real personal disposable income in the years 1951 to 1972. Similar growth triangles are available on request from Mr. K. J. Newman, Central Statistical Office (Telephone 01-930 5422 ext. 638) for the main components of final expenditure at constant prices (consumers' expenditure, public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services, gross domestic fixed capital formation, exports and imports of goods and services, and total final expenditure).

## OVERSEAS TRADE

### Import and export unit value and volume index numbers

A new series of import and export unit value and volume index numbers with 1970=100 has been introduced, superseding the series with 1961=100. This new series has been used for the revaluation at constant prices of the export and import of goods, published in *National Income and Expenditure 1973*.

An article published in *Trade and Industry* 11 October, 1973 introduced the rebased series and examined briefly some of the problems associated with the change of the base year. Figures for 1973 have not yet been fully rebased; a revised series for this year will be issued early in 1974, and at that time a detailed explanatory article will be published describing the new series and its compilation in full, including comparisons of the 1961 and 1970 based series.

## OVERSEAS FINANCE

### Foreign exchange rates

Two new regular tables recording exchange rate movements are introduced in the statistical annex of the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* for September. The first shows exchange rates for the major trading currencies against sterling and against the United States dollar, weekly (Fridays) and at end-months. The exchange rates are middle market closing rates for large telegraphic transfers in the London foreign exchange market. The currencies covered are United States dollars, Belgian francs, Swiss francs, French francs, Italian lire, Netherlands guilders, Deutsche marks and Japanese yen.



The second table shows *effective* exchange rate changes for sterling and the above currencies since 21 December 1971 – immediately after the Smithsonian settlement. The effective change in each exchange rate from the base date is calculated by estimating the effect on each country's visible trade balance of the actual changes in the principal exchange rates since the base date: it represents an estimate of the unilateral exchange rate change which would have produced the same effect. The underlying analysis was developed from the International Monetary Fund's work on multilateral exchange rate models. The approach incorporates a number of arbitrary assumptions about the responsiveness of trade flows to price changes, so the estimates should not be regarded as definitive: in practice, however, alternative estimates do not differ greatly.

Copies of the Bank's *Bulletin* may be obtained, free of charge, from the Economic Intelligence Department, Bank of England, London EC2R 8AH.

## PRICES

### Price index of housing land

The price index of private house plots sold in England and Wales, which is compiled by the Department of the Environment, has been revised using additional information from 1969 onwards. The index is published regularly in *Housing and Construction Statistics* (Table 3) and the revised values appear in issue No. 6.

## INTERNATIONAL

### Birth and natural increase rates in other countries

Crude birth rates in recent years and the rate of natural increase in 1972 are given for selected countries in an appendix to the *Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales No. 498*. A summary of this table is reproduced below.

In most of the countries shown there is now a downward trend in the crude birth rate though the timing and extent of the declines vary. In the United Kingdom, the crude birth rate increased from 1955 to 1965, and since then has fallen from 18.3 in 1965 to 14.9 in 1972. In the Federal Republic of Germany there has been a particularly sharp fall over recent years. In the United States, on the other hand, the rate fell from 1955 to 1965, remained fairly constant in the late 1960s and fell again in 1971 and 1972.

The table following shows the emergence in 1972 of a natural decrease in the populations of the Federal

Republic of Germany and Luxembourg: that is, deaths exceeded births, the effect of any external migration being excluded. The highest rates of natural increase were for the Irish Republic and Japan (11.2 and 12.3 per 1000 population respectively). In the United Kingdom there was a moderate natural increase, 2.9 per 1000, by comparison with the figures for most other countries shown in the table.

Comparisons between countries, both of crude birthrates and natural increase rates, may be greatly affected by differences in the age structures of the populations and not just by differences in fertility (or mortality) rates. Thus, for given levels of fertility and mortality, a country with a relatively high proportion of persons in the younger age-groups (say Japan) will have a higher crude birth rate and a lower crude death rate – and therefore a higher rate of natural increase – than a country with a lower proportion in these age-groups. Comparisons over time are also affected but to a lesser extent as the age structure of a population changes slowly.

### Reference

*Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales No. 498, Quarter ended 30th June, 1973* (HMSO) November 1973 (Price 23p net).

### *Birth rates in selected countries: the rate of natural increase in 1972*

*Rates per 1,000 population*

Country	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	Natural Increase 1972
United Kingdom ...	17.5	18.3	16.3	16.2	14.9	2.9
France ...	17.9	17.8	16.7	17.2	16.9	6.3
Germany, Federal Republic of ...	17.8	17.9	13.5	12.8	11.5	-0.1
Italy ...	18.3	19.2	16.8	16.8	16.3	6.7
Netherlands ...	20.8	19.9	18.3	17.2	16.1	7.6
Belgium ...	16.9	16.4	14.7	14.5	13.8	1.8
Luxembourg ...	16.0	16.0	13.2	13.2	11.8	-0.1
Denmark ...	16.6	18.0	14.4	15.2	..	5.4*
Ireland, Republic of ...	21.4	22.1	21.9	22.8	22.4	11.2
United States of America ...	23.7	19.4	18.2	17.3	15.6	6.2
Canada ...	26.7	21.4	17.4	16.8	15.7	8.2
Sweden ...	13.7	15.9	13.7	14.1	13.8	3.4
Norway ...	17.3	17.8	16.6	16.8	16.6	6.6
Japan ...	17.2	18.6	18.8	19.2	19.0	12.3

\*1971

Source: *UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* July 1973

*UN Demographic Yearbook*

### International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The United Kingdom delegate to the Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (*Statistical News* 21.32) held in Geneva in October was Mr. A. R. Thatcher, Deputy Secretary and Director of Statistics, Department of Employment. He was accompanied



by officials from the Central Statistical Office, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the Overseas Development Administration as well as from the Department of Employment. A report on the proceedings will be given in a subsequent issue of *Statistical News*.

### **Taxes and social security contributions: international comparisons**

An article published in the October 1973 issue of *Economic Trends* by the Central Statistical Office shows a comparison of taxation in fourteen of the world's leading industrial countries for the years 1969-1971. The tables are based on international returns made to OECD and show for each country total taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross national product and, for the latest year, an analysis by type of tax. Similar articles covering earlier periods have appeared in the May 1969, August 1970, May 1971, and October 1972 issues of *Economic Trends*.

#### **Reference**

*Economic Trends* (HMSO) monthly (Price 63p net).

### **Social indicators**

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development has recently completed the first phase of a programme to develop internationally comparable measures of the quality of life.

The first phase was to agree on a set of 'social concerns' of importance to the governments of member countries. Twenty-four fundamental social concerns and their associated sub-concerns have been identified and are grouped into eight major areas: health, individual development through learning, employment and quality of working life, time and leisure, command over goods and services, physical environment, personal safety and the administration of justice, and man's place in society. The detailed list and criteria for their selection are published in *The OECD Social Indicator Development Programme, No. 1, List of Social Concerns Common to Most OECD Countries, 1973*.

The objective of the second phase of the programme is to specify a set of social indicators designed explicitly to reveal the level of well-being for each social concern in the list, and to monitor changes in these levels over time. A first exchange of views has begun on indicators of health and of personal safety and the administration of justice.

Most of the work has been done in a series of meetings of a Working Party on Social Indicators consisting

of official representatives of OECD nations. United Kingdom representatives have been from the Treasury and the Central Statistical Office.

For further information please contact:

Mrs. M. Nissel,  
Central Statistical Office,  
Great George Street,  
London SW1P 3AQ  
Telephone 01-930 5422 ext. 358

### **European sources of engineering statistics**

The location of statistical sources relevant to the engineering industry is made easy by a new reference manual on *Sources and Availability of Statistics* published by Organisme de Liaison des Industries Métalliques Européennes (ORGALIME). The manual covers nine kinds of statistics: Orders received, Order books, Production by sector, Production by product, Foreign trade, Raw material prices, Producer prices, Capital formation and Business tendency surveys. For each series information is given on the extent of detail, form and source of the statistics, periodicity, title of publication, language used etc. In addition to separate entries for twelve main West European countries, a useful section on international statistical sources is included.

Considerable thought has been given to the layout and presentation in that it both comprises 350 pages of detailed source data for economists, statisticians and market researchers and at the same time provides a simply written and thoroughly workable 'do-it-yourself' guide for any engineering company.

The ORGALIME manual unintentionally provides some indication of the efficiency of the statistical offices in the various countries. Those who denigrate United Kingdom official statistics will be disappointed to find that we come out rather well. United Kingdom Foreign Trade statistics supplemented by the personal request services offered by HM Customs and Excise are first class and probably second to none. On the other hand the Statistisches Bundesamt of West Germany provides extremely comprehensive production statistics within about three months after the end of the period in question. When our own new Business Monitor Series is settled down the United Kingdom will be a good runner up both in comprehensiveness and speed of issue.

To sum up this is a useful and readable reference book from which even the seasoned market researcher with a lifetime of experience will learn something new. It has obviously been prepared by experts in the respective countries. Those responsible for the type of statis-



tics covered might well profit from studying how their work compares with that in other countries.

#### Reference

*Sources and Availability of Statistics*, published by ORGALIME, July 1973 Price £9.00 net obtainable from British Mechanical Engineering Confederation, 112 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 4UR.

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Publications of the European Communities

The following publications of the European communities have been received since the last edition of *Statistical News*:

#### *Iron and Steel Statistics*

(Sidérurgie)

Issue number 2, 1973

#### *General Statistics*

(Statistiques générales)

Issue number 6, 1973

#### *Transport Statistics*

(Statistiques des transports)

Yearbook relating to 1971

#### *Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics*

(Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle)

Issue number 3, 1973

### Statistical Office of the European Communities

#### *Appointment*

Mr. G. W. Clarke, Chief Statistician in charge of EcS2A at the Department of Trade and Industry, has taken up an appointment at the Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg. Mr. Clarke will be an advisor to the Director-General.

## SURVEY CONTROL UNIT

### Surveys assessed

A brief article in *Statistical News* 21.15 described the assessment work of the Survey Control Unit, and the grading system used. In the third quarter of 1973 the total number of surveys assessed was sixty-one.

Details are given in the following table:

### Surveys assessed during third quarter 1973

Type of survey	Initial grading				No grading given	Total
	Un-recognised	Under consideration	Provisionally recognised	Fully recognised		
Small <i>ad hoc</i> ...	1	2	10	26	-	39
Other <i>ad hoc</i> ...	-	1	1	6	-	8
Continuous ...	-	-	2	11	1	14
Total ...	1	3	13	43	1	61

The majority of surveys assessed this quarter happen to have come from the Department of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Central Office of Information. Most of the MAFF surveys had been running for a number of years whereas many of the surveys by DOE, and all of those by COI were new, reflecting the research and investigatory activities of these departments. In addition, most major government departments launched one or more new surveys during the quarter.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

### United Kingdom Balance of Payments

The 1973 issue of the *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* (Pink Book) containing calendar year estimates of the United Kingdom balance of payments, as far as possible, for the years 1962 to 1972, was published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office on 5 September 1973 price 90p net.

### United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1973

This publication, the first in a new series from the Institute of Geological Sciences under the auspices of the Natural Environment Research Council brings together for the first time statistics of the mineral resources employed in Britain. Sections in the book are devoted to mineral production with breakdown by country, county and mineral produced, United Kingdom overseas trade in minerals and a series of commodity reviews. An introductory section is devoted to the mining and quarrying industry in the United Kingdom. Output, capital expenditure and employment statistics are included in this section. Maps, and diagrams showing past trends and projections are another feature of this publication.

#### Reference

*United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1973* (HMSO) September 1973 (Price £1.70 net).



## National Institute Economic Review

In addition to its regular survey of recent developments and current prospects in the United Kingdom and world economies, the August issue of the *National Institute Economic Review* contains articles on the determination of export prices in the engineering industry and on certain aspects of the personal income tax system.

'The short-run pricing policies of some British engineering exporters' by Miss P. B. Rosendale sets out the results of an inquiry carried out during 1972 on the basis of interviews with representatives of twenty nine firms of widely varying size. Export prices for half the products covered were said to be changed at the same time as home prices, but in most of these cases to be changed also fairly soon after a change by competitors or if export orders were persistently slack. On the whole there seemed to be no great difference in the relative profitability of the home and export markets. Prices were usually quoted in sterling, though for the United States market quotation in dollars was common and other currencies were also used for this purpose. For nearly half the products covered sterling prices were unchanged in export markets for twelve months after the 1967 devaluation but for about 30 per cent they were raised to the full extent of the devaluation. Several minor disadvantages of more flexible exchange rates were mentioned.

In 'Some aspects of the progressive income tax structure in the UK' by R. W. R. Price estimates are presented of the automatic relationship between tax yield and aggregate income movements over the period 1968-69 to 1973-74. The results, derived from cross-section data, are presented in quantitative form and in terms of the aggregate marginal rate of income tax. They show that changes in automatic tax yields have greatly increased and that in recent years discretionary tax 'reductions' have had to be very large to offset the element of 'fiscal drag'.

Copies of the *Review* can be obtained from the National Institute at 2 Dean French Street, Smith Square, SW1P 3HE.

## GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

### Appointments and changes

#### CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

*Mr B. L. Mower*, Principal Information Officer, has been promoted to a new Chief Information Officer (B) level post and is in charge of Branch 12 Publications and Information.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

*Mr H. C. Stanton*, Chief Statistician, in charge of EcS6 Branch A has retired.

#### CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

*Dr S. Rosenbaum*, Chief Statistician, Central Statistical Office, has been appointed Director of Studies in Statistics at the Civil Service College in succession to *Dr B. Benjamin* on the latter's retirement from that post. *Dr Rosenbaum* will remain a member of the Statistician Group in the rank of Chief Statistician.

#### GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (SCOTLAND)

*Mr H. Lawson*, Statistician, has been promoted to a new Chief Statistician post.

## LATE ITEMS

### Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee

In a written answer to a Parliamentary Question on 23 October 1973 (*Hansard*, Volume 861, columns 440-441) asking if he would convene the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, *Mr Maurice MacMillan* said he had set in hand arrangements for convening the Committee which he would ask to re-examine the treatment of housing costs in the index and to consider the possibility of re-basing it and certain technical points on the method of construction of the index.

### Forecasting methods

Methods of forecasting population, economic and education changes, as a guide to formulating government policy, are described in *Forecasting methods* by *Paul Newbold*, lecturer in econometrics at the University of Nottingham. The booklet illustrates the various methods of forecasting which are common to different areas of work and discusses their limitations as means 'to narrow the area of uncertainty in the policy-making process'.

#### Reference

Civil Service College Occasional Paper No. 18 *Forecasting methods* by *Paul Newbold* (HMSO) October 1973 (Price 30p net).



# List of principal statistical series and publications

## Amendment list no. 6

### 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 July to September 1973, is given below. A limited number of off-prints of earlier amendment lists is available and copies can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Telephone 01-930 5422, ext. 504.

### Amendments to Part I. List of principal series

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Social Statistics</b>	
5. Housing	5
(c) Improvement grants approved	
Delete final sentence starting 'Annual figures . . .' Substitute 'Details by local authority area in England and Wales are given in <i>Local Housing Statistics</i> '.	
<b>Labour</b>	
1. Employment	7
(a) Total numbers employed and industrial analysis	
Delete the second sentence of the notes in the section dealing with Annual Statistics and substitute 'The figures for employees up to 1971 were based on the count of national insurance cards due for exchange in June. A new series of estimates of employees was started at June 1971 consisting of figures for employees in employment obtained from an annual census of employment taken in June together with the number of unemployed persons registered in June at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices. Estimates of the number of employers and self-employed are based largely on the Censuses of Population'.	
<b>Production Industries</b>	
2. Production of individual industries	11
(b) Annual series	
Amend <i>Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics</i> in the heading and second sentence of the notes to read <i>United Kingdom Energy Statistics</i> .	
<b>Distribution and Other Services</b>	
2. Retail sales and turnover	14
(a) Retail trade	
Delete amended second sentence of notes. Substitute 'The estimates project in index number form the provisional results of the 1971 census of distribution (see <i>Trade and Industry</i> , 20 November 1973)'. The next sentence remains as amended earlier: 'They are shown separately . . .'	

### Amendments to Part II. List of publications

Page 29

#### British Labour Statistics

Delete (1970). Substitute (1971).

#### Business Monitors Production series

##### Mining and quarrying

Amend P57 to read PQ109.3

##### Food, drink and tobacco

Amend P101 to read PQ213

„ P100 „ „ PQ212

„ P96 „ „ PQ217

„ P114 „ „ PQ215

„ P143 „ „ PQ216

„ P125 „ „ PQ240

Add PQ229.1 Margarine

Quarterly



Chemicals and Allied Industries  
 Amend P19 to read PQ277.1  
 „ P66 „ „ PQ271.2  
 Add P152 Formulated adhesives, gelatine, etc. Quarterly

Engineering (general)  
 Amend PM Eng to read PM33-36

Mechanical Engineering  
 Amend P124 to read PQ349.1  
 „ P13 „ „ PQ334  
 „ P129 „ „ PQ339.1  
 „ P130 „ „ PQ339.2  
 „ P134 „ „ PQ339.5  
 „ P128 „ „ PQ335

Instrument Engineering  
 Amend P48 to read PQ351  
 „ P49 „ „ PQ352

Electrical Engineering  
 Amend P51 to read PQ369.4 Electric lamps, electric light fittings, wiring accessories etc.  
 Amend P148 to read PQ368  
 „ P77 „ „ Radio, radar and electronic capital goods  
 Add P146 Radio and electronic components Quarterly  
 Add P147 Electronic computers Quarterly  
 Delete following Monitors:  
 P65 Electric light fittings  
 P50 Motor control gear  
 P79 Rectifier plant

Page 30

Electrical Engineering (*continued*)  
 Amend P81 to read PQ363

Vehicles  
 Amend P1 to read PM381

Metal Goods  
 Amend P32 to read PQ392  
 „ P26 „ „ Engineers' small tools and gauges  
 „ P84 „ „ PQ399.1  
 „ P34 „ „ Metal hollow-ware  
 „ P155 „ „ PQ323  
 Add PQ399.2 Metal windows Quarterly  
 „ PQ399.5 Drop forgings etc. Quarterly

Textiles  
 Add P158 Asbestos Quarterly  
 Amend P131 to read PQ422.2  
 „ P121 „ „ PQ422.1  
 „ P108 „ „ PQ415  
 „ P15 „ „ PQ418  
 „ P117 „ „ PQ411  
 „ P118 „ „ PQ412  
 „ P72 „ „ PQ417.2  
 „ P119 „ „ PQ413  
 „ P120 „ „ PQ414

Pottery, glass etc.  
 Amend P112 to read PQ464  
 „ P111 „ „ PQ461.2  
 „ P123 „ „ PQ461.1

Timber, Furniture etc.  
 Amend P99 to read PQ479  
 „ P36 „ „ PQ471  
 „ P98 „ „ PQ475  
 „ P83 „ „ PQ472

Paper, Printing and Publishing  
 Amend P71 to read PQ483  
 „ P87 „ „ PQ484.2



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**Paper, Printing and Publishing (continued)**

Amend P103 to read PQ481  
,, P86 ,, ,, PQ484.1

**Other Industries**

Amend P7 to read PM491

**Children in care in England and Wales**

Delete (March 1971) Substitute (March 1972)

**Criminal Statistics, England and Wales**

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972).

**Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics**

Delete entry (retitled United Kingdom Energy Statistics)

**Page 32**

**Family Expenditure Survey, Report**

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972).

**Farm Classification in England and Wales**

Delete (1969-70). Substitute (1971).

**Judicial Statistics, Scotland, Civil Judicial Statistics**

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972).

**Page 33**

**National Income and Expenditure**

Delete (1972). Substitute (1973).

**Offences of drunkenness; Offences relating to motor vehicles, return**

Delete, for both publications (1971). Substitute (1972).

**Prisons in Scotland, Report**

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972).

**Page 34**

**Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies Part 2 Building Societies**

Delete 60p (1971). Substitute 54p (1972).

**Report on Hospital in-patient enquiry Part I Tables**

Delete (1970). Substitute (1971).

**Report on the administration of Home Office services, N. Ireland**

Delete (1970). Substitute (1971).

**Report on the work of the Prison Department**

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972).

**Road accidents**

Delete (1970). Substitute (1971).

**Scottish Educational Statistics**

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972).

**Page 35**

**Statistics of Education Volume 1 Schools**

Delete (1971). Substitute (1972).

**United Kingdom Balance of Payments**

Delete (1972). Substitute (1973).

Insert the following entry underneath (retitled publication):

**United Kingdom Energy Statistics** £3.50 (1973)      Department of Trade and Industry      Annual      Page 11



# 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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